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ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

INCLUDING

A VERY COPIOUS SELECTION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

AND AS A

BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE

BY

THE REV. JAMES STORMONTH

AUTHOR OF 'SCHOOL ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY AND WORD-BOOK'
'THE HANDY SCHOOL DICTIONARY,' ETC.

THE PRONUNCIATION CAREFULLY REVISED BY

THE REV. P. H. PHELP

M.A. CANTAB.

PUBLICA BOLLEANA

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED

WITH AN APPENDIX OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, ETC., RESPELT
FOR PRONUNCIATION

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
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PREFACE.

THIS work, the result of the labours of many years, is designed to supply a full and complete pronouncing, etymological, and explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, containing an unusual number of scientific, technical, and other terms, in a handy form for general reference, and at such a price as will put it within the reach of persons of the most moderate means. Many new and important features will be found in the work.

The Dictionary Words.—These are printed in a bold, black type, and in *single letters*, that being the form in which words are usually presented to the reader. Capital letters begin such words only as proper names, and others which are always so printed. This distinction will be of considerable use to the learner. English phrases, familiar colloquialisms, and slang and other terms useful for reference by the general reader, have been freely inserted and defined. The addition of participial terminations will be found a useful feature.

The Grouping of Words.—The Dictionary words are grouped under a leading word, from which they may be presumed naturally to fall or be formed, or simply follow in alphabetical order. Only, however, are they so grouped when they are derived from the same leading root, and when their alphabetical order may not be materially disturbed. When words occur in a group out of their alphabetical order, they will also be found in their place with a simple reference to the heading under which they are grouped. Care has been taken not to group to such an extent as to create difficulty in consulting the work, but the alphabetical order of words in respect of their terminal letters is in no case attended to in the grouping. The plan of grouping will be found to have important advantages. The words the most nearly related are immediately presented to the eye in a bold, black type, and not scattered over several pages, merely because their terminal letters are different.

The Pronunciation.—The Dictionary words, for pronunciation, are respelt phonetically with italic letters, and divided into syllables by dots instead of hyphens, and accented. The pronunciation has been carefully revised, in conformity with the best modern usage, by the Rev. P. H. Phelp, M.A. Cantab., to whom the Author has also to acknowledge his great obligations for very valuable assistance he has afforded in other departments of the work. The scheme of phonotypes or sound-symbols is fully detailed in a Table at the beginning of the work, and again briefly repeated, for the convenience of reference, at the bottom of each two consecutive pages. The leading word of each group is uniformly respelt and marked in full; but the succeeding ones, especially when the seat of the accent is the same, have, generally, only the terminal parts respelt, the full respelling of the leading word being sufficient to indicate the first part.

The Etymology of Words.—For the roots, or the supposed roots, enclosed within brackets, the works of the best and most recent authorities have been carefully consulted. In the words given as derived from the non-clas-

sical languages—that is, not from the Latin and Greek — Wedgwood, Latham, and Max Müller have been generally followed. When a Latin or Greek noun is given as a *root-word*, the genitive case is frequently added in order to exhibit the literal elements more prominently to the learner. For the same reason, in Latin verbs, the supine in *um* is often preferred to the infinitive in *re*. It must not be supposed that all the *root-words* given within the brackets indicate really the ultimate sources of the English words. In a very large class of English words they really are so, as in scientific terms, and words directly derived from the Latin or Greek, or in the case of that large class which are merely imitative of natural sounds or natural appearances. The *root-words* are meant to show—(1) the probable origin of the English words; (2) their primary meanings; or, (3) their equivalents in other languages. The *root-words* may be considered as a core for a group of related English words. Apart from this their chief use in an educational point of view, their meanings will be found highly useful in enabling the general reader to ascertain, in most cases, without difficulty, the primary significations of the English words. When no meaning is attached to a *root-word*, it is to be considered as an analogue—that is, it has the same sense as the leading Dictionary word. In regard to a numerous class of Eng-

It will be observed in numerous instances that successive entries occur of words spelt precisely in the same way, and that they are so entered because they are derived from different roots, and have, of course, different significations. This fact of itself will afford a striking example of the advantage of having related words grouped under their common *root-words*, instead of the usual plan of English Dictionaries of having the most contradictory senses placed under the same word which itself, in two, three, or more of these senses, has quite a different origin, though spelt in the same way.

The Meanings. — The meanings of the words are those usually given, but they have been simplified as much as possible. In the way of definition there will be found, however, a vast quantity of entirely new matter. The separate entries made, in works of the same kind, to indicate distinctions in the significations of verbs, when used transitively and intransitively, have been abandoned, as confusing to the learner, and as practically useless; at the same time, however, the distinctions themselves have generally been retained. No attempt has been made to render the definitions exhaustive; yet in these the work is very full. Very frequently words in a group ending in nes, ble, and bly, especially the

a variety of sources during the unremitting labour of many years, there cannot but occur matter and arrangement that may call for adverse criticism, or at least call forth difference of opinion. Where, too, there is such a variety of type, symbols, and marks employed, and so many elaborate details, errors may occur. It is believed, however, that these will be found but few in number, and of little importance. Besides the Rev. Mr Phelp, already referred to, highly-qualified gentlemen were engaged on the revision of the proof-sheets as they were passing through the press. The Author begs to acknowledge his obligations to those gentlemen for their important services. Dr Page, Professor of Geology in the Durham University of Physical Science, Newcastle, and author of well-known works on Geology and Physical Geography, specially attended to the correctness of the numerous scientific terms introduced into the work.

To give a list of authorities used in compiling the present work would serve no good end. Suffice it to say that numerous works have been diligently consulted and compared, includipg the best and most recent authorities. While the Author's field of review has been a very extensive one, and while he has of necessity trodden a path common to authors of works of the same kind, it is hoped that no undue use of materials from other works has been made. The most laborious care has been employed, and considerable expense incurred, in securing accuracy. The Author trusts that this work will secure public approbation, and fulfil, in the opinion of those best able to judge, the objects for which it is chiefly designed.

EDINBURGH, *October* 1871.

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In this Edition a considerable number of important corrections have been introduced into the body of the work. A Supplement and a List of Proper Names have also been added. The Supplement contains about 450 additional words—chiefly such new scientific and other words as are now becoming current in our popular literature. Several emendations referring to the body of the work, and new explanatory matter, have also been inserted in the Supplement. The List of Proper Names consists of (1) Scripture proper names taken afresh from the authorised version, (2) all the proper names found in the Apocrypha, (3) common classical names, and (4) common historical and other names—all respelt for pronunciation according to the method employed in the Dictionary. In placing the accent, the authority of Smart and Dr Smith has been followed—chiefly the latter. In respelling the proper names, and employing the sound-symbols used in the Dictionary, a distinctness and precision have been given to the pronunciation of them never before attempted. Dr Page and the Rev. Mr Phelp have carefully read over the Supplement. Mr Phelp, and two other gentlemen well known in the literary world, kindly took the trouble carefully to go over the List of Proper Names, and adapt their pronunciation to English usage. It will be observed, however, that though the pronunciation according to English idiom and usage has been preferred, the strictly classical has been sufficiently often indicated. It is hoped that, with these improvements and additions, this work will not only maintain the high position which it has already attained, but find increasing favour with the general public.

EDINBURGH, *September* 1874.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

PREFACE, ... iii

SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS, ... vii

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE WORK, . viii

THE DICTIONARY, ... 1

SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

Note.—(·) is the mark dividing words respelt phonetically into syllables; (′), the accent indicating on which syllable or syllables the accent or stress of the voice is to be placed. The marks (ˆ) and (ˇ) above the vowels are to be understood as having relation to the character of the sound alone, not to the prolongation, or the reverse, of the sound—that is determined in ordinary cases by the accentuation of the word. The mark (˘) above the symbols *aŭ*, *ŏŭ*, *ŏŏ*, and *ŏy*, designates these as diphthongal sounds.

Sound-symbols employed in Respelling.	*Representing the Sounds as exemplified in the Words.*	*Words respelt with Sound-symbols and Marks for Pronunciation.*
â	mate, fate, fall, aye, there	*mât, fât, fâl, â, thâr.*
a	mat, fat	*mat, fat.*
â	far, calm, father	*fâr, kâm, fâth′ér.*
aŭ	fall, laud, law	*fâŭl, lâŭd, lâŭ.*
ē	mete, meat, feet, free	*mēt, mēt, fēt, frē.*
e	met, bed	*met, bed.*
ė	her, stir, heard, cur	*hėr, stėr, hėrd, kėr.*
ī	pine, ply, height	*pīn, plī, hīt.*
i	pin, nymph, ability	*pin, nimf, ă·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ.*
ō	note, toil, soul	*nōt, tōil, sōl.*
o	not, plot	*not, plot.*
ô	move, smooth	*môv, smôth.*
oŭ	noun, bough, cow	*noŭn, boŭ, koŭ.*
oy	boy, boil	*boy, boyl.*
oo	woman, foot	*woom′ăn, foot.*
ū	pure, due, few	*pūr, dū, fū.*
u	bud, come, tough	*bud, kum, tuf.*
ch	chair, match	*châr, mach.*
g	game, gone, gun	*gām, gŏn, gŭn.*
j	judge, gem, gin	*jŭj, jĕm, jĭn.*
k	king, cat, cot, cut	*king, kat, kot, kut.*
s	sit, scene, cell, city, cypress	*sit, sēn, sĕl, sĭt′ĭ, sī′prĕs.*
sh	shun, ambition	*shŭn, ăm·bish′ăn.*
th	thing, breath	*thing, breth.*
th	there, breathe	*thâr, brēth.*
z	seal, maze, muse	*sēl, māz, mūz.*
zh	azure, vision	*ā′zhŏor, vĭzh′ăn.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or adj....adjective
ad.....adverb
agri.....agriculture
alg.....algebra
anat.....anatomy
anc.....ancient
arch.....architecture
archæol....archæology
arith.....arithmetic
astrol.....astrology
astron.....astronomy
bot.....botany
chem.....chemistry
chron.....chronology
com.....common
com.....commerce
comp.....comparative
conch.....conchology
conj.....conjunction
contr.....contraction
dim.....diminutive
dyn.....dynamics
E.....east
E. I.....East Indies
eccles.....ecclesiastical affairs
Eng. hist...English history
engin.....engineering
entom.....entomology
etym.....etymology
Fahr.....Fahrenheit
far.....farriery
fem.....feminine
fort.....fortification
geog.....geography
geol.....geology
geom.....geometry
gram.....grammar
her.....heraldry
hist.....history
hort.....horticulture
imp.....imperfect participle
impera.....imperative
infin.....infinitive
instr.....instrument
int.....interjection
interrog....interrogative pronoun
lit.....literature
masc.....masculine
math.....mathematics
mech.....mechanics
med.....medicine
meta.....metaphysics
mil.....military affairs
min.....mineralogy
mod.....modern
myth.....mythology
N.....north
n.....noun
nat. hist....natural history
nav.....{navigation or naval affairs
neut.....neuter
nom.....nominative
obj.....objective
opt.....optics
ornith.....ornithology
palæon.....palæontology
path.....pathology
pers.....person
pert.....pertaining
phil.....philosophy
phren.....phrenology
phys.....physiology or physical
plu.....plural
poss.....possessive
pp.....perfect participle
pref.....prefix
prep.....preposition
pres.....present
pron.....pronoun
prov.....provincial
pt.....past tense
rel.....relative pronoun
rhet.....rhetoric
R. N.....royal navy
R.Cath. Ch. Roman Catholic Church
S.....south
Scrip.....Scripture
sculp.....sculpture
sing.....singular
superl.....superlative
surg.....surgery
surv.....surveying
theol.....theology
trig.....trigonometry
U. S.....United States
v.....verb
W.....west
W. I.....West Indies

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

AND REFERENCE BOOK.

A, *a*, the first letter of the alphabet in most languages; an adjective of number, signifying one; the indefinite article—used before adjectives or nouns that begin with a consonant or with the sound of a consonant; an Anglo-Saxon prefix signifying *at*, *to*, *in*, or *on*; a Greek prefix, also its form **an**, signifying *without*, *not*; a Latin prefix, with its forms **ab** and **abs**, signifying *from* or *away*.

A 1, *a one*, a mark to denote a ship of the first class as to newness and being seaworthy.

Aaronic, a. *a-rŏn'ĭk*; also **Aaronical**, a. *a-rŏn'ĭ-kăl*, of or pert. to Aaron or his priesthood.

ab, *ăb*, a Latin prefix; also **a** and **abs**, signifying from or away.

A.B., first letters of *Artium Baccalaureus*—*ăr'shĭ-ŭm*, of arts; *băk'kă-lăw'rĭ-ŭs*, bachelor — meaning Bachelor of Arts, an academic title.

aback, ad. *ă-băk'* (AS. *on-bæc*), on the back; backwards, as used by sailors; by surprise; unexpectedly.

abacus, n. *ăb'ă-kŭs* (L., from Gr. *abakos*, a board for calculations), a counting frame; in *arch.*, the crowning table of a column.

Abaddon, n. *ă-băd'dŏn* (Heb. *abad*, to be lost or destroyed), the destroying angel of the bottomless pit.

abaft, ad., prep. *ă-băft'* (AS. *æftan*, after, behind), a seaman's term; at or towards the stern or hinder part of a ship; behind.

abandon, v. *ă-băn'dŭn* (F. *abandonner*, to desert), to give up; to desert; to forsake entirely: **aban'doning**, imp.: **aban'doned**, pp.: **adj.**, wholly forsaken; given up; extremely profligate or corrupt: **aban'donment**, n. a giving up wholly; a total desertion: **aban'doner**, n. the person who gives up.

abase, v. *ă-bāz'* (F. *abaisser*, to lower—from L. *ad*; *basis*, the foot or base), to bring low; to degrade; to cast down: **aba'sing**, imp.: **abased**, pp. *ă-bāst'*: **abase'ment**, n. the act of humbling or bringing low.

abash, v. *ă-băsh'* (old F. *esbahir*, to set agape, to confound), to confuse with guilt; to make ashamed: **abash'ing**, imp.: **abashed**, pp. *ă-băsht'*, confounded; put to silence: **abash'ment**, n. confusion from shame.

abate, v. *ă-bāt'* (F. *abattre*, to beat down: It. *abbattere*, to overthrow), to lessen; to lower in price; to grow less; to subside: **aba'ting**, imp.: **aba'ted**, pp.: **abatable**, a. *ă-bā'tă-bl*, that can be lessened or abated: **abate'ment**, n. a reduction; a lessening; the sum abated: **aba'ter**, n. the person or thing that abates.

abatis, n. *ăb'ă-tĭs* or *ăb-ă-tē'*, also spelt **ab'attis** (F. *abattre*, to beat down), piles of trees or their larger branches, with sharpened points outward, laid down for the protection of troops.

abattoir, n. *ăb-ăt-wăr'* (F.), a public slaughter-house.

abb, n. *ăb* (AS.), the yarn of a weaver's warp.

abba, n. *ăb'bă* (Chaldee), a father; a name given in the East to church dignitaries—hence baba, papa, pope: **abbacy**, n. *ăb'bă-sē*, the dignity or rights and privileges of an abbot: **abbatial**, a. *ă-bā'shĭ-ăl*; also **abbatical**, *ă-băt'ĭ-kăl*, of an abbey: **ab'be**, n. *ăb'bē*, a father; a title of courtesy or honour given to persons in many Catholic countries who have given themselves to the study of divinity: **abbess**, n. *ăb'bĕs*, a lady placed over a nunnery. Among persons living secluded from the world in religious houses, the males are called *monks*, and the females *nuns*. The residence of a monk is called a *monastery*, and that of a nun a *nunnery*. **abbey**, n. *ăb'bĭ*, plu. **abbeys**, *ăb'bĭz*, a monastery; a residence of persons secluded from the world, either male or female; **abbot**, n. *ăb'bŭt*, the superior or chief person over an abbey or monastery: **ab'bot-ship**, n. the office of an abbot.

Abbeville flints, *ăb'ĕ-vĭl*, rude flint implements, in the form of spear-heads, &c., found in great abundance in the post-tertiary sands and gravels of the river Somme, near Abbeville, in France.

abbreviate, v. *ăb-brē'vĭ-āt* (L. *ab*; *brevis*, short), to shorten; to reduce to a smaller size; to abridge: **abbre'via'ting**, imp.: **abbre'via'ted**, pp.: **abbreviation**, n. *ăb-brē'vĭ-ā'shŭn*, the act of shortening; a part of a word used for the whole: **abbre'via'tor**, n. one who: **abbreviatory**, a. *-tŏr'ĭ*, shortening: **abbreviature**, n. *-vĭ-ă-tūr'*, an abbreviation.

abdicate, v. *ăb'dĭ-kāt* (L. *ab*; *dico*, I proclaim or make known), to give up a right; to renounce an office of power: **ab'dica'ting**, imp.: **ab'dica'ted**, pp.: **abdication**, n. *ăb-dĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of giving up; a surrendering: **ab'dicant**, n. *-kănt*, also **ab'dica'tor**, *-kā'tŏr*, one who: **abdicative**, a. *ăb'dĭ-kā'tĭv*, causing or implying abdication.

abdomen, n. *ăb-dō'mĕn* (L., from *abdo*, I conceal), the lower part of the belly: **abdominal**, a. *ăb-dŏm'ĭ-năl*, belonging to the lower belly: **abdominous**, a. *ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nŭs*, having a large belly: **abdominales**, n. plu. *ăb-dŏm'ĭ-nā'lēz*, in *zool.*, the soft-finned fishes which have their ventral fins placed on the abdomen, behind the pectorals.

abduce, v. *ăb-dūs'*; also **abduct**, v. *ăb-dŭkt'* (L. *ab*; *duco*, I lead), to lead or draw from; to separate: **abdu'cing**, imp.: **abduced**, pp. *ăb-dūst'*: **abduc'ting**, imp.: **abduc'ted**, pp.: **abduc'tor**, n. one who; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws a limb or a part outwards: **abduction**, n. *ăb-dŭk'shŭn*, in *med.*, a drawing away from; a carrying away by fraud or open violence: **abducent**, a. *ăb-dū'sĕnt*, separating; drawing back.

abed, ad. *ă-bĕd'* (AS.), on or in bed.

abele, n. *ă-bē'lē* (Pol. *bidło*, white), the white poplar-tree.

aberration, n. *ăb'ĕr-rā'shŭn* (L. *ab; erro,* I wander), a wandering from the right way, as from truth; moral perversity; mental weakness; an apparent motion of the fixed stars: **aberrant,** a. *ăb-ĕr'rănt,* differing widely; **aber'ring,** a. wandering: **aberrance,** n. *ăb-ĕr'răns;* also **aberrancy,** n. *ăb-ĕr'răn-sĭ,* a wandering from the right way.

abet, v. *ă-bĕt'* (AS.: old F. *abetter,* to incite; *abouta,* to set dogs on), to aid; to incite; to encourage, chiefly in a bad sense: **abet'ting,** imp.: **abet'ted,** pp.: **abet'tor,** n. one who abets or encourages, usually in a bad sense: **abet'ment,** n.

abeyance, n. *ă-bā'ăns* (F. *abayer,* to gape at, to pant after), state of being held back for a time; state of expectancy; temporary suppression.

abhor, v. *ăb-hôr'* (L. *ab; horreo,* I shake or look terrible), to hate very much; to despise; to detest: **abhor'ring,** imp.: **abhorred,** pp. *ăb-hôrd':* **abhorrence,** n. *ăb-hôr'rĕns,* very great hatred: **abhor'rer,** n. the person who abhors: **abhorrent,** a. *ăb-hôr'rĕnt,* hating; detesting; odious; repugnant to: **abhor'rently,** ad. *-lĭ.*

Abib, n. *ā'bĭb* (Heb. *ab,* swelling, protuberant), the first month of the Jewish year; also called *Nisan.*

abide, v. *ă-bīd'* (AS. *abīdan:* Goth. *beidan,* to expect), to remain; to continue; to rest; to be firm: **abi'ding,** imp.: **abode,** *ă-bōd',* pp.: **abider,** n. *ă-bī'dĕr,* one who: **abi'dingly,** ad. *-lĭ.*

abietites, n. plu. *ă-bī-ĕ-tī'tēz,* or *-tīts* (L. *abies,* the fir-tree), a genus of fossil fir cones, which are often found in great perfection in the Wealden and lower green-sand: **abietic,** a. *ăb-ĭ-ĕt'ĭk,* pert. to the fir-tree.

ability, n. *ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *habilitas,* fitness or aptitude—from *habeo,* I have: F. *habiller,* to dress), power to do, whether with the body or mind—opposed to *capacity,* power to receive; aptitude; skill; legal right to do—in this sense the opposite is *disability*: **abilities,** plu. *ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭz,* mental endowments.

abject, a. *ăb'jĕkt* (L. *abjectus,* downcast—from *ab; jactus,* thrown or cast), cast down; worthless; mean; without hope: **ab'jectly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **abjection,** n. *ăb-jĕk'shŭn;* also **abject'ness,** n.; and **abject'edness,** a mean or low state; meanness of spirit.

abjure, v. *ăb-jōr'* (L. *ab; juro,* I swear), to deny or renounce upon oath; to renounce with solemnity: **abjured,** pp. *ăb-jōrd':* **abju'ring,** imp.: **abjuration,** n. *ăb'jŭ-rā'shŭn,* renouncing upon oath: **abju'ror,** n. one who denies upon oath: **abju'ratory,** a. *-t,* containing abjuration.

the fourth stomach of ruminating animals; the part of the paunch nearest the intestines.

abominate, v. *ă-bŏm'ĭ-nāt* (L. *abominor,* I wish away, I detest—from *ab; omen,* a portent), to hate excessively; to abhor; to detest: **abom'ina'ting,** imp.: **abom'ina'ted,** pp.: **abominable,** a. *ă-bŏm'ĭ-nă-bl,* very hateful; detestable: **abom'inab'ly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **abom'inab'leness,** n. state of being very hateful: **abomination,** n. *ă-bŏm'ĭ-nā'shŭn,* an object of extreme hatred or detestation; evil doctrines or practices.

aboriginal, a. *ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl* (L. *ab; origo,* gen. *originis,* a beginning or origin), first; primitive: **n.** an original inhabitant of a country: **aborigines,** n. *ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nēz,* the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the original stock, flora or fauna, of a geographical area.

abortion, n. *ă-bôr'shŭn* (L. *abortio,* a miscarriage—from *orior,* I arise), anything that does not come to maturity; an untimely birth; failure; a coming to nought: **abor'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* not come to maturity: **abor'tively,** ad. *-lĭ:* **abor'tiveness,** n.

abound, v. *a-bŏwnd'* (L. *abundo,* I overflow—from *ab; unda,* a wave), to have or possess in great quantity: **abound'ing,** imp.: **abound'ed,** pp.: **abundance,** n. *ă-bŭn'dăns,* great store; overflowing quantity: **abun'dant,** a. plentiful; fully sufficient: **abun'dantly,** ad. *-lĭ.*

about, prep. *ă-bŏwt'* (AS. *abŭtan*—from *ymb,* around; *ŭtan,* outward), encircling; near to; concerning: **ad.** nearly; here and there.

above, ad. *ă-bŭv'* (AS. *abŭfan*—from *a,* on, be, by; *ufa,* high: Dut. *boven),* overhead; in a higher position: **prep.** higher in place, rank, power, or excellence; in excess: **above-board,** openly: **above all,** in preference to all other things: **above cited** or **above mentioned,** taken notice of in the preceding part of a book: **above-ground,** alive; not buried.

abracadabra, n. *ăb'rā-kă-dăb'rā,* an Assyrian deity; a word used in incantations, or as a charm.

abrade, v. *ă-brād'* (L. *ab; rado,* I scrape), to rub or scrape off; to waste by friction: **abra'ding,** imp.: **abra'ded,** pp.: **abrasion,** n. *ăb-rā'zhŭn,* the operation of wearing away by rubbing or friction; a superficial injury from friction.

Abrahamic, a. *ā'brā-hăm'ĭk,* of Abraham or his age.

abranchiata, n. plu. *ă-brăng'kĭ-ā'tă* (Gr. *a,* without; *branchia,* the gills of a fish), applied to animals which have no apparent external organs of respiration, as the leech, earthworm, &c.: **abran'chiate,** a.

self away: **absentee**, n. *ăb'sĕn-tē'*, one who goes away from his country, his office, or his estate: **ab'sentee'ism**, n. *-izm*, the practice of residing or stopping away from one's office or estate: **absence**, n. *ăb'sĕns*, the being away, or at a distance; want; inattention to things present: **ab'sent**, a. not present; at a distance.

absinthian, a. *ăb-sĭn'thĭ-ăn* (L. *absinthium*, wormwood), of or like wormwood: **absin'thiated**, a. *-thĭ-ā'tĕd*, impregnated with wormwood: **absinthe**, n. *ăb'sĭnth* (F.), a well-known French liqueur; wine impregnated with the qualities of *absinthium* or wormwood: **absin'thic**, a. *-thĭk*, pert. to *absinthium*, or to an acid obtained from it: **absin'thin**, n. the bitter principle found in *absinthium*.

absolute, a. *ăb'sō-lōt'* (L. *ab; solutus*, loosened or set free), without control; independent of any person or thing; despotic: **absolutely**, ad. *ăb'sō-lōt'lĭ*: **absolution**, n. *ăb'sō-lō'shŭn*, a sentence of acquittal; a declaration of innocence: **absolutism**, n. *ăb'sō-lōt'ĭzm*, state or principle of despotism: **ab'solut'ist**, n. one who: **absolutory**, a. *ăb-sŏl'ū-tōr-ĭ*, that absolves.

absolve, v. *ăb-zŏlv'*, (L. *ab; solvo*, I loose, I set free), to set free; to release from some burden or penalty; to acquit: **absolv'ing**, imp.: **absolved**, pp. *ăb-zŏlvd'*: **absolv'er**, n. one who: **absolvatory**, a. *ăb-zŏl'vā-tōr-ĭ*.

absonant, a. *ăb'sō-nănt* (L. *ab; sonus*, sound), discordant; deviating from the true sound, tone, or harmony; absurd.

absorb, v. *ăb-sŏrb'* (L. *ab; sorbeo*, I drink up or suck in), to drink in, as a sponge; wholly to engage; to engross: **absor'bing**, imp.: **absorbed**, pp. *ăb-sŏrbd'*: **absor'bent**, a. that which sucks up or imbibes, or a vessel which imbibes or takes up: **absorbable**, a. *ăb-sŏrb'ă-bĭ*, what may be sucked up: **absorptive**, a. *ăb-sŏrp'tĭv* (L. *absorptum*, to suck up), having the power to suck up: **absorption**, n. *ăb-sŏrp'shŭn*, the act of drinking in or sucking up: **absorbability**, n. *ăb-sŏrb'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, state or quality of being absorbable.

abstain, v. *ăb-stān'* (L. *abs; teneo*, I hold), to keep or refrain from; to forbear: **abstain'ing**, imp.: **abstained**, pp. *ăb-stānd'*: **abstain'er**, n. one who keeps from: **abstinence**, n. *ăb'stĭn-ĕns*, the practice of keeping from, of one's own free will: **ab'stinent**, a. refraining from, especially in the use of food or drink; temperate: **ab'stinent'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

abstemious, a. *ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs* (L. *abstemius*, temperate or sober), sparing in the use of food or strong drinks; temperate: **abstem'ious'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **abstem'ious'ness**, n. being sparing in the use of food or strong drink.

abstergent, a. *ăb-stēr'jĕnt* (L. *abstergeo*, I wipe dry—from *abs; tergeo*, I rub off), having a cleansing property—thus fuller's earth is an abstergent: **abstersive**, a. *ăb-stēr'sĭv*, cleansing.

abstract, a. *ăb'străkt* (L. *abs; tractus*, drawn), distinct or separate from something else; existing in the mind only; difficult; abstruse: n. a summary or epitome; an abridgment: v. *ăb-străkt'*, to separate; to draw from; to epitomise; to purloin: **abstrac'ting**, imp.: **abstrac'ted**, pp. separated; absent in mind: **abstrac'tedly**, ad.: **abstrac'tedness**, n. state of being separated from a real existence: **abstrac'ter**, n. one who: **abstraction**, n. *ăb-străk'shŭn*, the act of the mind when considering some part or property of a body by itself, as *hardness*; absence of mind; deep thought; purloining: **ab'stractness**, n. being in a separate state; not being connected with any object: **abstrac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having the power to abstract: **abstrac'tively**, a. *-tĭv-lĭ*: **abstractly**, ad. *ăb-străkt-lĭ*.

abstringe, v. *ăb-strĭnj'* (L. *ab; stringo*, I bind or tie tight), to unbind: **abstrin'ging**, imp.: **abstringed**, pp. *ăb-strĭnjd'*: **abstricted**, a. *ăb-strĭk'tĕd*, unbound.

abstruse, a. *ăb-strōō'* (L. *abstrusus*, hidden), concealed; difficult to be understood; obscure: **abstruse'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **abstruseness**, n. *ăb-strōō'nĕs*, darkness in meaning; obscurity.

absurd, a. *ăb-sŭrd'* (L. *ab; surdus*, that will not hear), not fit to be heard; what is plainly opposite to the truth; contemptibly foolish: **absurd'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **absur'dity**, n. *-dĭ-tĭ*, what is absurd: **absurd'ness**, n.

abundance, **abundant**, and **abundantly**, (see **abound**.)

abuse, v. *ă-būz'* (F. *abuser*: L. *ab; usus*, used), to treat wrongly or ill; to misuse anything; to violate; to revile; to impose on: n. *ă-būs'*, ill use of anything; rude reproach; misapplication: **abuse'ful**, a. using abuse: **abu'sing**, imp.: **abused'**, pp. *ă-būzd'*: **abu'ser**, n. one who: **abusive**, a. *ă-bū'sĭv*, carrying on bad language or ill treatment; reviling; containing abuse: **abu'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **abu'siveness**, n.

abut, v. *ă-bŭt'* (F. *aboutir*, to meet at the end; *butt*, to strike with the head, as a goat), to border upon; to touch: **abut'ting**, imp.: **abut'ted**, pp.: **abutment**, n. *ă-bŭt'mĕnt*, what supports the end of a bridge; that which borders upon.

abyss, n. *ă-bĭs'* (Gr. *abussos*, without a bottom; *a*, without; *bussos*, a bottom), a very deep place; that which is bottomless; a deep mass of waters.

Abyssinian, a. *ăb'ĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn*, of or pert. to Abyssinia.

ac, *ăk*, a Latin prefix, a form of *ad*, meaning *to*; the forms of *ad*, meaning *to*, are, *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, and is so varied for the sake of euphony, according to the commencing letter of the part of the word of which it forms the prefix.

acacia, n. *ă-kā'shĭ-ă* (L. a thorn), the Egyptian thorn; gum-arabic.

academy, n. *ă-kăd'ĕ-mĭ* (L. and Gr. *academia*, name of an ancient school where Plato taught), a public or private school; a society of learned men: **academic**, or **academical**, a. *ăk'ă-dĕm'ĭk*, or *ăk'ă-dĕm'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to a college or university: **ac'ademical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **academician**, n. *ă-kăd'ĕ-mĭsh'ăn*; also **ac'ademian**, n. a member of a university or learned society; also **acad'emist**, n.

Acadia, n. *ă-kā'dĭ-ă* (F. *Acadie*), the original and now the poetic name of Nova Scotia.

acalephæ, n. plu. *ăk'ă-lē'fē* (Gr. *akalephe*, a nettle), a name applied to the soft gelatinous radiata known as medusæ, sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c.

acanthodes, n. plu. *ă-kăn'thō-dēz* (Gr. *akantha*, a spine), a genera of fossil ganoid fishes having thorn-like fin-spines—the type of the family **acanthodidæ**, *ă-kăn-thŏd'ĭ-dē*: **acanthaceous**, a. *ă-kăn-thā'shŭs*; also, **acanaceous**, a. *ă-kă-nā'shŭs*, armed with prickles: **acanthus**, n. *ă-kăn'thŭs*, the herb bear's-breech; in *arch.*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus: **acanthine**, a. *ă-kăn'thĭn*, pert. to or like the acanthus: **acanthopterygian**, a. *ăk-ăn-thŏp'tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ăn* (Gr. *akantha*, a spine; *pterugion*, a winglet or fin), a term applied to fishes having the back or dorsal fin composed of spiny rays, as the perch, gurnard, &c.

acanthoteuthis, n. *ă-kăn'thō-tū'thĭs* (Gr. *akantha*, a thorn; *teuthis*, a cuttle-fish), a genus of fossil cuttle-fishes.

acaridæ, n. plu. *ă-kăr'ĭ-dē*; or **acarea**, *ă-kăr'ĭ-ă* (L. *acarus*: Gr. *akari*, a mite), a term applied to such insects as the mite, the tick, the water-mite, &c.

acatalectic, a. *ă-kăt'ă-lĕk'tĭk* (Gr. *akatalektos*, not defective at the end), not halting short; without defect: n. in *poetry*, a verse having the complete number of syllables.

acaulous, a. *ă-kŏ'lŭs*; also **acauline**, *ă-kŏ'lĭn* (Gr. *a*, without; *kaulos*, a stalk), in *bot.*, applied to a plant without a stalk; stemless.

accede, v. *ăk-sēd'* (L. *ad; cedo*, I yield), to agree to the proposal or request of another; to comply: **acce'ding**, imp.: **acce'ded**, pp.

accelerate, v. *ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt* (L. *ad; celero*, I hasten; or *celer*, swift), to quicken; to hasten; to cause to move faster: **accel'era'ting**, imp.: **accel'era'ted**, pp.: **acceleration**, n. *ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ā'shŭn*, the act of increasing speed or motion: **accelerative**, a. *ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ā'tĭv*; also, **acceleratory**, a. *ăk-sĕl'ĕr-ă-tōr'ĭ*, quickening; hastening.

accendible, a. *ăk-sĕn'dĭ-bl* (L. *accendo*, I set fire to), capable of being inflamed or kindled: **accendibility**, n. *ăk'sĕn-dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*.

accent, n. *ăk'sĕnt* (L. *ad; canto*, I sing with energy), the stress or force of voice put upon a syllable or word; the mark indicating the same; manner of speaking: **accent**, v. *ăk-sĕnt'*; or **accentuate**, v. *ăk-sĕn'tū-āt*, to pronounce a word or syllable with a particular stress or force of voice: **accent'ing**, imp.: **accent'ed**, pp.: **accen'tuat'ing**, imp.: **accen'tuat'ed**, pp.: **accentuation**, n. *ăk-sĕn'tū-ā'shŭn*, the placing accents on syllables; the act of pronouncing words and syllables properly: **accen'tor**, n. in *music*, one who leads: **accentual**, a. *ăk-sĕn'tū-ăl*, relating to accent.

accept, v. *ăk-sĕpt'* (L. *acceptum*, to receive—from *ad; captus*, taken), to take what is offered; to agree or consent to; to acknowledge or promise to pay: **accept'ing**, imp.: **accept'ed**, pp.: **accept'er** or **accept'or**, n., one who accepts: **accept'able**, a. *ăk-sĕpt'ă-bĭ*,

pleasing or gratifying to a receiver; agreeable in person or by services; welcome: **acceptably**, ad. *ăk-sĕp'tĭ-blĭ*: **accep'tableness**, n.: **accep'tabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*: **acceptance**, n. *ăk-sĕp'tăns*, the receiving with approval; a written promise to pay money: **accept'or**, n. the person who gives a written promise to pay money: **acceptation**, n. *ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn*, reception, the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is generally understood.

access, n. *ăk-sĕs'* or *ăk'sĕs* (L. *accessus*, a coming to), admission to; approach, or means of approach: **accessible**, a. *ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bl*, easy of approach; affable: **acces'sibly**, ad. *-ĭ-blĭ*: **acces'sibil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*: **accession**, n. *ăk-sĕsh'ŭn* (L. *ad; cesso*, a yielding or giving up), an increase; an addition; an arriving at; that which is added: **accessional**, a. *ăk-sĕsh'ŭn-ăl*, additional: **accessorial**, a. *ăk'sĕs-sō'rĭ-ăl*, relating to an accessary: **accessary**, a. *ăk'sĕs-sĕr'ĭ*; also spelt **-sory**, *-sō'rĭ*, aiding in doing something, or privy to it: additional: **n.** anything additional; one who aids or gives countenance to a crime: **ac'cessar'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **ac'cessar'iness**, n.

acciaccatura, n. *ăk'shĕ-ăk'ă-tō'rä* (It. *acciaccata*), in *music*, a grace-note.

accident, n. *ăk'sĭ-dĕnt* (L. *accidens*, gen. *accidentis*, slipping, happening to), something taking place unexpectedly; an event not foreseen; a quality not essential: **accidental**, a. *ăk'sĭ-dĕnt'ăl*, happening by chance; casual: **n.** anything non-essential: **ac'cidentally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ac'cidentalness**, n.: **accidence**, n. *ăk'sĭ-dĕns*, a book containing the definitions and rules of grammar as they fall from or succeed each other.

accipenseridæ, n. plu. *ăk'sĭp-ĕn-sĕr'ĭ-dē* (L. *accipenser*, the sturgeon), the sturgeon family—a limited group of ganoid fishes; the existing species are chiefly of large size.

accipitres, n. plu. *ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trēz* (L. *accipiter*, a hawk—from *accipio*, I seize), in *ornith.*, a term applied to the rapacious birds, as eagles, falcons, hawks, &c.: **accipitrine**, a. *ăk-sĭp'ĭ-trĭn*, hawk-like; rapacious.

acclaim, v. *ăk-klām'* (L. *ad; clamo*, I cry out), to applaud: **n.** a shout of joy: **acclaim'ing**, imp.: **acclaimed**, pp. *-klāmd'*: **acclamation**, n. *ăk'klä-mā'shŭn*, applause expressed by the voice, or by a noise with the hands or feet: **acclamatory**, a. *ăk-klăm'ă-tō'rĭ*, expressing joy or applause.

acclimate, v. *ăk-klī'mĕt*; also **acclimatise**, v. *ăk-klī'mă-tīz'* (L. *ad;* and *climate*, which see: F. *acclimater*), to accustom the body to live in a foreign country in a state of health; to inure a plant or animal to a climate not natural to it: **accli'mating**, entirely; attainment; fulfilment; completion; polite manners or education: **accom'plisher**, n. one who: **accomplishable**, a. *ăk-kŏm'plĭsh-ă-bl*: **accom'plishments**, n. plu. polite acquirements.

accompt, old spelling of **account**, which see.

accord, v. *ăk-kŏrd'* (L. *ad; cor*, gen. *cordis*, the heart), to make to agree or correspond; to grant or give; to be suitable: **n.** agreement; consent; harmony: **accord'ing**, imp.: **adj.** agreeing; granting; suitable: **according to**, prep. phrase: **accord'ed**, pp.: **accord'er**, n. one who: **accordance**, n. *ăk-kŏrd'ăns*, agreement with a person: **accord'ant**, a. agreeable to; corresponding to: **accord'antly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **accord'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **accordion**, n. *ăk-kŏr'dĭ-ŏn*, a keyed wind instrument.

accost, v. *ăk-kŏst'* (F. *accoster*, to join side to side, to come up to), to speak first to; to address or salute: **accost'ing**, imp.: **accost'ed**, pp.: **accostable**, a. *ăk-kŏst'ă-bl*, easy of access.

accoucheur, n. *ăk'kōō-shĕr'* (F.—from L. *ad;* F. *couche*, a bed), a surgeon who attends women in childbirth: **accouchement**, n. *ăk-kōōsh'mŏng*, lying in child-birth: **accoucheuse**, n. *ăk'kōō-shĕz'*, a midwife.

account, n. *ăk-kŏunt'* (L. *ad; con*, together; *puto*, I think—this word used to be written *accompt*), a sum stated on a slate or paper; a narrative or statement; regard; explanation a statement of prices, expenses, &c.: **v.** to judge; to esteem; to value; to give reasons; to explain; to be liable: **account'ing**, imp.: **account'ed**, pp.: **accountable**, a. *ăk-kŏunt'ă-bl*, liable to answer for one's conduct: **account'abil'ity**, n. *-ă-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, being liable to answer for one's conduct: **account'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **account'ableness**, n.: **account'ant**, n. one skilled in accounts; a clerk: **account'antship**, n. the office of an accountant: **accountancy**, n. *ăk-kŏunt'ăn-sĭ*.

accoutre, v. *ăk-kōō'tĕr* (F. *accoutrer*, to dress or equip), to dress or equip for military service: **accoutring**, imp. *ăk-kōō'trĭng*: **accoutred**, pp. *ăk-kōō'tĕrd*: **accoutrements**, n. plu. *ăk-kōō'tĕr-mĕnts*, military dress or equipments.

accredit, v. *ăk-krĕd'ĭt* (L. *ad; credo*, I believe or trust in), to give trust to; to procure honour or credit for: **accred'iting**, imp.: **accredited**, pp. *ăk-krĕd'ĭ-tĕd*: **adj.** authorised to appear as one possessing the confidence of another, or as a public character.

accretion, n. *ăk-krē'shŭn* (L. *ad; cresco*, I grow, or *cretum*, to grow), increase by external addition of new matter: **accretive**, a. *ăk-krē'tĭv*, growing by external additions: **accrescence**, n. *ăk-krĕs'ĕns*.

accrue, v. *ăk-krō'* (L. *ad; cresco*, I grow), to arise from; to proceed; to come to; to be added as increase

-kŭ̄mĕd: adj. frequent; usual: **accus'tomar'y**, a. *-dē'ĭ*, usual; customary: **accus'tomar'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*.

ace, n. *ās* (L. *as*, a unit or pound: F. *as*: It. *asso*, a single point of cards or dice), a unit; a trifle; a mark on a card.

aceous, *ā'shŭs* (L.), a postfix signifying resemblance to, or partaking of the qualities of a substance—as carbonaceous, partaking of the qualities or appearance of carbon.

acaldama, n. *ā-sĕl'dă-mă* or *-kŭl-* (Ch. *akel*, a field; *dama*, blood), a field of blood.

acephala, a. *ā-sĕf'ā-lă* (Gr. *a*, without; *kephale*, the head), applied to those molluscs that have no distinct head—as the oyster, the scallop, &c.: **acephalous**, a. *ā-sĕf'ā-lŭs*, headless.

acerb, a. *ā-sĕrb'* (L. *acerbus*, unripe, sour), sour; bitter: **acerbity**, n. *ā-sĕrb'ĭ-tĭ*; also **acerbitude**, n. *ā-sĕrb'ĭ-tūd*, sourness with bitterness; sharpness of temper and manners.

aceric, a. *ā-sĕr'ĭk* (L. *acer*, a maple-tree), of the maple-tree—as *aceric acid*, an acid found in its juice.

acerose, a. *ăs'ĕr-ōs*; also **acerous**, *ăs'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *acus*, a needle, or chaff; *acer*, sharp), in *bot.*, linear and sharp-pointed, applied to the leaves of the fir tribe; chaffy.

acerval, a. *ā-sĕr'văl* (L. *acervus*, a heap), in heaps: **acervate**, v. *ā-sĕr'vāt*, to heap up: **acer'vating**, imp.: **acervation**, n. *ăs'ĕr-vā'shŭn*, act of heaping up.

acescent, a. *ā-sĕs'ĕnt* (L. *acesco*, I become sour), slightly sour; tending to acidity: **acescence**, n. *ā-sĕs'ĕns*; or **acescency**, *ā-sĕs'ĕn-sĭ*.

acetabulifera, n. *ăs'ĕ-tăb'ū-lĭf'ĕr-ă* (L. *acetabulum*, a sucker, a vinegar-cruet; *fero*, I bear or carry), those cuttle-fishes whose arms or tentacles are furnished with rows of little cups or suckers: **ac'etab'ulum**, n. *-ū-lŭm*, in *zool.*, applied to such organs as the cuplike sucking-discs on the arms of the cuttle-fish; in *anat.*, the socket of the hip-joint: plu. **ac'etab'ula**.

acetarious, a. *ăs'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *acetum*, vinegar), applied to plants used as salads: **acetar'y**, n. *ăs'ĕ-tăr'ĭ*, the acid pulp of certain fruits: **acetate**, n. *ăs'ĕ-tāt*; also **acetite**, n. *ăs'ĕ-tīt*, a salt of acetic acid: **ac'eta'ted**, a. combined with vinegar: **acetic**, a. *ā-sĕt'ĭk*, of vinegar; sour: **acet'ic acid**, the pure acid of vinegar.

acetify, v. *ā-sĕt'ĭ-fī* (L. *acetum*; *facio*, I make), to convert or change into acetic acid or vinegar: **acet'ifying**, imp.: **acet'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **acet'ifier**, *-fī-ĕr*, that which: **acetification**, n. *ā-sĕt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*: **acetone**, n. *ăs'ĕ-tōn*, pyro-acetic spirit: **acetose**, *ăs'ĕ-tōs*; also **acetous**, a. *ā-sĕt'ŭs*, sour; sharp: **acetosity**, n. *ăs'ĕ-tŏs'ĭ-tĭ*.

ache, n. *āk* (Gr. *achos*, grief, pain either in body or mind: Ger. *ach*, alas, applied to grief), a continued pain in a moderate degree; also **ach'ing**, n.: v. to be in continued bodily pain; to suffer grief: **ach'ing**, imp.: **ached**, pp. *ākĕd*.

achieve, v. *ă-chēv'* (F. *achever*, to perfect, to complete—from L. *ad*; *caput*, the head), to finish or complete successfully; to carry on progressively to an end: **achiev'ing**, imp.: **achieved**, pp. *ă-chēvd'*: **achieve'ment**, n. an escutcheon; something done by continued exertion: **achiev'er**, n. one who: **achievable**, a. *ă-chēv'ă-bl*: **achiev'ance**, n. *-ăns*, performance.

achmite, n. *ăk'mīt* (Gr. *akme*, a sharp point or edge), one of the hornblende family, found in long greenish-black crystals, terminating in sharp points.

achroite, n. *ăk'rō-īt* (Gr. *a*, without; *chroa*, colour), applied to the colourless varieties of tourmaline.

achor, n. *ā'kŏr* (Gr. *achor*, a soreness of the head), a species of scald-head with soft and scaly eruptions.

achromatic, a. *ăk'rō-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour), free from colour; object-glasses not producing colours, when rays of light pass through them, are termed *achromatic lenses*: **achromatism**, n. *ă-krōm'ă-tĭzm*; also **achrom'atic'ity**, n. *-tĭc'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being achromatic.

acicular, a. *ă-sĭk'ū-lăr* (L. *acus*, a needle; *acicula*, a little needle), formed like a needle, applied to mineral crystals which occur in slender needle-like prisms or prickles: **acic'ular'ly**, ad. *-lăr'lĭ*: **aciculite**, n. *ă-sĭk'ū-līt*, needle-ore; an ore of bismuth found imbedded in quartz in long, thin, steel-grey crystals: **aciform**, a. *ăs'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *acus*; *forma*, shape), needle-shaped.

acid, n. *ăs'ĭd* (L. *acidus*, sharp to the taste—from *acus*, a needle), something which causes sourness to the taste: adj. sour; sharp; biting to the taste: **acidity**, n. *ă-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ*; also **acidness**, n. *ăs'ĭd-nĕs*, the quality of being sour: **acidiferous**, a. *ăs'ĭd-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *acidus*, sour; *fero*, I bear), containing acid: **acidify**, v. *ă-sĭd'ĭ-fī* (L. *acidus*; *facio*, I make), to make a body sour; to change into an acid: **acid'ifying**, imp.: **acid'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **acidification**, n. *ă-sĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act or process of changing into an acid: **acidifi'er**, n. *ă-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ĕr*, that which changes into an acid: **acidifiable**, a. *ă-sĭd'ĭ-fī'ă-bl*, that may be converted into an acid: **acidimeter**, n. *ăs'ĭ-dĭm'ĕ-tĕr* (L. *acidus*: Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument used in testing the strength of acids.

acidulate, v. *ă-sĭd'ū-lāt* (L. *acidulus*, a little sour), to make slightly sour; to make moderately acid: **acid'ula'ting**, imp.: **acid'ula'ted**, pp.: **acid'ulous**, a. slightly sour: **acidula**, n. plu. *ă-sĭd'ū-lă*, mineral springs rich in carbonic acid.

acidaspis, n. *ăs'ĭ-dăs'pĭs* (Gr. *akis*, a spear-point; *aspis*, a buckler), certain fossil crustaceans, so called from the central lobe of the head-plate projecting over the body in the form of a pointed stomacher.

acinaceous, a. *ăs'ĭ-nā'shŭs* (L. *acinus*, a stone or seed in a berry), full of kernels: **acenose**, a. *ăs'ĕ-nōz*, applied to mineral textures and surfaces which have a granulated appearance like the raspberry.

acinaciform, n. *ăs'ĭn-ăs'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *acinaces*, a straight sword or sabre), in *bot.*, shaped like a Turkish sword or scimitar.

acknowledge, v. *ăk-nŏl'ĕj* (L. *ad*, to; and *knowledge*), to own; to confess; to admit to be true; to assent to: **acknowl'edging**, imp.: **acknowledged**, pp. *ăk-nŏl'ĕjd*: **acknowledgment**, n. *ăk-nŏl'ĕj-mĕnt*, the owning to be true; confession; the expression of thanks for a benefit received; a receipt: **acknowl'edger**, n. one who.

acme, n. *ăk'mē* (Gr. *akmē*, the point), the highest point; the top; maturity or perfection; the height or crisis of a disease.

acne, n. *ăk'nē* (Gr. contr. from *akmai*, pimples on the face), a small hard pimple, chiefly affecting the forehead.

acolyte, n. *ăk'ō-līt* (Gr. *akoloutheo*, I follow as a servant), in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one whose duty it is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c., and to attend on the officiating priest.

aconite, n. *ăk'ō-nīt* (L. *aconitum*: Gr. *akoniton*), the herb wolf's-bane, or monk's-hood; a deadly poison extracted from it: **aconitine**, n. *ă-kŏn'ĭ-tĭn*, the alkaloid of aconite.

acorn, n. *ā'kŭrn* (AS. *æcern*: Icel. *akarn*: Dut. *aker*), the fruit of the oak-tree, formerly used as human food.

acorus, n. *ăk'ō-rŭs* (L., from Gr. *akoron*), the sweet flag, or sweet rush.

acotyledon, n. *ă'kŏ-tĭ-lē'dŏn* (Gr. *a*, without; *kotuledon*, a seed-lobe), in *bot.*, a plant whose embryos or germs have no seed-lobes: **acotyledonous**, a. *ă'kŏ-tĭl'ĕ-dō-nŭs*, having no seed-lobes.

acoustics, n. plu. *ă-kōs'tĭks* (Gr. *akoustos*, that may be heard), the science that treats of the cause, nature, and phenomena of sounds; remedies for deafness: **acous'tic**, a. *-stĭk*; also **acous'tical**, a. *-stĭ-kăl*, relating to hearing or sound.

acquaint, v. *ăk-kwānt'* (old F. *accointer*, to make known), to inform; to give notice of; to make familiar with: **acquaint'ing**, imp.: **acquaint'ed**, pp.: **acquaintance**, n. *ăk-kwānt'ăns*, **acquaint'anceship**, n. state of being acquainted; knowledge of, either intimate or but a little.

acquiesce, v. *ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'* (L. *ad*; *quiesco*, I am quiet), to agree in; to rest satisfied with; to assent quietly: **ac'quies'cing**, imp.: **acquiesced**, pp. *ăk'kwĭ-ĕst'*: **ac'quies'cence**, n. *-ĕs'ĕns*, agreement in; satisfaction with; also **ac'quies'cency**, n. *-ĕn-sĭ*: **ac'quies'cent**, a. *-ĕnt*, easy; submitting.

acquire, v. *ăk-kwīr'* (L. *ad*; *quæro*, I seek), to gain possession of something as one's own, as money or knowledge; to earn or attain: **acqui'ring**, imp.: **acquired**, pp. *ăk-kwīrd'*: adj. gained; not natural: **acquire'ment**, n. something gained by study—as grammar, arithmetic, &c.: **acqui'rable**, a. *-ă-bl*.

acquisition, n. *ăk'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn* (L. *ad*; *quæsitus*, sought), something gained, as property; attainment in knowledge; a good name: **acquisitive**, a. *ăk-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv*, desiring possession: **acquis'itively**, ad. *-tĭv-lĭ*; **acquisitiveness**, n. *ăk-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs*, in *phrn.*, the desire of the mind to gain or possess.

acquit, v. *ăk-kwĭt'* (F. *acquitter*, to set free, to clear —from L. *ad; quietum*, to keep quiet), to clear from blame or guilt; to discharge: **acquit'ting**, imp.: **acquit'ted**, pp.: **acquit'tal**, n. a setting free; the being found not guilty: **acquit'tance**, n. *-tăns*, a release from a debt; the writing or receipt to show this.

acre, n. *ā'kĕr* (AS. *acer*: Ger. *acker*, a field of cultivated land), a portion of land containing 4840 square yards: **acreage**, n. *ā'kĕr-āj*, the number of acres in a piece of land: **acred**, a. *ā'kĕrd*, possessing acres or land.

acrid, a. *ăk'rĭd* (L. *acer*, gen. *acris*, sharp), hot and bitter; of a sharp or biting taste; pungent; corrosive: **ac'ridness**, n., or **acridity**, n. *ăk-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ*, sharpness; bitterness: **acrimonious**, a. *ăk'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs* (L. *acrimonia*, sourness), sharp; severe; sarcastic—applied to manner of speaking: **ac'rimo'niousness**, n.: **ac'rimo'niously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **acrimony**, n. *ăk'rĭ-mŏn-ĭ*, sharpness or bitterness in speaking: **acritude**, n. *ăk'rĭ-tūd*, bitterness.

acrita, n. *ăk'rĭ-tă* (Gr. *akritos*, indistinct), a division of the animal kingdom, comprising the lowest classes of radiata, characterised by an indistinct or molecular condition of the nervous system.

acroamatic, a. *ăk'rō-ā-măt'ĭk*; also **ac'roamat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *akroama*, a hearing), pert. to the more obscure or deeper parts of learning; abstruse.

acrobat, n. *ăk'rō-băt* (Gr. *akros*, high; *baino*, I go), a rope-dancer; a vaulter; a tumbler.

acrocephalic, a. *ăk'rō-sĕ-făl'ĭk* (Gr. *akros*, high; *kephalē*, the head), high-headed, or pyramidal-headed—applied to the high-skulled tribes of the human family.

acrodont, n. *ăk'rō-dŏnt* (Gr. *akros*, high; *odous*, gen. *odontos*, a tooth), a term applied to certain fossil saurians from the manner in which their teeth were fixed: **acrodus**, a. *ăk'rō-dŭs*, certain fossil fish-teeth, characterised by their enamel being covered with fine grooves, known by the name of *fossil leeches*.

acrogen, n. *ăk'rō-jĕn* (Gr. *akros*, high; *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, applied to plants which increase by growth at the summit or growing point: **acrogenous**, a. *ā-krŏj'ĕ-nŭs*, increasing by growth at the summit or growing points—as the *tree ferns*.

acrognathus, n. *ăk'rŏg-nā'thŭs* (Gr. *akros*, high, pointed; *gnathos*, the jaw-bone), a genus of fossil fishes from the lower chalk, characterised by their deep jaws.

acronyc, a. *ā-krŏn'ĭk*; also **acron'ycal**, *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *akros*, high, extreme; *nux*, gen. *nuktos*, night), in *astron.*, a term applied to the stars when they either

actinia, n. *ăc-tĭn'ĭ-ă* (Gr. *aktin*, a ray), the sea-anemone, so called from the ray-like arrangement of its tentacles, which surround the mouth like the petals of a flower: plu. **actin'iæ**, *ăc-tĭn'ĭ-ē*.

actinocrinus, n. *ăk'tĭn-ŏk'rĭ-nŭs*; also **actinocrinite**, *ăk'tĭn-ŏk'rĭ-nĭt* (Gr. *aktin*; *krinon*, a lily), a genus of encrinites characterised by the thorn-like side-arms which project from the main column.

actinolite, n. *ăk-tĭn'ō-lĭt* (Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *lithos*, a stone); also **actinote**, n. *ăk'tĭn-ōt*, a mineral composed of radiating or thorn-like crystals of a dark or greenish hue.

actinometer, n. *ăk'tĭn-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *aktin*; *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring at any instant the direct heating power of the solar rays.

aculeate, a. *ā-kū'lē-āt* (L. *acus*, a needle), in *bot.*, sharp-pointed; thorny; prickly: in *zool.*, having a sting or prickles.

acumen, n. *ā-kū'mĕn* (L. *acuo*, I sharpen), sharpness; quickness; penetration; sagacity: **acuminated**, a. *ā-kū'mĭ-nā'tĕd*, sharpened to a point: also **acu'minate** and **acu'minous**, a. *-nŭs*: **acumination**, n. *ā-kū'mĭ-nā'shŭn*.

acupressure, n. *ā-kū-prĕsh'ŭr* (L. *acus*, a needle; *pressum*, to press), in *surg.*, the employment of needles instead of ligatures for tying arteries, &c.

acupuncture, n. *ā-kū-pŭngk'tŭr* (L. *acus*, a needle; *punctus*, a pricking), in *surg.*, the pricking a diseased part with a needle: **acupunc'tura'tion**, n.

acute, a. *ā-kūt'* (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed), sharp; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*: **acute'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **acute'ness**, n.

ad, *ăd* (L.), Latin prefix meaning *to*; it assumes, for the sake of euphony, the various forms of *a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*, according to the commencing letter of the primitive or root.

adactyl, n. *ā-dăk'tĭl* (Gr. *a*, without; *daktulos*, a finger), in *zool.*, a foot or locomotive extremity without toes.

adage, n. *ăd'āj* (L. *adagium*, a proverb), a proverb; an old saying.

adagio, n. *ā-dăj'ĭ-ō* (It.), slow time: **ad**. slowly.

Adam, n. *ăd'ăm*, the first man: **Adamic**, a. *ā-dăm' ĭk*, pert. to: **Ad'am's ap'ple**, n., the prominent part of the throat: **Adamites**, n. plu. *ăd'ā-mīts*, an ancient religious sect: **Adamitic**, a. *ăd'ā-mĭt'ĭk*, pert. to the time of Adam: **pre-Adamite**, a. *prē-ăd'ā-mīt*, before the time of Adam.

adamant, n. *ăd'ā-mănt* (L. *adamas*, a hard stone—from *a*, not; *damao*, I subdue), what cannot be broken,

ing to; direction on a letter; skill; manner or mode of behaviour: plu. **addresses**, *ád-drés'ẽz*, courtship paid to a woman: **addres'ser**, n. one who.

adduce, v. *ád-dūs'* (L. *ad; duco*, I lead or bring), to offer; to bring forward; to cite; to name: **addu'cing**, imp.: **adduced**, pp. *ád-dūst'*: **addu'cer**, n. one who: **addu'cible**, a. *-si-bl*: **adduction**, n. *ád-dūk'shŭn*: **adducent**, a. *ád-dū'sĕnt*, bringing forward or together: **adductive**, a. *ád-dūk'tĭv* (L. *ad; ductus*, led), that adduces: **addu'tively**, ad. *-tĭv-lĭ*: **addu'tor**, n. in *anat.*, a muscle that contracts parts.

adenology, n. *ád'ē-nŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *aden*, a gland; *logos*, discourse), in *anat.*, the doctrine of the glands; their nature and their uses: **adenose**, a. *ád'ē-nōz*; also **adenous**, *ád'ē-nŭs*, gland-like: **adenography**, n. *ád'ē-nŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *aden; grapho*, I write), a treatise on the glands.

adept, n. *ā-dĕpt'* (L. *adeptus*, got, obtained), one fully skilled in anything: **adj.** skilful.

adequate, a. *ád'ē-kwāt* (L. *ad; æquatus*, made equal or like), fully sufficient for; equal to: **ad'equate'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **adequacy**, n. *ád'ē-kwā-sĭ*, the being equal to; sufficiency for a particular end: **ad'equate'ness**, n.

adfected, a. *ád-fĕkt'ĕd* (L. *ad; factus*, done), in *alg.*, consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity; also **affect'ed**.

adhere, v. *ád-hēr'* (L. *ad; hæreo*, I stick), to stick to; to cleave to; to hold to an opinion: **adhe'ring**, imp.: **adhered**, pp. *ád-hērd'*: **adherence**, n. *ád-hē'rĕns*, steady or fixed attachment to; **adhe'rency**, n. *-rĕn-sĭ*, the act of sticking or adhering to: **adhesion**, n. *ád-hē'zhŭn*, applied to *matter*—the act of sticking to; a union of parts of any body by means of cement, glue, growth, &c.; steady attachment: **adhesive**, a. *ád-hē'sĭv*, gluey; sticky: **adhe'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **adhe'siveness**, n.: **adhe'rent** or **adhe'rer**, n. one who adheres to; a follower: **adhe'rently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

adhibit, v. *ád-hĭb'ĭt* (L. *adhibitum*, to add to,—from *ad; habeo*, I have or hold), to put to; to use or apply: **adhib'iting**, imp.: **adhib'ited**, pp.: **adhibition**, n. *ád-hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn*, application; use.

adiantites, n. plu. *ád'ĭ-ăn'tīts* or *-tī'tēz* (Gr. *adiantos*, unmoistened), a genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures, so called from their resemblance to the existing *adiantum* or *maiden-hair*.

adieu, n., ad., interj. *ā-dū'* (F. *a*, to; *Dieu*, God), a farewell; an expression of regard or kind wishes.

adipocere, n. *ád'ĭ-pō-sēr'* (L. *adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax), a light, waxy, or fatty substance, of a whitish-grey colour, into which animal flesh is changed when buried in moist earth; often found in burial-grounds—hence called "grave-wax"—in peat-bog, &c.: **adipocerous**, a. *ád'ĭ-pō-sēr'ŭs*, pert. to; **adipocerite**, n. *ád'ĭ-pō-sēr'ĭt*, the fatty or wax matter found in certain peat-masses; **adipocere mineral**, a fatty waxy substance found in certain coal-formations.

adipose, a. *ád'ĭ-pōs*; also **ad'ipous**, a. *ád'ĭ-pŭs* (L. *adiposus*, fatty—from *adeps*, fat), full of fat; fatty.

adit, n. *ád'ĭt* (L. *aditus*, an approach or entrance), an under-ground gallery or tunnel into a mine for carrying off water or for extracting the ore.

adjacent, a. *ád-jā'sĕnt* (L. *ad; jaceo*, I lie), lying near; bordering upon: **adja'cently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **adjacency**, n. *ád-jā'sĕn-sĭ*.

adject, v. *ád-jĕkt'* (L. *ad; jactus*, cast), to add or put to: **adject'ing**, imp.: **adjected**, pp. *ád-jĕkt'ĕd*: **adjection**, n. *ád-jĕk'shŭn*: **adjectitious**, a. *ád'jĕk-tĭsh'ŭs*, added to or on: **adjective**, n. *ád'jĕk-tĭv*, a word put to a noun to modify its meaning: **adj.** qualifying; depending on another: **adjectival**, *ád'jĕk-tĭ-văl*, a. pert. to: **ad'jective'ly**, ad. *-tĭv'lĭ*.

adjoin, v. *ád-jōyn'* (L. *ad; jungo*, I join), to lie next to; to lie close to: **adjoin'ing**, imp.: **adjoined**, pp. *ád-jōynd'*.

adjourn, v. *ád-jŭrn'* (L. *ad: F. jour*, a day), to put off from one day to another; to delay: **adjourn'ing**, imp.: **adjourned**, pp. *ád-jŭrnd'*: **adjourn'ment**, n. putting off to another day; the time or interval during which the business is suspended.

adjudge, v. *ád-jŭj'* (L. *ad; judico*, I judge: F. *adjuger*), to determine; to decide; to award sentence: **adjudg'ing**, imp.: **adjudged**, pp. *ád-jŭjd'*: **adjudg'ment**, n.

adjudicate, v. *ád-jū'dĭ-kāt* (L. *adjudico*, I give sentence in behalf of—from *judico*, I judge), to pronounce judgment upon; to try or determine as a court: **adju'dica'ting**, imp.: **adju'dica'ted**, pp.: **adjudication**, n. *ád-jū'dĭ-kā'shŭn*, the pronouncing judgment upon; the decision or award of a court.

adjunct, n. *ád'jŭnkt* (L. *ad; junctus*, joined) something added to another, generally to modify or qualify: **adj.** assisting: **adjunct'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **adjunction**, *ád-jŭnk'shŭn*: **adjunc'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, joining; tending to join: **n.** that which is joined: **adjunc'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

adjure, v. *ád-jōr'* (L. *adjuro*, I swear solemnly—from *ad; juro*, I swear), to charge solemnly; to bind on oath: **adju'ring**, imp.: **adjured**, pp. *ád-jōrd'*: **adjuration**, n. *ád'jōō-rā'shŭn*, the act of solemnly charging on oath; a solemn charge on oath: **adju'rer**, n. one who.

adjust, v. *ád-jŭst'* (L. *ad; justus*, just or proper), to fit to; to make to correspond; to put in order; to settle: **adjust'ing**, imp.: **adjust'ed**, pp.: **adjustment**, n. *ád-jŭst'mĕnt*, the act of settling; a settlement: **adjust'ive**, a. *-ĭv*.

adjutant, n. *ád'jōō-tănt* (L. *ad; jutum*, to help), in a regiment, one who assists the major, and next in rank to him: **adjutancy**, n. *ád'jōō-tăn-sĭ*, the office of the adjutant: **adjutor**, n. *ád-jōō'tĕr*, any one who assists: **adjutrix**, n. *ád-jōō'trĭks*, a woman-helper: **ad'juvant**, a. helping: **n.** an assistant; in *med.*, a remedy.

admeasurement, n. *ád-mĕzh'ōōr-mĕnt* (L. *ad; and metior*, I measure), adjustment of proportions; art or practice of measuring according to rule.

administer, v. *ád-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr* (L. *ad; ministro*, I serve or assist), to direct the application of laws, as a king or judge; to manage; to add to; to bring aid or supplies to: **administering**, imp. *ád-mĭn'ĭs-trĭng*: **administered**, pp. *ád-mĭn'ĭs-tĕrd*: **administration**, n. *ád'mĭn-ĭs-trā'shŭn*, the act of carrying into effect; direction; the government of a country: **administrable**, a. *ád-mĭn'ĭs-trā-bl*: **administerial**, a. *-stē'rĭ-ăl*, ministerial: **ad'ministe'rial'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **administrative**, a. *ád'mĭn-ĭs-trā'tĭv*, able to carry into effect: **ad'ministra'tor**, n. the man who carries into effect; one who directs: **administratrix**, n. *ád'mĭn-ĭs-trā'trĭks*, the woman who carries into effect or directs: **ad'ministra'torship**, n.

admiral, n. *ád'mĭ-răl* (F. *amiral*; Arab. *emir* or *amir*, a noble or chief in command), the commander of a fleet or navy; a flag officer: **admirality**, n. *ád'mĭ-răl'ĭtĭ*, the supreme court in naval affairs; the building in which the court sits.

admire, v. *ád-mīr'* (L. *ad; miror*, I wonder), to look upon with pleasure; to regard with wonder or surprise; to love or esteem greatly: **admi'ring**, imp.: **admired**, pp. *ád-mīrd'*: **admirable**, a. *ád'mĭ-rā-bl*, worthy of esteem or praise; that may excite wonder or esteem: **admirably**, ad. *ád'mĭ-rā-blĭ*: **admiringly**, *ád-mī'rĭng-lĭ*, in a manner to excite wonder; with esteem; with admiration: **ad'mirab'leness**, n.: **admirability**, n. *ád'mĭ-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **admiration**, n. *ád'mĭ-rā'shŭn*, wonder mingled with pleasure or slight surprise: **admirer**, n. *ád-mī'rĕr*, one who admires.

admit, v. *ád-mĭt'* (L. *ad; mitto*, I send), to permit to enter; to receive as true; to allow: **admit'ting**, imp.: **admit'ted**, pp.: **admit'table**, a. *-bl*: **admit'ter**, n. one who: **admittance**, n. *ád-mĭt'tăns*, permission to enter: **admission**, n. *ád-mĭsh'ŭn* (L. *missus*, sent), entrance; power or permission to enter: **admissible**, a. *ád-mĭs'ĭ-bl*, that may be allowed or admitted: **admis'sibly**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ad'missibil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being admissible.

admix, v. *ád-mĭks'* (L. *ad; mixtum*, to mingle), to mingle with something else: **admix'ing**, imp.: **admixed**, pp. *-mĭkst'*: **admixture**, n. *ád-mĭks'tŭr*, a substance formed by mingling one substance with another; also **admixtion**, n. *ád-mĭkst'shŭn*.

admonish, v. *ád-mŏn'ĭsh* (L. *ad; moneo*, I warn; *monitus*, warned), to warn; to reprove gently; to advise: **admon'ishing**, imp.: **admonished**, pp. *ád-mŏn'ĭsht*: **admon'isher**, n.; or **admon'itor**, one who admonishes: **admonition**, n. *ád'mō-nĭsh'ŭn*, gentle reproof; caution: **admonitive**, a. *ád-mŏn'ĭ-tĭv*; **admonitory**, *ád-mŏn'ĭ-tŏr'ĭ*, that conveys caution or warning: **admon'itively**, ad. *-tĭv'lĭ*.

adnascent, a. *ád-năs'ĕnt* (L. *ad; nascens*, growing), growing to or upon; also **adnate**, a. *ád-nāt'* (L. *ad; natus*, born), grown to.

ado, n. *ā-dū'* (AS. *a*, and *do*), fuss; bustle; difficulty.

adolescence, n. *ád'ō-lĕs'ĕns*; **adolescency**, *ád'ō-lĕs'ĕn-sĭ* (L. *adolesco*, I increase or grow), in a growing state; youth up to manhood: **adolescent**, a. *ád'ō-lĕs'ĕnt*, growing; pertaining to youth.

Adonic, a. *ā-dŏn'ĭk* (from *Ado'nis*—in *anc. myth.*, a youth, the favourite of Venus, the goddess of love), pert. to a certain kind of verse: n. a poetical verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.

adopt, v. *ă-dŏpt'* (L. *ad; opto*, I wish, I choose), to take or receive as one's own what is not naturally so—as a person, a thing, an opinion; to choose: **adopt'ing**, imp.: **adopt'ed**, pp.: **adoption**, n. *ă-dŏp'shŭn*, the taking as one's own that which is not so naturally: **adop'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that adopts: **adopt'er**, n. one who: **adopt'edly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

adore, v. *ă-dōr'* (L. *ad; oro*, I pray to, entreat), to pay divine honour to; to worship solemnly; to regard with esteem; to love highly: **ado'ring**, imp.: **adored**, pp. *ă-dōrd'*: **ador'er**, n. one who: **adorable**, a. *ă-dō'rā-bl*, worthy of worship; that ought to be loved or respected: **ado'rably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ado'rable'ness**, n.: **adoringly**, ad. *ă-dō'ring-lĭ*: **adoration**, n. *ăd'ō-rā'shŭn*, the worship of God; the act of praying.

adorn, v. *ă-daŏrn'* (L. *ad; orno*, I deck or beautify), to deck; to make beautiful: **adornment**, n. *ă-daŏrn'mĕnt*, an adorning; ornament: **adorn'ing**, imp.: **adorned**, pp. *ă-daŏrnd'*: **adorn'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

adosculation, n. *ăd-ŏs'kū-lā'shŭn* (L. *ad; osculum*, a kiss, or a little mouth), the impregnation of plants; a propagation of plants by inserting one part of a plant into another.

adown, prep. *ă-daŏn'* (AS. *adûne*), downward; from a higher to a lower situation.

adrift, a. or ad. *ă-drĭft'* (AS. *adrifan*, to drive away, to expel), floating about at random; driven.

adroit, a. *ă-droĭt'* (F. *à; droit*, to the right), clever in the use of the hands; ready-witted; dexterous: **adroit'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*; in a ready, skilful manner: **adroit'ness**, n. readiness; dexterity.

adry, a. *ă-drī'* (AS. *à; drig*, dry), thirsty: **ad**, athirst.

adstriction, n. *ăd-strĭk'shŭn* (L. *ad; strictus*, drawn together), a binding fast; constipation.

adularia, n. *ăd'ū-lā'rĭ-ă* (Gr. *adularos*, sweetly fair—from (*h*)*adus*, sweet; *laros*, pleasant), a transparent variety of potash felspar.

adulation, n. *ăd'ū-lā'shŭn* (L. *adulatio*, fawning like a dog), mean flattery; praise in excess: **adulator**, n. *ăd'ū-lā'tŏr*, one who: **adulatory**, a. *ăd'ū-lā-tō'rĭ*, containing excessive praise.

adult, n. *ă-dŭlt'* (L. *adultus*, grown), a person grown to maturity; from fifteen years of age upwards: **adj.** mature; grown up: **adult'ness**, n.

adulterate, v. *ă-dŭl'tĕr-āt* (L. *adultero*, I corrupt), to corrupt; to make impure by a base mixture: **adul'tera'ting**, imp.: **adul'tera'ted**, pp.: **adulteration**, n. *ă-dŭl'tĕr-ā'shŭn*, the being corrupted or debased an article not pure and genuine: **adul'tera'tor**, n. one who; also **adul'terant**, n.: **adul'terate'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **adul'terate'ness**, n.: **adulterer**, n. *ă-dŭl'tĕr-ĕr*, a man guilty of adultery; an idolater: **adul'teress**, n. wo-

adventure, n. *ăd-vĕn'tûr* (L. *ad; ventum*, to come), a bold undertaking; a chance enterprise; a striking event: **v.** to risk on chance; to attempt or dare: **adven'turing**, imp.: **adven'tured**, pp. *-tûrd*: **adventurer**, n. *ăd-vĕn'tū-rĕr*, one who risks everything on chance: **adventurous**, a. *ăd-vĕn'tū-rŭs*, bold; hazardous; dangerous: **adventuresome**, n. *ăd-vĕn'tūr-sŭm*, bold; daring; full of risk: **adven'turous'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **adven'turous'ness**, n.

adverb, n. *ăd'vĕrb* (L. *ad; verbum*, a word), in *gram.*, a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a clause, or a sentence: **adverbial**, ad. *ăd-vĕrb'ĭ-ăl*: **adverb'ial'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

adverse, a. *ăd-vĕrs* (L. *adversum*, opposite to—from *ad; versus*, turned), opposed to; unfortunate; calamitous: **ad'versely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ad'verseness**, n.: **adversity**, n. *ăd-vĕr'sĭ-tĭ*, ill fortune; continued calamity: **adversary**, n. *ăd'vĕr-sā'rĭ*, an enemy; one opposed to: **adversative**, a. *ăd-vĕr'sā-tĭv*, that which marks a difference or opposition.

advert, v. *ăd-vĕrt'* (L. *ad.; verto*, I turn), to refer to; to turn the attention to: **adver'tent**, a. attentive; heedful: **advert'ing**, imp.: **advert'ed**, pp.: **advertently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **advertence**, n. *ăd-vĕr'tĕns*; also **adver'tency**, n. *-tĕn-sĭ*.

advertise, v. *ăd'vĕr-tīz'* (L. *ad; verto*, I turn), to give notice; to inform: **advertising**, imp. *ăd'vĕr-tī'zĭng*: **ad'vertised'**, pp. *-tīzd'*: **advertisement**, n. *ăd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt*, a public notice in a newspaper: **advertiser**, n. *ăd'vĕr-tī'zĕr*, one who advertises; a newspaper.

advice, n. *ăd-vīs'* (L. *ad; viso*, I go to see: old F. *advis*: It. *viso*), a speaking to as to conduct; counsel; intelligence: **advise**, v. *ăd-vīz'*, to speak to as to conduct; to give counsel to; to inform; to consult: **advi'sing**, imp.: **advised**, pp. *ăd-vīzd'*: **adj.** cautious; prudent; counselled: **advi'sedly**, ad. *-lĭ*, thoughtfully; with careful deliberation: **advi'sedness**, n.: **advi'ser**, n. one who counsels: **advisory**, a. *ăd-vī'zŏr-ĭ*, containing advice: **advisable**, a. *ăd-vī'zĕ-bl*, that may properly be done; prudent; open to advice: **advi'sable'ness**, n.: **advi'sably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

advocate, n. *ăd'vō-kāt* (L. *advocatus*, one who pleads—from *ad; voco*, I call), one who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; one who defends: **v.** to plead the cause of another: **ad'voca'ting**, imp.: **ad'voca'ted**, pp.: **advocacy**, n. *ăd'vō-kā'sĭ*, the act of pleading for or defending another in a court of law: **ad'vocate'ship**, n. the office of an advocate: **advocation**, n. *ăd-vō-kā'shŭn*, a pleading for: **advowson**, n. *ăd-vŏŏ'zŭn* (L. *advocatio*, a protector or defender), right of perpetual presentation to a benefice: **advower** or **advowee**, n. *ăd-vŏŏ'ĕ*, one who.

turn into air; to combine with air: **aer'ify'ing**, imp.: **aerified**, pp. *âr'i-fid'*: **aerification**, n. *âr'i-fi-kâ'shun*, the changing solid or liquid bodies into air or gas; the act of combining with air: **aeriform**, a. *âr'i-fâ'rm* (L. *aer*, air; *forma*, a shape), having the nature or form of air; not solid.

aerolite, n. *âr'ô-lit* (Gr. *aer*, air; *lithos*, a stone), a stone that falls from the atmosphere to the earth, displaying, when broken, a semi-metallic, ash-grey colour: also **aerolith**, n. *âr'ô-lith*.

aerology, n. *âr-ôl'ô-ji* (Gr. *aer*, air; *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of the air, its nature and uses: **aeromancy**, n. *âr'ô-man'si* (Gr. *aer*; *manteia*, divination), divination by means of the air and winds: **aerologist**, n. *âr-ôl'ô-jist*, one who studies the nature and effects of the air or atmosphere: **aerological**, a. *âr'ô-lôj'i-kâl*, pert. to.

aerometer, n. *âr-ôm'i-têr* (Gr. *aer*, air; *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere or of gases.

aeronaut, n. *âr'ô-naut* (Gr. *aer*, air; *nautes*, a sailor—from *naus*, a ship), one who sails or floats in the air in a balloon: **aeronautic**, a. *âr'ô-naw'tik*, pert. to sailing in the air: **aer'onau'tics**, n. the science or art of sailing in the air.

aerophytes, n. plu. *âr'ô-fits'* (Gr. *aer*; *phuton*, a plant), plants which live exclusively in the air—*hydrophytes*, those living under water.

aerostatic, a. *âr'ô-stat'ik* (Gr. *aer*; *statos*, a standing still), suspending in air: **aer'ostat'ics**, n. plu. *-iks*; also **aerostation**, n. *âr'ô-stâ'shun*; and **aeronautics**, **aerial navigation**.

aeruginous, a. *ê-rôj'i-nus* (L. *æruugo*, gen. *æruginis*, rust of copper—from *æris*, copper), pert. to the rust of copper—viz., verdigris.

æsculin, n. *ês'kû-lin* (L. *æsculus*, the horse-chestnut), an alkaline principle discovered in the horse-chestnut; also spelt *escaline*.

æsthetics, n. plu. *ês-thêt'iks* (Gr. *aisthesis*, the act of perceiving), the science which treats of the beautiful in nature, in the fine arts, and in literature; the philosophy of taste: **æsthetic**, a. *ês-thêt'ik*; also **æsthet'ical**, a. *-i-kâl*, pert. to the perception of the beautiful.

æthiops, n. *ê'thi-ôps* (Gr. *aitho*, I burn; *ops*, the eye or countenance), applied to certain chemical compounds from their black appearance.

æstivation, n.—see **estivation**.

æstites, n. plu. *ê-ti'têz* (Gr. *aetos*, an eagle), a variety of nodular ironstone; eagle-stone.

afar, ad. *â-fâr'* (AS.), at, to, or from a great distance.

affable, a. *âf'â-bl* (L. *affabilis*, accessible, courteous), frank in speech; easy of access; of easy manners in conversation: **af'fably**, ad. *-bli*: **affability**, n. *âf'â-bil'i-ti*, the being easy of access to others; kind manner in conversation.

affair, n. *âf-fâr'* (F. *affaire*, business—from L. *ad*; *facere*, to make), a matter of any kind; business; plu. transactions in general.

affect, v. *âf-fêkt'* (L. *affectum*, to influence—from *ad*; *factum*, to do), to act upon or influence in any way; to make a show of; to move or touch—as the passions: **affect'ing**, imp.: **affected**, pp. *âf-fêkt'êd*: adj. assumed; not natural: **affect'edly**, ad. *-li*: **affec'ter** or **affec'tor**, n., one who: **affectation**, n. *âf'fêk-tâ'shun*, the assuming or pretending to what is not real or natural: **affect'edness**, n., the quality of being affected: **affect'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **affection**, n. *âf-fêk'shun*, love for; attachment to; kindly feeling towards: **affectionate**, a. *âf-fêk'shun-at*, warmly attached to; fond; having great love: **affec'tionate'ness**, n.: **affec'tionate'ly**, ad. *-li*: **affectively**, ad. *âf-fêk'tiv-li*.

affettuoso, ad. *âf-fêt'tû-ô'zô* (It.), in *mus.*, tenderly.

affiance, v. *âf-fi'âns* (L. *ad*; *fido*, I trust; *fides*, faith), to promise in marriage; to betroth or pledge faith: **affi'ancing**, imp.: **affianced**, pp. *âf-fi'ânst*: **affi'ancer**, n. *-sêr*.

affidavit, n. *âf'fi-dâ'vit* (old law L., he made oath, —from *ad*; *fides*, faith), a declaration upon oath; generally, a declaration as to the truth of a written statement made on oath before a justice of the peace, which is afterwards signed by him.

affiliate, v. *âf-fil'i-ât* (L. *ad*; *filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter), to adopt; to receive as a son or daughter; to unite as one; to receive as an associate or member; to assign a child to a father: **affil'ia'ting**, imp.: **affil'ia'ted**, pp.: **affil'ia'tion**, n. *-shun*, the act of uniting or adopting.

affinity, n. *âf-fin'i-ti* (L. *affinis*, bordering on or related to—from *ad*; *finis*, an end), relation; agreement; relationship by marriage; in *chem.*, the combining power of bodies.

affirm, v. *âf-fêrm'* (L. *ad*; *firmo*, I make firm), to assert with confidence; to maintain confidently as true; to declare solemnly: **affirm'ing**, imp.: **affirmed**, pp. *âf-fêrmd'*: **affirm'able**, a. *-â-bl*, that may be stated or affirmed as true: **affirm'ably**, ad. *-bli*: **affirm'ant**, n.; also **affirm'er**, n. one who: **affirmation**, n. *âf'fêr-mâ'shun*, the act of asserting as true; a solemn declaration: **affirm'ative**, a. *-â-tiv*, that declares or asserts: n. a word that says *yes*: *negative*, the opposite of *affirmative*, a word that says *no*.

affix, n. *âf-fiks* (L. *ad*; *fixus*, fastened), a syllable or letter put to the end of a word: **affix**, v. *âf-fiks'*, to join to; to unite; to fix or fasten at the end; to subjoin: **affix'ing**, imp.: **affixed**, pp. *âf-fikst'*: **affixture**, n. *âf-fiks'tur*, that which is affixed.

afflatus, n. *âf-flâ'tus* (L. *ad*; *flatus*, a breathing), a breath; a breathing into by divine power; inspiration: **afla'tion**, n. *-shun*, a breathing upon.

afflict, v. *âf-flikt'* (L. *ad*; *flictus*, a striking), to distress in some way; to give pain to, either in body or mind: **aflict'ing**, imp.: **afflicted**, pp. *âf-flikt'êd*: **aflic'ter**, n. one who: **affliction**, n. *âf-flik'shun*, distress either of body or mind; grief; pain: **aflic'tedly**, ad. *-li*: **afflict'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **aflictive**, a. *âf-flik'tiv*, giving pain; painful: **aflic'tively**, ad. *-tiv-li*.

affluence, n. *âf-flû-ens* (L. *ad*; *fluo*, I flow), wealth; abundance of worldly riches; also **affluency**, n. *âf-flû-en'si*: **af'fluent**, a. wealthy; rich in worldly goods: n. applied to any stream that flows directly into another.

afflux, n. *âf-flûks* (L. *ad*; *fluxum*, to flow), a flowing to; that which flows to; also **affluxion**, n. *âf-flûk'shun*.

afford, v. *âf-fôrd'* (F. *afforer*, to set a price on a thing—from L. *ad*; *forum*, a market), to yield or produce; to be able to bear expenses; to grant: **afford'ing**, imp.: **afford'ed**, pp.

afforest, v. *âf-fôr'êst* (L. *ad*; and *forest*), to turn into forest: **afor'esta'tion**, n. *-shun*.

affray, n. *âf-frâ'* (F. *effrayer*, to scare, to dismay), a brawl or petty fight; a disturbance; formerly used as a *verb*.

affright, v. *âf-frit'* (AS. *affrightan*), to terrify by sudden fear: n. sudden dread; great fear: **affright'ing**, imp.: **affright'ed**, pp.

affront, v. *âf-frunt'* (F. *affronter*—from L. *ad*; *frons*, gen. *frontis*, the front, the forehead), to give cause of offence to; to insult slightly: n. anything done to offend; an outrage; open insult: **affront'ing**, imp.: **affront'ed**, pp.: **affront'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **affrontive**, a. *âf-frun'tiv*, tending to affront; abusive: **affron'tively**, ad. *-tiv-li*.

affuse, v. *âf-fûz'* (L. *ad*; *fusus*, poured), to sprinkle as with a liquid; to pour upon: **afu'sing**, imp.: **affused**, pp. *âf-fûzd'*: **affusion**, n. *âf-fû'zhun*, the act of pouring upon.

afield, ad. *â-fêld'* (AS. *a* and *field*), to or in the field.

afloat, ad. *â-flôt'* (AS. *a* and *float*), on the water.

afoot, ad. *â-fôôt'* (AS. *a* and *foot*), on foot.

afore, ad. *â-fôr'* (AS. *a* and *fore*), prior or superior to; sooner: **afore'hand**, ad. in time gone by; well provided: **afore'mentioned**, mentioned before: **afore'named**, named before: **afore'said**, spoken of before: **afore'time**, in time past.

afraid, a. *â-frâd'* (AS. pp. of **affray**, which see), filled with fear; terrified.

afresh, ad. *â-frêsh'* (AS. *a*, *ferse*, pure, sweet), again; anew; recently.

African, a. *âf'ri-kân*; also **Afric**, a. *âf'rik*, pert. to Africa: n. a native of Africa.

aft, a. or ad. *âft* (AS., from **after**, which see), a term used by seamen to mean the stern of a ship, or to point to what lies in the direction of the stern; behind.

after, a. *âf'têr* (Goth. *afar*, behind: AS. *aft* or *æfter*, afterwards, again: Icel. *aftan*, behind), later in time—as, it is an *after* thought: prep. behind; later—as, he went home *after* dinner: conj. when—as, you will come to me *after* he has seen you: **af'ter-act**, an act following: **af'ter-ages**, succeeding times; posterity: **af'ter all**, when all has been said, weighed, or done: **af'ter-crop**, a second crop in the same year: **af'ter-damp**, the choke damp or carbonic acid occurring in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp: **af'ter-guard**, in a ship, the seamen stationed on the poop to attend to the after-sails: **af'ter-hours**, hours following business: **af'ter-life**, the later or future life: **aftermath**, *âf'têr-mâth* (*after*; and *math*, a corruption of *mow*), a second crop of grass in the same

season: **af'termost**, hindmost; nearest the stern of a ship: **afternoon**, *ăf'tĕr-nōn'*, the part of the day after 12 o'clock: **af'terpains**, n. plu. *-pānz*, those following child-birth: **af'ter-piece**, a piece performed after a play: **af'ter-sails**, the sails on the mizen-mast and stays: **af'ter-state**, the future life: **af'ter-thought**, reflections after an act; later thoughts.

afterward or **afterwards**, ad. *ăf'tĕr-wŏrdz* (AS. *æfter;* and *weard*, direction), later in time.

Aga, n. *ä'gȧ*, in Turkey, a military commander or chief officer.

again, ad. *ă-gĕn'* (AS. *ongean* or *agen*, opposite: Sw. *gen:* Bret. *gin*, opposite, again), once more; a second time: **against**, prep. *ă-gĕnst'*, in opposition to.

agalmatolite, n. *ăg'ăl-măt'ō-līt* (Gr. *agalma*, an image; *lithos*, a stone), a variety of clay-slate altered by heat, usually brought from China carved into grotesque figures and chimney ornaments.

agamous, a. *ă'gȧ-mŭs* (Gr. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, applied to plants without visible organs of fructification.

agape, ad. *ă-gāp'* (AS. *a*, and *gape*), gaping as with wonder.

agaric, n. *ăg-ăr'ĭk* (Gr. *agarikon*, a certain fungus), a genus of fungi: **adj.** pert. to fungi: **agaric mineral**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime, found in clefts of rocks, resembling a *fungus* in texture and colour.

agate, n. *ăg'āt* (from the river Achates in Sicily, or the Phenician word *nakadt*, spotted), a variegated variety of chalcedony quartz, the colours being arranged in clouds, spots, or bands; a tool used by gold-wire drawers and gilders: **agatine**, a. *ăg'ă-tĭn*, of agate: **agatised**, a. *ăg'ă-tīzd*, marked like an agate; converted into agate.

agave, n. *ăg'ăv* (Gr. *agauos*, admirable), the American aloe, from the juice of which the alcoholic liquor *pulque* is prepared.

age, n. *āj* (F. *age:* L. *ætas*, an age), a period of time; the whole life of man, or any particular part of it; a particular period of time: **aged**, a. *ā'jĕd*, old; advanced in years: **n.** old persons—as the *aged:* **a'gedly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

agency, n. *ā'jĕn-sĭ* (L. *agens*, acting, doing), the exerting of power; action; the business or office of an agent: **agent**, n. *ā'jĕnt*, the person or thing that exerts power; one intrusted with the business of another.

agenda, n. *ă-jĕn'dȧ* (L. things to be done), transactions; things done and recorded.

agglomerate, v. *ăg-glŏm'ĕr-āt* (L. *ad;* *glomero*, I wind round), to gather into a mass; to grow into a mass: **n.** in *geol.*, a term employed to designate accumulations of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by

aggrieve, v. *ăg-grēv'* (L. *ad;* *gravis*, heavy: F. *grever*, to wrong), to afflict; to pain or injure any one; to injure in one's right: **aggrieving**, imp.: **aggrieved**, pp. *ăg-grēvd'*: **aggrievance**, n. *ăg-grēv'ăns*, injury; wrong; oppression.

aghast, a. or ad. *ă-gȧst'* (AS. *a*, at, or on: It. *guasto:* F. *gaster* or *gâter*, to lay waste: Scot. *gousty*, waste, dreary), struck with horror; stupefied with sudden fright.

agile, a. *ăj'ĭl* (F. from L. *agilis*, quick), nimble; not slow; active: **agilely**, ad. *ăj'ĭl-lĭ*: **agility**, n. *ă-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, nimbleness; the power of moving quickly.

agio, n. *ä'jĭ-ō* (It. *aggio*), the difference in accepted value of bank-notes and that of current money or coin; **agiotage**, n. *ä'jĭ-ō-tȧj'*, the methods employed by speculators in the public funds to lower or raise their price by spreading false rumours, &c.

agist, v. *ă-jĭst'* (L. *ad;* *jaceo*, I lie down: old F. *giste*, a place to lie down in), to take in the cattle of others to graze: **agis'tor** or **agistator**, n. *ăj'ĭs-tā'tŏr*, one who: **agist'ment**, n.

agitate, v. *ăj'ĭ-tāt* (L. *agito*, I shake: F. *agiter;* It. *agitare*), to put into motion; to stir violently; to disturb: **ag'ita'ting**, imp.: **ag'ita'ted**, pp.: **agitable**, a. *ăj'ĭ-tȧ-bl:* **agitation**, n. *ăj'ĭ-tā'shŭn*, the putting into violent motion; excitement of the mind: **agitator**, n. *ăj'ĭ-tā'tŏr*, one who rouses or stirs up; a stirrer or mixer: **agitative**, a. *ăj'ĭ-tā'tĭv*, having power or tendency to agitate.

aglet, n. *ăg'lĕt:* also **aiglet**, n. *ăg'lĕt* (F. *aiguille*, a needle), the tag of a point; any small object hanging loosely—as a spangle, the anthers of a tulip or of grass, or the catkins of a hazel.

agnail, n. *ăg'nāl* (AS. *a;* *nægel*, a nail), a sore under the nail; a whitlow.

agnate, n. *ăg'nāt* (L. *ad;* *natus*, born), paternally related; related in the male line: **n.** any descendant by the father's side: **agnation**, n. *ăg-nā'shŭn:* **agnatic**, a. *ăg-năt'ĭk*, pert. to.

agnition, n. *ăg-nĭsh'ŭn* (L. *agnitio*, a knowing—from *ad;* *notum*, to know), acknowledgment.

agnomen, n. *ăg-nō'mĕn* (L. *ad;* *nomen*, a name), a name added in praise or dispraise.

Agnus-Dei, *ăg'nŭs-dē'ī* (L. the Lamb of God), the figure of the Saviour under the form of a lamb, bearing a staff head with a Greek cross, and having the head surrounded by a nimbus; certain oval medallions.

ago, ad. *ă-gō'* (old E. *ygo* or *ygon*, gone away, passed by—*y* being the augment of the pp.), time gone by; past: **agoing**, ad. *ă-gō'ĭng*, in or into action: **agone**, ad. *ă-gŏn'*, past and gone.

agog, ad. *ă-gŏg'* (Icel. *ă;* *gœgium*, on the watch or

ing: **agued**, pp. *ē'gūd*: **aguish**, a. somewhat cold and shivering.

aguilla, n. *ā-gwēl'lā* (F. *aiguille*, a needle), an obelisk, or the spire of a church-tower.

ah, int. *ä*, an exclamatory word denoting surprise, pity, dislike, &c.: **aha**, int. *ä-hä'*, expressing triumph, surprise, or contempt: **ahoy**, int. *ä-hoī'*, attend ye—a sailor's call.

ahead, ad. *ä-hĕd'* (AS. *a*, and *head*), in advance; further forward than another.

ahull, ad. *ä-hŭl'* (AS. *a*, and *hull*), the condition of a vessel with her sails furled and helm lashed a-lee.

aid, n. *ād* (F. *aider*, to help—from L. *adjutare*, to assist), help; relief; assistance: **v.** to help; to support; to relieve: **aid'ing**, imp.: **aid'ed**, pp.: **aid'er**, n. one who: **aidless**, a. *ādˈlĕs*: **aidant**, a. *ādˈānt*, helping: **aidance**, n. *ādˈāns*, help; assistance.

aid-de-camp, n. *ādˈdē-kŏng*, plu. **aids'-de-camp** (F. *aide*, an assistant; *du camp*, of the camp), *in an army*, an officer whose duty it is to receive and convey the orders of a general.

aigret, n. *ā'grĕt*; also **egret**, n. *ē'grĕt* (F. *aigrette*), the little white heron; in *bot.*, the feathery down of the thistle.

aigre, n. *ā'gĕr*—see **eagre**.

aiguille, n. *ā'gwēl'* (F. needle), applied to the sharp serrated peaks of lofty mountains; an instr. for piercing holes for the lodgment of powder when blasting: **aiguiet**, n. *ā'gū-lĕt*, or **aiglet**, *āg'lĕt*, a point or tag on fringes.

ail, v. *āl* (AS. *eglian*, to pain; *egle*, troublesome: Goth. *agis*, affliction), to be sick; to trouble; to be in pain: **ail'ing**, imp.: **adj.** unwell; full of sickness: **ailed**, pp. *āld*: **ail'ment**, n. sickness; trouble; slight disease.

aim, v. *ām* (old F. *esmer*, to estimate—from L. *æstimo*, I value), to throw at an object; to direct a weapon to; to endeavour; to purpose or design: **n.** the object or point intended to be struck; purpose; intention: **aim'ing**, imp.: **aimed**, pp. *āmd*: **aim'er**, n. one who: **aimless**, a. *āmˈlĕs*.

air, n. *ār* (F., from Gr. or L. *aër*, air), the atmosphere; a gas; a light breeze; a tune or melody; look or mien; affected manner: **v.** to dry; to expose to the air: **air'ing**, imp.: **aired**, pp. *ārd*: **airy**, a. *ārˈē*, high in air; light like air; trifling; vain: **airily**, ad. *ārˈē-lē*: **air'ing**, n. a ride or walk in the open air: **air'less**, a. wanting fresh air: **airiness**, n. *ārˈē-nĕs*, the state of being opened freely to the air; lightness of manner; gaiety: **air-tight**, so close and compact as to prevent the passage of air: **air-bed**, a large air-tight bag filled with air for the repose of ailing persons: **air-cells**, cavities in vegetable and animal structures filled with air: **air-gun**, a musket or gun in which compressed air, instead of powder, is made the propelling agent: **air-hole**, an opening to admit air: **air-pipe**, a pipe for the escape or supply of air: **air-plants**, plants rooted on others, and suspended, as it were, in the air: **air-pump**, a machine for exhausting or pumping out the air from vessels: **air-shaft**, a passage made into mines for the admission of air: **air-vessels** or **air-sacs**, spiral ducts in plants containing air, analogous to lungs in animals.

aisle, n. *īl* (L. *ala*, a wing; F. *aisle* or *aile*, a wing), wing of a house; the side passages of a church—the middle passage is called the *nave*: **aisled**, a. *īld*, having aisles.

ait, *āt* (a contr. of *eyot*, from *eye*, an island), a small flat island in a river.

Aix-beds, *āks*, the flanks or sides of a deep valley in which the town of Aix, in France, is situated, composed of a thick fresh-water tertiary formation, being a perfect storehouse of fossil fishes, plants, and insects.

ajar, ad. *ä-jär'* (AS. *ceorran*, to turn: Swiss, *achar*, ajar), a little opened.

ake, n. *āk*, another spelling of **ache**, which see.

akimbo, a. *ä-kimˈbō* (AS. *a*, at: It. *sghembo*, crooked, athwart: Gr. *skombos*, crooked), arched; crooked; bent.

akin, a. *ä-kinˈ* (AS. *a*; and *cyn*, family), related to by blood; having the same properties.

al (L.), a prefix, being another form of *ad*, signifying to; in *Ar.* **al** signifies *the*.

alabandine, n. *ăl'ä-bănˈdīn* (L. *alabandicus*), a stone mentioned by Pliny, and so called from Alabanda, where it was cut and polished. It is a sulphuret of manganese, and usually occurs in massive granular crystals of an iron-black colour and semi-metallic lustre, found in Saxony and South America.

alabaster, n. *ăl'ä-băsˈtĕr* (Gr. *alabastron*), **a kind** of soft semi-transparent marble: **adj.** pert. to.

alack, int. *ä-lăkˈ* (corrupted from alas), an exclamation expressive of sorrow: **alack-a-day**, an exclamation to express regret or sorrow.

alacrity, n. *ä-lăkˈrĕ-tē* (L. *alacritas*, liveliness, ardour: F. *alacrité*), cheerfulness; gaiety; a smart willingness or readiness.

a-la-mode, ad. *ä'lä-mōd'* (F. after the fashion), according to the fashion.

alarm, v. *ä-lärm'* (F. *alarmer*, to frighten: It. *all' arme*, to arms—from L. *ad*; *arma*, arms), to give a sign to warn of approaching danger; to surprise; to arouse to danger: **n.** an outcry to announce danger; sudden surprise; terror: **alarm'ing**, imp.: **alarmed**, pp. *ä-lärmd'*: **alarm'ingly**, ad. *-lē*: **alarmist**, n. *ä-lärmˈīst*, one prone to terrify with danger: **alarum**, n. *ä-lärˈŭm*, a piece of mechanism in a *clock* by which a loud ringing noise is produced at any fixed time for the purpose of rousing one out of sleep.

alary, a. *ăl'ä-rē* (L. *ala*, a wing) wing-like: **alate**, a. *ăl'āt*, winged; furnished with appendages like wings.

alas, int. *ä-läs'* (L. *lassus*, wearied: Fr. *las*, **weary**), an exclamation of sorrow or pity.

alb, n. *ălb* (L. *albus*, white), a vestment of white linen worn by the Roman Catholic clergy.

albatross, n. *ăl'bä-trŏs*, a large South-Sea bird.

albeit, conj. *ăl'bē-ĭt* (AS. *all*, *be*, and *it*), although; notwithstanding.

Albert coal or **albertite**, *ăl'bĕr-tīt*, a bituminous mineral found in Albert county, in the province of New Brunswick, North America.

albescent, a. *ăl-bĕsˈĕnt* (L. *albesco*, I grow white), growing white; moderately white; in *bot.*, having a pale tinge or hoary appearance.

Albigenses, n. plu. *ăl'bĭ-jĕnˈsēz*, a sect or party who separated from the Church of Rome in the twelfth century, so called from Albigeois in Languedoc, France, where they first arose,—not to be confounded with the *Waldenses*, who were a different sect, and arose at a different time.

albino, n. *ăl-bīˈnō* (L. *albus*, white), a person, or any animal, with white hair and red eyes; a white negro: **albinism**, n. *ăl'bĭn-ĭzm*, state of being an albino.

Albion, n. *ăl'bĭ-ŏn* (L. *albus*, white), an anc. name of England, frequently used in poetry—so called from the appearance of the white chalk cliffs on its coast to persons coming from the Continent.

albite, n *ăl'bīt*, a variety of felspar of a greyish-white or milky-white colour.

album, n. *ăl'bŭm* (L. *albus*, white), a scrap-book; a memorial book: **album græcum**, n. *ăl'bŭm grēˈkŭm*, the whitish hardened excrements of dogs, wolves, &c.

albumen, n. *ăl-bū'mĕn* (L. from *albus*, white), the white of an egg; white matter: **albuminous**, a. *ăl-bū'mĭ-nŭs*, having the nature of albumen.

alburnum, n. *ăl-bŭr'nŭm* (L., from *albus*, white), the soft white part of a tree next to the bark; the sapwood: **albugineous**, a. *ăl'bū-jĭnˈĭ-ŭs*, like the white of an egg: **albugo**, n. *ăl-bū'gō* (L. a white spot), the white of the eye.

alcahest, n. *ăl'kä-hĕstˈ*; also **al'kahest'** (Ar.), a pretended universal solvent.

Alcaic, a. *ăl-kāˈĭk*, relating to Alcæus or to the verse invented by him: **n.** a Greek metre.

alcaid, n. *ăl-kädˈ* (Sp. *alcaide*), the chief magistrate of a town or city in Spain: sometimes spelt **alcalde**, *ăl-kälˈdē* (Sp.)

alcedo, n. *ăl-sēˈdō* (L.), the king-fisher.

alchemy, n. *ăl'kĕ-mĭ* (Ar. *al kimia*, the secret **art**; probably *Ar. al*, and Gr. *chuma*, a melting or fusion), the professed art of changing the other metals into gold; the art that professed to find a universal remedy and other impossible things: **alchemic**, a. *ăl-kĕmˈĭk*; also **alchemical**, a. *ăl-kĕmˈĭ-kăl*, relating to alchemy: **alchemist**, n. *ăl'kĕ-mĭstˈ*, one who practises alchemy: **al'chemis'tical**, a.: **al'chemis'tically**, ad. *-lē*. The above are also spelt with *y* for *e*, as **alchymy**.

alcohol, n. *ăl'kō-hŏl* (Ar. *al kohol*, the impalpable powder of antimony with which the Orientals stain their eyelids; a pure extract), spirits of wine; distilled spirits highly rectified; the intoxicating principle in all spirituous or fermented liquors: **alcoholic**, a. *ăl'kō-hŏlˈĭk*, pert. to alcohol: **alcoholate**, n. *ăl'kō-hŏl'āt*, a salt containing alcohol: **alcoholise**, v. *ăl'kō-hō'īz'*, to convert into alcohol: **al'coholis'ing**,

imp.: **al'coholised'**, pp.: **alcoholisation**, n. *-hŏl'ĭ-zā' shŭn:* **alcoholmeter**, n. *ăl'kō-hŏl'-mē-tĕr* (Ar. *al kohol:* Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits.

Alcoran, n. *ăl'kō-răn'* (Ar.), the book containing the Mohammedan law, precepts, and doctrines—now more commonly spelt *koran*.

alcove, n. *ăl-kōv'* (Sp. *alcoba*, a part of a room railed off to hold a bed of state), a recess in a room for a bed or sideboard; a shady recess in a garden.

alcyonite, n. *ăl-sĭ-ō-nīt* (L. *Alcyone*, a daughter of Æolus, who, from love to her shipwrecked husband, threw herself into the sea, and was changed into the bird king-fisher: Gr. *halkuonē*), a general term applied to the spongiform fossils so common in the chalk-formation.

alder, n. *ăl'dĕr* (AS. *alr:* Ger. *eller:* Sw. *al:* L. *alnus*), a tree resembling the hazel: **al'dern**, a. made of alder.

alderman, n. *ăl'dĕr-măn*, plu. **al'dermen** (AS. *eald*, old; *ealder*, an elder, a chief), a senior or superior; a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor: **al'dermanic**, a. *-ĭk*, in the manner of an alderman: **al'dermanly**, a. *-lĭ*.

ale, n. *āl* (AS. *ealc:* Icel. *öl:* Lith. *alus*—from Gael. *ol*, to drink), beer; a drink made from malt: **aleberry**, n. *āl'bĕr-rĭ*, a beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread: **ale-cost**, an herb: **ale-hoof**, ground ivy: **alegar**, n. *āl'ē-gär* (ale, and F. *aigre*, sour), sour ale.

a-lee, ad. *ā-lē'* (AS. *hleo*, shelter), a term used to denote the position of a ship's helm when put in a direction opposite to that from which the wind blows.

alembic, n. *ā-lĕm'bĭk* (Ar. *al*, the; *anbiq*, a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd: Sp. *alambique*), a gourd-like vessel with a lid, for chemical purposes.

alength, ad. *ā-lĕngth'* (*a* and *length*), stretched to the full extent.

alert, a. *ā-lĕrt'* (F. *alerte*, diligent: It. *a l'erta*, on one's guard), watchful; on one's guard; sprightly; nimble: **alert'ness**, n. watchfulness; nimbleness.

alethiology, n. *ā-lē'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *alethes*, true; *logos*, word, doctrine), doctrine or principle of truth.

alethopteris, n. *ăl'ē-thŏp'tĕr-ĭs* (Gr. *alethos*, truly; *pteris*, fern), a genus of fossil ferns abounding in the lower coal-formations.

Alexandrine, a. *ăl'ĕgz-ăn'drĭn* (city of Alexandria, N. Africa), noting a verse of twelve syllables: **Al'exandrian**, a. *-drĭ-ăn*, pert. to.

alexipharmic, a. *ā-lĕks'ĭ-fär'mĭk* (Gr. *alexo*, I keep off; *pharmakon*, poison), having the effect of expelling poison: n. a medicine of this kind.

alexiterial, a. *ăl'ĕk-sĭ-tē'rĭ-ăl* (Gr. *alexo*, I keep off; *terion*, a wild beast), preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous beast.

alfa, n. *ăl'fā* (Sp. *alfa*), a species of esparto grass, used for paper-making.

alfalfa, n. *ăl-făl'fā* (Sp. *alfalfa*), a species of lucern, used for fodder.

alfresco, ad. *ăl-frĕs'kō* (It. *al fresco*, in the fresh air), in the open air.

algebra, n. *ăl'jē-brā* (Ar. *al*, the; *jebr*, reunion), the science of quantity: **algebraic**, a. *-brā'ĭk*, pert. to: **algebraist**, n. *-brā-ĭst*, one who is versed in algebra.

algid, a. *ăl'jĭd* (L. *algidus*, cold), cold: **algidity**, n. *-jĭ'dĭ-tĭ*, coldness.

algorithm, n. *ăl'gō-rĭthm* (Ar. *al*, the; *Khowarizmi*, a Persian mathematician), the art of calculation: **algorithmic**, a. *-rĭth'mĭk*, pert. to.

alias, ad. *ā'lĭ-ăs* (L. *alias*, another), otherwise: n. a name assumed.

alibi, n. *ăl'ĭ-bī* (L. *alibi*, elsewhere), a plea that a person was elsewhere than at the place in question.

alien, n. *āl'yĕn-ē'*, one who transfers anything: **alienee**, n. *āl'yĕn-ē'*, one to whom a thing is transferred.

aliferous, a. *ā-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *ala*, a wing; *fero*, I carry), having wings: **aliform**, *ăl'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *ala*; *forma*, shape), wing-shaped.

alight, v. *ā-līt'* (AS. *alihtan*, to light on anything, especially on the ground), to get or come down; to settle on, as birds: **alight'ing**, imp.: **alight'ed**, pp.

alignement, n. *ā-lĭn-mĕnt* (F. a row, a level—from F. *ligne*, a line: L. *linea*, a line), in *mil.*, the position of a body of men in a straight line; a supposed line to preserve a fleet, or part of one, in its just direction.

alike, a. ad. *ā-lĭk'* (AS. — see **like**), the same in appearance; not different; in the same manner or degree.

aliment, v. *ăl'ĭ-mĕnt* (L. *alimentum*, food), to maintain: n. food; nourishment; support: **al'iment'ing**, imp.: **al'iment'ed**, pp.: **alimen'tal**, a. supplying food that can nourish: **al'imen'tally**, ad. *-lĭ:* **alimentary**, a. *ăl'ĭ-mĕn'tĕr-ĭ*, having the property of nourishing: **al'imen'tariness**, n.: **al'imenta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the power of affording nourishment; the state of being nourished: **alimony**, n. *ăl'ĭ-mŏn-ĭ*, the sum allowed for the support of a wife who is separated from her husband: **al'imen'tiveness**, n. in *phren.*, the organ which gives a desire for food and drink.

aliped, n. *ăl'ĭ-pĕd* (L. *ala*, a wing; *pes*, gen. *pedis*, a foot), an animal, such as the bat, whose feet, connected by a membrane, serve as wings.

aliquant, a. *ăl'ĭ-kwănt* (L. *aliquantum*, a little), that does not divide exactly.

aliquot, a. *ăl'ĭ-kwŏt* (L. some—from *alius*, another; *quot*, how many), that measures or divides exactly; an *aliquot part* of a number is a part contained in it exactly—thus 3 is an aliquot part of 6, 9, 12.

alive, a. *ā-līv'* (AS. *a:* Goth. *liban*, to live), endued with life; not dead; sprightly; active; easily impressed.

alizarine, n. *ā-lĭz'ā-rĭn* (*alizari*, anc. name for the plant madder), a colouring principle in madder.

alkahest, n. *ăl'kā-hĕst*—see **alcahest**.

alkali, n. *ăl'kā-lī*, plu. **alkalies**, *ăl'kā-lĭz* (Ar. *al-qali*, the salt of ashes), a substance, such as soda or potash, which neutralises the action of an acid, and changes vegetable blues into green, yellows into brown: **alkaline**, a. *ăl'kā-lĭn*, having the properties of an alkali; the **alkaline earths** are *lime*, *magnesia*, *baryta*, and *strontia:* **al'kalin'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ:* **alkalisation**, n. *ăl'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the making a body to have the properties of an alkali: **alkalisable**, a. *ăl'kā-lĭz' ā-bl:* **alkalescent**, a. *ăl'kā-lĕs'ĕnt*, tending to be,

Allah n. *ăl'lä* (Ar.), the Arabic name for God.

allantoic, a. *ăl·ăn·tō'ĭk* (Gr. *allax*, a sausage; *eidos*, form), name of an acid found in the liquor of the *allantois*—a membrane enveloping the fœtus.

allay, v. *ăl·lā'* (old E. *alleggę*; AS. *alecgan*, to lay down: old F. *alleger*; It. *alleggiare*; L. *alleviare*, to lighten, to mitigate), to set at rest; to make quiet; to make less in pain or grief: **allay'ing**, imp.: **allay'ed**, pp. *-lād'*: **allaym'ent**, n. *ăl·lā'mĕnt*, state of rest after disturbance: **allay'er**, n. one who or that which.

allege, v. *ăl·lĕj'* (F. *alleguer*, to produce reasons: L. *ad*, to; *ligo*, I send, I intrust to), to plead as an excuse; to affirm; to declare: **alleg'ing**, imp.: **alleged**, pp. *ăl·lĕjd'*: **allegable**, a. *ăl·lĕj'ă·bl*, capable of being alleged: **alleg'er**, n. one who: **allegation**, n. *ăl·lĕ·gā'shŭn*, something offered as a plea or an excuse; an affirmation; an assertion.

allegiance, n. *ăl·lē'jăns* (L. *ad*, to; mid. L. *litgantia*, the duty of a subject to his lord—from *litus*, a man owing services to his lord—see **liege**), the tie or duty that binds any one to obedience to the government and laws under which he lives; an oath, called the *oath of allegiance*.

allegory, n. *ăl'lĕ·gō'rĭ* (Gr. *allos*, another, different; *agoreuo*, I harangue), figurative speech; language that has another meaning than the literal one; the Jews compared to a vine in the 80th Psalm is an allegory; **allegorise**, v. *ăl'lĕ·gō·rīz'*, to form into an allegory; to use figurative speech: **al'legori'zing**, imp.: **al'legorised'**, *-rīzd'*, pp.: **allegoric**, a. *ăl'lĕ·gŏr'ĭk*; also **al'legor'ical**, a. *-i·kăl*, figurative; in the manner of an allegory: **al'legor'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **allegor'icalness**, n.: **al'legorist'**, n. one who.

allegro, ad. *ăl·lĕ'grō* (It.: F. *leger*, light, nimble), in music, a term denoting merrily; cheerfully: n. a brisk movement: **allegretto**, ad. *ăl·lĕ·grĕt'tō*, a movement not so quick as allegro.

alleluiah, n. *ăl'lĕ·lō'yä*—see **halleluiah**.

alleviate, v. *ăl·lē'vĭ·āt* (L. *alleviare*, to mitigate—from *ad*; *levis*, light—see **allay**), to make light; to make easier; to lessen, as pain, sorrow: **alle'via'ting**, imp.: **alle'via'ted**, pp.: **alle'via'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of lessening or making more endurable: **alle'vi·ative**, a. *-ā'tĭv*, that lessens or palliates.

alley, n. *ăl'lĭ* (F. *allée*, a passage—from *aller*, to go), a narrow walk or passage; a close.

alliaceous, a. *ăl·lĭ·ā'shŭs* (L. *allium*, garlic), pert. to the garlic or onion tribe, as alliaceous odour.

alliance, n. *ăl·lī'ăns* (F.: L. *ad*; *ligo*, I bind), union formed by marriage; a treaty or union between nations; a union for any purpose: **allied**, *ăl·līd'*, pp. of **ally**, which see; connected by marriage, interest, or friendship: **allies'**, see **ally**.

alligation, n. *ăl·lĭ·gā'shŭn* (L. *alligatio*, a binding or tying to), a rule in arithmetic for finding the value or price of any mixture.

alligator, n. *ăl'lĭ·gā'tŏr* (Sp. *lagarto*, a lizard: L. *lacerta*: Port. *allagarto*), an animal of the reptile kind; the American crocodile.

alliteration, n. *ăl·lĭt'ĕr·ā'shŭn* (L. *ad*; *littera*, a letter), in *poetry*, commencing two or more words in the same line or verse with the same letter: **allit'era'tive**, a. *-ăt'ĭv*, pert. to.

allochroite, n. *ăl·lō·krō'ĭt* (Gr. *allos*, different; *chroa*, colour), a fine-grained, massive variety of iron-garnet, exhibiting a variety of colours when melted with phosphate of soda before the blow-pipe.

allocate, v. *ăl'lō·kāt* (L. *ad*; *locus*, a place), to give each one his share or part; to set apart for any purpose; to distribute: **al'loca'ting**, imp.: **al'loca'ted**, pp.: **allocation**, n. *ăl·lō·kā'shŭn*, the act of setting apart for; the assigning a place for.

allocution, n. *ăl·lō·kū'shŭn* (L. *ad*; *locutus*, spoken), a formal address, written or spoken.

allodium, n. *ăl·lō'dĭ·ŭm* (Dan. *odel*, a patrimonial estate: Icel. *odal*, goods abandoned), land not held from a superior; unconditional free tenure: **allodial**, a. *ăl·lō'dĭ·ăl*, free of rent; independent.

allopathy, n. *ăl·lŏp'ă·thĭ* (Gr. *allos*, another; *pathos*, disease), that mode of medical practice which consists in the use of drugs to produce in the body a condition opposite to the disease to be cured. It is opposed to **homeopathy** (*hōm·ē·ŏp'ă·thĭ*), which attempts to cure disease by medicine which, in a state of health, would have produced a similar disease. **allopathic**, a. *ăl·lō·păth'ĭk*, pertaining to allopathy: **al'lopath'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **allop'athist**, n. one who practises allopathy.

allophane, n. *ăl'lō·fān* (Gr. *allos*, different; *phaino*, I appear), a mineral, generally of a pale-blue colour—occurs lining small cavities, and in veins.

allot, v. *ăl·lŏt'* (L. *ad*: Icel. *hlutr*, lot: F. *allottir*—see **lot**), to assign to; to divide and parcel out; to apportion: **allot'ter**, n. one who: **allot'ting**, imp.: **allot'ted**, pp.: **allot'ment**, n. that which has been parcelled out; a share; the part assigned.

allotropy, n. *ăl·lŏt'rō·pĭ* (Gr. *allos*, another; *trope*, a conversion or change), a term employed to denote the fact that the same body may exist in more than one usual condition, and with different physical characteristics: **allotropic**, a. *ăl·lō·trŏp'ĭk*, pert. to.

allow, v. *ăl·lōw'* (L. *ad*; *laudare*, to praise, in one sense; *locare*, to place or to let, in another: F. *allouer*, to assign), to admit; to grant; to permit; to own; to deduct; **allow'ing**, imp.: **allowed**, pp. *ăl·lōwd'*: **allowable**, a. *ăl·lōw'ă·bl*, that may be permitted; not improper or unlawful: **allow'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **allow'ableness**, n. *ăl·lōw'ă·bl·nĕs*, lawfulness; fitness: **allowance**, n. *ăl·lōw'ăns*, the act of allowing; permission; a settled rate; a salary.

alloy, v. *ăl·lōy'* (F. *loi* or *aloi*: It. *lega*: L. *ad*, *lex*, the law or rule: Sp. *ley*, the proportion of silver found in ore), to mix any metal with another, generally with one less valuable; to reduce or lessen by mixture: n. a baser metal mixed with a finer; a mixture of two or more metals; a mixture of a metal with mercury is called an *amalgam*; evil mixed with good: **alloy'ing**, imp.: **alloyed**, pp. *ăl·lōyd'*: **alloy'age**, n. *ăl·lōy'ăj*, the act of mixing metals; a mixture of different metals.

allspice, n. *ăw'l·spīs* (*all* and *spice*), pimento, so called from its mixed aromatic flavour.

allude, v. *ăl·lōd'* (L. *ad*; *ludo*, I play), to refer to something not particularly mentioned; to hint at: **allu'ding**, imp.: **allu'ded**, pp.: **allusion**, n. *ăl·lū'zhŭn*, a reference to something not mentioned particularly; a hint: **allusive**, a. *ăl·lū'sĭv*, having reference to something but vaguely noticed before: **allu'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

allure, v. *ăl·lōr'* (L. *ad*; F. *leurre*, a bait: Ger. *ludern*, to entice), to tempt by the offer of something good; to entice, in a good or bad sense: **allu'ring**, imp.: **allured**, pp. *ăl·lōrd'*: **allurement**, n. *ăl·lōr'mĕnt*, some real or supposed good that attracts; temptation; enticement to pleasure: **allu'rer**, n. one who: **allu'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

alluvium, n. *ăl·lū'vĭ·ŭm*, plu. **allu'via** (L. *ad*; *luo* or *luo*, I wash), earth and other matter deposited anywhere by the ordinary operations of water; also **allu'vion**: **alluvial**, a. *ăl·lū'vĭ·ăl*, deposited or laid down by means of water.

ally, v. *ăl·lī'* (F. *allier*, to mix: L. *ad*; *ligo*, I bind), to unite, *as families by marriage*; to bind together in friendship, *as states with states*: n. one that is allied; a confederate; plu. **allies**, *ăl·līz'*, countries or persons united by treaty or agreement; confederates: **ally'ing**, imp.: **allied**, pp. *ăl·līd'*: **alliance**, n. *ăl·lī'ăns*, union; confederacy; association.

alma-mater, *ăl'mä·mā'tĕr* (L. fostering mother), a name applied to any university by those who have studied in it.

almanac, n. *ăl'mä·năk* (a supposed corrupted form of AS. *all-moon-heed* or *allmonaght*, a rude tracing or representation of the course of the moon), a small book containing the days of the month, with remarkable events, the tides, &c.; a calendar.

almandine, n. *ăl'măn·dĭn'* (Allabanda, a city of Caria), a lapidary's term for the violet or violet-red varieties of spinel, ruby, &c.

Almighty, a. *awl·mīt'ĭ* (AS.: *all* and *mighty*), possessing all power; omnipotent: n. the omnipotent God: **almight'ily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **almight'iness**, n.

almond, n. *ä·mŭnd'* (F. *amande*: Sp. *almendra*: Gr. *amygdalon*: L. *amygdala*), the kernel of the nut of the almond-tree: plu. two glands situated on each side of the mouth near the base of the tongue: **almond-oil**, an oil obtained from almonds.

almoner, n. *ăl'mŏn·ĕr* (Ger. *almosen*, alms: F. *aumonier*, the officer for dispensing alms: Gr. *eleemosune*, pity, alms), a person appointed by a king or queen, or a monastery, to dispense their alms or charity to the poor: **almonry**, n. *ăl'mŏn·rĭ*, the residence of the almoner: the house where alms are given.

almost, ad. *awl'mōst* (AS.: *all* and *most*), nearly; for the greatest part.

alms, n. *ämz* (AS. *ælmesse*, alms), anything given

to the poor in charity to relieve their wants: **alms-houses**, houses for the reception and relief of the poor: **alms'-deed**, an act of charity.

almug, n. *ăl'-mŭg* (Heb. *almug*), a tree mentioned in Scripture, probably sandal-wood.

aloe, n. *ăl'-ō* (Gr. and L. *aloe*, a bitter herb), name of a bitter plant used in medicine: **aloes**, *ăl'-ōz*, the juice of the aloe: **aloetic**, a. *ăl'-ō-ĕt'-ĭk*; also **al'oet'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, of or containing aloes.

aloft, ad. *ă-lŏft'* (Icel. *á loft*, on high: Ger. *luft*, the air), in the air; among seamen, up among the rigging: **alow**, ad. *ă-lō'*, in a low place; not aloft.

alone, ad. *ă-lōn'* (all and *one*), by itself; singly: **adj**, single; without company.

along, prep. *ă-lŏng'*; also **alongst**, prep. *ă-lŏngst'* (AS. *andlang*; Ger. *entlang*; Ib. *langes*), by the length; lengthwise; forward: **ad.** in company with: **along-side**, by the side of, as a ship.

aloof, ad. *ă-lōf'* (*loof*, the windward side of a ship; *aloof*, on *loof*—viz., out of danger: Dut. *loef*, an oar-pin), keeping away from; at a distance from.

alopecy, n. *ăl'-ō-pē-sĭ*; also, **al'ope'cia**, *-shi-ă* (Gr. *alopex*, a fox), the fox-evil or scurf; any kind of baldness.

aloud, ad. *ă-lŏud'* (AS. *a*, on: Ger. *laut*, sound), with a high tone of voice; with much noise.

alpaca, n. *ăl-păk'ă*, or **paco**, *păk'ō*, a ruminating animal of the mountainous districts of S. Amer., allied to the camel, but of smaller size, and having long woolly hair; a fabric or cloth made from its hair.

Alpha, n. *ăl'fă* (Gr.), the first letter of the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning: **alphabet**, n. *ăl'fă-bĕt* (Gr. *alpha*, a; *beta*, b), the letters of any language arranged in a fixed order: **alphabetic**, a. *ăl'fă-bĕt'ĭk*; also **al'phabet'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, arranged in the order of the alphabet: **al'phabet'ically**, ad. *-ĭl*.

Alpine, a. *ăl'pin* (L. *alpes*, the Alps: Gael. *alp*, a height, a mountain), from or like the Alps; very elevated; belonging to elevated regions, as alpine flora: **al'penstock** (Ger.), staff used for ascending the Alps.

alquifou, n. *ăl'kĭ-fō*, an ore of lead called potter's-ore.

already, ad. *ăwl-rĕd'ĭ* (*all* and *ready*), now; at this time; at some time past.

also, ad. *ăwl'sō* (AS. *ealles swa*, all so) likewise; in like manner.

Alstonite, n. *ăl'stŏn-īt*, a mineral of a snow-white or greyish-yellow colour, so called from occurring in the lead-mines of Alstone Moor, Cumberland.

alt or **alto**, n. *ăll*, *ăl'tō* (It.—from L. *altus*, high), the highest note that can be sung with the natural one and leave the other; often used, of more than two: **alter'natively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **alter'nativeness**, n.: **alter'nate generation**, a mode of reproduction among the lowest animal types, in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grand-parent.

althea or **althea**, n. *ăl-thē'ă* (Gr. *althaia*: L. *althæa*, the marsh-mallow—from Gr. *althein*, I cure), a genus of plants, some of which possess medicinal qualities.

although, conj. *ăwl-thō'* (*all* and *though*), notwithstanding.

altimeter, n. *ăl-tĭm'ĕ-tĕr* (L. *altus*, high: Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for taking heights: **altim'etry**, n. *-ĕ-trĭ*, art of measuring heights.

altitude, n. *ăl'tĭ-tūd* (L. *altus*, high: It. *alto*), height, as of a mountain; extension upwards; highest point: **altitude of a celestial body**, the angular distance of the body from the horizon.

alto, a. *ăl'tō* (It.—from L. *altus*, high), in *music*, high; also in *sculp.*—**basso**, low, its opposite: **al'torilievo**, n. (It.), see under **alt**.

altogeth'er, ad. *ăwl'tō-gĕth'ĕr* (*all* and *together*), wholly; entirely.

alum, n. *ăl'ŭm* (L. *alumen*: Gr. (h)*als*, salt), a white saline substance used in medicine and dyeing: **alumed**, a. *ăl'ŭmd*, imbued or mixed with alum: **alumina**, n. *ă-lū'mĭ-nă*; also **al'umine**, n. *-mĭn*, the clay, loam, or other substance from which alum is obtained; *pure alumina* consists of oxygen and the new metal now called *aluminum*: **aluminiform**, a. *ă-lū-mĭn'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *alumen*; *forma*, shape), formed like alumina: **aluminiferous**, a. *ă-lū'mĭn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *alumen*; *fero*, I produce), containing alum: **alu'minous**, a. of or relating to alum: **aluminite**, n. *ă-lū'mĭ-nīt*, a mineral of a silver or yellowish white colour: **aluminum**, n. *ă-lū'mĭ-nŭm*; also **aluminium**, n. *ă-lū-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm*, the metallic base of alumina—as a metal, now prepared to a considerable extent: **al'um-stone**, a mineral of a white, greyish, or reddish colour, from which much of the best alum is procured.

alumnus, n. *ă-lŭm'nŭs* (L. *alumnus*, a pupil—from *alere*, to nourish), a pupil or scholar of a school or university.

alunite, n. *ăl'ŭn-īt* (F. *alun*, alum), alumstone; a mineral containing alum, found in minute shining crystals of a white, greyish, or reddish colour: **alunogene**, n. *ă-lŭn'ō-jēn* (F. *alun*; Gr. *gennao*, I produce), an ore of alumina, known as *hair-salt* or *feather-alum*—is a frequent efflorescence on the walls of quarries or mines.

alveary, n. *ăl'vĕ-ă-rĭ* (L. *alvearium*, a beehive—from *alveus*, the belly; in *anat.*, the hollow of the external

clined to a purple colour; in *poetry*, a flower which never fades: **am'aran'thine**, a. *-thin*, pert. to.

amaryllis, n. *ăm'ă-rĭl'ĭs* (name of a country girl in Virgil), a family of plants esteemed for their beauty; the lily-asphodel.

amass, v. *ă-măs'* (F. *amasser*, to heap up: L. *massa*, a mass), to gather into a heap; to collect many things together: **amas'sing**, imp.: **amassed**, pp. *ă-măst'*: **amass'ment**, n.

amasthenic, a. *ăm'ăs-thĕn'ĭk* (Gr. *ama*, together; *sthenos*, force), uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

amateur, n. *ăm'ă-tĕr'* (F.; L. *amator*, a lover), one who loves and cultivates any art or science, but does not follow the one preferred as a profession.

amativeness, n. *ăm'ă-tĭv-nĕs* (L. *amo*, I love; *amatus*, loved), a propensity to love; in *phren.*, the name of an organ of the brain, the supposed seat of the sexual passion: **amatory**, a. *ăm'ă-tō-rĭ*, relating to love; causing love: **amatorial**, a. *ăm'ă-tō'rĭ-ăl*: **am'ato'rially**, ad. *-ăl-lĭ*.

amaurosis, n. *ăm'ăw-rō'sĭs* (Gr. from *amauros*, obscure), decay or loss of sight without visible defect in the eye.

amaze, v. *ă-māz'* (It. *smagare*: Sp. *desmayer*, to discourage: Norm. F. *s'esmaier*, to be sad), to strike with astonishment or fear: **ama'zing**, imp.: adj. very wonderful; exciting fear, surprise, or wonder: **amazed**, pp. *ă-māzd'*: **amaze'ment**, n. astonishment; sudden fear: **ama'zingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **amazedness**, n. *ă-māz'ĕd-nĕs*.

Amazon, n. *ăm'ă-zŏn* (Gr. *a*, without; *mazos*, a breast), a race of female warriors; a river in S. America: **amazonian**, a. *ăm'ă-zō'nĭ-ăn*, pert. to; of bold, masculine manners: **am'azon-stone**, a bluish-green ornamental variety of felspar from the river Amazon.

amb or **ambi**, *ămb* or *ăm'bĭ* (L. or Gr.), a prefix signifying both, about.

ambages, n. *ăm-bā'jēz* (L.—from *ambi*, around; *ago*, I go), a circuit of words; a circumlocution.

ambassador, n. *ăm-băs'ăd-dŏr* (F. *ambassadeur*; mid. L. *ambascia*: It. *ambasciata*: old H. Ger. *ambaht*, a minister: Goth. *andbahts*, a servant), a person sent by a sovereign to represent him in a foreign country: **ambas'sadress**, n. *-drĕs*, a woman who: **ambassadorial**, a. *-ă-dō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to.

amber, n. *ăm'bĕr* (F. *ambre*: It. *ambra*: Sp. *ambar*: Arab. *anbar* or *anbarum*), a fossil gum or gum-resin, with a tinge of yellow, and semi-transparent, found chiefly on the shores of the Baltic Sea: adj. made of amber: **am'ber-seed**, musk-seed: **am'ber-pine**, the tree producing amber.

ambergris, n. *ăm'bĕr-grēs'* (F. *ambre*; and *gris*, grey—grey amber), an ash-coloured waxy substance found floating on the seas frequented by sperm whales, supposed to be an internal secretion from these animals—used as a fragrant drug.

ambidexter, n. *ăm'bĭ-dĕks'tĕr* (L. *ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand), one who uses both hands alike; a double dealer: **am'bidex'trous**, a. *-trŭs*, able to use either hand; double dealing; deceitful: **am'bidex'trous'ly**, ad. *-trŭs'lĭ*.

ambient, a. *ăm'bĭ-ĕnt* (L. *ambiens*, going about), surrounding on all sides.

ambiguity, n. *ăm-bĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *ambiguus*, doubtful—from *ambi*, around, and *ago*, I go: F. *ambigu*: It. *ambiguo*), uncertainty as to meaning; doubtfulness; state of doubt: **ambiguous**, a. *ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs*, doubtful; having more meanings than one: **ambig'uously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ambig'uous'ness**, n. *-ŭs-nĕs*.

ambilogy, n. *ăm-bĭl'ō-jĭ* (L. *ambo*, both: Gr. *logos*, discourse), ambiguous discourse: **ambil'oquy**, n. *-ō-kwĭ* (L. *ambo*; *loqui*, to speak), ambiguity of expression.

ambition, n. *ăm-bĭsh'ŭn* (L. *ambitio*, seeking eagerly for a favour—from *ambi*, around, and *ire*, to go; F.), the desire of power, fame, excellence, or superiority: **ambit'ionless**, a.: **ambitious**, a. *ăm-bĭsh'ŭs*, aspiring; desirous of fame or superiority; eager to attain something: **ambit'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

amble, v. *ăm'bl* (F. *ambler*: L. *ambulo*, I walk), to move at an easy pace, as a horse: n. the pace of a horse between a walk and a trot; a canter: **am'bling**, imp.: adj. going at an easy pace, faster than walking: **ambled**, pp. *ăm-bld'*: **am'bler**, n. he or that which.

amblygonite, n. *ăm-blĭg'ō-nīt* (Gr. *amblygonios*, having an obtuse angle—from *amblus*, blunt; *gonia*, an angle), a mineral of a greenish-white or sea-green colour.

amblypterus, n. *ăm-blĭp'tĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *amblus*, blunt; *pteron*, a fin), a genus of fossil fishes, distinguished by their very large and wide fins, composed of numerous rays.

ambreine, n. *ăm'brē-ĭn* (see **amber**), the active principle of ambergris: **am'breic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to.

ambrosia, n. *ăm-brō'zhĭ-ă* (Gr.—from *a*, not; *brotos*, mortal), said by the ancients to have been the food of the gods; whatever is pleasant to the taste or smell: **ambro'sial**, a. *-zhĭ-ăl*, pert. to the food of the gods; pleasing to the taste or smell: **ambro'sial'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **Ambro'sian**, a. *-zhĭ-ăn*, of St Ambrose; ambrosial.

ambry, n. *ăm'brĭ*; also **aumry**, n. *ăw'm'rĭ* (F. *armoire*: Sp. *armario*: Ger. *almer*, a chest or cupboard), a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor, a cupboard or pantry.

ambs-ace or **ames-ace**, n. *āmz'ăs* (F. *ambesats*: L. *ambo*, both, and *ace*), a double ace; two aces turned up at the same time.

ambulacra, n. *ăm'bū-lā'krĕ* (L. *ambulacrum*, a walking-place), the perforated series of plates in the crusts of the sea-urchins through which the walking feet are protruded: **am'bula'cral**, a. *-krăl*, pert. to.

ambulant, a. *ăm'bū-lănt* (L. *ambulans*, walking), walking; moving from place to place: **ambulance**, n. *ăm'bū-lăns*, the movable hospital of an army: **am'bula'tion**, n. a walking about; the act of moving about: **ambulatory**, a. *ăm'bū-lā'tĕr-ĭ*, that has the power of walking: n. a place for walking.

ambuscade, n. *ăm'bŭs-kād'* (F. *embuscade*: It. *imboscare*, to hide in a wood), a lying in concealment to attack an enemy by surprise; the place where troops lie in wait: v. to lie in wait: **am'busca'ding**, imp.: **ambush**, n. *ăm'bŏŏsh* (F. *embuche*, a snare: It. *im*, in, and *bosco*, a wood or thicket), a lying in wait; soldiers concealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise: v. to lie in wait for; to surprise: **am'bushing**, imp.: **am'bushed**, pp. *-bŏŏsht*.

ameliorate, v. *ă-mēl'yō-rāt* (L. *ad*; *melior*, better: F. *améliorer*, to improve), to make better; to improve: **amel'iora'ting**, imp.: **amel'iora'ted**, pp.: **amel'iorat'or**, n. one who: **amelioration**, n. *ă-mēl'yō-rā'shŭn*, a making better; improvement.

amen, v. *ā'mĕn'* or *ă'mĕn'* (Heb., Gr.), so let it be: n. stability; firmness; truth.

amenable, a. *ă-mē'nă-bl* (F. *amener*, to bring or lead into), liable to answer, liable to be called to account: **ame'nably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ame'nabil'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, liability to answer.

amend, v. *ă-mĕnd'* (F. *amender*: L. *a*, from, and *menda*, an error), to correct; to make or grow better; to improve: **amend'ing**, imp.: **amend'ed**, pp.: **amendable**, a. *ă-mĕnd'ă-bl*: **amend'ăzor'y**, a. *-ĭ*, corrective: **amend'ment**, n. a change for the better; improvement: **amends**, n. *ă-mĕndz'*, satisfaction; a recompense.

amende, n. *ă-mŏngd'* (F. a fine or penalty), reparation: **amende-honorable**, *ă-mŏngd'-ŏn'ō-rā'bl*, a full apology for insult or injury.

amenity, n. *ă-mĕn'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *amenitas*, delightfulness: F. *aménité*), pleasantness; that which delights the eye.

amentia, n. *ă-mĕn'shĭ-ă* (L.—from Gr. *a*, without; and L. *mens*, gen. *mentis*, the mind), imbecility of mind; idiotism.

amentum, n. *ă-mĕn'tŭm*; also **ament**, n. *ăm'ĕnt* (L. a leathern thong), a catkin or imperfect flower hanging somewhat like a rope or cat's tail: **amentaceous**, *ăm'ĕn-tā'shŭs*, producing catkins.

amerce, v. *ă-mĕrs'* (F. *a*, at; *merci*, mercy—contr. from L. *misericordia*, mercy), to cause to pay a sum of money by way of punishment: **amer'cing**, imp.: **amerced**, pp. *ă-mĕrst'*: **amercement**, n. *ă-mĕrs'mĕnt*, money paid by way of punishment or fine at the mercy of the court: **amer'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **amerceable**, a. *ă-mĕrs'ă-bl*.

American, a. *ă-mĕr'ĭ-kăn*, of or from America: **Amer'icanism**, *-ĭzm*, an American peculiarity of speech.

amethyst, n. *ăm'ĕ-thĭst* (Gr. *amethustos*, without intoxication), a precious stone of various colours—generally of a purple or violet-blue colour, like wine mixed with water: **amethystine**, a. *ăm'ĕ-thĭs'tĭn*, having the violet-blue tinge peculiar to the amethyst: pert. to: **amethystoline**, *ăm'ĕ-thĭs'tō-lĭn*, a name applied to the volatile fluid found in the minute cavities of the amethyst.

amiable, a. *ā'mĭ-ă-bl* (L. *amabilis*, lovely: F. *aimable*), worthy or deserving of love or affection;

pleasing: **amiability**, n. *ā'mi-ā-bil'i-ti*, sweetness of disposition: **a'miable'ness**, n. loveliness; agreeableness: **a'miably**, ad. *-bli*.

amianth, n. *ăm'i-ănth;* also **amianthus**, n. *ăm'i-ăn'thus* (Gr. *a*, without; *miaino*, I soil or pollute), that variety of asbestos which is found in delicate and regular silky fibres: **am'ian'thiform**, (Gr. *a*, *miaino*; L. *forma*, a shape): **am'ian'thoid**, *-thoyd* (Gr. *a*, *miaino; eidos*, form), having the form or likeness of amianthus.

amicable, a. *ăm'i-kă-bl* (L. *amicus*, a friend), friendly; peaceable; disposed to friendly intercourse: **am'icably**, ad. *-bli:* **amicableness**, n. *ăm'i-kă-bl-nĕs.*

amice, n. *ăm'is* (L. *amictus*, an outer garment), an oblong piece of linen, resembling an embroidered collar, tied about the neck of a Rom. Cath. priest.

amid or **amidst**, prep. *ā-mĭd'* or *ā-mĭdst'* (AS. *a*, on: Icel. *midr*, the middle), among; in the middle.

amide, n. *ăm'id;* or **am'mide**, n. *-mid* (Gr. *ammi*, a plant; *amulon*, starch), a peculiar chemical substance entering into a large number of compounds: **amidine**, n. *ăm'i-din*, a substance resulting from the action of hot water on starch: **amidogen**, n. *ā-mĭd'ō-jĕn*, a peculiar chemical substance: **ammonide**, n. *ăm'ōn-id*, an amide.

amiss, a. *ā-mis'* (AS. *on; misse*, in error: Dut. *mis-en*, to fail, wrong; faulty; out of order: **ad.** in a faulty manner.

amity, n. *ăm'i-ti* (L. *amo*, I love: F. *amitié*), friendship; harmony.

ammonia, n. *ăm-mō'ni-ā* (*Ammon*, Egyptian god Jupiter; also, place where first found), a transparent pungent gas; a substance used in medicine and the arts, from which hartshorn is made; the volatile alkali: **ammoniac**, a. *ăm-mō'ni-ăk*, pert. to: **n.** a gum brought from Persia, and used in medicine as an expectorant: **ammoniacal**, a. *ăm'mō-ni'ā-kăl*, pert. to ammonia; pungent: **ammonium**, a. *-ni-ŭm*, the supposed metallic base of ammonia: **sal ammoniac**, in *chem.*, the salt usually called muriate of ammonia.

ammonite, n. *ăm'mŏn-it*, a varied family of fossil chambered shells, coiled in a plane spiral, so called from a resemblance to the horns of the statue of the ancient Egyptian god Jupiter-Ammon: **ammonitidæ**, n. plu. *ăm'mŏn-ĭt'i-dē*, the family of fossil shells of which the ammonite is the type.

ammunition, n. *ăm'mū-nish'ŭn* (L. *ad; munio*, I fortify) military stores—as powder, ball, shells, &c.

amnesty, n. *ăm'nĕs-ti* (Gr. and L. *amnestia*, forgetfulness of the past), a general pardon of past offences by a government; an act of oblivion.

amphibichnites, n. plu. *ăm'fi-bik'nits* (Gr. *amphibia*, animals that can live on land or under water; *ichnos*, a footstep), in *geol.*, a generic term applied to those footprints of extinct reptiles that seem to have been impressed by their feet as they passed over the soft yielding beach to and from the water.

amphibole, n. *ăm-fĭb'ō-lē;* also **amphibolite**, *ăm-fĭb'ō-lit* (Gr. *amphibolos*, ambiguous or equivocal), a name applied by F. *geol.*, to hornblende and hornblende rock, from the difficulty of distinguishing them from *augite*.

amphibrach, n. *ăm'fi-brăk'* (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *brachus*, short), in *poetry*, a foot of three syllables—a short, a long, and a short, ⏑ — ⏑; in *Eng. poet.*, used as the last foot of a line.

amphid, a. *ăm'fid* (Gr. *amphi*, both; *eidos*, a form), consisting of acid and a base.

amphicyon, n. *ăm-fĭk'i-ŏn* (Gr. *amphi*, implying doubt; *kuon*, a dog), a fossil carnivorous quadruped.

amphigens, n. *ăm'fi-jĕnz* (Gr. *amphi; genos*, birth), plants that increase in size by their growth on all sides, like the lichens.

amphisarca, n. *ăm'fi-sär'kā* (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *sarx*, gen. *sarkos*, flesh), in *bot.*, a particular kind of fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds, as in the Baobab.

amphisbæna, n. *ăm'fis-bē'nā* (Gr. *amphisbaina*—from *amphi; baino*, I go), a kind of serpent, supposed, from the thickness of the tail, to have two heads, and to be able in consequence to move forwards with either.

amphiscii, n. plu. *ăm-fish'i-i*, (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *skia*, a shadow); also **amphiscians**, *ăm-fish'i-ănz*, persons living between the tropics, whose shadows fall both ways—that is, northward one half of the year, and southward during the other.

amphitheatre, n. *ăm'fi-thē'ā-tĕr* (Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *theatron*, a place for seeing, a theatre), a large circular building, where plays and games were publicly exhibited, with seats gradually rising one behind the other; ground rising on more than one side from a level: **am'phitheat'rical**, a. *-thē-ăt'ri-kăl*, pertaining to an amphitheatre.

amphitropal, a. *ăm-fit'rō-păl* (Gr. *amphi*, around; *tropeo*, I turn), in *bot.*, applied to an embryo so much curved that both ends are brought close together and turned towards the hilum.

amphora, n. *ăm'fō-rā* (L.—from Gr. *amphi*, on both sides; *phorein*, to bear), an anc. two-handed earthen vessel for holding wine, oil, &c.

ample, a. *ăm'pl* (L. *amplus*, large), large; wide; extended; spacious: **am'ply**, ad. *-pli*: **ampleness**, n.

amu'sive, a. entertaining: amused, pp. *ə-müzd':* **amu'ser,** n. one who: **amuse'ment,** n. that which diverts; that which entertains pleasantly: **amu'singly,** ad. *-li:* **amu'sively,** ad. *-iv-li.*

amygdaloid, n. *ə-mig'dä-lōjd* (Gr. *amugdalon,* an almond; *eidos,* appearance), applied to certain igneous rocks containing small almond-shaped cavities filled with agate, jasper, and other minerals, having the appearance of almonds in a cake: **amyg'daloid'al,** a. pert. to: **amygdalate,** a. *ə-mig'dəl-āt,* made of almonds: n. milk of almonds: **amygdalic,** a. *əm'ig-dal'ik,* pert. to: **amyg'daline,** n. *-dä-lin,* a crystalline substance obtained from almonds: adj. pert. to; also **amyg'dalin'ic,** a. *-lin'ik.*

amylene, n. *əm'i-lēn* (L. *amylum:* Gr. *amulon,* starch), the insoluble part of starch: **amylic,** a. *ə-mil'ik,* of or from starch: **amylaceous,** a. *əm'i-lā'shəs,* of starch; starchy.

an, *ən* (AS. *an:* Dut. *en),* noting a single individual, but less emphatic than *one;* the indefinite article, put before nouns or adjs. in the sing. beginning with a vowel or the sound of a vowel—as, *an* egg, *an* honorable man.

ana, *ən'ə;* also sometimes contr. **an** (Gr. *ana),* a *prefix,* signifying up, through, among, back, again; in composition, similar to; according to: as a *postfix,* signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts—as Johnsoniana: in *med.,* prescriptions denoting *a repetition,* or, *of each.*

anabaptist, n. *ən'ə-bap'tist* (Gr. *ana; baptizo,* I dip under water), one who rejects infant baptism: **an'abap'tists,** a religious sect: **an'abaptis'tic,** a. *-tik:* **an'abap'tism,** n. *-tizm,* the doctrine of the anabaptists.

anacamptics, n. plu. *ən'ə-kəm'tiks* (Gr. *ana,* back; *kampto,* I bend), the doctrine of reflected light or sound: **an'acamp'tic,** a. pert. to.

anacardium, n. *ən'ə-kär'di-əm* (Gr. *ana,* similar to; *kardia,* the heart), the name of a genus of ornamental trees, one of which yields the cashew or marking nut.

anacathartic, a. *ən'ə-kə-thär'tik* (Gr. *ana,* upward; *katharsis,* purging), exciting discharges from the mouth and nose: n. a medicine which does so; opposite of cathartic.

anacharis, n. *ən-ak'ə-ris,* a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalized itself in the canals and rivers of England.

anachronism, n. *ən-ak'rō-nizm'* (Gr. *ana,* back; *chronos,* time), an error in point of time; a mistake in telling when an event happened: **anach'ronis'tic,** a. *-tik,* erroneous in date.

anaclastics, n. plu. *ən'ə-klas'iks* (Gr. *ana,* back; *klasis,* a breaking), that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light—now called *dioptrics:* **an'aclas'tic,** a. *-tik,* pert. to.

anaconda, n. *ən'ə-kōn'də,* the largest of serpents; a species of boa belonging exclusively to the Amer. continent.

anacreontic, a. *ən-ak'rē-ən'ik,* after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon; joyous.

anadem, n. *ən'ə-dēm* (L. *anadema*—from Gr. *ana,* up; *dein,* to bind), a garland or fillet.

anadiplosis, n. *ən'ə-di-plō'sis* (Gr. *ana,* again; *diplous,* double), in *poet.* and *rhet.,* a repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause in the beginning of the next.

anadromous, a. *ən-ad'rō-məs* (Gr. *ana,* up; *dromos,* a running, a race), in *zool.,* applied to those fish, as the salmon and sturgeon, which periodically visit fresh-water lakes and rivers.

anaglyph, n. *ən'ə-glif* (Gr. *ana,* up; *glupho,* I engrave), an engraved or sculptured ornament in relief: **an'aglyph'ic,** a. *-ik,* pert. to: **an'aglyp'tic,** a. *-tik,* pert. to the arts of chasing, engraving, sculpture, &c.

anagogical, a. *ən'ə-goj'i-kəl* (Gr. *ana,* up; *agoge,* a leading), religiously exalting; spiritual: **an'agog'ically,** ad. *-li.*

anagram, n. *ən'ə-gram* (Gr. *ana,* back; *gramma,* a letter), a new word formed from the letters of another word; a transposition of letters: **an'agrammat'ic,** *-ik;* also *-ical,* a. *-i-kəl,* pert. to: *-ically,* ad. *-li:* **an'agram'matize,** v. *-tiz,* to make anagrams: *-tiz'ing,* imp.: *-tized',* pp. *-tizd:* *-tist,* n. one who.

anagraph, n. *ən'ə-graf* (Gr. *ana,* up; *grapho,* I write), a commentary.

anal, a. *ā'nəl* (L. *anus,* the excretory orifice), pert. to, or situated near, the anus.

analeptic, n. *ən'əl-ep'tik* (Gr. *a,* without; *alkimos,* strong), a zeolitic mineral found abundantly in trappean rocks, so called from its feebly electric properties.

analects, n. plu. *ən'ə-lēkts* (L. *analecta,* a slave who gathered up the crumbs left at meal-time; Gr. *ana,* up; *legein,* to gather), collected fragments of authors; **analectic,** a. *ən'ə-lek'tik,* selecting; collected.

analemma, n. *ən'ə-lem'mə* (L.—from Gr. *ana,* up; *lambano,* I take), in *geom.,* a projection of a sphere on the plane of the meridian.

analepsis, n. *ən'ə-lep'sis* (Gr. a recovery), in *med.,* recovery; convalescence: **an'alep'tic,** a. *-tik,* restorative: n. a medicine which gives strength.

analogy, n. *ə-nal'ō-ji* (Gr. *ana,* similar to; *logos,* ratio, proportion), resemblance between one thing and another in some points; similarity or likeness between things in their properties or qualities: **analogous,** a. *ə-nal'ō-gəs,* bearing some resemblance or proportion to: **analogical,** a. *ən'ə-lōj'i-kəl,* used by way of analogy: **an'alog'ically,** ad. *-li:* **an'alog'icalness,** n.: **analogize,** v. *ə-nal'ō-jiz,* to explain by analogy: **anal'ogi'sing,** imp.: **anal'ogised,** pp.: **anal'ogist,** one who: **anal'ogism,** n. *-jizm,* investigation by analogy: **analogue,** n. *ən'ə-log,* an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object—*analogue* regards similarity of function, *homologue,* identity of parts: **anal'ogous'ly,** ad. *-li.*

analysis, n. *ə-nal'i-sis* (Gr. *ana,* again; *lusis,* a loosing), the separation of a compound into its elements; the tracing of things to their source; the opposite of *synthesis:* **anal'yses,** plu. *-i-sēz:* **analyse,** v. *ən'ə-līz,* to separate a compound into its elements; to trace a thing to its first principles or motives: **an'alys'ing,** imp.: **an'alysed,** pp. *-lizd:* **analyst,** n. *ən'ə-list,* one who analyses: **an'alys'er,** n. one who: **an'alyt'ic,** a. *-ik:* **analytic,** a. *ən'ə-lit'ik;* also **an'alyt'ical,** a. *-i-kəl,* pert. to analysis; that separates a compound into its elements: **an'alyt'ically,** ad. *-i-kəl-i:* **analytics,** n. plu. *ən'ə-lit'iks,* the science of analysis.

anamnestic, a. *ən'əm-nes'tik* (Gr. *ana,* again; *mnesis,* remembrance), that aids the memory.

anamorphosis, n. *ən'ə-mōr'fō-sis* (Gr. *ana,* again; *morphe,* a form or shape), in *perspec.,* an image or picture on a plane or curved surface, which appears distorted or deformed from one point of view, and in just proportion from another.

ananchytes, n. *ən'ən-ki'tēz,* (Gr. *ana; chuto,* a mound), a subdivision of fossil sea-urchins, distinguished by their elevated helmet-like or mound-like form—known as "shepherds' crowns" or "fairy loaves."

anapest, n. *ən'ə-pest* (Gr. *ana; paio,* I beat), a foot in poetry, consisting of three syllables—the first two short, the third long or accented—thus, ∪ ∪ –: **an'apes'tic,** a. *-tik,* pertaining to an anapest; also *æ* for *e.*

anarchy, n. *ən'ər-ki* (Gr. *a,* without; *arche,* government), want of government; a state of lawless confusion in a country: **anarchist,** n. *ən'ər-kist,* one who attempts to introduce disorder or confusion into a country: **anarchic,** a. *ən-är'kik;* also **anar'chical,** a. *-ki-kəl,* lawless; confused.

anasarka, n. *ən'ə-sär'kə,* (Gr. *ana,* throughout; *sarks,* flesh), general dropsy throughout the surface of the body: **anasarcous,** a. *ən'ə-sär'kəs,* dropsical.

anastatic, a. *ən'ə-stat'ik* (Gr. *ana,* up; *statos,* that stands), a term applied to a method of printing from zinc plates.

anastomose, v. *ən-as'tō-mōz'* (Gr. *ana,* through; *stoma,* a mouth), to unite the mouth of one vessel to another, as one vein to another: to inosculate: **anas'tomo'sing,** imp.: **anas'tomosed,** pp. *-mōzd:* **anas'tomo'sis,** n. *-sis,* in *bot.,* union of vessels; union of the final ramifications of the veins of a leaf; **anas'tomot'ic,** a. pert. to: n. a medicine having the power to open the mouths of vessels.

anatase, n. *ən'ə-tāz* (Gr. *anataseis,* a stretching forth), a name for *pyramidal titanium ore,* of a dark indigo blue, hyacinth-red, or yellowish-brown colour.

anathema, n. *ə-nath'i-mə* (Gr. and L. anything devoted, especially to evil—from *ana,* up; *tithemi,* I put or place), a curse; a separation for destruction: **anathematise,** v. *ə-nath'i-mə-tīz',* to pronounce a curse against; to excommunicate: **anath'emati'sing,** imp.: **anath'ematised',** pp. *-tizd':* **anath'emati'ser,** n. one who: **anath'ematisation,** n. *-ti-zā'shən.*

anatomy, n. *ə-nat'ō-mi* (Gr. *ana,* up; *tome,* a cutting), the art of separating the different parts of a plant or of an animal; the art of dissection: in *dramatic language,* a thin, meagre person; a skeleton: **anatomise,** v. *ə-nat'ō-mīz',* to separate the parts of an animal body: **anat'omi'sing,** imp.: **anat'omised',** pp. *-mizd':*

anat'omist, n. one who is skilled in dissecting bodies: **anatomical**, a. *an'ä-tŏm'i-kăl*, pert. to anat.: **an'atom'ically**, ad. *-lĭ:* **anatomisation**, n. *ä-nat'ō-mĭ-zā'shŭn.*

anatropal, a. *ä-nāt'rō-păl;* also **anatropous**, a. *ăn-ăt'rō-pŭs* (Gr. *ana*, up or over; *trepo*, I turn), in *bot.*, an inverted ovule, the hilum and micropyle being near each other, and the chalaza at the opposite end.

ancestor, n. *ăn'sĕs-tĕr* (L. *antecessor*, he that goes before—from *ante*, before; *cessum*, to go: F. *ancestre*), a forefather; a progenitor; a woman is called an **an'cestress**: **ancestral**, a. *ăn-sĕs'trăl*, relating to or descending from ancestors: **ancestry**, n. *ăn'sĕs-trĭ*, birth; descent; a series of ancestors.

anchor, n. *ăng'kŏr* (L. *anchora:* Gr. *angkura*), an iron grappling instrument which, when dropped on the sea-bottom by means of a cable or chain, keeps a ship from drifting; any firm support: **v.** to stop at; to fix or rest on: **an'choring**, imp.: **anchored**, pp. *ăng'kŏrd:* **an'chorage**, n. *ăng'kŏr-ăj*, a place where a ship can anchor: **anchorable**, a. *-ăbl*, fit for anchorage: **to drop or cast anchor**, to sink an anchor into the sea to keep the ship from drifting: **to weigh anchor**, to raise the anchor from the sea-bottom: **anchor comes home**, when it drags by the violence of the wind, by a heavy sea, or by the force of a current: **at anchor**, or **to ride at anchor**, when the ship is kept from drifting by the anchor having a proper hold on the sea-bottom.

anchoret, n. *ăng'kō-rĕt;* also **an'chorite**, n. *-rīt* (Gr. *anachoretes*, one who retires—from *ana*, up, back; *choreo*, I retire), a hermit; a religious recluse: **anchoretic**, a. *ăng'kō-rĕt'ĭk;* also **an'choret'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to a hermit or his mode of life.

anchovy, n. *ăn-chō'vĭ* (Sp. and Port. *anchova:* Sicil. and Geno. *ancciova*), a small fish caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, used as a sauce.

anchylosis, n. *ăng'kĭ-lō'sĭs* (Gr., from *angkuloun*, to crook or stiffen), the immovable state of a joint: **anchylosed**, a. *ăng'kĭ-lōzd'*, fixed: **anchylotic**, a. *ăng'kĭ-lŏt'ĭk*, pert. to.

ancient, a. *ăn'shĕnt* (F. *ancien*, old: L. *antiquus*, old: It. *anziano*), old; what is long past; belonging to former times: **n.** (corruption of ensign), the flag or streamer of a ship: **ancients**, n. plu. those who lived in old times: **an'ciently**, ad. *-lĭ:* **an'cientness**, n.: **ancientry**, n. *ăn'shĕnt-rĭ*, ancient lineage.

ancile, n. *ăn-sī'lē* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven.

ancillary, a. *ăn'sĭl-lĕr'ĭ* (L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant), subservient; subordinate; as a handmaid.

ancipital, a. *ăn-sĭp'i-tăl* (L. *anceps*, gen. *ancipitis*, from *anemos* wind), the wind-flower: **anem'onine**, a. *-nĭn*, a substance obtained from the anemone: **anem'oscope**, n. (Gr. *anemos*, wind; *skopeo*, I view), an instrument to show the course of the wind: **anemometer**, n. *ăn'ĕ-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *anemos; metron*, a measure), an instrument for determining the course, the force, and velocity of winds: **an'emom'etry**, n. *-trĭ:* **sea-anem'one**, see **actinia**.

anent, prep. *ä-nĕnt'* (AS. *ongean*, opposite: Sw. *on gent*, on opposite), regarding; concerning; respecting.

aneroid, n. *ăn'ĕr-oyd* (Gr. *a*, without; *neros*, wet, moist; *eidos*, form), the air barometer, consisting of a small metallic box nearly exhausted of air, and easily acted upon by the external pressure of the atmosphere.

aneurism, n. *ăn'ū-rĭzm* (Gr. *ana*, throughout; *eurus*, broad), the disease of an artery when it expands and sometimes bursts, permitting the blood to spread about in the surrounding tissues: **an'euris'mal**, a. pert. to.

anew, ad. *ä-nū'* (on new), again; newly.

anfractuose, a. *ăn-frăk'tū-ōz* (L. *anfractus*, a turning or bending round), wavy or sinuous, as the anthers of gourds and cucumbers; full of turnings or windings.

angel, n. *ăn'jĕl* (Gr. *anggelos*, a messenger: L. *angelus*), a heavenly being: **angelic**, a. *ăn-jĕl'ĭk;* also **angelical**, a. *-i-kăl*, partaking of the nature of angels: **angel'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **angelicity**, n. *ăn'jĕl-lĕ'i-tĭ:* **angelica**, n. *ăn-jĕl'i-kä*, the name of a plant: **an'gel'ol'ogy**, n. *-lŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *anggelos*, a messenger; *logos*, discourse), the doctrine of angelic beings.

anger, n. *ăng'gĕr* (L. *angor*, sorrow: Icel. *angr*, pain), rage; displeasure: **v.** to provoke; to enrage: **an'gering**, imp.: **angered**, pp. *ăng'gĕrd:* **angry**, a. *ăng'grĭ*, displeased; provoked; raging: **angrily**, ad. *ăng'gĕr-lĭ;* also **angrily**, *ăng'grĭ-lĭ.*

angina, n. *ăn-jī'nä* (L. *ango*, I choke or strangle), an inflammation or tumour in the throat, impeding respiration: **angina-pectoris**, *-pĕk'tō-rĭs* (L. *ango; pectoris*, of the breast), a dreadful disease, in which a most excruciating pain in the breast is felt, with a sense of strangulation.

angiography, n. *ăn'jĭ-ŏg'rä-fĭ* (Gr. *angeion*, a vessel; *graphe*, a description), a description of the vessels in the human body.

angiosperms, n. plu. *ăn'jĭ-ō-spĕrmz'* (Gr. *angeion*, a vessel; *sperma*, seed), plants which have their seeds encased or enclosed in a seed-vessel: **an'giosper'mous**, a. *-spĕr'mŭs*, having seeds contained in a seed-vessel.

angle, n. *ăng'gl* (L. *angulus*, a corner: Gr. *angku-*

anhydrous, a. *ăn-hī'drŭs* (Gr. *an*, without; *hudor*, water), not having any water; dry; applied to minerals and gases not having water as an ingredient: **anhydrite**, n. *ăn-hī'drīt*, a transparent sulphate of lime found in a crystalline form without the usual ingredient of water.

anil, n. *ăn'il* (F.; Arab. *annil*), the indigo plant.

anile, n. *ăn'il* (L. *anilis*—from *anus*, an old woman), pert. to an old woman; aged; imbecile: **anility**, n. *ăn-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, dotage.

animadvert, v. *ăn'ĭ-măd-vĕrt'* (L. *animus*, the mind, or *anima*, the soul or principle of life; *ad*, to; *verto*, I turn), to turn the mind to; to consider; to remark upon: **an'imadvert'ing**, imp.: **an'imadvert'ed**, pp.: **an'imadvert'er**, n. one who: **an'imadver'sion**, n. *-vĕr'shŭn*, severe reproof; censure.

animal, n. *ăn'ĭ-măl* (L. *animal*, a living creature), a body possessed of life, sensation, and power of motion; adj. pertaining to a living creature; gross; opposite of spiritual: **animalize**, v. *ăn'ĭ-măl-īz'*, to give animal life to: **an'imali'zing**, imp.: **an'imalized'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **animalization**, n. *ăn'ĭ-măl'ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of endowing with life: **an'imalism'**, n. *-ĭzm'*, sensual indulgence; mere life without intellectual activity: **an'imal'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, state of animal existence.

animalcule, n. *ăn'ĭ-măl'kūl* (L. *animalculum*), a creature very small or very minute, generally invisible to the naked eye: plu. **an'imal'cula**, also **an'imal'cules**, *-kūlz*: **an'imal'cular**, a.; also **an'imal'culine**, a. *-lĭn*, pert. to.

animate, v. *ăn'ĭ-māt* (L. *anima*, the animal life), to give life to; to enliven; to invigorate; to inspirit: adj. alive: **an'ima'ting**, imp.: **an'ima'ted**, pp.: adj. lively; vigorous: **an'ima'tor**, n. one who: **animation**, n. *ăn'ĭ-mā'shŭn*, the state of being animated; possessing life or spirit: **an'ima'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **animative**, a. *ăn'ĭ-mā'tĭv*, capable of giving life.

anime, n. *ăn'ĭm-ē* (Sp.), a white resinous drug brought from America.

animosity, n. *ăn'ĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ* (F.: L. *animus*, mind; *osus*, hating—from *odi*, I hate), violent hatred; a high degree of enmity: **animus**, n. *ăn'ĭ-mŭs*, the feeling that prompts; purpose; temper.

anion, n. *ăn'ĭ-ŏn* (Gr. *ana*, up; *ienai*, to go), an electro-negative body.

anise, n. *ăn'ĭs* (L. *anisum*: Gr. *anizon*), an annual plant whose seeds have an aromatic smell, and pleasant warm taste: **anise-seed** or **aniseed**, *ăn'ĭ-sēd*, the seed of the plant: **anisette**, *ăn'ĭ-sĕt'*, aniseed cordial.

anisostemonous, a. *ăn'ĭ-sŏs-tĕm'ō-nŭs* (Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *stemon*, L. *stamen*, a thread, a fibre), in *bot.*, stamens not equal in number to the floral envelopes, nor a multiple of them.

anker, n. *ăng'kĕr*, a Dutch liquid measure.

ankle, n. *ăng'kl* (AS. *ancleow*: Ger. *enkel*, an ankle: Gr. *angkule*, a loop, the bending of the leg), the joint that connects the foot with the leg: **anklet**, n. *ăng'klĕt*, an ornament for the ankle: **ankled**, a. *ăng'kld*, having or pert. to ankles.

anna, n. *ăn'nd*, in the *East Indies*, a coin, value 1d.

annals, n. *ăn'nălz* (L. *annus*, a year), a brief narrative of events divided into periods, each period consisting of one year: **an'nalist**, n. a writer of annals: **annats**, n. plu. *ăn'nătz*, a year's income of a spiritual living; in *Eng.*, applied to the augmentation of poor livings; in *Scot.*, a half-year's stipend paid to the heirs of a deceased clergyman.

anneal, v. *ăn-nēl'* (AS. *an*, on: It. *niello*, a kind of black enamel on gold or silver: F. *neller*, to enamel), to temper; to heat glass or metal, and then to cool slowly, in order to render less brittle: **anneal'ing**, imp.: **annealed**, pp. *ăn-nēld'*: **anneal'ing furnace**, a furnace for annealing.

annelida, n. *ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dă*; also **an'nelids** (L. *annellus*, a little ring: Gr. *eidos*, form), those creatures that have their bodies formed of a great number of small rings, as the earth-worm.

annex, v. *ăn-nĕks'* (L. *ad*, to; *nexus*, tied), to unite; to join to the end; to affix: **annex'ing**, imp.: **annexed**, pp. *ăn-nĕkst'*: **annexible**, a. *ăn-nĕks'ĭ-bl*, that may be annexed: **annexation**, n. *ăn'nĕks-ā'shŭn*, the act of uniting or joining to; addition of something: **annexe**, n. *ăn-nĕks'*, a wing to a building, or an outbuilding communicating with the main one.

annihilate, v. *ăn-nī'hĭ-lāt* (L. *ad*; *nihil*, nothing), to reduce to nothing; to destroy a body utterly, or the peculiar properties of a body: **anni'hila'ting**, imp.: **anni'hila'ted**, pp.: **anni'hila'tor**, n. that which: **anni'hila'tion**, n. *-hĭ-lā'shŭn*, the act of reducing to nothing; a total destruction.

anniversary, n. *ăn'nĭ-vĕr'sĕr-ĭ* (L. *annus*, a year; *versus*, turned), the day on which an event is annually celebrated; the yearly return of any event: adj. at a stated time; returning with the year.

annotate, v. *ăn'nō-tāt* (L. *annoto*, I set down in writing—from *ad*, to or at; *nota*, a mark), to make written remarks on a book: **an'nota'ting**, imp.: **an'nota'ted**, pp.: **an'nota'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, a written remark on some passage of a book; a note; generally used in the plu. **an'nota'tions**: **annotatory**, a. *ăn-nō'tă-tŏr'ĭ*, containing annotations: **annotator**, n. *ăn'nō-tā'tŏr*, one who writes notes on a book.

annotto, n. *ăn-nŏt'ō*; also **arnot'to**, which see.

announce, v. *ăn-nŏwns'* (F. *annoncer*: It. *annunziare*, to declare—from L. *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell), to tell to; to declare; to publish: **announ'cing**, imp.: **announced**, pp. *-nŏwnst'*: **announcement**, n. *ăn-nŏwns'mĕnt*, a declaration; the act of giving notice; publication: **announcer**, n. *ăn-nŏwn'sĕr*, one who.

annoy, v. *ăn-nŏy'* (It. *annoiare*, F. *ennuyer*, to annoy or vex—from L. *ad*; *noceo*, I hurt or injure: Sp. *enoyo*, anger, offence), to vex; to tease or molest; to harass: **annoyance**, n. *ăn-nŏy'ăns*, something that teases; a matter that harasses or molests: **annoy'er**, n. one who: **annoy'ing**, imp.: **annoyed'**, pp. *-nŏyd'*.

annual, a. *ăn'nū-ăl* (L. *annus*, a year: F. *annuel*; It. *annuale*), yearly; that returns every year: n. a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year; a book published every year: **an'nual'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **annuity**, n. *ăn-nū'ĭ-tĭ*, a fixed sum of money paid every year: **annuitant**, n. *ăn-nū'ĭ-tănt*, one who receives a sum of money every year for maintenance.

annul, v. *ăn-nŭl'* (L. *ad*, to; *nullus*, none, no: F. *annuler*), to make of no effect; to make void; to abolish: **annul'ling**, imp.: **annulled'**, pp. *ăn-nŭld'*: **annul'ment**, n. the act of making void.

annular, a. *ăn'nū-lăr*; also **annulary**, a. *ăn'nū-lăr'ĭ* (L. *annulus*, a ring), having the form of a ring: **an'nular'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **an'nula'ted**, a. furnished with rings: **an'nulose'**, a. *-lōs'*, composed of many rings: **an'nulet**, n. a little ring: **annularia**, n. *ăn'nū-lā'rĭ-ă*, a genus of fossil herbaceous plants, having whorls on the same plane with their stems, supposed to have been aquatic: **annulosa**, n. *ăn'nū-lō'să*, a term applied to the *articulata*, in allusion to their ringed bodies.

annunciate, v. *ăn-nŭn'shĭ-āt* (L. *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell), to declare; to bring tidings: **annun'cia'ting**, imp.: **annun'cia'ted**, pp.: **annun'cia'tor**, n. one who: **annun'cia'tion**, n. *-shĭ-ā'shŭn*, the act of announcing.

anode, n. *ăn'ōd* (Gr. *ana*, up; (*h*)*odos*, a way), the positive pole; the way by which electricity enters substances through which it can pass.

anodon, n. *ăn'ō-dŏn*; also **an'oden'ta** (Gr. *an*, without; *odous*, gen. *odontos*, a tooth), the river-mussel.

anodyne, n. *ăn'ō-dīn* (Gr. *an*, without; *odune*, pain), any medicine that relieves pain: adj. soothing.

anoint, v. *ă-nŏynt'* (Norm. F. *enoindre*, to anoint—from L. *in*, in, and *ungo*, I anoint), to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate: **anoint'er**, n. one who: **anoint'ed**, pp.: n. the Messiah: adj. consecrated: **anoint'ing**, imp.: n. the act of smearing with oil: adj. rubbing with oil: **anoint'ment**, n. the act of anointing.

anomaly, n. *ă-nŏm'ă-lĭ* (Gr. *anomalos*, rough, uneven—from *an*, not; (*h*)*omalos*, like to, or similar), irregularity; a departure from the common rule: **anom'alous**, a. *-lŭs*, irregular: **anom'alous'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **anomalistic**, a. *ă-nŏm'ă-lĭs'tĭk*, irregular; departing from common or established rules: also, **anom'alistical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*.

anomopteris, n. *ăn'ō-mŏp'tĕr-ĭs* (Gr. *anomos*, without rule; *pteris*, fern), fossil ferns, differing from all recent ones, having the leaves very large and deeply pinnate.

anomoura or **anomura**, n. *ăn'ō-mō'ră* (Gr. *anomos*, irregular, without rule; *oura*, a tail), a family of crustaceans characterised by their irregular tails, as the hermit-crab; **an'omou'ral**, a. pert. to.

anon, ad. *ă-nŏn'* (AS. *on an*; in one), soon; quickly.

anonymous, a. *ă-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs* (L. *anonymus*, without a name—from Gr. *a*, without; *onoma*, a name: F. *anonyme*), having no name; without the name of the author or writer: **anon'ymous'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

anoplotherium, n. *ăn'ō-plō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *a*, without; (*h*)*oplon*, a weapon; *therion*, a wild beast), a genus of fossil quadrupeds destitute of any organs of defence, as tusks, claws, or horns.

anorthite, n. *ā-nŏr'thīt* (Gr. *a*, without; *orthos*, upright), one of the felspar family whose cleavages are without right angles.

another, a. *ā-nŭth'ér* (*one* and *other*), not the same; one more.

anoura, n. *ā-nō'rā* (Gr. *a*, without; *oura*, a tail), a class of reptiles without tails, as the frog, toad, &c.: **anou'rous,** a. *-rŭs*, destitute of a tail.

anserine, a. *ăn'sér-ĭn* (L. *anser*, a goose), of the goose tribe; uneven.

answer, v. *ăn'sér* (AS. *andsvarian*—from *and*, against, and *svarian*: Goth. *svaran*, to swear Icel. *svara*, to answer), to reply; to be accountable for; to suit: n. something said in reply to a question: **an'swering,** imp.: **answered,** pp. *ăn-sérd*: **an'swerer,** n. one who: **answerable,** a. *ăn-sér-ā-bl*, what may be replied to; accountable; suitable: **an'swerably,** ad. *-blĭ*: **an'swerableness,** n.: **an'sweless,** a. that cannot be answered.

ant, *ănt*; or **an'ti,** *ăn'tī* (Gr.), a prefix meaning against, opposite.

ant, n. *ănt* (AS. *æmet*), a small insect; an emmet—of which it is a contracted form: **ant'-hill,** a nest of ants: **ant-eater,** a quadruped, having a long snout or muzzle and long tongue, which feeds upon ants.

antacid, n. *ănt-ăs'ĭd* (Gr. *anti*, against: L. *acidus*, acid), any substance, as *potash*, *soda*, *magnesia*, *lime*, &c., which counteracts acidity or neutralises it.

antagonist, n. *ăn-tăg'ō-nĭst* (Gr. *anti*, against; *agonistes*, a combatant), one who contends with another; an opponent; an enemy: **antag'onism,** n. *-nĭzm*, active opposition: **antagonise,** v. *ăn-tăg'ō-nīz'*, to act in opposition; to strive against: **antag'onis'ing,** imp.: **antag'onised,** pp. *-nīzd*: **antagonistic,** a. *ăn-tăg'ō-nĭs'tĭk*, striving against: **antag'onis'tically,** ad. *-nĭs'tĭ-kăl'ĭ*: **antag'onis'tic forces,** two powers in nature, the one counteracting the other, as fire and water.

antalgic, a. *ănt-ăl'jĭk* (Gr. *anti*, against; *algos*, pain), applied to that which can assuage pain.

antarctic, a. *ănt-ärk'tĭk* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *arktos*, the constellation of the Bear), opposite to the northern or arctic pole; a circle about 23½ deg. from the S. pole.

ante, *ăn'tē* (L.), a prefix meaning *before*, either in time or place.

antecede, v. *ăn'tē-sēd'* (L. *ante*, before; *cedo*, I go), to go before in time: **an'tece'ding,** imp.: **an'tece'ded,** pp.: **an'tece'dent,** n. *-sē'dĕnt*, that which goes before in time or place: **adj.** going before in time or place: **an'tece'dently,** ad. *-lĭ*: **an'tece'dence,** n. *-dĕns*; or **an'tece'dency,** n. *-sĭ*: **an'teces'sor,** n. (L. *ante*; *cessus*, previous; in front: **ante'rior'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **ante'rior'ity,** n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, priority.

anthelion, n. *ănt-hē'lĭ-ŏn* (Gr. *anti*, over against; (*h*)*elios*, the sun), a bright spot opposite to the sun: **anthe'lia,** plu.

anthelmintic, a. *ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk* (Gr. *anti*, against; *elmins*, a tape-worm), destructive to intestinal worms: n. the medicine.

anthem, n. *ăn'thĕm* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; (*h*)*umnos*, a hymn: AS. *antefen*: F. *antienne*), a sacred song, or a portion of Scripture set to music.

anther, n. *ăn-thĕr* (Gr. *antheros*, flowery, blooming), in *bot.*, the head part of the stamen of a flower, containing the pollen or fertilising dust: **an'theral,** a. pert. to: **antheriferous,** a. *ăn'thĕr-ĭf'ér-ŭs* (Gr. *antheros*: L. *fero*, I bear), bearing anthers or flowers.

anthesis, n. *ăn-thē'sĭs* (Gr. *anthesis*, bloom—from *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, the opening or bursting of the flower.

anthocarpous, a. *ăn'thō-kär'pŭs* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *karpos*, fruit), formed, as a certain class of fruits, from a number of blossoms united into one body.

anthodium, n. *ăn-thō'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *duo*, I put on), the capitulum or head of flowers of composite plants.

antholites, n. plu. *ăn'thō-līts*; or **antholithes,** n. plu. *ăn'thō-lĭ'thēz* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *lithos*, a stone), a general term for the fossil impressions of flowers, such as occur in the shales of the coal-measures.

anthology, n. *ăn-thŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *anthos*; *logos*, discourse), a discourse on flowers; a collection or selection of flowers of literature: **an'thological,** a. pert. to.

anthophore, n. *ăn'thō-fōr* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *phero*, I carry), in *bot.*, a stalk supporting the inner floral envelopes and separating them from the calyx.

anthophyllite, n. *ăn'thō-fĭl'līt* (Gr. *anthos*; *phullon*, a leaf), a variety of hornblende of a grey or clove-brown colour, so named from the resemblance of its colour to that of the *anthophyllum* or clove.

anthracite, n. *ăn'thrā-sīt'* (Gr. *anthrakis*, a burning coal), a hard shining coal that burns without smoke or flame: **anthraconite,** n. *ăn-thrăk'ō-nīt*, a term applied to those varieties of marble which have a coal-black lustre when polished: **an'thracit'ic,** a. *-sĭt'ĭk*, pert. to.

anthracosaurus, n. *ăn'thrā-kō-sâ'rŭs* (Gr. *anthrax*, coal; *sauros*, a lizard), a large fossil saurian occurring in the coal-measures of Britain.

anthracotherium, n. *-kō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *anthrax*; *therion*, a wild beast), a fossil thick-skinned animal of

anticipate, v. *ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt* (L. *ante*, before; *capio*, I take), to be beforehand; to take first possession; to take before the proper time; to foretaste: **antic'ipa'ting**, imp.: **antic'ipa'ted**, pp.: **antic'ipa'tion**, n. *-pā'shŭn*, the act of anticipating; prevention: **antic'ipa'tor**, n. one who: **antic'ipa'tive**, a. *-pā'tĭv*; also **antic'ipa'tory**, a. *-pā'tŏr-ĭ*, taking beforehand.

anticlinal, a. *ăn'tĭ-klī'năl* (Gr. *anti*, against; *klino*, I bend), in *geol.*, applied to strata which dip in opposite directions in a roof-like form; opposite of *synclinal*.

anticous, a. *ăn-tĭ'kŭs* (L. *anticus*, in front), in *bot.*, placed in front of a flower, as the lip of orchids.

antidote, n. *ăn'tĭ-dōt* (Gr. *antidotos*, a remedy—from *anti*, against; *didonai* to give), a medicine to counteract the bad effects of poison; a remedy for any evil: **antidotal**, a. *ăn-tĭ-dō'tăl*; also **an'tidot'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, expelling the effects of poison: **an'tido'tally**, ad. *-tăl-ĭ*: **an'tidot'ical'ly**, ad. *-ĭk*.

antimony, n. *ăn'tĭ-mŏn-ĭ* (L. *antimonium*: F. *antimoine*), a metallic substance, much used as an alloy: **antimonial**, a. *ăn'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl*, pert. to antimony, or containing it: n. the medicine: **an'timo'niate**, n. *-nĭ-āt*, a salt of antimonic acid: **an'timo'niat'ed**, a. *āt'ĕd*, made of antimony or mixed with it: **an'timon'ic**, a. *-ĭk*; also **an'timo'nious**, a. *-nĭ-ŭs*, of antimony; applied to the acids of antimony: **antimonite**, n. *ăn'tĭ-mŏn-īt'*, a salt of antimonious acid.

antinomian, n. *ăn'tĭ-nō'mĭ-ăn* (Gr. *anti*, against; *nomos*, law), one who denies that the moral law is binding on Christians, and affirms that faith alone is necessary to salvation: **adj.** relating to: **an'timo'mianism'**, n. *-ĭzm'*, the tenets of: **antinomy**, n. *ăn-tĭn'ŏm-ĭ*, the opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

antipathy, n. *ăn-tĭp'ă-thĭ* (Gr. *anti*, against; *pathos*, feeling), a feeling of hatred; natural aversion.

antiphlogistic, a. *ăn'tĭ-flŏ-jĭs'tĭk* (Gr. *anti*; *phlogiso*, I consume or burn up), applied to medical treatment intended to subdue inflammation: n. a medicine that checks inflammation.

antiphony, also **antiphone**, n. *ăn-tĭf'ō-nĭ* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *phone*, sound), the alternate singing of two choirs: **antiphonal**, a. *ăn-tĭf'ō-năl*, pert. to: n. a book of antiphons or anthems: **antiphon**, n. *ăn'tĭ-fŏn*, the chant of alternate singing in choirs.

antiphrasis, n. *ăn-tĭf'rĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *phrasis*, a form of speech), the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; irony: **an'tiphras'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*: **an'tiphras'tical'ly**, ad. *-kăl-ĭ*.

antipodes, n. plu. *ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz* (Gr. *anti*, opposite; *podes*, feet), those who live on the opposite side of the globe, and whose feet are directly opposite to those of the speaker: **antipode**, n. *ăn'tĭ-pōd*, one who lives on the opposite side of the globe: **antip'odal**, a. having the feet directly opposite.

antiquarian, n. *ăn-tĭ-kwā'rĭ-ăn*, or **antiquary**, n. *ăn'tĭ-kwĕ-rĭ* (L. *antiquarius*, studious of antiquity—from *antiquus*, old), a person who studies the history of ancient things: **adj.** pert. to antiquity: **an'tiqua'rianism**, n.: **antiquate**, v. *ăn'tĭ-kwāt*, to put out of use; to make old: **an'tiqua'ting**, imp.: **an'tiqua'ted**, pp.: **adj.** grown old; old-fashioned: **an'tiqua'tedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **an'tiqua'tedness**, n.: **antique**, a. *ăn-tēk'* (F. *antique*), old; ancient: n. a remnant of antiquity; a relic: **antique'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **antiqueness**, n. *ăn-tēk'-nĕs*, ancientness; the appearance of being old: **antiquity**, n. *ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tĭ*, former ages; times long since past; **antiquities**, plu. *ăn-tĭk'wĭ-tĭz*, relics of olden times.

anti-Sabbatarian, n. *ăn'tĭ-săb'bă-tā'rĭ-ăn* (Gr. *anti*, and *Sabbath*), one opposed to the observance of the Sabbath: **adj.** pert. to.

antiscians, n. plu. *ăn-tĭsh'ĭ-ănz*; also **antis'cii**, *ăn-tĭsh'ĭ-ī* (L. *antiscii*—from Gr. *anti*; *skia*, a shadow), the inhabitants of the earth living on opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in contrary directions.

antiscorbutic, a. *ăn'tĭ skŏr-bū'tĭk* (Gr. *anti*, against, and *scorbutic*), good against the scurvy.

antiscriptural, a. *ăn'tĭ-skrĭp'tĭ-răl* (Gr. *anti* and *scriptural*), not in accordance with the Scriptures, or in opposition to them.

antiseptic, n. *ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭk*, (Gr. *anti*, against; *septos*, putrid), a substance that prevents putrefaction: **adj.** opposing putrefaction.

anti-slavery, n. *ăn'tĭ-slā'vĕr-ĭ* (Gr. *anti*, against, and *slavery*), hostility to slavery.

antispasmodic, a. *ăn'tĭ-spăz-mŏd'ĭk* (Gr. *anti*, against; *spasmos*, a convulsion or spasm), applied to medicines that have power to allay spasmodic pains.

antistrophe, n. *ăn-tĭs'trō-fĭ* (Gr. *anti*; *strophe*, a turning), the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the strophe.

antithesis, n. *ăn-tĭth'ĕ-sĭs*, (Gr. *anti*, against; *thesis*, a placing), opposition or contrast in words or sentiments: **antithetic**, a. *ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭk*; or **an'tithet'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, being in contrast; containing opposition of words or sentiments: **an'tithet'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

antitropal, a. *ăn-tĭ'trō-păl*; also **antit'ropous**, a. *-pŭs* (Gr. *anti*, against; *trepo*, I turn), in *bot.*, at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as the embryo—or inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle.

antitype, n. *ăn'tĭ-tīp* (Gr. *anti*, against; *tupos*, a pattern), the reality, of which the resemblance or pattern is called the type—thus, the paschal lamb is called the *type*, and Christ the *antitype*: **antityp'ical**, a. *ăn'tĭ-tĭp'ĭ-kăl*, that which explains the type: **an'tityp'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

antler, n. *ănt'lĕr* (F. *andouiller*), a branch of a stag's horn: **antlered**, a. *ănt'lĕrd*, furnished with antlers.

antre, n. *ăn'tĕr* (L. *antrum*, a cave), in *poetry*, a cavern; a den.

antoeci, *ăn-tē'sĭ*—see **antecians**.

antrorse, a. *ăn-trōrs'* (L. *ante*, before; *versum*, to turn), in *bot.*, having an upward direction towards the summit of some part.

anus, n. *ā'nŭs* (L.), the lower orifice of the bowels.

anvil, n. *ăn'vĭl* (AS. *anfilt*: low Ger. *ambolt*: Dut. *aanbeld*, a block to hammer on), an iron block with a smooth face and a horn, on which smiths shape their work.

anxiety, n. *ăng-zī'ĕ-tĭ* (L. *anxius*—from *anxi*, I have vexed), distress of mind about something future; great uneasiness: **anxious**, a. *ăngk'shŭs*, distressed in mind; perplexed: **anx'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **anx'iousness**, n.

any, a. *ĕn'nĭ* (AS. *ænig*: Ger. *einig*: Dut. *eenig*), every; whoever; one or some: **anywise**, ad. *ĕn'nĭ-wīz*, in any degree: **an'ywhere**, ad. *-hwâr*, in any place: **anyhow**, ad. *ĕn'nĭ-hŏw*, at any rate; in any event: **anybody**, n. *ĕn'nĭ-bŏd'ĭ*, one out of many selected indifferently.

Aonian, a. *ā-ō'nĭ-ăn* (from Aonia, in Greece), pert. to the Muses or to Aonia.

aorist, n. *ā'ō-rĭst* (Gr. *aoristos*, unlimited), name of an indefinite past tense in the grammar of the Greek language: **aoristic**, a. *ā'ō-rĭs'tĭk*, pert. to.

aorta, n. *ā-ŏr'tă* (Gr. *aorte*, the great artery), in the human body, the great or trunk artery: **aortal**, a. *ā-ŏr'tăl*; also **aortic**, a. *ā-ŏr'tĭk*, pert. to.

apace, ad. *ă-pās'* (AS. *a*, on: F. *pas*: L. *passus*, a step), with some degree of speed; in haste; quickly; by-and-by.

apagoge, n. *ăp'ă-gōjē* (Gr. *apo*, from; *ago*, I lead), in *logic*, a kind of argument or proposition not very evident; in *math.*, the step leading from one proposition to another, when the first, after demonstration, is employed in proving the second or others: **apagogical**, a. *ăp'ă-gŏj'ĭ-kăl*, proving indirectly.

apart, ad. *ă-pärt'* (F. *à part*, aside, separate: L. *pars*, gen. *partis*, a part), separately; at a distance: **apart'ment**, n. a room in a house: plu. **apart'ments**, a set of rooms.

apathy, n. *ăp'ă-thĭ* (Gr. *a*, without; *pathos*, any emotion of the mind), want of feeling; freedom from passion: **ap'athist**, n. one who: **apathetic**, a. *ăp'ă-thĕt'ĭk*; also **ap'athet'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, wanting in feeling; insensible: **ap'athet'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

apatite, n. *ăp'ă-tīt* (Gr. *apate*, deception), phosphate of lime of every variety of colour, occurring both massive and crystallised, and very apt to be mistaken for another mineral.

ape, n. *āp* (AS. *apa*: Icel. *api*: Dan. *abe*), a kind of monkey; a vain imitator; a mimic: **v.** foolishly to try to imitate: **a'ping**, imp.: **aped**, pp. *āpt*: **a'per**, n. one who: **apish**, a. *ā'pĭsh*, like an ape; foolish; imitating the manners of superiors: **a'pishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **a'pishness**, n. foppery.

apeak, ad. *ă-pēk'*, (*a* and *peak*), on the peak or point; in a posture to pierce.

Apennine, n. *ăp'ĕ-nĭn*, a range of mountains running through Italy: **adj.** pert. to the Apennines.

aperient, n. *ă-pē'rĭ-ĕnt* (L. *aperiens*, opening), a medicine that opens the bowels; a laxative: **adj.** opening; gently purgative: **aperitive**, a. *ă-pĕr'ĭ-tĭv*, purgative.

aperture, n. *ăp'ĕr-tŭr* (L. *apertum*, to open), an opening; a cleft or gap.

apetalous, a. *ă-pĕt'ă-lŭs* (Gr. *a*, without; *petalon*,

a flower-leaf), having no petals or flower-leaves: **apet'alous'ness**, n.

apex, n. *ā'pĕks* (L.)—plu. **apexes**, *ā'pĕks-ĕs*, or **apices**, *ap'i-sēz*—the top point or summit of anything: **apical**, a. *ap'i-kăl*, relating to the top; **apiculus**, n. *ā-pĭk'ū-lŭs*, in *bot.*, a short but sharp point in which a leaf or other organ terminates, but not very stiff: **apiculate**, a. *ā-pĭk'ū-lăt*, suddenly terminated by a distinct point.

aphæresis or **apheresis**, n. *ă-fē'rē-sĭs* (Gr. *apo*, from; (*h*)*aireo*, I take or seize), the taking away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphanite, n. *ăf'ăn-īt'* (Gr. *aphanes*, obscure, not apparent—from *a*, not; *phaino*, I bring to light), a compact sort of trap-rock, consisting of hornblende, quartz, and felspar so intimately combined that they cannot be individually distinguished: **aphanistic**, a. *ăf'ăn-tĭs'tĭk*, pert. to; indistinct.

aphelion, n. *ă-fē'lĭ-ŏn*, plu. **aphelia**, *ă-fē'lĭ-ă*, (Gr. *apo*, from; (*h*)*elios*, the sun), the position of a planet in the heavens when farthest from the sun—when nearest to the sun, the position is called its *perihelion*.

aphis, n. *ā'fĭs*, plu. **aphides**, *ăf'ĭ-dēz* (L.), the vine-fretter or plant-louse.

aphlogistic, a. *ăf-lō-jĭs'tĭk* (Gr. *a*, without; *phlogizo*, I burn up), flameless.

aphony, n. *ăf'ō-nĭ*; also **aphonia**, *ă-fō'nĭ-ă* (Gr. *a*, without; *phone*, voice), a loss of voice; dumbness.

aphorism, n. *ăf'ō-rĭzm* (Gr. *aphorismos*, a definition; *apo*, from; *orizo*, I mark bounds or limits), a short sentence expressing some important truth; a maxim: **aphoristic**, a. *ăf'ō-rĭs'tĭk*; also **aph'oris'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, expressing some truth in a short sentence: **aph'oris'tical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **aph'orist**, n. one who.

aphrite, n. *ăf'rīt* (Gr. *aphros*, froth or foam), a scaly variety of calcareous spar, having a shining pearly lustre and a greasy feel.

aphrodisiac, a. *ăf'rō-dĭz'ĭ-ăk* (Gr. *aphrodisios*, pert. to Venus), that which excites to sexual intercourse.

aphthæ, n. *ăf'thē* (Gr. *aphthai*, ulcers in the mouth), small white ulcers on the tongue, gums, palate, &c.: **aph'thous**, a. *ăf'thŭs*, pertaining to thrush or ulcerous affections of the mouth.

aphthong, n. *ăf'thŏng* (Gr. *a*, without; *phthonggos*, a sound), a silent letter or letters.

aphyllous, a. *ăf'fĭl'lŭs* or *ăf'*, (Gr. *a*, without; *phullon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, destitute of leaves.

apiary, n. *ā'pĭ-ĕr'ĭ* (L. *apis*, a bee), a stand or shed for bees; place where bees are kept: **a'piar'ist**, n. one who keeps bees.

a foot), destitute of feet or ventral fins—applied to such fishes as the eel, sword-fish, wolf-fish, &c.

apodixis, n. *ăp'ō-dĭks'ĭs* (L.: Gr. *apodeixis*, a setting forth—from *apo*; *deiknumi*, I show), full demonstration: **apodictic**, a. *ăp'ō-dĭk'tĭk*; also, **ap'odic'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, evident beyond contradiction; clearly proving: **ap'odic'tical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

apodosis, n. *ă-pŏd'ō-sĭs* (L.: Gr. *apo*, from; *didomi*, I give), in *gram.*, the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, expressing the result—the clause expressing the condition being called the *protasis*.

apogee, n. *ăp'ō-jē* (Gr. *apo*, from; *ge*, the earth), the point in the moon's orbit, or that of a planet, most remote from the earth: **apogean**, a. *ăp'ō-jē'ăn*, pert. to.

Apollyon, n. *ă-pŏl'ĭ-ŏn* (Gr. *apolluo*, I destroy), a name used in the Revelation of St John to designate the destroying angel of the bottomless pit.

apology, n. *ă-pŏl'ō-jĭ* (L. and Gr. *apologia*; *apo*, from; *logos*, speech), an excuse; a defence: **apologetic**, a. *ă-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk*; also **apol'oget'ical**, a. *-jĕt'ĭ-kăl*, excusing; defending by words: **apol'oget'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **apologetics**, n. plu. *ă-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭks*, that branch of theology which defends the Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their Divine authority: **apologist**, n. *ă-pŏl'ō-jĭst*; also **apol'ogi'ser**, n. *-jĭ-zĕr*, one who makes an apology, or writes in defence of another: **apologise**, v. *ă-pŏl'ō-jīz'*, to make an excuse for; to speak in defence of: **apol'ogi'sing**, imp.: **apol'ogised'**, pp. *-jīzd'*: **apologue**, n. *ăp'ō-lŏg*, a story; a moral fable.

apophysis, n. *ă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *apo*, from; *phuo*, I grow), in *anat.*, a process or protuberance on the surface of a bone, generally at the ends; in *bot.*, any irregular swelling on the surface; a tubercle at the base of the seed-vessel of certain mosses.

apophthegm or **apothegm**, n. *ăp'ō-thĕm*—see **apothegm**.

apoplexy, n. *ăp'ō-plĕk-sĭ* (Gr. *apoplexia*, stupor; *apo*, from; *plesso*, I strike), a disease or an affection of the brain that causes stupor; a fit in which all sensation and power of movement are suspended: **apoplectic**, a. *ăp'ō-plĕk'tĭk*, or **ap'oplec'tical**, *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to the disease of apoplexy.

apostasy, n.; also **apostacy**, n. *ă-pŏs'tă-sĭ* (L. and Gr. *apostasia*, a standing off from: *apo*, from; *stasis*, a placing, a standing), a departure from a former profession or belief: **apostate**, n. *ă-pŏs'tăt*, one who forsakes his former principles or party: **adj.** false; traitorous: **ap'ostat'ical**, a. *-tăt'ĭ-kăl*: **apostatise**, v. *ă-pŏs'tă-tīz'*, to forsake a former profession or belief: **apostatising**, imp.: **apostatised'**, pp. *-tīzd'*.

apotheosis, n. *ăp'ō-thē'ō-sĭs* (L. and Gr.; *apo*, from; *theos*, God), in ancient times, the ceremony of placing some illustrious man among their gods.

apotome, n. *ă-pŏt'ō-mē* (Gr. *apo*, from; *temno*, I cut or lop), in *math.*, the difference between two incommensurable quantities.

appal or **appall**, v. *ăp-pâl'* (F. *pâlir*, to grow pale: L. *ad*, at; *palleo*, I become pale), to lose the vital powers through sudden terror; to fill with dismay: **appal'ling**, imp.: **appalled**, pp. *-pâld'*: **appal'ment**, n.: **appal'lingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

appanage, n. *ăp-păn-ăj* (L. *ad*, to; *panis*, food: F. *apanage*), lands set aside for the maintenance of younger sons of a prince.

apparatus, n. *ăp'pa-rā'tŭs* (L. *ad*, to or for; *paratus*, to prepare), a set of instruments or tools to be used for a particular purpose.

apparel, n. *ăp-păr'ĕl* (F. *appareil*, outfit: Sp. *aparejar*, to fit, to suit: L. *ad*, for; *paro*, I prepare), clothing; dress: v. to dress; to clothe; to adorn: **apparelling**, imp. *ăp-păr'ĕl-ĭng*: **apparelled**, pp. *ăp-păr'ĕld*.

appeal, v. *ăp-pēl'* (L. *appello*, I accuse: F. *appeler*, to call), to apply for justice; to refer a disputed matter to another, as to a higher judge or court, or to a superior: n. the removing of a cause from a lower to a higher court; a reference to another; an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience; an application for justice: **appeal'ing**, imp.: **appealed**, pp. *ăp-pēld'*: **appealable**, a. *ăp-pel'ă-bl*, that may or can be appealed: **appellant**, n. *ăp-pĕl'lănt*, the person who appeals: **appeal'er**, n. one who: **appellate**, a. *ăp-pel'lăt*; also **appel'latory**, a. *-tŏr-ĭ*, relating to appeals: **appellation**, n. *ăp'pel-lā'shŭn*, a name; the word by which a thing is known: **appel'lative**, a. *-tĭv*, pert. to a common name: n. a common name as distinguished from a proper name: **appel'latively**, ad. *-tĭv-lĭ*: **appellee**, n. *ăp'pĕl-lē'*, the defendant in an appeal; one tried for a crime at the instance of another: **appellor**, n. *ăp-pĕl'lŏr*, one who appeals.

appear, v. *ăp-pēr'* (L. *ad*, to; *pareo*, I am seen, I appear: F. *apparoir*), to be visible; to come in sight: **appear'ing**, imp.: **appeared**, pp. *ăp-pērd'*: **appearance**, n. *ăp-pēr'ăns*, a coming in sight; the thing seen; the look of a person or thing; pretence; show: **appear'er**, n. the person that appears: **apparent**, a. *ăp-pā-rĕnt*, that may be easily seen; obvious; plain; in *science*, not real—as *apparent motion*: **appa'rently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **apparition**, n. *ăp'pa-rĭsh'ŭn*, a ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit: **apparitor**, n. *ăp-păr'ĭ-tŏr*, the attending officer of an ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

appease, v. *ăp-pēz'* (L. *ad*; *pax*, gen. *pacis*, peace: F. *apaiser*, to appease), to quiet; to pacify: **appeas'ing**, imp.: **appeased**, pp. *ăp-pēzd'*: **appea'ser**, n. one who: **appease'ment**, n.: **appeasable**, a. *ăp-pē'zĕ-bl*, that may be appeased: **appea'sable'ness**, n.: **appea'sive**, a. *-ĭv*, quieting: **appea'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

append, v. *ăp-pĕnd'* (L. *ad*, to; *pendeo*, I hang), to attach or hang to; to add to: **append'ing**, imp.: **append'ed**, pp.: **appendage**, n. *ăp-pĕn'dăj*; also **appen'dant**, n. something added to: **appen'dant**, a. belonging to; attached: **appendicle**, n. *ăp-pĕn'dĭk-kl*, a small appendage: **appendix**, n. *ăp-pĕn'dĭks* (L.)—plu. **appendixes**, *-dĭks-ĕz*, or **appendices**, *-dĭ-sēz*—something appended or added, as at the end of a book; a supplement.

appertain, v. *ăp'pĕr-tān'* (L. *ad*, to; *per*, through; *teneo*, I hold: F. *appartenir*), to belong to; to relate to: **ap'pertain'ing**, imp.: **ap'pertained'**, pp. *-tānd'*: **ap'pertain'ment**, n.: **appertenance**, n. *ăp-pĕr'tĕ-năns*, that which relates to another thing: **appertinent**, a. belonging: n. that which belongs.

appetent, a. *ăp'pĕ-tĕnt* (L. *ad*, to; *peto*, I seek, I desire), desiring; very desirous: **ap'petence**, n. *-tĕns*, or **ap'peten'cy**, n. *-tĕn-sĭ*, desire; appetite; the propensity in living creatures to select and feed upon such substances as are suited for their nourishment: **appetible**, a. *ăp'pĕ-tĭ-bl*, pleasing; engaging; desirable: **appetibility**, n. *ăp'pĕ-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **appetite**, n. *ăp'pĕ-tĭt*, the natural desire or craving for food or drink; a strong desire for anything that affords pleasure: **appetitive**, a. *ăp'pĕ-tĭ'tĭv*, desiring gratification.

applaud, v. *ăp-plâd'* (L. *ad*, for; *plaudo*, I make a noise by clapping the hands: F. *applaudir*), to praise by clapping the hands or by some loud noise; to express approbation of; to commend: **applaud'ing**, imp.: **applaud'ed**, pp.: **applaud'er**, n. one who: **applause**, n. *ăp-plâwz'* (L. *ad*; *plausum*, to clap the hands), the act of praising; approbation by shouts or clapping of hands, or in some other noisy way: **applausive**, a. *ăp-plâw'zĭv*, that contains applause.

apple, n. *ăp'pl* (AS. *æpl*: W. *afal*: Icel. *epli*: Dan. *æble*), a well-known fruit: **apple of the eye**, the pupil: **apple of discord**, a subject of contention and envy: **apples of Sodom**, fruit fair to the eye, but dissolving into dust and ashes when plucked.

applicate, n. *ăp'plĭ-kăt* (L. *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold), in *geom.*, a straight line drawn across a curve so as to be bisected by the diameter; the ordinate.

apply, v. *ăp-plī'* (L. *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold), to lay on; to put one thing to another; to use or employ for a particular purpose; to fix the mind with attention; to make application; to suit: **apply'ing**, imp.: **applied**, pp. *ăp-plīd'*: **appli'er**, n. one who: **appliable**, a. *ăp-plī'ă-bl*, that may be applied: **appli'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **appliance**, n. *ăp-plī'ăns*, the act of applying; the thing applied: **applicable**, a. *ăp'plĭ-kă-bl*, fit to be applied; suitable: **ap'plicabil'ity**, n. *-kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **ap'plicableness**, n.: **ap'plicably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **applicant**, n. *ăp'plĭ-kănt*, one who applies; a petitioner: **applicancy**, n. *ăp'plĭ-kăn-sĭ*, the state of being applicable: **ap'plication**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of applying; close study; great attention to, as to business; entreaty; employment of means: **ap'plicative**, a. *-kă-tĭv*: **ap'plicatory**, a. *-kă'tŏr-ĭ*: n. that which applies.

appoggiatura, n. *ăp-pŏj'ă-tō-rā* (It.), in *music*, a grace-note.

appoint, v. *ăp-pŏynt'* (F. *appointer*, to give wages: L. *ad*, to; *punctum*, a point), to fix upon; to settle; to ordain; to furnish: **appoint'ing**, imp.: **appoint'ed**, pp.: **appoin'ter**, n. one who: **appoin'table**, a. *-tă-bl*, that may be appointed: **appoint'ment**, n. state of being appointed; being named for an office; a situation or office; established order: plu. the accoutrements of an officer: **appointee**, n. *ăp-pŏyn'tē*, one appointed.

apportion, v. *ăp-pŏr'shŭn* (L. *ad*, to; *portio*, a part), to give a share to; to divide; to assign: **appor'tioning**, imp.: **appor'tioned**, pp. *-shŭnd*: **appor'tionment**, n. a dividing into shares or portions: **appor'tioner**, n. one who.

apposite, a. *ăp'pō-zĭt* (L. *ad*; *positus*, placed or put), fit; suitable; well adapted to; in *bot.*, when similar parts are similarly placed: **ap'positely**, ad. *-zĭt-lĭ*: **ap'posite'ness**, n. fitness; suitableness: **apposition**, n. *ăp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn*, the act of adding to; in *gram.*, two nouns following each other in the same case, the latter explanatory of the former, or modifying it in some way.

appraise, v. *ăp-prāz'* (F. *apprecier*, to value—from L. *ad*, to; *pretium*, a price), to fix the value of an article for the purpose of sale: **apprais'ing**, imp.: **appraised**, pp. *-prāzd'*: **apprais'er**, n. one who: **appraisement**, n. *ăp-prāz'mĕnt*, a valuation put on an article.

appreciate, v. *ăp-prē'shĭ-āt* (L. *ad*; *pretium*, a price: F. *apprecier*), to set a proper value on; to esteem rightly: **appre'cia'ting**, imp.: **appre'cia'ted**, pp.: **appreciable**, a. *ăp-prē'shĭ-ă-bl*, that may be properly valued; capable of being estimated: **appre'ciably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **appreciation**, n. *ăp-prē'shĭ-ā'shŭn*, the setting a value on; a just estimate of.

apprehend, v. *ăp-prē-hĕnd'* (L. *ad*, to; *prehendo*, I take or seize), to take hold of; to seize; to understand; to think on with fear: **ap'prehen'ding**, imp.: **ap'prehen'ded**, pp.: **ap'prehen'der**, n. one who: **ap'prehen'sible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be apprehended: **ap'prehen'sion**, n. *-hĕn'shŭn*, the act of taking or seizing; the being able to understand; suspicion; fear: **ap'prehen'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, fearful; in expectation of evil: **ap'prehen'sively**, ad. *-sĭv-lĭ*: **ap'prehen'siveness**, n.

apprentice, n. *ăp-prĕn'tĭs* (F. *apprentis*, a beginner—from *apprendre*, to learn: L. *ad*, to; *prehendo*, I take), a young person learning a trade or profession: v. to put under a master to learn a trade or profession: **appren'ticing**, imp.: **appren'ticed**, pp. *-tĭst*: **appren'ticeship**, n. the service or condition of an apprentice.

apprise, v. *ăp-prīz'* (F. *apprris*, learned, instructed), to inform; to give notice of: **appri'sing**, imp.: **apprised**, pp. *-prīzd'*.

approach, v. *ăp-prōch'* (F. *approcher*, to draw near—from L. *ad*, to; *prope*, near), to draw near; to come up to: n. a coming or drawing near; a path or avenue; plu. **approach'es**, *-ĕz*, siege-works; means of access: **approach'ing**, imp.: **approached**, pp. *ăp-prōcht'*: **approach'er**, one who: **approach'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be reached; accessible: **approach'ment**, n.: **approach'less**, a. that cannot be come near to or approached.

approbation, n. &c.—see **approve**.

appropriate, v. *ăp-prō'prĭ-āt* (L. *ad*, to; *proprius*, private, one's own), to set apart for a particular use; to claim or use as by right; to apply to one's own use: **adj.** limited or set apart to a particular person or use; fit; suitable: **appro'pria'ting**, imp.: **appro'pria'ted**, pp.: **appro'priate'ness**, n. peculiar fitness; suitableness; **appro'priate'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **appro'pria'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of setting apart for a particular use or purpose: **appro'pria'tor**, n. one who: **appro'priable**, a. *-ă-bl*: **appro'pria'tive**, a. *-prĭ-ā'tĭv*, that appropriates.

approve, v. *ăp-prōv'* (L. *ad*, to; *probo*, I prove or test; *probus*, good; F. *approuver*), to be pleased with; to like; to commend: **appro'ving**, imp.: **approved'**, pp.: **appro'vingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **appro'ver**, n. an accuser: **approve'ment**, n.: **approbation**, n. *ăp-prō-bā'shŭn*, the act of approving; commendation; expression of approval or satisfaction with: **approbative**, a. *ăp'prō-bā'tĭv*; also **approbatory**, a. *ăp'prō-bā'tŏr-ĭ*, containing or implying approbation: **ap'proba'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ap'proba'tiveness**, n. in *phren.*, the love of approbation: **approvable**, a. *ăp-prōō'vĕd-bl*, that merits approval: **appro'vableness**, n.: **approval**, n. *ăp-prōō'vĕl*, approbation.

approximate, v. *ăp-prŏks'ĭ-māt* (L. *ad*, to; *proximus*, next), to come near; to approach; to cause to approach: **adj.** nearest to or next: **approx'ima'ting**, imp.: **approx'ima'ted**, pp.: **approx'ima'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, a near approach; an advancing near: **approx'imate'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **approx'ima'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that approaches closely.

appulse, n. *ăp-pŭls'* (L. *ad*, at; *pulsum*, to push, to strike), the act of striking against; in *astron.*, near approach of two heavenly bodies to one another: also **appul'sion**, n. *-shŭn*: **appul'sive**, a. striking against: **appul'sively**, ad. *-sĭv-lĭ*.

appurtenance, n. *ăp-pŭr'tē-nāns* (L. *ad*, to; *pertineo*, I pertain or belong; F. *appartenance*), that which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage: **appur'tenant**, a. joined to, or belonging to.

apricot, n. *ā'prĭ-kŏt* (F. *abricot*; L. *præcocia*—from *præ*, before; *coquo*, I ripen), a fruit of the plum kind.

April, n. *ā'prĭl* (L. *aprilis*—from *aperio*, I open; F. *avril*; Sp. *abril*; It. *aprile*), the fourth month of the year.

a priori, a. *ā'prĭ-ōr'ĭ* (L. *a*, from; *prior*, former), the correlative of **a posteriori**, the one implying the *cause*, the other the *effect*. The argument **a priori** is a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the antecedent *cause* to the consequent *effect*, or from anticipation rather than from experience: mathematical proofs are examples of **a priori** reasoning. The argument **a posteriori** is the opposite, and means

a seed), in *bot.*, **fruit** which produces no seeds, as cultivated varieties of the orange, pine-apple, &c.

aqua, n. *ă'kwĕ* (L. *aqua*, water), a word now much used as part of a compound: **a'qua vitæ**, *-vī'tē* (L. *vita*, life), water of life; brandy or other spirit: **a'quafortis**, *-fōr'tĭs* (L. *fortis*, strong), strong water; a powerful acid, now named nitric acid: **a'qua marina**, *-mă-rē'nă* (L. *mare*, the sea), sea-water; applied to the beryl from its colour: **a'qua regia**, *rē'jĭ-ă* (L. *rex*, gen. *regis*, a king), royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids; a dissolvent of gold, the king of the metals; now called *nitro-muriatic acid*: **aquatic**, a. *ă-kwăt'ĭk*, living in the water, or much on it, as some fowls: **aquarium**, n. *ă-kwā'rĭ-ŭm*, a glass case containing water, &c., for plants and creatures that live in water: **aquarius**, n. *ă-kwā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. a water-carrier), a sign of the zodiac: **aqua tinta**, *ă'kwă tĭn'tă* (L. *aqua*; It. *tinta*, a tint or dye—from L. *tingo*, I stain), a variety of engraving, imitating drawings made with Indian ink.

aqueduct, n. *ăk'wĕ-dŭkt* (L. *aqua*, water; *ductus*, led), a course or channel made for conveying water either under or above ground: **aqueous**, a. *ă'kwē-ŭs*, watery; pert. to or arising from water: **a'queous'ness**, n.

aquiline, a. *ăk'wĭl-lĭn* or *-līn* (L. *aquila*, an eagle), hooked or curved like the beak of an eagle.

Arab, n. *ăr'ăb*, also **Arabian**, n. *ă-rā'bĭ-ăn*, a native of Arabia: **Arabic**, a. *ăr'ă-bĭk*, also **Arabian**, a. *ă-rā'bĭ-ăn*, pertaining to Arabia or to the language of its people: **Ar'abic**, n. the language: **Arabist**, n. *ăr'ă-bĭst*, one versed in Arabic: **Arabesque**, a. *ăr'ă-bĕsk* (F.), in the manner of the Arabian architecture: **n.** an ornament in *arch.*, consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c.; the Arabic language: **Ar'abism**, n. *-bĭzm*, an Arabic idiom: **Araby**, n. *ăr'ă-bĭ*, *poetic* for Arabia: **Ar'abs**, n. plu., the wandering tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa; now applied to the destitute children wandering in the streets of towns.

arable, a. *ăr'ă-bl* (L. *arabilis*—from *aro*, I plough; Gr. *areo*: F.), land that can be ploughed or cultivated.

arachnoid, a. *ă-răk'noĭd* (Gr. *arachne*, a spider; *eidos*, form), in *anat.*, a semi-transparent fine membrane spread over the brain and *pia-mater*, like a spider's web; in *bot.*, composed of soft downy fibres.

Aralo-Caspian, a. *ă-rā'lō-kăs'pĭ-ăn* or *ă-răl'ō-*, a term applied to the extensive basin or depressed area occupied by the Aral and Caspian seas and surrounding districts of country; in *geol.*, applied to the limestone and associated sandy beds of brackish-water origin which have been traced over much more than the area indicated.

Aramaic, a. *ăr'ă-mā'ĭk* (from Aram, a son of Shem)

minerals; groups of crystals in the form of a tree: **ar'boret**, n. a small tree; a shubbery: **arboretum**, n. *ăr·bō·rē·tŭm* (L.), a place for cultivating rare trees and shrubs: **arboriculture**, n. *ăr·bŏr·ĭ·kŭl·tŭr* (L. *arbor*, a tree; *cultus*, cultivated), the art of planting and managing trees and shrubs: **ar'boricul'tural**, a. pert. to: **ar'boricul'turist**, n. *-kŭl'tŭ·rĭst*, one who: **ar'borvine**, *-vīn* (L. *vinea*, a vine), a sort of bind-weed: **ar'borist**, n. one who studies trees.

arbuscle, n. *ăr'bŭs·sl* (L. *arbuscula*, a small tree), a dwarf tree; a small shrub with the appearance of a tree, as many heaths: **arbuscular**, a. *ăr·bŭs·kū·lăr*, shrub-like.

arbute, n. *ăr'būt* (L. *arbutus*), the strawberry tree: **arbutean**, a. *ăr·bū'tĭ·an*, pert. to.

arc, n. *ärk* (L. *arcus*, a bow), a part of a circle or curved line: **arcade**, n. *ăr·kād'* (F., from L. *arcus*), a series of arches; a roadway under a continued series of arches; a covered street: **arcad'ed**, a. furnished with an arcade.

arca, n. *ăr'kă* (L. a chest or box), the ark shell; a genus of equivalve shells found in almost every part of the world, thick and strongly-ribbed.

Arcadian, a. *ăr·kā·dĭ·ăn*, pert. to Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus; much used in poetry, rural or pastoral.

arcanum, n. *ăr·kā'nŭm*, plu. **arca'na** (L. *arcanus*, secret, concealed), things secret, as if locked up; **arcanite**, n. *ăr'kā·nīt*, a mineral, a colourless or white sulphate of potash, occurring mostly in crusts in lavas.

arch, n. *ärch* (L. *arcus*, a bow), the circular part of any building; the hollow or concave part of a bridge or gateway: v. to cover with an arch; to form an arch: **arch'ing**, imp.: **arched**, pp. *ärcht*: **court of arches**, n. *ärch'ĕs*, a very anc. court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury for deciding ecclesiastical matters, so called from the Church of St Mary *le Bow*, or "*de arcubus*:" **arch'way**, a way or passage under an arch.

arch, a. *ärch*, (Ger. *arg*, crafty: Dut. *erg*, wicked: Dan. *arrig*, ill-natured: Icel. *argr*, lazy, cowardly: AS. *earg*, bad), waggish; mirthful: **arch'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, shrewdly; roguishly: **arch'ness**, n. sly humour; waggishness.

arch, a. *ärch* or *ärk* (Gr. *archos*, chief: Ger. *erz*, eminence, good or bad), chief of the first class: **archangel**, n. *ärk·ăn·jĕl*, an angel of the highest order: **archbishop**, n. *ärch·bĭsh'ŏp*, a metropolitan having jurisdiction over the bishops of his province: **archiepiscopal**, a. *ăr'kĭ·ē·pĭs·kō·pal*, pert. to: **archi-episcopacy**, n. *ăr'kĭ·ē·pĭs·kō·pa·sĭ*: **archbish'opric**, a. *-rĭk*, pert. to: **archdeacon**, n. *ärch·dē'kŏn*, one who assists the bishop in the government of his diocese: **archdeaconship**, n., or **archdeaconry**, n. *ärch·dē'kŏn·rĭ*: **archidiaconal**, a. *ăr'kĭ·dī·dăk'ō·năl*, pert. to an archdeacon: **arch-en'emy**, n. the evil one; the devil: **archduke**, n. *ärch·dūk'*, a title of some foreign princes: **archduchess**, n. *dūch·ĕs*, his wife, sister, or daughter.

archæocidaris, n. *ăr'kē·ō·sĭd·ăr·ĭs* (Gr. *archaios*, ancient: L. *cidaris*, a turban), the sea-egg; a genus of fossil sea-urchins characterised by their small hexagonal plates and long spines.

archæology, n. *ăr'kē·ŏl'ō·jĭ*, also **archaiology**, n. *ăr'kā·ŏl'ō·jĭ* (Gr. *archaios*, ancient; *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of ancient things or antiquities; knowledge about ancient art, particularly of the middle ages: **ar'chæol'ogist**, n. one skilled in ancient things and learning: **archæological**, *ăr'kē·ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl*, a. pert. to: **ar'chæolog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **archaism**, n. *ăr'kā·ĭzm*, an ancient expression, or one not now used: **archaic**, a. *ăr·kā'ĭk*, also **archa'ical**, a. *-ĭ·kăl*, ancient; peculiar to remote antiquity; obsolete.

archæoniscus, n. *ăr'kē·ō·nĭs'kŭs* (Gr. *archaios*; *oniscus*, a wood-louse), a genus of fossil isopods or equal-foot crustaceans.

archæopteryx, n. *ăr'kē·ŏp'tĕr·ĭks* (Gr. *archaios*; *pterus*, a wing), a unique specimen of fossil bird remains—now in the British Museum.

archangel, n. *ärk·ăn·jĕl* (Gr. *archos*, chief: L. *angelus*, a messenger), an angel of the highest order: **archangelic**, a. *-jĕl'ĭk*, pert. to. *Note.*—Most of the other words beginning with *arch* are to be looked for under the simple words; arch always meaning *chief, of the first class*—as **archbishop**, the chief bishop.

archegosaurus, n. *ăr·kē·gō·sŏw'rŭs* (Gr. *archegos*, founder, or *arche*, beginning; *saurus*, a lizard), a fossil reptile of the carboniferous era.

archer, n. *ärch'ĕr* (L. *arcus*, a bow), one who uses or is skilled in the use of the bow: **archery**, n. *ärch'ĕr·ĭ*, the art of using the bow.

archetype, n. *ăr'kĭ·tīp* (Gr. *arche*, beginning; *tupos*, form), the original or model from which copies are made; a pattern: **archetypal**, a. *ăr'kĭ·tī'pal*, original.

archil, n. *ärch'ĭl* (F. *orcheil*; Sp. *orchilla*—from Sp. *roca*, a rock), a rich purple colour obtained from a lichen found growing on the rocks of the Canary and other islands.

Archimedean, a. *ăr'kĭ·mē·dē'ăn*, pert. to Archimedes, a great mathematician of ancient times: **Archimedean screw**, a machine for raising water; now applied to propel vessels through water—**see screw**.

Archipelago, n. *ăr'kĭ·pĕl'ā·gō* (Gr. *archos*, chief; *pelagos*, sea: It. *arcipelago*), the Ægean Sea; any sea closely interspersed with islands—now frequently applied simply to a cluster of islands: **archipelagic**, a. *ăr·kĭ·pĕl·ăj'ĭk*, pert. to an archipelago.

architect, n. *ăr'kĭ·tĕkt'* (Gr. *archos*, chief; *tekton*, a workman), one who designs and plans buildings; a former or maker: **architective**, a. *ăr'kĭ·tĕk'tĭv*, used in, or proper for, building: **ar'chitecton'ic**, a. *-tĕk·tŏn'ĭk*, that has the power or skill to build: **ar'chitectonics**, n. *-tĭks*, the science of architecture: **architectural**, a. *ăr'kĭ·tĕk'tŭ·ral*, pert. to the art of designing buildings: **architecture**, n. *ăr'kĭ·tĕk'tŭr*, the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the appearance of them when built or framed.

architrave, n. *ăr'kĭ·trāv* (Gr. *archos*, chief: It. *trave*, a beam of timber—from L. *trabs*), in *arch.*, that part of the entablature which rests immediately upon the capital.

archives, n. plu. *ăr'kīvz* (F., from Gr. *archeion*, the public hall, or *archaios*, ancient), a collection of records or documents; the place where such are kept: **archival**, a. *ăr·kī'vĕl*, of or containing archives: **archivist**, n. *ăr·kī'vĭst*, a keeper of records.

archon, n. *ăr'kŏn* (Gr. a prince), a chief magistrate among the ancient Athenians.

arctic, a. *ärk'tĭk* (Gr. *arktos*, a bear, a cluster of stars in the north heavens called the Bear), pertaining to the north; northern: **arctic regions**, the lands surrounding the north pole: **arctic circle**, an imaginary line passing round the north pole at a distance of 23½° from it: **arctic current**, an ocean-current which originates in the N. polar regions, and flows southwards to the equator: **arctic sea**, the sea lying around the N. pole.

Arcturus, n. *ärk·tū'rŭs* (Gr. *arktos*, a bear; *oura*, a tail), a fixed star of the first magnitude, near the tail of the Great Bear.

arcuation, n. *ăr'kŭ·ā'shŭn* (L. *arcus*, a bow), the act of bending; crookedness: **arcuate**, a. *ăr'kŭ·āt*, bent in the form of a bow.

ardency, n. *ăr'dĕn·sĭ* (L. *ardens*, burning), warmth of passion; zeal; eagerness: **ar'dent**, a. eager; zealous: **ar'dently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ardour**, n. *ăr'dĕr*, warmth; fervency; affection: **ardent spirits**, distilled spirits.

arduous, a. *ăr'dū·ŭs* (L. *arduus*, steep, inaccessible), of difficult attainment; attended with great labour: **ar'duous'ly**, ad. *-ŭs·lĭ*: **arduousness**, n. *ăr'dū·ŭs·nĕs*.

are, v. *ăr* (Sw. *vara*; Dan. *vaere*, to be, to exist), part of the verb *be*.

are, n. *ăr*, a French measure of 119·60 sq. yards.

area, n. *ā'rĭ·ā* (L.), any enclosed or open space; an open space in front of or around a sunk flat of a building.

areca, n. *ā·rē'kā*, the betel-nut, from the areca palm.

arefaction, n. *ăr'ē·făk'shŭn* (L. *areo*, I am dry; *facio*, I make), the state of growing dry; the act of drying: **arify**, v. *ăr'ĭ·fī*, to dry.

arena, n. *ā·rē'nā* (L. *arena*, sand), an open space for a public exhibition: **arenaceous**, a. *ăr'ē·nā'shŭs*, composed of grains or particles of sand; having the properties of sand.

arenicolites, n. plu. *ăr'ē·nĭk'ō·līts* (L. *arena*, sand; *colo*, I inhabit: Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a term used to designate those circular holes or markings which appear on the upper surface of many sandstones, having apparently been worm-burrows.

arenilitic, a. *ā·rĕn'ĭ·lĭt'ĭk* (L. *arena*: Gr. *lithos*, a stone), of or like sandstone: **arenose**, a. *ăr'ē·nōz*, or **arenous**, a. *ăr'ē·nŭs*, sandy.

areola, n. *ā·rē'ō·lā* (L.: F. *aréole*), the coloured circle round the nipple or a pustule: **areolar**, a. *ā·rē'ō·lăr*, of or like an areola: **areolate**, a. *ā·rē'ō·lāt*, marked by areolations: **are'ola'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, any small space distinctly bounded by something different in colour, texture, &c.

areometer, n. *ăr'ē·ŏm'ē·tĕr* (Gr. *araios*, rare, thin;

metron, a measure), an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids: **ar'eom'etry**, n. *-trĭ*: **ar'eomet'rical**, a. *-rĭ-kăl*, pert. to.

Areopagus, n. *ăr'ē-ŏp'ă-gŭs* (L.: Gr. *Ares*, Mars; *pagos*, a hill), in ancient times a famous court of justice at Athens, so called from its being held on Mars' hill: **areopagite**, n. *ăr'ē-ŏp'ă-jīt*, a member of the Areopagus.

Argand, a. *ăr'gănd*, applied to a lamp-wick or form of burner invented by M. Argand.

argean, a. *ăr-jē'ăn* (from Argo, the ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece), pert. to the Argo or the ark.

argent, n. *ăr'jĕnt* (L. *argentum*, silver; *argenteus*, of the lustre of silver), the white colour in coats of arms: **adj.** silvery; bright: **argentine**, a. *ăr'jĕn-tĭn'*, like silver: **n.** a mineral: **argental**, a. *ăr-jĕn'tăl*, also **argentic**, a. *ăr-jĕn'tĭk*, of or like silver: **argentan**, n. *ăr'jĕn-tăn'*, German silver: **argentation**, n. *ăr'jĕn-tā'shŭn*, an overlaying with silver: **argentiferous**, a. *ăr'jĕn-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *argentum*; *fero*, I produce), containing silver: **argentite**, n. *ăr'jĕn-tīt'* sulphuret of silver, the most important and richest ore of silver, of a blackish lead-grey colour.

argil, n. *ăr'jĭl* (L. *argilla*, white clay: F. *argile*), pure clay; potter's clay: **argillaceous**, a. *ăr'jĭl-lā'shŭs*, consisting of clay or argil; clayey: **ar'gillif'erous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *argilla*, clay; *fero*, I produce), producing clay, or abounding in clay: **argillite**, n. *ăr'jĭl-līt'*, a term applied to clay-slate.

Argive, n. *ăr'gīv* (Argos, in Greece), a Greek.

argonaut, n. *ăr'gō-năwt'* (*Argo*, and Gr. *naus*, a ship—see **argean**), one who sailed in the ship Argo: **argosy**, n. *ăr'gō-sĭ*, a merchant ship richly laden; a large merchant ship.

argue, v. *ăr'gū* (L. *arguo*, I show, I declare: F. *arguer*: It. *arguire*), to debate or discuss; to reason; to dispute: **ar'guing**, imp.: **argued**, pp. *ăr'gūd*: **ar'guer**, n. one who argues: **argument**, n. *ăr'gū-mĕnt*, a reason alleged or offered; a discussion: **argumentable**, a. *ăr'gū-mĕn'tă-bl*, that may be argued: **ar'gumenta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, reasoning; the act of reasoning: **ar'gumen'tative**, a. *-tă-tĭv*, consisting of argument: **ar'gumen'tatively**, ad. *-tĭv-lĭ*: **ar'gumen'tativeness**, n.: **argumentum ad hominem**, n. *ăr'gū-mĕn'tŭm ăd hŏm'ĭ-nĕm* (L. *arguo*, I show; *ad*, to; *hominem*, the man), unexpected consequences pressed against a man with arguments drawn from his own principles or conduct.

Argus, n. *ăr'gŭs*, a fabled being with one hundred eyes; a very watchful person.

the nobles; *familiarly*, a haughty person: **aristocratic**, a. *ăr-ĭs'tō-krăt'ĭk*, also **aris'tocrat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, belonging to the aristocracy; *familiarly*, haughty: **aris'tocrat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **aris'tocrat'icalness**, n.: **aristocratism**, n. *ăr-ĭs'tō-krăt'ĭzm*, the principles or habits of aristocrats.

Aristophanic, a. *ăr-ĭs'tō-făn'ĭk* (from Aristophanes, a celebrated comic poet of ancient Greece), shrewd; witty.

Aristotelian, a. *ăr-ĭs'tō-tē'lĭ-ăn*, also **Aris'totel'ic**, a. *ă-rĭs'tō-tĕl'ĭk* (from Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher of ancient Greece, instructor of Alexander the Great), pert. to Aristotle or his philosophy.

arithmetic, n. *ă-rĭth'mē-tĭk* (Gr. *arithmeo*, I compute, I number), the science of numbers; the art of counting or computing: **arithmetical**, a. *ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kăl*, pertaining to arithmetic: **ar'ithmet'ically**, ad. *-kăl'ĭ*: **arithmetician**, n. *ă-rĭth'mē-tĭsh'ăn*, one skilled in arithmetic: **arithmancy**, n. *ăr'ĭth-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *arithmeo*; *manteia*, divination), divination by numbers: **ar'ithmom'eter**, n. (Gr. *arithmeo*; *metron*, a measure), an abacus.

ark, n. *ärk* (AS. *earc*: L. Sp. and It. *arca*, a chest), among the *anc. Jews*, an oblong chest or case in which were deposited the two tables of the law, and over which was the mercy-seat; a chest; a vessel; the large ship that was a place of safety to Noah and his family at the Flood; a shelter: **arkite**, n. *ăr'kīt*, one of the persons saved in the ark: **adj.** pert. to the ark of Noah.

arkose, a. *ăr'kōz*, a mineral compound formed of the same materials as granite, from the disintegration of which it has evidently been derived.

arm, v. *ärm* (F. *armer*: Sp. *armar*—from L. *arma*, weapons of war), to furnish with arms; to take up arms: **arm'ing**, imp.: **armed**, pp. *ärmd*: **adj.** morally fortified; in *her.*, coloured: **arms**, n. plu. *ärmz*, weapons of war; signs armorial: **army**, n. *ăr'mĭ*, a body of men armed for war; a host: **pass of arms**, a kind of combat with swords: **stand of arms**, a complete set of arms for one soldier: **coats of arms**, in *her.*, any signs of arms or devices, painted or engraved, used as symbols of quality or distinction: **arma**, n. plu. *ăr'mă*, in *bot.*, such appendages of plants as prickles and thorns: **armistice**, n. *ăr'mĭs-tĭs* (L. *arma*; *sisto*, I stand still), a stopping from war for a short time; a truce: **armour**, n. *ăr'mĕr*, dress for war; weapons of war: **armourer**, or **armorer**, n. *ăr'mŏr-ĕr*, one who makes weapons of war: **armorial**, a. *ăr-mō'rĭ-ăl*, belonging to arms; pertaining to coats of arms; heraldic: **ar'morist**, n. one skilled in heraldry: **armory**,

[illegible] one with [illegible] bearing arms: **armigerous**, a. *ár-mij'e-rus*, bearing arms.

armilla, n. *ár-mil'la* (L. *armilla*, an ornament for the arm, a bracelet, a bracelet, an iron ring, hoop, or brace; in *anat.*, the circular ligament of the hand: **armillary**, a. *ár'mil-lá'ri*, consisting of rings or circles; applied to an artificial sphere composed of a number of circles or movable rings: **ar'mil**, n. a kind of sun-dial.

Arminian, n. *ár-min'i-an* (from Arminius), one who holds the doctrines of Arminius: adj. pertaining to the doctrines of Arminius: **Armin'ianism**, n. *-i-an-izm*, the peculiar doctrines of Arminius.

armipotence, n. *ár-mip'ó-tens* (L. *arma*, weapons of war; *potens*, powerful), power in arms: **armip'otent**, a. powerful in arms.

Armoric, a. *ár-mor'ik*, also **Armor'ican**, a. *-i-kán*, relating to Armorica or Brittany, in France.

arnatto or **arnotto**, n. *ár-nat'tó* or *ár-nót'tó*, a vegetable substance of an orange-red colour, used in dyeing.

arnica, n. *ár'ni-ka* (Gr. *arnion*, a little lamb—from *ars*, a lamb,—from the resemblance of the leaf to the soft coat of a lamb), leopard's bane—the expressed juice of the root is used in medicine.

arnott or **arnut**, n. *ár'nát* (AS. *earthnot*), contr. for earth-nut—commonly found in hilly grass-pastures, its presence in the earth being indicated by a tuft of white flowers on a slender stem.

aroma, n. *á-ró'ma* (Gr.; F. *arome*), the fragrant principle in plants; an agreeable odour or smell: **aromatic**, a. *ár-ó-mat'ik*, also **ar'omat'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, spicy; fragrant: **ar'omat'ically**, ad. *-li*: **aromatics**, n. plu. *ár'ó-mat'iks*, spices or perfumes: **aromatize**, v. *á-ró'mat-tiz'*, to render fragrant; to perfume: **aro'matizing**, imp.: **aro'matized**, pp. *-tizd'*: **aromatization**, n. *á-ró'mat-ti-zá'shán*, the act of rendering aromatic: **aromatizer**, n. *á-ró'mat-ti-zér*, one who.

arose, v. *á-rós*—see **arise**.

around, prep. *á-róúnd'* (*a* and *round*), about; on all sides: ad. in a circle; on every side.

arouse, v. *á-rówz'* (*a* and *rouse*, a secondary form of *raise*), to stir up; to excite; to stir from rest to activity: **arous'ing**, imp.: **aroused**, pp. *a-rówzd'*.

arpeggio, n. *ár-péd-jó* (It.), in *music*, notes of a chord struck in quick succession, so as to imitate the sound of a harp; a harp accompaniment.

arquebuse, n. *ár'kē-bōōz'* (F.: It. *archibuso*: Dut. *hoek-buse*, a gun fired from a rest), an old-fashioned hand-gun: **arquebusier**, n. *ár'kē-bōō-zēr'*, a soldier armed with an arquebuse: **arquebusade**, n. *ár'kē-bōō-zád'*, originally a shot-wound from an arquebuse, now applied to a distilled water used for the cure of wounds or bruises.

arquerite, n. *ár'kē-rīt'*, a native silver amalgam, occurring in crystals and arborescent crusts in the mines of Arqueros, near Coquimbo, in Chili.

arrack, n. *ár'rák* (Ar. *araq*, sweat; juice), spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies, from rice, cocoa-nut, &c.

Arragonite, n. *ár-rág'ó-nit*, one of the calc-spar family—from Arragon, in Spain.

arraign, v. *ár-rán'* (old F. *arraigner*—from L. *ad rationem stare*, to plead), to set as a prisoner at the bar of a court of justice; to charge with faults; to accuse publicly: **arraign'ing**, imp.: **arraigned**, pp. *ár-ránd'*: **arraign'er**, n. one who: **arraignment**, n. *ár-rán-mēnt*, the act of setting a prisoner before a court.

arrange, v. *ár-ránj'* (F. *arranger*, to set in order), to put into proper order; to adjust; to dispose: **arrang'ing**, imp.: **arranged**, pp. *ár-ránjd'*: **arran'ger**, n. one who: **arrangement**, n. *ár-ránj-mēnt*, putting into proper order; settlement; a classification.

arrant, a. *ár'ránt* (L. *errans*, wandering; Ger. *arg*, bad: AS. *earg*, evil: see **arch**, aly), notorious; habit and repute; impudent; infamous: **ar'rantly**, ad. *-li*.

arras, n. *ár'rás* (name of a town in France where first made), tapestry; hangings for rooms woven with figures.

array, v. *ár-rá'* (old F. *arroyer*, to set in order: It. *arredare*, to get ready: Icel. *reida*, to lay out), to prepare or dispose; to put in order; to dress; to envelop; n. men drawn up for battle; dress: **array'ing**, imp.: **arrayed**, pp. *ár-rád'*: **array'er**, n. one who.

arrears, n. *ár-rérz'* (F. *arrière*, away, behind: L. *ad*, to; *retro*, backward), a sum of money past due; what remains unpaid.

arrest, v. *ár-rést'* (L. *ad*; *resto*, I stop: F. *arrester*: It. *arrestare*), to stop; to hinder; to restrain; to seize by authority, n. hindrance; restraint; seizure by authority: **arrest'ing**, imp.: **arrested**, pp. *ár-rest'ed*: **arrest'er**, n., also **arrest'or**, n. one who: **arrest'ment**, n. an order by a judge to hinder or detain: **ar'restation**, n. *-tá'shán*.

arris, n. *ár'is* (old F. *arreste*), in *joinery* and *masonry*, the line or edge of meeting of two surfaces.

arrive, v. *ár-rīv'* (F. *arriver*, to reach: It. *arrivare*: L. *ad*; *ripam*, to come on shore), to come to; to reach a place; to gain by effort: **arri'ving**, imp.: **arrived**, pp. *ár-rīvd'*: **arri'val**, n. reaching a place from a distance; the act of coming to.

arrogate, v. *ár'ró-gát* (L. *ad*; *rogo*, I ask), to assume more than is proper; to prefer a claim in a spirit of pride; to claim undue power: **ar'roga'ting**, imp.: **ar'roga'ted**, pp.: **ar'rogance**, n. *-gáns*, also **ar'rogancy**, n. *-gán'si*, or **arrogation**, n. *ár'ró-gá'shun*, the act or quality of taking too much upon one's self; conceitedness; presumption: **ar'rogant**, a. *-gánt*, assuming too much importance; presuming and overbearing: **ar'rogant'ly**, ad. *-li*: **arrogative**, a. *ár'ró-gá'tiv*, claiming unduly.

arrondissement, n. *ár-rónge'dēs-mónge'* (F.), in *France*, a district or division of territory for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

arrow, n. *ár'ró* (AS. *arwe*: W. *aro*, a weapon: Icel. *or*, an arrow: SW. *harra*, to hurl), a pointed and barbed weapon of war shot from a bow, not now used as such in Europe; a long red pointed sharply, and barbed: **arrowy**, a. *ár'ró-i*, of or like an arrow: **arrow-headed**, a. *ár'ró-hed'ed*, a name applied to wedge-like alphabetic figures, very ancient; also called cuneiform: **ar'row-root**, n. a farina or flour, prepared from the root of a family of West Indian plants, so called from the Indians having employed the bruised root in the cure of wounds made by poisoned arrows.

arsenal, n. *ár'sē-nál* (old F. *arsenale*: It. *arsenale*: L. *arx navalis*, a naval citadel: Arab. *dársanah*, a place of work), a place where weapons of war, and warlike equipments, are manufactured and stored up; a magazine for military stores of all kinds.

arsenic, n. *ár'sē-nik* (L. *arsenicum*: Gr. *arsenikon*), a metal; a poisonous mineral substance, in the form of a white or steel-grey powder; also called **arsen'ious ac'id**, *-i-us*: adj. pert. to: **arsenic**, a. *ár-sen'ik*, or **arsenical**, a. *ár-sen'i-kal*, containing arsenic: **arsenicate**, v. *ár-sen'i-kát*, to combine with arsenic: **arsen'ica'ting**, imp.: **arsen'ica'ted**, pp.: **arseniate**, n. *ár-sē'ni-át*, a salt of arsenic acid: **arsenite**, n. *ár'sē-nit'*, a salt of arsenious acid.

arsis, n. *ár'sis* (Gr. *arsis*, the rise of the voice in a syllable—from *airo*, I raise), in *poetry*, the accented syllable of a foot, or that on which the stress of the voice is put, the other part of the foot being called the *thesis*.

arson, n. *ár'sŏn* (L. *arsum*, to burn), the crime of wilfully setting on fire a dwelling-house or other building.

art, v. *árt* (see **are**), the 2d sing. of the pres. tense of **am**.

art, n. *árt* (L. *ars*, gen. *artis*, an art), anything done by human skill—the opposite of *nature*: knowledge applied to the uses of everyday life—the opposite of *science*; a trade; skill; cunning: **art and part**, a share in contrivance and execution: **artful**, a. *árt'fúl*, cunning; crafty: **art'fully**, ad. *-li*: **art'less**, a. unskilful; natural; simple: **art'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **art'lessness**, n.: **art'fulness**, n. skill; cunning: **artifice**, n. *ár-ti-fis* (L. *ars*; *facio*, I make), a trick; an ingenious contrivance, in a good or bad sense: **artificer**, n. *ár-tif'i-sér*, a workman; a contriver: **artificial**, *ár-ti-fish'al*, made by art; not produced by nature: **artifici'ally**, ad. *-li*: **artifici'alness**, n.: **artificiality**, n. *ár-tif-fish'i-ál'i-ti*, appearance or result of art: **art'union**, *-án'yún*, a subscription lottery of paintings, engravings, &c.: **artisan**, n. *árti-zán*, a workman; a mechanic: **fine arts**, *fīn'árts*, those productions of human skill and genius more immediately addressed to the sentiments of taste, or to the imagination—such as painting, sculpture, engraving, music, &c.

artemisia, n. *árte-mizh'i-a* (Artemis, one of the names of Diana, who presided over women in childbed), mother-herb, a genus of plants including the mugwort, wormwood, &c.

artery, n. *árte'ri* (L. and Gr. *arteria*—from Gr. *aër*, air; *tereo*, I preserve, because believed by the ancients to circulate air), one of the vessels that convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body: **arterial**, a. *árte'ri-al*, of or contained in arteries: ar-

terialise, v. *ăr-tē'ri-ăl-īz'*, to render the blood from the veins similar to that contained in the arteries: **arte'riali'sing**, imp.: **arte'rialised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **arteriali'sation**, n. *ăr-tē'ri-ăl-i-zā'shŭn*, the process of making into arterial blood: **arteriotomy**, n. *ăr-tē'ri-ŏt'ō-mi* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting; and *artery*), opening an artery to let blood.

artesian, n. *ăr-tē'zhi-ăn*, applied to a boring or perforation made in the earth, in order to obtain a constant flow of water—so called from Artois, in France (the anc. Artesium), where first used.

arthritic, a. *ăr-thrĭt'ĭk*, also **arthritical**, a. *ăr-thrĭt'ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *arthron*, a joint), pert. to the joints or to the gout: **arthritis**, n. *ăr-thrī'tĭs*, inflammation of the joints; the gout: **arthrodia**, n. *ăr-thrō'dĭ-ă* (Gr. *arthroo*, I fasten by joints), a joint in which the head of one bone is received into the socket of another; a ball-and-socket joint.

artichoke, n. *ăr'tĭ-chōk* (F. *artichaut*; It. *articiocco*), a well-known garden vegetable.

art'ful, **ar'tifice**, &c.—see **art**.

article, n. *ăr'tĭ-kl* (L. *articulus*, a joint; F. *article*; It. *articolo*), a clause or item; a particular thing; a contribution in a periodical; in *gram.*, a word put before a noun to point it out and limit its application: v. to bind by conditions; to stipulate: **articled**, pp. *ăr'tĭ-kld*: **articulate**, v. *ăr-tĭk'ū-lāt*, to pronounce words distinctly: **adj.** distinct; jointed: **artic'ulately**, ad. *-lī*: **artic'ulate'ness**, n.: **articulation**, n. *ăr-tĭk'ū-lā'shŭn*, distinct pronunciation; a joint: **artic'ula'ting**, imp.: **artic'ula'ted**, pp.: **articular**, a. *ăr-tĭk'ū-lăr*, belonging to the joints: **artic'ular'ly**, ad. *-lī*: **articles of war**, the military code of laws for the government of soldiers and the punishment of their crimes: **articulata**, n. *ăr-tĭk'ū-lā'tă*, one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, designating those creatures which are encircled by jointed rings, as worms, lobsters, &c.

artillery, n. *ăr-tĭl'lĕr-ĭ* (F. *artillerie*, ordnance—from mid. L. *artificium*, implement with which anything is done), weapons of war; cannon; great guns, &c.: **artillery-man**, the man who assists to manage a cannon: **artil'lerist**, n. one skilled in gunnery.

ar'tisan, n.—see **art**.

artist, n. *ăr'tĭst* (L. *ars*, gen. *artis*, an art), one who exercises any art or craft, particularly that of a painter, a sculptor, an architect, a photographer, or suchlike: **artiste**, n. *ăr-tēst'* (F. an artist—from L.), a professional singer, dancer, athlete, or suchlike: **artistic**, a. *ăr-tĭs'tĭk*, also **artis'tical**, a. *-kăl*, of an artist; according to a high degree of art: **artis'tical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

artocarpus, n. *ăr'tō-kăr'pŭs* (Gr. *artos*, bread; *karpos*, fruit), a genus of trees, the bread-fruit tree: **artocreas**, n. *ăr'tō-krē'ăs* (Gr. *kreas*, flesh), a pie made of meat and bread: **artophagi**, n. plu. *ăr-tŏf'ă-jī* (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), those who eat only bread and water: **artophagy**, n. *ăr-tŏf'ă-jĭ*, the practice of eating only bread and water.

arum, n. *ā'rŭm* (L.), a genus of plants, the cuckoo-pint: **arum-root**, the root of the cuckoo-pint, used as a starch: **arum-lily**, the white lily of the Nile.

arundo, n. *ăr-ŭn'dō* (L. *arundo*, a reed), a genus of plants, the reed: **arundinaceous**, a. *ăr-ŭn-dĭ-nā'shŭs*, pert. to the reed: **arundinaria**, n. *ăr-ŭn-dĭ-nā'rĭ-ă*, a genus of plants, the bamboo: **arundinella**, n. *ăr-ŭn-dĭ-nĕl'lă*, a genus of plants, the reed-grass: **arundinetum**, n. *ăr-ŭn-dĭ-nē'tŭm*, a place where reeds grow.

arvicola, n. *ăr-vĭk'ō-lă* (L. *arvum*, a field; *colo*, I dwell), a genus of rodents, the water-rat: **arvicolidæ**, n. plu. *ăr-vĭ-kŏl'ĭ-dē*, the family of the water-rat: **arvicolinæ**, n. plu. *ăr-vĭ-kō-lī'nē*, the subfamily of the water-rat.

arvum, n. *ăr'vŭm* (L.), a field, a tillage.

arzan, n. *ăr'zăn* (Ar.), a kind of cedar.

as, ad. *ăz*, so, as, like, equally: **asa**, n. *ā'să* (L.), a genus of plants, the asafœtida: **asafœtida**, n. *ăs-ă-fē'tĭ-dă* (L. *fœtidus*, fetid), a gum-resin, a fetid stimulant: **asarabacca**, n. *ăs-ă-răb'ăk-kă* (L. *bacca*, a berry), a plant, the wild nard: **asarina**, n. *ăs-ă-rī'nă*, a plant whose anther resembles an intestinal worm.

ascend, v. *ăs-sĕnd'* (L. *ad*; *scando*, I mount up; *scansum*, to mount up; It. *ascendere*), to mount; to go up; to rise: **ascend'ing**, imp.: **ascend'ed**, pp.: **ascen'dant**, a. superior; surpassing; in *astron.*, above the horizon: **n.** commanding influence; superiority: **ascendency**, n. *ăs-sĕn'dĕn-sĭ*, power; controlling influence: **ascensive**, a. *ăs-sĕn'sĭv*, rising or tending to rise: **ascension**, n. *ăs-sĕn'shŭn*, the act of going up: **right ascension**, in *astron.*, the arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the first point of Aries and the circle of declination passing through the place of the heavenly body: **ascent**, n. *ăs-sĕnt'*, act of rising; rising of a hill: **ascendable**, a. *ăs-sĕnd'ă-bl*, that may be ascended: **ascen'sion-day**, n. the day on which our Lord's ascension is commemorated.

ascertain, v. *ăs-sĕr-tān'* (L. *ad*, to; *certus*, sure), to make sure by examination; to establish: **as'certain'ing**, imp.: **as'certained'**, pp. *-tānd'*: **ascertainable**, a. *ăs'sĕr-tān'ă-bl*, that may be made sure of by search or examination: **ascertainment**, n. *ăs'sĕr-tān'mĕnt*: **as'certain'er**, n. one who.

ascetic, n. *ăs-sĕt'ĭk* (Gr. *askeios*, exercised), one unduly rigid or austere; one who retires from the world: **adj.** retired from the world; austere; also **ascet'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*: **asceticism**, n. *ăs-sĕt'ĭ-sĭzm*, the practice of ascetics.

ascii, n. plu. *ăsh'ĭ-ī*, or **ascians**, n. plu. *ăsh'ĭ-ănz* (L. *ascii*—from Gr. *a*, without; *skia*, a shadow), applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone who are shadowless at noon. They are also called **amphis'cii**, because when not shadowless their shadows will at noon fall northwards one part of the year and southwards at another. The inhabitants of the N. temperate zone at noon have their shadows always falling northwards, and those of the S. temperate zone always south, and are called **antis'cii**. In the frigid zones, when the sun is above the horizon, the shadows of the inhabitants are directed to every point of the compass in succession, and they are called **peris'cii**.

ascidia, n. plu. *ăs-sĭd'ĭ-ă*, or **ascid'ians**, n. plu. *-ĭ-ănz* (Gr. *askidion*, a little bag), an order of shell-less molluscs having the appearance of small leathern pouches or paps, found as a pap-like gelatinous substance on rocks, old shells, &c.: **ascidium**, n. *ăs-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm*, in *bot.*, a form of leaf in which the stalk is hollowed out and closed by the blade as by a lid; a pitcher-leaf.

ascites, n. plu. *ăs-sī'tēz* (Gr. *askos*, a cavity or bladder), dropsy of the belly: **ascitic**, a. *ăs-sĭt'ĭk*,

Asian, a. *ā'zhī-ăn*, also **Asiatic**, a. *ā'zhī-ăt'ĭk*, of or pert. to Asia: **Asiaticism**, n. *ā'zhī-ăt'ĭ-sĭzm*, imitation of Oriental manners.

aside, ad. *ă-sīd'* (AS. *a*, on, and *side*), to one side; apart from the rest; at a little distance from the straight line.

asinine, *ăs'ĭ-nĭn*—see under **ass**.

ask, v. *ăsk* (AS. *acsian*: Icel. *aeskia*: Ger. *heischen*, to inquire, to demand), to beg; to solicit; to seek from; to question; to inquire: **ask'ing**, imp.: **asked**, pp. *ăskt*: **ask'er**, n. one who.

askance, ad. *ăs-kănsĕ'* (It. *schiancio*, athwart, across; *scansare*, to turn aside: Dut. *schuins*, aslant), sideways; looking towards one corner of the eye: **askant**, ad. *ăs-kănt'*, obliquely; on one side.

askew, ad. *ăs-kū'* (Gr. *skaios*: L. *scævus*, on the left hand: Ger. *schief*, oblique), awry; obliquely; aside.

aslant, ad. *ă-slănt'* (AS. *a*, on, and *slant*), on one side.

asleep, ad. *ă-slēp'* (AS. *a*, on, and *sleep*), in a state of sleep; at rest.

aslope, ad. *ă-slōp'* (AS. *a*, on, and *slope*), in a sloping manner.

Asmonean, a. *ăs'mō-nē'ăn*, also written **Asmonean**, pert. to the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years.

asomatous, a. *ă-sōm'ă-tŭs* (Gr. *a*, without; *soma*, gen. *somatos*, a body), without a material body.

asp, n. *ăsp*, also **aspic**, n. *ăs'pĭk* (L. *aspis*, a venomous serpent), a small serpent whose bite is fatal.

asparagus, n. *ăs-păr'ă-gŭs* (L., from Gr. *asparagos*), a well-known plant, the young shoots of which are used at table: **asparaginous**, a. *ăs'păr-ăj'ĭ-nŭs*, eaten like asparagus: **asparagine**, n. *ăs-păr'ă-jĭn*, a crystalline substance obtained from asparagus: **aspar'agus stone**, a translucent mineral of a greenish-yellow colour, sometimes passing into a wine colour: **aspar'tic acid**, an acid obtained from asparagine.

aspect, n. *ăs'pĕkt* (L. *ad*; *specto*, I look), look; appearance; position or situation; view.

aspen, n. *ăs'pĕn*, also **asp** (AS. *æspe*: Icel. *aspi*), a tree of the poplar kind whose leaves quiver or shake at the slightest breath of air: **adj.** pert. to an aspen.

asperate, v. *ăs'pĕr-āt* (L. *asper*, rough), to make rough or uneven: **as'pera'ting**, imp.: **as'pera'ted**, pp.: **asperation**, n. *ăs'pĕr-ā'shŭn*: **asperifolious**, a. *ăs'pĕr-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs* (L. *asper*; *folium*, a leaf), having leaves rough to the touch: **asperity**, n. *ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ*, roughness of surface; the quality that grates on the ear; sourness; harshness.

aspergill, n. *ăs'pĕr-fĭl*, or **aspergillus**, n. *ăs'pĕr-fĭl'lŭs* (L. *aspergo*, I scatter or throw), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a short staff surmounted by a brush for sprinkling holy water: **as'pergil'lifor'mis**, n. *-fĭl'lĭ-fôr'mĭs* (L. *aspergo*; *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, applied to little tufts of hair which assume the form of a brush.

aspermous, a. *ă-spĕr'mŭs* (Gr. *a*, without; *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, without seed.

asperse, v. *ăs-spĕrs'* (L. *aspersus*, besprinkled), to cover all over with evil reports; to slander: **asper'sing**, imp.: **aspersed**, pp. *ăs-pĕrst'*, slandered: **asper'ser**, n. one who: **asperslon**, n. *ăs-pĕr'shŭn*, a sprinkling, as with dust or water; the act of spreading foul or slanderous reports: **aspersory**, a. *ăs-pĕr'sŏr-ĭ*, defamatory.

asphalt or **asphaltum**, n. *ăs-fălt'* or *ăs-făl'tŭm* (L.; Gr. *asphaltos*, bitumen), a blackish substance found in various parts of the world; melted and mixed with gravel, it is used for making floors and pavements: **asphaltic**, a. *ăs-făl'tĭk*, pert. to asphalt.

asphodel, n. *ăs'fō-dĕl* (Gr. *asphodelos*, a plant sacred to Proserpine), the day-lily, called also the king's spear.

asphyxy, n. *ăs'fĭk'sĭ*, also **asphyxia**, n. *ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ă* (Gr. *a*, without; *sphaxis*, the pulse), the temporary ceasing of the motion of the heart and arteries as in drowning or suffocation; swooning: **asphyxiated**, a. *ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ā'tĕd*, suffocated as by hanging or drowning, or by an accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood.

aspidiaria, n. *ăs'pĭd-ĭ-ā'rĭ-ă* (Gr. *aspis*, gen. *aspidos*, a shield), a genus of fossil stems found in the coal-measures, so called from the shape of the leaf-scars: **aspidium**, n. *ăs-pĭd'ĭ-ŭm*, a genus of ferns.

aspidorhynchus, n. *ăs'pĭ-dō-rĭn'kŭs* (Gr. *aspis*; *rhunchos*, a beak), a genus of fossil fishes characterised by the tapering or beak-like prolongation of their upper jaws, armed with numerous sharp-pointed conical teeth.

aspidura, n. *ăs'pĭ-dō'rĭ* (Gr. *aspis*, a shield; *oura*, a tail), a genus of fossil star-fishes having a buckler arrangement of the ossicles that protect the arms.

aspire, v. *ăs-pīr'* (L. *aspiro*, I breathe or blow towards—from *ad*, and *spiro*, I breathe: F. *aspirer*), to desire with eagerness; to pant after; to aim at something that can be obtained with difficulty: **aspi'ring**, imp.: **adj.** ambitious: **aspired**, pp. *ăs-pīrd'*: **aspi'rer**, n. one who: **aspi'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **aspirant**, n. *ăs-pī'rănt*, one who seeks with eagerness: **aspirate**, v. *ăs'pĭ-rāt*, to pronounce with a full breath: **n.** a letter with a mark to show it must be pronounced with a full breath: **adj.** pronounced with a breathing: **as'pira'ting**, imp.: **aspirated**, pp. *ăs'pĭ-rā'tĕd*: **aspiration**, n. *ăs'pĭ-rā'shŭn*, the act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath; an ardent wish or desire to attain: **aspiratory**, a. *ăs-pī'rā-tŏr'ĭ*, pert. to breathing.

asportation, n. *ăs'pŏr-tā'shŭn* (L. *ab*, from; *porto*, I carry), act of carrying or conveying away.

asquint, ad. *ă-skwĭnt'* (Dut. *schuinte*, a slope, obliquity), towards one side; obliquely.

ass, n. *ăs* (L. *asinus*, an ass: Ger. *esel*: Pol. *osioł*), a well-known beast of burden, dull and slow, but patient and hardy; a dull, stupid person: **asinine**, a. *ăs'ĭ-nĭn*, pertaining to an ass; like an ass.

assagay or **assagai**, n. *ăs'ă-gā* (Sp. *azagaya*, a spear or half-pike), a dart or javelin used by the Caffres, &c.

assail, v. *ăs-sāl'* (F. *assaillir*, to assault—from L. *ad*, to; *salio*, I leap), to leap or fall upon by violence; to attack with a view to overcome or injure, as in words or writing: **assail'ing**, imp.: **assailed**, pp. *ăs-sāld'*: **assailable**, a. *ăs-sāl'ă-bl*, that may be attacked: **assailant**, n. *ăs-sāl'ănt*, one who assails or attacks: **adj.** assaulting; attacking.

assassin, n. *ăs-săs'sĭn* (Ar. *hashishin*, herb-eaters, viz., of the resin or extract of hemp), one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or by secret attack; one of a famous Eastern sect of professional murderers, called Assassins, stimulated thereto by the use of extract of hemp: **assassinate**, v. *ăs-săs'sĭ-nāt*, to kill, or to attempt to kill, by surprise; to murder by a secret attack: **assas'sina'ting**, imp.: **assas'sina'ted**, pp. *-ā'tĕd*: **assassination**, n. *ăs-săs'sĭ-nā'shŭn*, the act of murdering by secret violence or by surprise: **assas'sinator**, n. *-sĭ-nā'tŏr*, a murderer by surprise.

assault, n. *ăs-sălt'* (L. *saltus*, a leaping—see **assail**), a violent attack, with the intention of injuring; a hostile attack: **v.** to fall upon with violence, as in words or writing: **assault'ing**, imp.: **assaulted**, pp. *ăs-sălt'ĕd*: **assaul'ter**, n. one who: **assaultable**, a. *ăs-sălt'ă-bl*.

assay, v. *ăs-sā'* (F. *essayer*, to try: low L. *exagium*: Gr. *exagion*, a weighing), to try or prove, as metals; to attempt; to endeavour: **n.** examination; trial, as of the purity of silver or gold: **assay'ing**, imp.: **assayed**, pp. *ăs-sād'*: **assay'er**, n. one who.

assemble, v. *ăs-sĕm'bl* (F. *assembler*, to gather: AS. *samod*, together: L. *ad*; *simul*, together), to gather a number of persons or things together; to meet together: **assem'bling**, imp.: **assembled**, pp. *ăs-sĕm'bld*: **assem'bler**, n. one who: **assemblage**, n. *ăs-sĕm'blăj*, a mass of persons; a collection of particulars: **assembly**, n. *ăs-sĕm'blĭ*, a number of persons met in the same place for a common object; a congregation; a convocation: **Gen'eral Assem'bly**, the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland.

assent, v. *ăs-sĕnt'* (L. *assentior*, I assent—from *ad*, to; *sentio*, I think), to admit as true; to yield; to agree: n. act of admitting or agreeing to; consent: **assent'ing**, imp.: **assent'ed**, pp.: **assent'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

assert, v. *ăs-sĕrt'* (L. *assertum*, to bind or fasten to one's self), to affirm positively; to maintain: **assert'ing**, imp.: **assert'ed**, pp.: **assertion**, n. *ăs-sĕr'shŭn*, the act of asserting; an affirmation: **assertive**, a. *ăs-sĕr'tĭv*, that affirms positively: **asser'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **assert'or**, one who.

assess, v. *ăs-sĕs'* (L. *assessum*, to sit down—from *ad*, to; *sessum*, to sit or remain, to set), to set or fix a tax to be paid; to value: **asses'sing**, imp.: **assessed**, pp. *ăs-sĕst'*: **asses'sable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may or ought to be assessed: **asses'sably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **assess'ment**, n. the amount of a tax laid on a property: **asses'sor**, n. one who: **assessorial**, a. *ăs'sĕs-sō'rĭ-ăl*, also **assessionary**, a. *ăs-sĕsh'ŏn-ă-rĭ*, pertaining to an assessor.

assets, n. plu. *ăs'sĕts* (L. *ad*, for; *satis*, enough: F. *assez*, enough: Ger. *satt*, satisfied), funds or property available for payment of debts, &c.

asseverate, v. *ăs-sĕv'ĕr-āt* (L. *asseverо*, I state earnestly), to declare positively; to affirm solemnly: **assev'era'ting**, imp.: **assev'era'ted**, pp.: **asseveration**, n. *ăs-sĕv'ĕr-ā'shŭn*, a positive declaration; a solemn affirmation or assertion.

assident, a. *ăs'sĭ-dĕnt* (L. *assidens*, sitting by or near—from *ad*, to; *sedeo*, I sit), associating with or sitting by others—applied to symptoms or signs of a disease.

assiduous, a. *ăs-sĭd'ū-ŭs* (L. *assiduus*, sitting closely), very attentive; careful; diligent: **assid'uous'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **assid'uous'ness**, n.: **assiduity**, n. *ăs'sĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ*, close application; great diligence.

assign, v. *ăs-sīn'* (L. *ad*, to; *signo*, I mark out: F. *assigner*), to point out; to allot to; to transfer: **n.** a person to whom property is transferred: **assign'ing**, imp.: **assigned**, pp. *ăs-sīnd'*: **assigner**, n. *ăs-sīn'ẽr*: **assignor**, n. *ăs'sĭ-nôr'*, one who: **assignable**, a. *ăs-sīn'ā-bl*, that may be transferred; that can be allotted or specified: **assignation**, n. *ăs'sĭg-nā'shŭn*, a making over to; an appointment to meet, as of lovers: **assignee**, n. *ăs'sĭ-nē'*, a person appointed to do something; one to whom an assignment is made: **assignment**, n. *ăs-sīn'mĕnt* the thing assigned; the transference of some right or interest.

assignats, n. *ăs'sĭn-yăs* (F.), paper money issued by the French Government during the first Revolution.

assimilate, v. *ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt* (L. *ad*, to; *similis*, like), to make like; to bring to a likeness; to change into its own substance: **assim'ila'ting**, imp.: **assim'ila'ted**, pp.: **assim'ilable**, a. *-lā-bl*: **assimilative**, a. *ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'tĭv*, also **assim'ilator'y**, a. *-tŏr'ĭ*, that can make into a like or similar substance: **assimilation**, n. *ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn*, the process by which plants and animals convert food into the various tissues of their own proper substance.

assist, v. *ăs-sĭst'* (F. *assister*, to assist—from L. *ad*, to; *sisto*, I am made to stand), to help; to relieve; to aid; to succour: **assist'ing**, imp.: **assist'ed**, pp.: **assistance**, n. *ăs-sĭs'tăns*, help; succour; aid: **assis'tant**, a. helping; lending aid: **n.** one who helps or lends aid.

assize, n. *ăs-sīz'*, plu. **assizes**, *ăs-sī'zĕz* (L. *ad*, to; *sessum*, to sit: old F. *assise*, a set rate), *plu.*, a court of justice in England held twice a-year in every county; *sing.*, a statute regulating the measure and price of commodities: **assize'**, v. to fix measures or rates; to settle: **assi'zing**, imp.: **assized**, pp. *ăs-sīzd'*: **assi'zer**, n. one who.

associate, v. *ăs-sō'shĭ-āt* (L. *ad*, to; *socio*, I join; *socius*, a companion: F. *associer*), to join in company as a friend or companion: **n.** a companion; a partner: **asso'cia'ting**, imp.: **asso'cia'ted**, pp.: **association**, n. *ăs-sō'shĭ-ā'shŭn*, the union of persons in a company for mutual benefit; a society; connection, applied to ideas: **asso'cia'tive**, a. *-tĭv*: **asso'cia'tor**, n.: **assu'rer**, n.: **assurance**, n. *ă-shū'răns*, a declaration to dispel doubt; the utmost certainty; impudence; conviction; a contract to make good a loss by death or by fire, now restricted to life contingencies.

Assyrian, a. *ă-sĭr'ĭ-ăn*, of or pert. to Assyria: **n.** an inhabitant of.

astacolite, n. *ăs-tăk'ō-lĭt* (Gr. *astakos*, the crayfish or lobster; *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to the fossil remains of crustaceans, like the crayfish or lobster.

astatic, a. *ăs-tăt'ĭk* (Gr. *a*, without; *statos*, that stands or remains), being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.

aster, n. *ăs'tẽr* (Gr. *aster*, a star), an extensive genus of plants whose flowers have a star-like arrangement.

asteracanthus, n. *ăs'tẽr-ă-kăn'thŭs* (Gr. *aster*, a star; *akantha*, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil fin-spines of fishes, often of large size, having their surfaces richly ornamented with star-like tubercles.

asteria, n. *ăs-tē'rĭ-ă*, also **asterite**, n. *ăs'tẽr-īt* (Gr. *aster*, a star), a variety of corundum or star sapphire, which, when cut in a certain way, shows a bright opalescent star of six rays: **asteriated**, a. *ăs-tē'rĭ-ā-tĕd*, radiated; star-like: **asterids**, n. plu. *ăs-tĕr'ĭ-dē*, the star-fish family, of which the common five-rayed star-fish is taken as the type.

asterisk, n. *ăs'tẽr-ĭsk* (Gr. *asteriskos*, a little star), a small star (*) used to refer to a note, or to mark the omission of words; a constellation or star cluster.

astern, ad. *ă-stẽrn'* (AS. *a*, on, and *stern*), at the stern; the hinder part of a ship; behind.

asteroid, n. *ăs'tẽr-ŏĭd* (Gr. *aster* a star; *eidos*, likeness), one of the minor planets: **asteroida**, n. *ăs'tẽr-ŏĭ'dă*, an order of polypes having a star-like or rayed arrangement of their tentacles when fully expanded: **as'teroi'dal**, a. pert. to the small planets.

asterolepis, n. *ăs'tẽr-ō-lē'pĭs* or *-lĕ'* (Gr. *aster*; *lepis*, a scale), a gigantic ganoid fossil fish of the old red sandstone.

asterophyllites, n. plu. *ăs'tẽr-ō-fĭl'lĭts* (Gr. *aster*, a star; *phullon*, a leaf), fossil plants found abundantly in the coal-measures, having star-like whorls of linear leaves.

asthenic, a. *ăs-thĕn'ĭk* (Gr. *a*, without; *sthenos*, strength), weak; debilitated: **as'thenol'ogy**, n. *-nŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *a*; *sthenos*; *logos*, discourse), a discourse on diseases connected with debility.

asthma, n. *ăst'mă* (Gr.—from *a*, without; *ăo*, I breathe), a disease of the organs of breathing attended with cough and difficulty of breathing: **asthmatic**, a. *ăst-măt'ĭk*, also **asthmat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, troubled with

gent, n. *ăs-trin'jĕnt*, that which contracts or draws together muscular fibre; the principle in bark that tans hides for leather: **adj.** binding: **astrin'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*: **astrin'gently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

astrography, n. *ăs-trŏg'rȧ-fĭ* (Gr. *aster* or *astron*, a star; *graphō*, I describe), a description of the stars.

astrolabe, n. *ăs'trō-lăb* (Gr. *astron*, a star; *labein*, to take), an instrument formerly used to take altitudes of the sun and stars, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant.

astrology, n. *ăs-trŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *astron*, a star; *logos*, discourse), a science that pretends to foretell events by observing the stars: **astrol'oger**, n. the person who pretends to foretell events by the stars: **astrological**, a. *ăs'trō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **as'trolog'ical'ly**, ad. *-ĭ-kăl-ĭ*: **astrologise**, v. *ăs-trŏl'ō-jīz*, to practise astrology: **astrol'ogising**, imp.: **astrol'ogized'**, pp. *-jīzd'*.

astronomy, n. *ăs-trŏn'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *astron*; *nomos*, a law), the science that treats of the motions, magnitudes, and everything connected with the heavenly bodies: **astronomer**, n. *ăs-trŏn'ō-mĕr*, one given to the study of the heavenly bodies: **astronomic**, a. *ăs'trō-nŏm'ĭk*, also **as'tronom'ical**, a. *-nŏm'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **as'tronom'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **astronomise**, v. *ăs-trŏn'ō-mīz*, to assume the habits and study of an astronomer: **astron'omising**, imp.: **astron'omised'**, pp. *-mīzd'*.

astro-theology, n. *ăs'trō-thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *astron*, and *theology*), natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

astute, a. *ăs-tūt'* (L. *astutus*, crafty: It. *astuto*), sagacious; sharp; discerning; crafty: **astute'ness**, n.: **astute'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

asunder, ad. *ȧ-sŭn'dĕr* (AS. *a*, on, and *sunder*), apart; separately; in a divided state.

asylum, n. *ȧ-sī'lŭm* (L.—from Gr. *a*, not; *sulăō*, I rob: It. *asilo*: F. *asile*), a place of refuge; a sanctuary; a place out of which he that has fled to it may not be taken.

asymmetrical, a. *ăs'ĭm-mĕt'rĭ-kăl* (Gr. *a*, without; *summetria*, symmetry), not agreeing; inharmonious.

asymptote, n. *ăs'ĭm-tōt* (Gr. *asumptotos*, not falling together—from *a*, not; *sun*, together; *ptotos*, apt to fall), a line which, though approaching nearer and nearer to a curve, can never reach it: **adj.** approaching but never meeting.

asyndeton, n. *ȧ-sĭn'dē-tŏn* (Gr. *a*, not; *sundetos*, bound together), a figure in *rhet.* which keeps the parts of speech together without the use of conjunctions.

at, prep. *ăt* (AS. *æt*: Icel. *at*: Dan. *ad*: Sans. *adhi*, upon: L. *ad*, to), near to; with; towards.

atacamite, n. *ăt-ăk'ȧm-īt'*, a native ore of copper, called also copper-sand, found in the desert of Atacama between Chili and Peru.

ataxic, a. *ȧ-tăk'sĭk* (Gr. *a*, without; *taxis*, I put in order), wanting order; irregular: **ataxia**, n. *ȧ-tăk'sĭ-ȧ*, irregularity.

ate, v. *ĕt*, pt. of **eat**, which see.

atelier, n. *ăt'lē-ā* (F.) the workroom of a painter or sculptor—called also a studio.

a tempo, ad. *ȧ-tĕm'pō* (It. in time), in *music*, used to indicate that the interrupted time is to be restored.

ater, *ā'tĕr* (L. *ater*, black), pure black; as a prefix, spelt *atro*.

Athanasian, a. *ăth'ȧ-nā'shĭ-ăn*, pert. to Athanasius, a bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, or to the creed called by his name.

atheism, n. *ā'thē-ĭzm* (Gr. *a*, without; *theos*, God), the disbelief in the existence of a God: **atheist**, n. *ā'thē-ĭst*, one who does not believe in the existence of a God: **atheistic**, a. *ā'thē-ĭs'tĭk*, pert. to; also **a'theis'tical**, a. *-ĭs'tĭ-kăl*: **a'theis'tical'ly**, ad. *-kăl'ĭ*: **a'theis'tical'ness**, n.

atheling, n. *ăth'ĕl-ĭng* (AS. *æthel*, noble; *ing*, son of), one of noble or royal descent.

athenæum or **athenæum**, n. *ăth'ĕ-nē'ŭm* (Gr. Athenaion, the temple of Minerva at Athens), a public reading or lecture room: **Athenian**, a. *ȧ-thē'nĭ-ăn*, of Athens: n. one who.

atheriform, n. *ăth'ĕr-ĭ-fŏrm* (Gr. *ather*, a spike of corn, the point of a sword or arrow; *kĕras*, a horn), a family or section of dipterous insects, having only two or three joints to the antennæ: **ath'eric'erous**, a. *-ĭs'ĕr-ŭs*, pert to.

atheroma, n. *ăth'ĕ-rō'mȧ* (Gr. or L. *atheroma*, a tumour filled with matter), a species of wen; a curdy tumour: **atheromatous**, a. *ăth'ĕr-ŏm'ȧ-tŭs*, having matter resembling milk-curds.

athirst, a. *ȧ-thĕrst'* (AS.), wanting drink; thirsty.

athlete, n. *ăth'lēt*; plu. **athletes**, *ăth'lē-tēz'*, or **athletæ**, *ăth-lē'tē* (Gr. *athletes*, a wrestler), a wrestler; one who contends in public games in trials of strength: **athletic**, a. *ăth-lĕt'ĭk*, pert. to trials of strength; strong; robust; vigorous: **athlet'ically**, ad. *-kăl'ĭ*: **athletism**, n. *ăth'lē-tĭzm'*.

athwart, prep. *ȧ-thwŏrt'* (AS. *a*, on, and *thwart*), across; from side to side: **ad.** among *seamen*, across the line of the ship's course; in a manner to cross or perplex.

atilt, ad. *ȧ-tĭlt'* (*a* and *tilt*), in the position of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised behind.

Atlantic, a. *ăt-lăn'tĭk*, of the Atlantic Ocean.

atlas, n. *ăt'lăs* (Gr. name of a giant who, the ancient Greeks pretended, bore up the earth upon his shoulders), a collection of maps bound together; the top joint of the neck-bones, or that which supports the head: **atlantes**, n. plu. *ăt-lăn'tēz*, in *arch.*, the whole or half figures of men employed instead of columns or pillars: **Atlantean**, a. *ăt'lăn-tē'ăn*, also **Atlantian**, *ăt-lăn'shĭ-ăn*, pert. to Atlas, or to the isle of Atlantis; strong; gigantic.

atmology, n. *ăt-mŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *logos*, discourse), the science of vapour: **at'molog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the science of vapour: **atmol'ogist**, n. *-ō-jĭst*, one who.

atmometer, n. *ăt-mŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation from any moist surface in a given time.

atmosphere, n. *ăt'mŏs-fēr* (Gr. *atmos*, vapour; *sphaira*, a sphere), the whole mass of air, clouds, and vapour surrounding the earth: **atmospheric**, *ăt'mŏs-fĕr'ĭk*, also **at'mospher'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the air: **at'mospher'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **at'mospher'ic pressure**, the weight of the atmosphere on a surface, being about 14 lb. to the square inch.

atoll, n. *ăt'ŏl*, (a Malayan word), a coral island, consisting of a ring or circular belt, with a lagoon or lake in the centre.

atom, n. *ăt'ŏm* (Gr. *a*, not; *temno*, I cut), a particle of matter that cannot be made smaller; anything extremely small: **atomed**, a. *ăt'ŏmd*, small as atoms: **atomic**, a. *ȧ-tŏm'ĭk*, also **atom'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, relating to atoms; consisting of atoms: **atom'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **atomist**, n. *ăt'ŏ-mĭst*, one who holds to the doctrine of atoms: **atomise**, v. *ăt'ŏ-mīz'*, to reduce to atoms: **at'omising**, imp.: **atomised**, pp. *ăt'ŏ-mīzd'*: **at'omless**, a.: **atomism**, n. *ăt'ŏ-mĭzm*, the doctrine of atoms: **atom'ic the'ory**, in *chem.*, the supposed resolution of bodies into ultimate particles or atoms, and the relative proportions in which they combine in compound substances.

atone, v. *ȧ-tōn'* (from *at one*, denoting to be or to cause to be at one), to agree; to make amends; to give satisfaction for an offence or a crime; to expiate by sacrifice; to reconcile: **ato'ning**, imp.: **adj.** making amends or satisfaction: **atoned**, pp. *ȧ-tōnd'*: **atonement**, n. *ȧ-tōn'mĕnt*, reconciliation after enmity; satisfaction; expiation: **ato'ner**, n. one who.

atonic, a. *ȧ-tŏn'ĭk* (Gr. *a*, not; *tonos*, tone), wanting tone; debilitated: **atony**, n. *ăt'ŏ-nĭ*, loss of vital energy.

atop, ad. *ȧ-tŏp'* (AS. *a*, on, and top), at or on the top.

atrabiliary, a. *ăt'rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ĕr-ĭ*, also **atrabilar**, a. *ăt'rȧ-bĭl'ăr* (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile), melancholic; hypochondriac, also **atrabilious**, a. *ăt'rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-ŭs*.

atrocious, a. *ȧ-trō'shŭs* (L. *atrox*, gen. *atrocis*), cruel, very wicked; extremely cruel; criminal in the highest degree: **atro'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **atro'ciousness**, n.: **atrocity**, n. *ȧ-trŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, enormous wickedness; cruelty in the highest degree.

atrophy, n. *ăt'rō-fĭ* (Gr. *a*, without; *trophe*, nourishment), a wasting away without manifest cause; a consumption.

atropia, n. *ȧ-trō'pĭ-ȧ*, also **atropine**, n. *ăt'rō-pĭn*, or **atropina**, n. *ȧ-trō'pĭ-nȧ* (Atropos, in *anc. myth.*, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut short the thread of life), a very poisonous alkaloid extracted from the root of the deadly nightshade—the Atropa Belladonna.

atrypa, n. *ăt'rĭ-pȧ* (Gr. *a*, not; *trupa*, a hole), a genus of fossil shells, rounded, ornamented with scaly lines of growth, and having the foramen generally concealed or very small.

attach, v. *ȧt-tăch'* (F. *attacher*, to tie, to bind: It. *attaccare*, to attach), to take by legal authority; to

[illegible] **attack'ing**, imp.: **attacked**, pp. *at-takt'*: **attack'able**, a. *-a-bl*: **attack'ment**, n. [illegible] **attache'** [illegible] **attorney**, n. *at-ter-ni*, pln. **atter'neys**. [illegible] L. [illegible] a person of [illegible] law; a lawyer: **atter'neyship**, n. the office of an attorney: **atter'ney-general**, n. *Eng.*, the head law-officer of the crown.

attack, v. *at-tak'* (F. *attaquer*, Sp. *atacar*, to attack—see **attach**), to fall upon with force or violence; to assault; to assail in words: n. a falling upon with violence; satire; unfriendly criticism: **attack'ing**, imp.: **attacked**, pp. *at-takt'*.

attain, v. *at-tān'* (L. *ad*, *tango*, I touch: F. *attaindre*, to reach), to come to or reach by exertion; to arrive at; to gain; to achieve: **attain'ing**, imp.: **attained**, pp. *at-tānd'*: **attainable**, a. *at-tān-a-bl*: **attain'abil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*: **attain'ableness**, n. *-bl-nes*: **attain'ment**, n. the act of arriving at or reaching by effort; proficiency in any branch of knowledge.

attaint, v. *at-tānt'* (L. *ad*, to; *tango*, I stain, or *tango*, I touch; old F. *attaindre*, to accuse, to stain), to corrupt; to taint; to disgrace; to find guilty of treason or felony; to render infamous: n. a stain; reproach; hurt: **attaint'ing**, imp.: **attaint'ed**, pp.: **attainture**, n. *at-tān'tūr*: **attainder**, n. *at-tān'dēr*, that which renders impure: the loss of civil rights and whole estate for the crime of treason or other capital offence by a judicial sentence, is called an *act of attainder*.

attar, n. *at'tär*, or **otto of roses**, *ōt'to* (Hind. *atr*, essence; Arab. *ātr*, perfume), a precious oil made in Eastern countries from roses; a valuable perfume.

attemper, v. *at-tem'pēr* (L. *ad*, to; *tempero*, I mix in due proportion), to soften or moderate to modify; to mingle: **attem'pering**, imp.: **attem'pered**, pp. *-pērd*.

attempt, v. *at-tēmt'* (L. *ad*, to; *tento*, I try: F. *attenter*, to attempt; old F. *tempter*, to try), to try; to make an effort to accomplish; to endeavour: n. an attack; an endeavour to gain a point: **attemp'ting**, imp.: **attemp'ted**, pp.: **attemp'ter**, n. one who: **attempt'able**, a. *-a-bl*.

attend, v. *at-tēnd'* (L. *ad*, to; *tendo*, I stretch out: F. *attendre*, to expect), to wait on; to accompany; to be present; to listen to to fix the attention upon: **attend'ing**, imp.: **attend'ed**, pp.: **atten'dant**, n. a follower; a servant: adj. accompanying; being present: **attendance**, n. *at-ten'dāns*, act of serving or waiting on; duty: **attention**, n. *at-ten'shŭn*, the act of attending; paying heed to; steady application of the mind; act of courtesy: **attentive**, a. *at-ten'tiv*, paying due regard to; mindful: **attent'**, contr. for **attentive**: **atten'tively**, ad. *-tiv-li*: **atten'tiveness**, n. the quality of being attentive.

attract, v. *at-trakt'* (L. *ad*, to; *traho*, drawn), to draw to by some kind of influence; to allure: **attrac'ting**, imp.: **attracted**, pp. *at-trak'tĕd*: **attrac'tor**, n. one who: **attractable**, a. *at-trak'tą-bl*, that may be attracted: **attrac'tabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*: **attractile**, a. *at-trak'til*, that can attract: **attraction**, n. *at-trak'shŭn*, the act of drawing to; the power that bodies have of coming together and uniting,—*affinities* take place between bodies—*affinities* between the particles of a body: **attractive**, a. *at-trak'tiv*, drawing to; alluring: **attrac'tively**, ad. *-tiv-li*: **attrac'tiveness**, n.: **attrac'tingly**, ad. *-li*. **attraction of gravitation**, that power which acts at all distances throughout the universe: **capillary attrac'tion**, that power which causes liquids to rise in small tubes or porous substances: **chemical attraction or affinity**, the power by which the ultimate particles of bodies of unlike kinds unite themselves together to form a new body possessing new and specific properties.

attrahent, a. *at-trā-hĕnt* (L. *ad*, to; *traho*, I draw), drawing or attracting.

attribute, v. *at-trib'ūt* (L. *ad*, to; *tribuum*, to grant, to bestow, F. *attribuer*), to give as due; to ascribe to: **attrib'uting**, imp.: **attributed**, pp. *at-trib'ū-tĕd*: **attribute**, n. *at'tri-būt*, a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, any person or thing: **attributive**, a. *at-trib'ū-tiv*, pert. to an attribute: **attributable**, a. *at-trib'ū-tą-bl*, that may be ascribed to: **at tribu'tion**, n. *-bū'shŭn*, commendation.

attrition, n. *at-trish'ŭn* (F.—from L. *ad*, to; *tritus*, rubbed), the act of wearing by rubbing; state of being worn by friction; the least measure of sorrow, or lowest degree of repentance—as opposed to *contrition*, the highest degree or real repentance.

attune, v. *at-tūn'* (L. *ad*, and *tune*), to put in tune; to make musical; to arrange fitly: **attu'ning**, imp.: **attuned**, pp. *at-tūnd'*.

auburn, a. *ăw'bŭrn* (old F. or Sp. *albran*, a wild duck in its first year, having generally a peculiar brown), of a tan or dark colour; of a rich chestnut colour.

auction, n. *ăwk'shŭn* (L. *auctio*, increase), a public sale of any description of property to the highest bidder: **auc'tionary**, a. *-dr-i*, pert. to: **auctioneer**, n. *ăwk'shŭn-ēr'*, one empowered to sell property by

mentum, an increase: F. *augmenter*), to increase; to make or become large in size or extent: **augment**, n. *aŭg'·mĕnt*, an increase; a prefix; **augment'ing**, imp.: **augment'ed**, pp.: **augmentable**, a. *aŭg·mĕnt'·ă·bl*, that may be increased: **aug'menta'tion**, n. *-tā'·shŭn*, an increase; the act of enlarging: **augmen'tative**, a. *-tĭv*, having the power to augment: n. in *gram.*, opposite of diminutive: **augmen'ter**, n. one who.

augur, n. *aŭ'·gŭr* (L.—from *avis*, a bird), among the anc. Romans, one who professed to tell future events by natural tokens, as the singing and flying of birds, and the flashing of lightning: v. to profess to foretell events; to guess; to be a sign: **au'guring**, imp.: **augured**, pp. *aŭ'·gŭrd*: **au'gurship**, n.: **augural**, a. *aŭ'·gū·răl*, pert. to: **augurous**, a. *aŭ·gū'·rŭs*, foreboding; predicting: **augurate**, v. *aŭ'·gū·rāt*, to predict: **au'gura'ting**, imp.: **au'gura'ted**, pp.: **augury**, n. *aŭ'·gū·rĭ*, the art of foretelling events; an omen or prediction.

august, a. *aŭ·gŭst'* (L. *augustus*, sacred, majestic: It. *augusto*: F. *auguste*), grand; inspiring awe; majestic: **august'ness**, n. dignity of appearance; grandeur in mien: **august'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

August, n. *aŭ'·gŭst*, the eighth month in the year, named from Cæsar Augustus: **Augustan**, a. *aŭ·gŭs'·tăn*, pert. to Augustus or his age; literary or refined.

Augustins, n. plu. *aŭ·gŭs'·tĭns*, monks who follow the doctrines and rules of St Augustin.

auk, n. *aŭk* (Dan. *alke*), the name of various seabirds.

aularian, n. *aŭ·lā'·rĭ·ăn* (L. *aula*, a hall), at Oxford, the member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

aulic, n. *aŭ'·lĭk* (L. *aulicus*: Gr. *aulikos*—from Gr. *aulē*, a royal palace), of or pert. to a royal court.

aunt, n. *ănt* (contr. from L. *amita*, an aunt), the sister of one's father or mother.

aura, n. *aŭ'·rā* (L. and Gr. *aura*—from Gr. *ao*, I blow or breathe), a very gentle breeze; a breath; a subtle invisible vapour supposed to proceed from a body.

aur'ral—see under **auricle**.

aurate, n. *aŭ'·rāt* (L. *aurum*, gold), a salt of auric acid: **aura'ted**, a. of or like gold: **auric**, a. *aŭ'·rĭk*, of or from gold.

aurelia, n. *aŭ·rē'·lĭ·ă* (L. *aurum*, gold; *aureolus*, golden), the chrysalis of an insect: **aure'lian**, a. *-i·ăn*, pert. to the aurelia: n. an amateur collection of insects: **aureola**, n. *aŭ·rē'·ō·lă*, a circle of rays round the head of a portrait, to indicate something more than human—popularly called a glory.

auricle, n. *aŭ'·rĭ·kl* (L. *auricula*, the ear-flap: F. *auricule*), the outside ear; a venous chamber situated at the base of the heart, resembling the external ear; **auricled**, a. *aŭ'·rĭ·kld*, having ears, or things like ears: **auricular**, a. *aŭ·rĭk'·ŭ·lăr*, pert. to the ear; secret: **auric'ular'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **auric'ular confession**, confession of sins made to a priest with a view to absolution: **auric'ulate**, a. *-lăt*, also **auric'ula'ted**, a. shaped like the ear: **auriform**, n. *aŭ'·rĭ·fŏrm* (L. *auris*, an ear; *forma*, a shape), in the shape of an ear: **au'rist**, n. one who studies diseases of the ear: **aurícula**, n. *aŭ·rĭk'·ŭ·lă*, a species of primrose called *bear's ear*, a native of Swiss Alps.

auriferous, a. *aŭ·rĭf'·ĕr·ŭs* (L. *aurum*, gold; *fero*, I produce), that yields or produces gold.

aurora, n. *aŭ·rō'·ră* (L. the goddess of the morning), the rising light of the morning; the plant crowfoot: **aurora'l**, a. belonging to the northern lights: **auro'ra borealis**, n. *bŏr'·ē·ā'·lĭs*, shooting lights of varied colours seen in the northern parts of the heavens, generally called the northern lights: **-australis**, n. *-aŭs·trā'·lĭs*, the southern lights.

auscultation, n. *aŭs'·kŭl·tā'·shŭn* (L. *auscultatio*, a listening with attention—from Gr. *ous*: L. *auris*, an ear; and *cultus*, used or exercised: F.), the method of discovering the extent and seat of any disease connected with the respiratory organs, by applying the ear to the part alone, or with the help of an instrument called a *stethoscope*: **auscultatory**, a. *aŭs·kŭl'·tă·tŏr·ĭ*: **aus'culta'tor**, n. one who.

auspices, n. plu. *aŭ'·spĭs·ĕs* (L. *auspicium*, augury from birds—from *avis*, a bird; *specio*, I inspect), omens; influence; patronage and care; protection: **auspicious**, a. *aŭ·spĭsh'·ŭs*, prosperous; lucky; fortunate; favourable: **auspici'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **auspiciousness**, n. *aŭ·spĭsh'·ŭs·nĕs*, a state of favourable promise.

austere, a. *aŭs·tēr'* (L. *austerus*, rough: Gr. *austeros*: It. *austero*: F. *austere*), severe; harsh; stern; sour: **austere'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **austere'ness**, n.: **austerity**, n. *aŭs·tĕr'·ĭ·tĭ*, strictness in manners or life; severity; rigour: plu. **auster'ities**, *-i·tĭz*.

austral, a. *aŭs'·trăl* (L. *australis*, southern—from *auster*, the south: It. *australe*: F. *austral*), pert. to the south: **Australasian**, a. *aŭs·trăl·ā·zĭ·ăn* (L. *auster*, and *Asia*), pert. to Australasia: **Australian**, a. *aŭs·trā'·lĭ·ăn*, pert. to Australia.

Austrian, a. *aŭs'·trĭ·ăn*, of or from Austria.

authentic, a. *aŭ·thĕn'·tĭk*, also **authen'tical**, a. *-tĭ·kăl* (F. *authentique*: Gr. *authentes*, the real author of any act—from *auton entos*, that sets himself about his own business), not false; being what it professes to be; not a fiction; genuine: **authen'tical'ly**, ad. *-tĭ·kăl·ĭ*: **authenticate**, v. *aŭ·thĕn'·tĭ·kāt*, to establish by proof; to prove to be genuine or true: **authen'tica'ting**, imp.: **authen'tica'ted**, pp.: **authen'tica'tion**, n. *-kā'·shŭn*, the act of proving by authority: **au'thentic'ity**, n. *-tĭs'·ĭ·tĭ*, correctness as to facts: the not being false; reality; truth. *Note.*—*A genuine* book is one written by the person whose name it bears; an *authentic* book is one which relates matters of fact as they really happened.

author, n. *aŭ'·thĕr* (L. *auctor*, an author—from *augeo*, I increase: F. *auteur*), one who creates or produces; a first mover; a writer of a book: **authoress**, n. fem. *aŭ'·thĕr·ĕs*, a woman who: **authority**, n. *aŭ·thŏr'·ĭ·tĭ*, legal power; rule; influence; credit: **author'ities**, n. plu. *-ĭz*, persons in power; standard books quoted: **authoritative**, a. *aŭ·thŏr'·ĭ·tā·tĭv*, having an air of authority; positive; peremptory: **author'ita'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **author'ita'tiveness**, n.: **au'thorise**, v. *aŭ'·thō·rīz'*, to empower; to make legal; to justify: **au'thori'sing**, imp.: **au'thorised'**, pp. *-rīzd'*: **au'thorisa'tion**, n. *-zā'·shŭn*, the act of empowering or giving authority to: **au'thorless**, a.: **au'thorship**, n.

autobiography, n. *aŭ'·tō·bī·ŏg'·ra·fĭ* (Gr. *autos*, himself; *bios*, life; *grapho*, I write), a life written by the individual himself: **au'tobi'graph'ical**, a. *-i·kăl*, pert. to: **au'tobi'graph'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **-biog'rapher**, n. one who.

autocracy, n. *aŭ·tŏk'·ra·sĭ* (Gr. *autos*, self; *kratos*, power), government residing in a single person; supremacy: **autocrat**, n. *aŭ'·tō·krăt*, a sovereign exercising absolute power; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia: **autoc'ratrix**, n. fem. *-trĭks*, a woman who: **au'tocrat'ic**, a. *-tĭk*, pert. to: also **au'tocrat'ical**, a.: **au'tocrat'ical'ly**, ad. *-krăt'·ĭ·kăl·ĭ*: **au'tocrat'ical'ness**, n.

autogeneal, a. *aŭ·tō·jē'·nĭ·ăl*, also **autog'enous**, a. *aŭ·tŏj'·ĕ·nŭs* (Gr. *autos*, self; *gennao*, I produce or generate), self-begotten or self-generating.

autograph, n. *aŭ'·tō·grăf* (Gr. *autos*, self; *graphe*, writing), a person's own handwriting: **au'tograph'ic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **au'tograph'ical**, a. *-i·kăl*, pert. to: **au'tograph'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **autography**, n. *aŭ·tŏg'·ra·fĭ*, a process in lithographic printing by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone; original of a treatise.

automalite, n. *aŭ·tŏm'·ă·lĭt* (Gr. *automolos*, a deserter—alluding to oxide of zinc being present in a mineral not resembling an ore; *lithos*, a stone), a mineral—a variety of corundum of a dark-green or black colour.

automath, n. *aŭ'·tō·măth* (Gr. *autos*, self; *manthano*, I learn), one who is self-taught.

automaton, n. *aŭ·tŏm'·ă·tŏn* (L. and Gr. *automaton*,—from Gr. *autos*, self, and *memaotes*, being eagerly desirous), a self-moving figure or machine; plu. **autom'ata** or **autom'atons**: **automatic**, a. *aŭ·tō·măt'·ĭk*, also **au'tomat'ical**, a. *-i·kăl*, having power of motion in itself; acting from concealed machinery; self-regulating: **autom'ical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

autonomasy, n. *aŭ·tŏn'·ō·mă·sĭ* (Gr. *autos*, self; *onoma*, a name), in *rhet.*, a common name used in the same sense as a proper name—as, he has gone to the *city*, instead of *London*.

autonomy, n. *aŭ·tŏn'·ō·mĭ* (Gr. *autos*, self; *nomos*, a law: F. *autonomie*, freedom), the power or right of self-government; retention of national laws and constitution: **autonomous**, a. *aŭ·tŏn'·ō·mŭs*, under self-government.

autopsy, n. *aŭ'·tŏp·sĭ*, also **autopsia**, n. *aŭ·tŏp'·sĭ·ă* (Gr. *autos*, self; *opsis*, sight), seeing a thing one's self; ocular observation: **autoptical**, a. *aŭ·tŏp'·tĭ·kăl*, seeing with one's own eyes: **autop'tical'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

autumn, n. *aŭ'·tŭm* (L. *autumnus*, the autumn—from *auctus*, increased, abundant), the third season of the year, popularly beginning with August, but really about 21st Sept.: **autum'nal**, a. of or pert. to autumn.

Auvergne, n. *ō-vèrn'*, a district in central France noted for its extinct volcanoes and other objects of great interest to geologists.

auxesis, s. *awg-zē'-sis* (Gr. *auxesis*, increase), in *rhet.*, a figure by which anything is magnified too much.

auxiliary, a. *awg-zil'-i-ē-ri* (L. *auxilium*, help—from *auxi*, it has increased), helping; assisting: **n.** a helper; an assistant; applied to the verbs shall, will, may, can, must, &c.: plu. **auxil'iaries**, *-riz*, foreign troops: **auxil'iar**, a. helping.

avail, v. *ā-vāl'* (L. *ad*, to; *valeo*, I am strong: F. *valoir*, to be worth), to turn to advantage; to be of use; to profit: **n.** profit; advantage: **avail'ing**, imp.: **availed'**, pp.: **available**, a. *ā-vāl'-ā-bl*, profitable; that can be turned to advantage: **avail'ably**, ad. *-bli:* **avail'abil'ity**, n. *-bil'-i-ti*, also **avail'ableness**, n. *-bl-nēs*, the power of furthering an object in view.

avalanche, n. *āv'-ā-lānsh'* (F. *avalange*—from *à val*, downwards: L.—*ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley), a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain; a sudden or violent impulse of any mass of human beings.

avanturine, n., also **aventurine**, n. *ā-vān'-tū-rin* (F. *par aventure*, by accident), a variety of quartz deriving its peculiar play of colours from imbedded spangles, or by minute fissures of mica; an artificial mineral far exceeding the natural in brilliancy; a bright brown colour.

avant-courier, n. *ā-vōng'-kōr'-i-ā* (F. *avant*, before), a runner; a person sent beforehand to give notice of the approach of another: **avant-guard**, n. *-gärd*, the van; the first body of an army.

avarice, n. *āv'-ā-ris* (L. *avaritia*, an eager desire—from *avarus*, greedy: It. *avarizia:* F. *avarice*), an unbounded desire of getting and possessing wealth; greediness; covetousness: **avaricious**, a. *āv'-ā-rish'-us*, greedy of gain; covetous: **av'aric'iousness**, n. *-us-nēs*, greediness of gain: **av'aric'iously**, ad. *-li*.

avast, int., ad. *ā-vāst'* (It. *basta*, enough, cease: Dut. *houd vast*, hold fast), a *nautical term;* hold; stop; stay.

avatar, n. *āv'-ā-tär'* (Sans. *avatāra*, descent), the descent of a Hindoo deity in a visible form or incarnation.

avaunt, int. *ā-vawnt'* (F. *avant*, before), begone; go forward.

ave, n. *ā'-vē* (L. *ave*, hail—from *aveo*, I am happy or safe): **ave Maria**, *ā'-vē-mā-ri'-ā*, hail Mary—the first words of an address to the Virgin Mary.

avenaceous, a. *āv'-ē-nā'-shus* (L. *avena*, oats), of or like oats: **avenage**, n. *āv'-ē-nāj*, a stipulated quantity of oats paid as rent.

equal-valved fossil shell fixing itself by a byssus, the living types of which are the *pearl oysters*.

aviculopecten, n. *ā-vik'-ū-lō-pēk'-tēn* (L. *avicula; pecten*, a comb), an extensive genus of fossil bivalves.

avidity, n. *ā-vid'-i-ti* (L. *aviditas*, vehement desire—from *avidus*, greedy: It. *avidità:* F. *avidité*), eagerness; greediness; intense desire.

avocation, n. *āv'-ō-kā'-shūn* (L. *avocatio*, a calling off from any occupation—from *a*, from; *voco*, I call), a calling from; occupation; business.

avoid, v. *ā-voyd'* (L. *a*, from; *vito*, I shun; *vacuus*, empty: F. *vuide*, empty), to keep at a distance from; to shun; to evacuate; to become vacant: **avoidable**, a. *ā-voyd'-ā-bl*, that can be kept from or shunned: **avoid'ance**, n. *-ans*, the act of: **avoid'ing**, imp.: **avoid'ed**, pp.: **avoid'er**, n. one who.

avoirdupois, n. or a. *āv-ēr'-dū-poyz'* (F. *avoir*, to have; *du*, of the; *poids*, weight), goods that sell by weight; the weight of 16 oz. to the pound employed in the selling of all kinds of goods sold by weight, except silver and gold.

avouch, v. *ā-vowch'* (F. *avouer*, to avow—applied to the admission by a tenant of a certain person as his feudal superior; called in L. *advocare*), to affirm; to assert; to affirm in favour of: **avouch'ing**, imp.: **avouched**, pp. *ā-vowcht'*: **avouch'er**, n. one who.

avow, v. *ā-vow'* (see above), to declare openly with a view to justify; to own or confess: **avow'ing**, imp.: **avowed**, pp. *ā-vowd':* **avow'er**, n. one who: **avowable**, a. *ā-vow'-ā-bl*, that may be openly acknowledged: **avow'al**, n. an open confession or declaration: **avow'edly**, ad. *-li*.

avulsed, a. *ā-vūlst'* (L. *a*, from; *vulsus*, plucked or pulled), plucked or pulled off: **avulsion**, n. *ā-vūl'-shūn* (F. *avulsion*), a pulling or tearing asunder one thing from another.

await, v. *ā-wāt'* (F. *guetter*, to watch; *a* and *wait*—which see), to look for; to be ready for: **await'ing**, imp.: **await'ed**, pp.

awake, v. *ā-wāk'* (AS. *awacian*—see **wake**), to rouse from sleep; to infuse new life into: **adj.** not sleeping: **awa'king**, imp.: **awaked**, pp. *ā-wākt:* **awoke'**, pt. *ā-wōk':* **awaken**, v. *ā-wāk'n*, same meaning as *awake:* **awakening**, imp. *ā-wāk'-ning:* **n.** a revival of religion: **awakened**, pp. *ā-wāk'-end:* **awa'kener**, n. one who.

award, v. *ā-wawrd'* (prov. F. *ewarder*, to inspect goods: It. *guardare:* F. *regarder*, to look at), to assign to by sentence: **n.** a sentence; the decision of arbitrators: **award'ing**, imp.: **award'ed**, pp.: **award'er**, n. one who.

aware, a. *ā-wär'* (AS. *gewaer:* old H. Ger. *gwaer*)

axial, a.—see **axis**.

axil, n. *dk'sil* (L. *axilla*, the arm-pit: Dut. *oesl*: Scot. *oster*), the arm-pit; in *bot.*, the upper angle formed by the attachment of a leaf or branch to its support: **axillar**, a. *dk'si-lar*, or **ax'illary**, a. pert. to the arm-pit; arising from the axil in plants.

axiom, n. *dk'si-um* (Gr. *axioma*, an established principle: F. *axiome*), a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science: **axiomatic**, a. *dk'si-ō-mat'ik*, also **ax'iomat'ical**, a. *-i-kal*: **ax'iomat'ically**, ad. *-kal-i*.

axis, n. *dk'sis* (L. *axis*: Gr. *axon*, a pole or axle-tree: Sans. *aksha*, a wheel), the line, real or supposed, round which anything revolves: **ax'ial**, a. of or relating to an axis: **axle**, n. *dk'sl*, called also **axle-tree**, the wooden or iron bar round the ends of which wheels can turn; in *bot.*, the central portion of the young plant whence the plumule and radicle are given off; the central organ-bearing buds: **axled**, a. *dk'sld*, furnished with axils.

axotomous, a. *dk-sōt'ō-mūs* (Gr. *axon*, an axis; *temno*, I cut) applied to minerals that can be cleaved in one particular direction.

axunge, n. *dk'sūnj*, also **axungea**, *dk-sūn'jī-ā* (L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, I smear), the hardest and firmest part of the fat of animals; hog's lard.

ay, ad. *ā'i*, or as pron. I (AS. *gea*: Ger. *ja*, yea, yes), yea; yes; certainly; indeed; more than that: **int.** noting a complaint: **ayes**, n. plu. *āiz*, used in the House of Commons when counting the votes—those voting in favour of a motion are called the **ayes**, those voting against it are called the **noes**, *nōz*: **ay, ay, yea, yea.**

aye, ad. *ā* (AS. *aea*: L. *ævum*, an age: Gr. *aiei*, always), always; ever; to eternity.

Aymestry limestone, *ā'mēs-trī-*, according to Murchison, the middle member of the Ludlow group of Silurian strata—from Aymestry, Hereford, where it is well exposed.

Ayrstone, n. *ār'stōn*, a soft variety of whetstone found on the Water of Ayr—called also **snake-stone**, from its mottled appearance.

azimuth, n. *dz'i-mūth* (Ar. *assamt*, a way or path), in *astron.*, the angular distance of a celestial object from the north or south point of the horizon (according as it is the north or south pole which is elevated) when the object is referred to the horizon by a vertical circle: **azimuthal**, a. *dz'i-mūth'dl*, pert. to: **azimuth compass**, an instrument adapted for observing bearings, consisting of a magnetic bar or needle moving freely in a horizontal plane on a vertical pivot.

Azoic, a. *d-zō'ik* (Gr. *a*, without; *zoe*, life), without life; wholly destitute of life: **azote**, n. *dz'ōt*, nitrogen gas, the breathing of which causes death: **azotic**, a. *d-zōt'ik*, pert. to: **azotised**, a. *dz'ō-tīzd*, containing nitrogen or azote.

azure, n. *dz'zhōr* (F. *azur*: It. *azurro* blue—from Pers. *lazur*), the blue colour of the sky: **adj.** of a sky-blue colour: **azured**, a. *dz'zhōrd*, being of an azure colour: **azure-stone**, so named from its colour; a familiar name for the lapis lazuli: **azurite**, n. *dz'ū-rīt*, blue carbonate of copper; a prismatic azure spar.

azygous, a. *dz'i-gūs* (Gr. *a*, without; *zugon*, a yoke), in *anat.*, without a fellow or corresponding part.

azymous, a. *dz'i-mūs* (Gr. *a*, without; *zume*, leaven), unfermented or unleavened—applied to sea-biscuit.

B

B.A., bachelor of arts—see **A.B.**: **B.C.**, initial letters of "Before Christ": **B.D.**, bachelor of divinity: **B.L.**, bachelor of laws: **B**, name of a musical sound.

Baal, n. *bā'ăl* (Ar. *the idol*: Heb. *lord*), a high object of worship among the anc. Chaldeans and Syrians, supposed to represent the sun.

babble, v. *bāb'bl* (F. *babiller*, to prattle: Dut. *babbel*, babbling; *babbelen*, to chatter), to talk idly; to utter words imperfectly as children; to tell secrets: **n.** senseless talk: **bab'bler**, n. an idle talker: **bab'bling**, imp.: **n.** foolish talk: **babbled**, pp. *bāb'bld*.

babe, n. *bāb*, also **baby**, n. *bā'bī* (W. *baban*: F. *poupée*: It. *bambino*, a babe: Dut. *poppe*, a bunch of flax, a doll), a young child of either sex: **babish**, a. *bā'bish*, childish; also **babyish**, a. *bā'bi-ish*: **ba'bishly**, ad. *-li*; also, **babyishly**, ad. *bā'bi-ish-li*: **ba'bishness**, n.: **ba'byhood**, n.: **babyism**, n. *bā'bi-izm*.

babel, n. *bā'bēl* (Heb.), confusion like that of the Tower of Babel, where the confusion of languages took place: **ba'bel-quartz**, a variety of rock-crystal.

babingtonite, n. *bāb'ing-tōn-īt'* (after Dr Babington), a mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in small black attached crystals.

baboon, n. *bā-bōn'* (Dut. *baviaan*: old E. *baber-lipped*, from its large lips: F. *babouin*, a monkey—from *babines*, the large lips of a beast), a monkey of the largest kind.

Babylonian, a. *bāb'i-lō'nī-ăn*, **Bab'ylo'nish**, a., or **Babylonic**, a. *bāb'i-lōn'ik*, of or relating to Babylon; mixed or confused.

baccate, a. *bāk'kāt* (L. *bacca*, a berry), resembling berries: **baccated**, a. *bāk'kā-tĕd*, having many berries: **bacciferous**, a. *bāk-sif'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *bacca*; *fero*, I produce), producing berries: **bacciverous**, a. *bāk-siv'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *bacca*; *voro*, I devour), berry-eating.

bacchanal, n. *bāk'kā-nĕl*, also **bacchanalian**, n. *bāk'kā-nā'li-ăn* (L. and Gr. *Bacchus*, the heathen god placed over drinking and feasting), one who indulges to excess in intoxicating drinks; one engaged in noisy and drunken revels: **adj.** riotous; pertaining to revelling and drinking: **bac'chanals**, n. plu. *-nĕlz*, also **bac'chana'lia**, n. plu. *-nā'li-ā*, drunken feasts; feasts in honour of Bacchus: **bacchic**, a. *bāk'kik*, jovial; drunken: **bacchantes**, n. plu. *bāk-kăn'tēz*, the persons who took part in the festivals of Bacchus.

bachelor, n. *bāch'ĕ-lĕr* (old F. *bachelier*, a lad: W. *bachgen*, a boy: low L. *baccalaureus*), an unmarried man of any age; one who has taken the first degree in arts in a college or university; a knight: **bach'elorship**, n.: **bach'elorism**, n.

back, n. *bāk* (Icel. *bak*: Pol. *opak*, the wrong way: Fin. *paha*, bad), the upper part in animals, and the hinder part in man; the rear; the part out of sight; a miner's term for joints; that part of a mineral lode nearest the surface: **adj.** that is situated behind; previous: **v.** to mount; to support; to put or move back: **ad.** to the place from whence one came; to a former state or condition; behind; not advancing again: **back'ing**, imp.: **backed**, *bākt*, pp.: **backer**, n. *bāk'ĕr*, one who supports another in a contest: **backs and cutters**, applied to a jointed structure—the *backs* running in lines less or more parallel to the strike of the strata, the cutters crossing these, generally at right angles: **backs**, n. plu., among *leather-dealers*, the leather selected from the thickest and stoutest ox-hides: **backing of the wind**, when the wind appears to shift against the sun's course, being a sign of more wind or bad weather.

back, n. *bāk*, also **bac**, n. *bāk* (Bret. *bac*, a boat: Dut. *back*, a trough: Dan. *bakke*, a tray), a brewer's vat or large open tub for containing beer; a ferry-boat: **backet**, n. *bāk'ĕt* (from *back*, in the sense of a wide open vessel; F. *baquet*, a tub or pail), in a kitchen, a wooden or iron vessel for carrying coal or ash.

backbite, v. *bāk'bīt* (see **back**), to slander; to speak ill of a person behind his back: **back'biting**, imp.: **n.** the act of slandering the absent: **back'bitten**, pp. *bāk'bit-tĕn*: **backbiter**, n. *-bi-tĕr*, one who.

backbone, n. *bāk'bōn* (see **back**), the bone of the back; the vertebral column; the watershed of a district.

backdoor, n. *bāk'dōr* (see **back**), a back or private passage; an indirect way.

backgammon, n. *bāk-găm'mŏn* (Dan. *bakke*, a tray; *gammen*, a game), a game played with a box and dice.

background, n. *bāk'grōūnd* (see **back**), ground in the rear or behind; parts dimly seen; in a picture, the part behind and subordinate to the principal figures: **backroom**, n. *bāk'rōm*, a room in the back part of the house: **backside**, n. *bāk'sīd*, the hinder part; the rear: **backpiece**, n. *bāk'pēs*, piece of armour which covers the back: **backsettler**, n. *bāk-sĕt'lĕr*, one settled in the outlying districts of a new country: **back'-handed**, a. (*back* and *hand*), with the hand turned backward; indirect: **back'ing-up**, in *cricket and other games*, the act of stopping the ball and driving it back.

backshish or **backsheesh**, n. *bāk'shēsh* (Pers. *bakhshish*, to give), in the East, a present or gratuity of money.

backslide, v. *bāk'slīd* (see **back**), to fall off; to turn

away from gradually: **backslī'ding**, imp.: **backslider**, n. *bāk-slī'dĕr*, one who falls from religion and the practice of virtue.

backstairs, n. plu. *bāk'stārz* (see **back**), the stairs in the back part of a house; a private or indirect way: **back'stair**, a. indirect; private; undue: **backsword**, n. *bāk'sōrd*, a sword having a back and one sharp edge: **backstaff**, n. *bāk'stăf*, an instrument for taking altitudes.

backward, a. *bāk'wĕrd* (*back* and *ward*), unwilling; slow; dull: **ad.**, also **back'wards**, back; in time past; towards the back: **back'wardly**, ad. *-li*: **back'wardness**, n.

backwoods, n. plu. *bāk'wŏŏdz* (*back* and *woods*), the unsettled parts of a new country: **backwoodsman**, n. *bāk'wŏŏdz-măn*, one who inhabits the far-off woods in America.

bacon, n. *bā'kn* (old Dut. *backe*, a pig; old F. *bacon*), swine's flesh salted and dried.

Baconian, a. *bā-kō'nĭ-ăn*, of or pert. to Bacon or his philosophy.

bactris, n. *băk'trĭs* (Gr. *baktron*, a cane, from the smaller stems being formed into walking-sticks), a fine species of palms; one of the species producing a fruit of the size of a cherry.

baculite, n. *băk'ū-līt* (L. *baculum*, a staff), a fossil shell of the chalk epoch, straight, many chambered, and conical—prevails in the chalk of Normandy.

baculometry, n. *băk'ū-lŏm'ĕ-trĭ* (L. *baculum*, a staff: Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art of measuring accessible or inaccessible distances or lines by the help of staves or rods.

bad, a. *băd* (Ger. *böse*: Dut. *boos*: Pers. *bud*, bad), ill; evil; hurtful; opposite of good: **bad'ly**, ad. *-li*, not well: **bad'ness**, n.

bade, v. *băd*, past of **bid**, which see.

badge, n. *băj* (Ger. *batz*, a dab, a coarse patch; *batzen*, to patch), a mark or sign of distinction: **badge'less**, a.

badger, n. *băj'ĕr* (F. *bladier*, a corn-dealer—in allusion to some of the habits of the animal), an animal that burrows in the ground: v. to pester; to tease: **bad'gering**, imp.: **badgered**, pp. *băj'ĕrd*.

badigeon, n. *băd'ĭ-zhŏn* (F.), a preparation of sawdust, slaked lime, powdered stone, and alum, for colouring the walls of houses; a mixture of plaster and freestone used by sculptors in repairing defects in their work; a kind of cement used by joiners, &c.

badinage, n. *băd'ĭ-năzh'* (F. a joke), banter; playful talk.

badius, a. *băd'ĭ-ŭs* (L.), in *bot.*, chestnut-coloured; free; to liberate on the security of another; to have out or free from water: n. surety for another: **bail'ing**, imp.: **bailed**, pp. *bāld*: **bailable**, a. *bāl'ā-bl*, that may be bailed: **bail'bond**, n. a written security given for the appearance of a prisoner to take his trial: **bail'ment**, n. delivery of goods in trust: **bailee**, n. *bāl-ē'*, he to whom goods are delivered in trust or on bail.

bailey, n. *bāl'ĭ* (law L. *ballium*), an area of ground within the walls of a fortress—applied to a prison, as *Old Bailey*: **bailie**, n., or **baillie**, *bāl'ĭ* (F. *baillie*, an ambassador), Scotch name for an alderman or magistrate of a burgh.

bailiff, n. *bāl'ĭf* (F. *bailli*—see **bail**), an officer of justice; an agent or steward over land: **bailiwick**, n. *bāl'ĭ-wĭk* (F. and AS. *wic*), the limits of a bailiff's authority or jurisdiction.

Baily's Beads, in *astron.*, an appearance as of a string of beads round the sun in an eclipse.

Bairam, n. *bī'răm*, a festival among the Turks, celebrated for three days immediately after the fast of Ramazan.

bait, n. *bāt* (AS. *batan*, to bait a hook: Icel. *beit*: Sw. *bete*, pasture, grazing: Sw. *beta*, food), any substance put on a hook to entice fish to swallow it; anything to allure or entice; refreshment taken on a journey; v. to allure by food; to give food or drink to a beast on a journey; to refresh with food on a journey: **bait'ing**, imp.: **baited**, pp. *bāt'ĕd*.

bait, v. *bāt* (AS. *betan*, to kindle a fire by blowing it up: old F. *abetter*, to incite), to provoke and harass with the help of others; to attack with violence, as with dogs: **bait'ing**, imp.: **bait'ed**, pp.

baize, n. *bāz* (F. *baye*: Dut. *baey*: probably Balae, where first made), a coarse woollen stuff.

bake, v. *bāk*, (Icel. *baka*, to warm: Ger. *bähen*, to foment: Dut. *backern*, to warm one's self), to harden by fire or the heat of the sun; to dress food in an oven or by fire: **ba'king**, imp.: n. the quantity baked at one time: **baked**, pp. *bākt*, or **baken**, pp. *bā'kĕn*: **ba'ker**, n. one whose employment is to bake: **ba'kery**, n. *bā'kĕr-ĭ*, the place where bread is baked; also **bake'house**.

balænidæ, n. plu. *bā-lē'nĭ-dē* (Gr. *phalaina*, or L. *balæna*, a whale), the whale family; the fossil remains of great whales: **balænodon**, n. *bā-lē'nō-dŏn* (L. *balæna*, a whale: *odous*, gen. *odontos*, a tooth), sub-fossil teeth of whales, not exactly referable to any known species.

balance, n. *băl'āns* (F.: It. *bilancia*: Sp. *balanza*—from L. *bis*, double; *lanx*, gen. *lancis*, a dish), a pair of scales; part of a watch; equality of weights, power, or

balderdash, n. *bawl'dêr-dash* (W. *baldorddi*, to babble or prate: Dut. *balderen*, to bawl: Dan. *buldre*, to make a loud noise), words jumbled together without sense, taste, or judgment.

baldrick, n. *bawl'drik* (Icel. *belti*: L. *balteus*, a belt), a girdle or richly ornamented belt; a shoulder-belt.

bale, n. *bāl* (F. *balle*: Swed. *bal*: It. *balla*, a pack of goods: Dut. *baal*, a bag), a bundle or package of goods.

bale, v. *bāl*, (Swed. *balja*: Dan. *balle*: Dut. *baalien*, to empty out water with a pail), to free from water by laying it out, as in a boat: **ba'ling**, imp.: n. the act of freeing from water, as a boat: **baled**, pp. *bāld*.

baleful, a. *bāl'fūl* (AS. *bealo*, torment: Icel. *bol*, calamity), mischievous; destructive; sorrowful: **bale'fully**, ad. *-li*: **bale'fulness**, n.

Balearic, a. *bāl'ē-ăr'ik* (L. *balcares*: from Gr. *ballein*, to throw—the inhabitants being good slingers), of or relating to Majorca and Minorca, islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

balister or **ballister**, n. *bāl'is-têr*—see **baluster**.

balistes, n. *bā-lis'têz* (Gr. *ballo* or *baleso*, I strike, as with a dart), an extensive genus of fishes; the file-fish, so called from its rough, jagged, and dart-like fin-spines.

balk, v. *bawk* (Icel. *balkr*, a division between stalls: Sw. *balka*, to partition off; *balk*, a hewn beam), to disappoint; to frustrate; to refuse: n. a ridge of unploughed land; a beam; sudden disappointment: **balk'ing**, imp.: **balked**, pp. *bawkt*: **the balks**, a place situated among the rafters, as a hay-loft: **balk'er**, n. one who signals to the fishermen the course of the herring-shoals.

ball, n. *bawl* (F. *balle*: It. *palla*: Sp. *bala*: L. *pila*), a round body; a globe; a bullet; a child's toy: v. to form into a ball: **bal'ling**, imp.: **balled**, pp. *bawld*: **ball-cock**, a hollow metal globe attached to the end of a lever to regulate the supply of water in a cistern, by floating on the surface of the water: **ball and socket**, an instrument or joint of brass with a perpetual screw, movable in any direction, very useful in scientific instruments, &c.: **ball-cartridge**, a cartridge having a bullet besides powder.

ball, n. *bāl* (It. *ballare*, to shake or jog: old F. *baler*, to move or stir: mid. L. *ballare*, to move backwards and forwards: Gr. *ballo*, I leap or bound), an entertainment of dancing.

ballad, n. *bāl'lăd* (F. *ballade*, a song: It. *ballata*, a song sung in dancing), a simple popular song: **ballad'ry**, n. *bāl'lăd-ri*, the subject or style of ballads: **ballad-singer**, one who sings ballads on the streets.

ballast, n. *bāl'lăst* (AS. *bat*, a boat; *hlæst*, load: Dan. *bag-lest*, the back load or worthless load), any heavy substance placed at the bottom of a ship or boat to steady it; the load of sand, stones, &c., which a ship carries when there is no cargo; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the permanent way of a railway, immediately under the sleepers and rails, in order to steady them: v. to steady; to load with ballast: **bal'lasting**, imp.: **bal'lasted**, pp.

ballet, n. *bāl'lā* (F.: It. *ballo*, a dance), a kind of dance; a scena acted in dancing in a theatre, and associated with music.

ballista, n. *bāl-lis'tā* (L.—from Gr. *ballo*, I throw), a military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones.

balloon, n. *bāl-lōn'* (F. *ballon*, a football: It. *ballone*—see **ball**), any round hollow body; a spherical body filled with light gas, so as to rise and float in the air: **balloon'ing**, n. the art of ascending in balloons: **balloon'ist**, n. one who: **air'-balloon**, one raised into the atmosphere by being filled with a gas lighter than air: **fire-balloon**, one filled and raised by rarefied or heated air by placing fire under its mouth.

ballon, n. *bāl'lōn* (F.—see **ball**), a round globe on the top of a pillar; a round short-necked vessel used as receiver in distillation.

ballot, n. *bāl'lŏt* (F. *ballotte*, a little ball—from *balle*, a ball), a little ball used in voting; a ticket or written vote: v. to choose or vote by ballot: **bal'loting**, imp.: **balloted**, pp. *bāl'lŏt-ĕd*.

balm, n. *bām* (F. *baume*—from Gr. *balsamon*: L. *balsamum*, balsam), a fragrant plant; a valuable ointment that soothes and heals; that which soothes, mitigates, or heals: v. to anoint with balm; to soothe: **balm'ing**, imp.: **balmed**, pp. *bāmd*: **balmy**, a. *bām'i*, like balm; mild; soothing: **balm'ily**, ad. *-li*: **balm'iness**, n.: **balsam**, n. *bawl'săm*, a soothing ointment of an oily nature; a semi-fluid resin: **balsamic**, a. *bāl-săm'ik*, or **balsamical**, a. *-i-kăl*, like balsam; soft; unctuous; mitigating: **balsam'ically**, ad. *-li*: **bal'samif'erous**, a. *-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. —; *fero*, I produce): **balm of Gilead**, **balsam of Mecca**, common names for the resinous juice of the balsam-tree of Syria, reckoned very precious: **balsam of sulphur**, an ointment prepared from sulphur and oil of turpentine: **balsam of Saturn**, an ointment prepared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine, &c.: **balsam'ics**, n. plu. *-iks*, in *med.*, applied to several preparations for external use.

Baltic, a. *bawl'tik* (old Sw. *balt*, as two of its entrances are still called: L. *balteus*, a belt), from the Baltic or its shores, or relating to them.

baluster, n. *bāl'us-têr* (F. *balustre*: It. *balaustro*: Sp. *barausta*—from *baru* or *vara*, a rod), a little pillar; a small column or pilaster; corruptly spelt *bannisters* when placed as a guard to a staircase: **balustered**, a. *bāl'us-têrd'*, furnished with balusters: **balustrade**, n. *bāl'us-trād* (F.), a row of little pillars united by a coping, serving as a fence for staircases, &c.

bamboo, n. *bām-bō'* (Malay, *bambu*), a strong Indian reed, with hollow-jointed stems.

bamboozle, v. *bām-bō'zl* (Dut. *bum*, to hum, and *baesen*, to rave or talk idly), to deceive; to confound; to mislead: **bamboo'zling**, imp.: **bamboo'zled**, pp. *-zld*.

ban, n. *bān* (L. *bannire*, to call to the ban or standard: Sp. or It. *bando*, a decree, banns of marriage: Sw. *bann*, excommunication), a public notice; a curse; a censure; an interdict; in Slavonia, the viceroy or lord-lieutenant: v. to curse; to interdict; to proclaim: **ban'ning**, imp.: **banned**, pp. *bānd*: **bans** or **banns**, a proclamation in church necessary to constitute a legal marriage.

banana, n. *bā-nā'nă* (Sp.), an herbaceous plant and its fruit, differing from the plantain in having its stalks marked with dark purple stripes and spots, and the fruit shorter and rounder.

banco, n. *bănge'kō* (It. a bench, a bank), a word used in commerce to denote the difference in value between bank-money and current money on the Continent; a bench: **sittings in banco**, so called when all the judges of a court are present.

band, n. *bānd* (from the verb *to bind*: Goth. *bandi*: F. *bande*: It. *banda*, a strip, a band: Ger. *bande*, border, margin), that with which anything is bound; a narrow strip of cloth or similar material for binding or swathing; a stripe or streak of different colour or material; a cord; a fillet; a tie: in *arch.*, a low moulding: v. to join or tie together: **band'ing**, imp.: **band'ed**, pp.: **bandage**, n. *bān'dăj*, a fillet; a swath; a long narrow strip of cloth used in binding up a wound or an infirmity: v. to tie up with a strip of cloth; to dress with a bandage: **ban'daging**, imp.: **bandaged**, pp. *bān'dăjd*: **bandbox**, n. *bānd'bŏks*, a slight paper box: **bandlet**, n. *bānd'lĕt*, also **ban'delet** (F. *bandelette*, a little band), in *arch.*, a flat moulding or fillet: **bandoleers**, n. plu. *bān'dō-lērz'* (F. *bandoulière*), small wooden cases covered with leather, each containing powder sufficient for a charge; the shoulder-belts worn by anc. musketeers: **ban'dog**, a kind of large dog; a mastiff.

band, n. *bānd* (It. *banda*: F. *bande*, a band or company: It. *bandare*, to side: Sp. *banda*, a side or party: F. *bander*, to join in league with), a company of men united for any common object or design; a body of soldiers; a body of musicians: v. to unite together in confederacy; to associate: **band'ing**, imp.: **band'ed**, pp.: **band'er**, one who: **train-bands**, *trān'bānds*, regiments composed of citizens of London, who used to be drilled after the manner of the militia.

bandit, n. *bān'dĭt*; **banditti**, n. plu. *bān-dĭt'ē*, also **bandits** (It. *bandito*, one proclaimed or denounced—from It. and mid. L. *bandire*, to proclaim, to denounce), an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.

bandore, n. *bān-dōr* (Sp. *bandurria*—from Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument with three strings), a stringed musical instrument like a lute.

bandrol, n. *bān'drŏl*, also written **ban'nerol** (F. *banderole*, a little flag or streamer), in the *army*, the little flag attached to a trumpet.

bandy, v. *bān'dĭ* (F. *bander*, to drive the ball from side to side at tennis—from Sp. *banda*, a side), to beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to exchange; to retort; to give by turns; to contend: n. a bent club for striking a ball at play: **ban'dying**, imp.: **bandied**, pp. *bān'dĭd*: **ban'dier**, n. one who: **ban'dy-legs**, (F. *bander*, to bend), crooked legs.

bane, n. *bān* (AS. *bana*, murderer: Icel. *bana*, to slay: old H. Ger. *bana*, death-blow), a poison of a deadly quality; any fatal cause of mischief: **baneful**, a. *bān'fōol*, poisonous; pernicious: **bane'fully**, ad. *-li:* **bane'fulness**, n.: **bane-wort**, n. *bān-wĕrt*, deadly nightshade.

bang, v. *bāng* (Sw. *bang*, stir, tumult: Goth. *banja*, a blow; imitative of the sound of a blow), to treat or handle roughly; to shut with a loud noise, as a door: n. a heavy blow; the thump or sound of a stroke; an intoxicating Turkish drug: **bang'ing**, imp.: **banged**, pp. *bāngd.*

bangles, n. *bāng'glz*, ornaments worn on the arms and ankles in India and Africa.

bangue, n. *bāng*, also spelt **bang** (Sans. *bhangga*, hemp: F. and Sp. *bangue*), the prepared leaf of Indian hemp, used as a stimulant in the East.

Banian, a. *bān'yān* (from the Banians in India, who abstain from animal food), among *seamen*, applied to those days on which they receive no butcher's meat: n. the Indian fig-tree; a Hindoo of the trading caste.

banish, v. *bān'ish* (F. *bannir*, to banish: mid. L. *bannire*, to proclaim, to denounce—see **ban** and **bandit**), to condemn to exile; to compel to leave a country; to send as a prisoner to another country: **ban'ishing**, imp.: **banished**, pp. *bān'isht:* **ban'ishment**, n. the state of being sent out of a country as a criminal; a driving away.

banister, n. *bān'is-tĕr*, corrupted from **baluster**, which see.

bank, n. *bāngk* (F. *banc:* Ger. *bank*, a bench, a bank: It. *banco*, a bench, a merchant's place of business), a mound or ridge of earth; any steep ascent; a heap of anything; a place where a collection of money is kept; the margin of a river or the sea: v. to raise up a mound of earth or a dyke to enclose; to deposit money in a bank: **bank'ing**, imp.: adj. pert. to a bank: **banked**, pp. *bāngkt:* **bank'er**, n. one who deals in money: **bank'ing**, n. the business or employment of a bank: adj. of or relating to the business of banking: **bank'able**, a. *-a-bl*, receivable at a bank: **bank'-note**, an engraved form or bill, properly signed and attested, issued by a bank, and bearing a promise to pay on demand, in gold or silver, a certain specified sum: **bank-stock**, shares in the trading capital of a bank.

bankrupt, n. *bāngk'rŭpt* (It. *banco*, a merchant's place of business: L. *rupius*, broken: It. *bancarotta*), any one who becomes unable to pay his just debts: adj. declared to be in debt beyond the power of pay-

baobab, n. *bā'ō-bāb'*, called also **A'danso'nia**, a large tree, a native of Africa.

baptism, n. *bāp'tizm* (L. and Gr. *baptisma*—from Gr. *bapto*, I dip in water), the initiatory sacrament of the Christian religion; the dipping among water, or sprinkling with water: **baptismal**, a. *bāp-tiz'mal*, pert. to baptism: **baptis'mally**, ad. *-li:* **bap'tist**, n. one of a religious sect which opposes infant baptism; John the Baptist: **baptise**, v. *bāp-tīz'*, to administer the rite of baptism: **bapti'ser**, n. one who baptises: **bapti'sing**, imp.: **baptised**, pp. *bāp-tīzd':* **bapti'sable**, a. *bāp-tī'za-bl*, that may be baptised: **baptistery**, n. *bāp'tis-tĕr'i*, a place for baptising: **baptistic**, a. *bāp-tis'tik*, also **baptis'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, pert. to baptism: **baptis'tical'ly**, ad. *-li.*

bar, n. *bär* (F. *barre:* It. *barra*, a bolt: Celt. *bar*, the top, a branch: AS. *beorgan*, to shut in, to shelter), a bolt; a long piece or rod of any solid substance of small diameter; an enclosed place at an inn or a court; a division in music, or the line that makes the division; a sandbank at the entrance to a river; the body of lawyers that plead; any hindrance; a stop: v. to secure; to fasten; to hinder; to shut out; to restrain: **bar'ring**, imp.: **barred**, pp. *bärd:* **barry**, a. *bär'ri*, in *her.*, applied to an escutcheon having bars or equal divisions across from side to side: **bar'less**, a.: **bar'-wise**, a. *-wīz:* **bar'shot**, n. doubled shot joined by a bar, used for destroying masts and rigging in a naval engagement: **bar'-iron**, a long thick rod of malleable iron prepared from pig-iron for the use of blacksmiths: **bar'maid**, a woman who attends at the bar of a tavern, &c.: **barricade**, n. *bär'ri-kād'* (Sp. *barricada:* Gael. *barrach*, branches, brushwood: F. *barrer*, to stop the way), an obstruction hastily thrown up; an impediment; a defence: v. to fasten; to fortify; to secure: **bar'rica'ding**, imp.: **bar'rica'ded**, pp.: **bar'rica'der**, n. one who: **barrier**, n. *bär'ri-ĕr* (F. *barrière*), a boundary; a limit; defence; line of separation: **barrister**, n. *bär'ris-tĕr*, one who pleads in defence of any person near the bar in a court of law; an advocate.

barb, n. *bärb* (F. *barbe*—from L. *barba*, a beard), a beard, or that which resembles it; a horse from Barbary (Dut. *paard*, a horse); the sharp shoulders of an arrow-head or of a hook to prevent its being easily drawn back again; the trappings of a horse: v. to furnish with barbs: **bar'ber**, n. (F. *barbier*), one who shaves beards: **barb'ing**, imp.: **barbed**, pp. *bärbd*, bearded; armed.

Barbadoes, n. *bär-bā'dōz*, of or from Barbadoes, one of the West India islands: **Barbadoes tar**, a mineral tar of commerce found in several of the West

guns being fired over the crest of the parapet. Guns are said to be *en barbette* when placed on such an earthen mound, or on a high carriage.

barbican, n. *bär'bi-kăn* (AS. *barbacan:* F. and It. *barbacane:* Sp. *barbacana*), a watch-tower; an outwork or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

barcarolles, n. plu. *bär'kă-rō'lēz* (It. *barca*, a barge), the songs of the Venetian gondoliers.

bard, n. *bärd* (F. *barde:* It. *bardo:* L. *bardus*—from W. *bardd*), one who sung his own poems among the ancient Celts; a poet: **bardic**, a. *bär'dĭk*, pert. to bards or minstrelsy: **bardism**, n. *bär'dĭsm*, the learning and maxims of bards.

bards, n. plu. *bärdz* (F. *bardes*, trappings for horses, covering the front, back, and flanks: Sp. *barda*), thin broad slices of bacon with which capons, pullets, &c., are dressed and baked for table.

bare, a. *bär* (AS. *bær:* Ger. *baar:* Icel. *ber*, bare: Fris. *baer*, clear), naked; without covering; plain; simple; poor: v. to make naked; to strip or uncover: **ba'ring**, imp.: **bared**, pp. *bärd:* **barely**, ad. *bär'lĭ*, with difficulty: **bare'ness**, n.: **barefaced**, a. *bär-fāst'*, shameless; impudent: **barefacedly**, ad. *-fās'ĕd-lĭ*: **barefac'edness**, n. effrontery; assurance; impudence: **bare-poles'**, applied to a ship lying-to without any sails set: **bare'foot**, a. ad. with the feet bare.

baregine, n. *bă-rā'zhĭn*, a curious infusorial deposit occurring in certain thermal waters, first discovered in the hot springs of Bareges, in the Pyrenees.

bargain, n. *bär'gĕn* (old F. *barguigner*, to haggle: It. *barattia*, strife—from the syllables *bar*, *bar*—see **barbarian**), an agreement; a cheapened commodity: v. to make a contract or agreement; to sell on speculation: **bargaining**, imp. *bär'gĕn-ĭng:* **bargained**, pp. *bär'gĕnd:* **bargainee**, n. *bär'gĕn-ē'*, he who accepts a bargain.

barge, n. *bärj* (Dut. *barste:* old F. *barge*, a boat: Icel. *barki*, the throat, the bows of a ship), a boat, generally a pleasure-vessel; a flat-bottomed boat for conveying goods from vessels; another word for bark: **barge'man**, n.: **barge-couples**, pieces of wood mortised into others to strengthen a building.

barilla, n. *bă-rĭl'lă* (Sp.), a plant cultivated in Spain from whose ashes the best alkali is obtained, being an impure carbonate of soda. The *barilla* obtained from the ashes of sea-weed growing on the coast of Scotland is called *kelp*.

barium, n. *bā'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *barus*, heavy), the metallic basis of *baryta*, discovered in 1808 by Sir H. Davy.

bark, n. *bärk* (Dan. *bark:* Icel. *börkr*), the outside covering of a tree: v. to peel or strip off bark: **bark'ing**, imp.: **barked**, pp. *bärkt:* **bark'er**, n. one who: **barkery**, n. *bärk'er-ĭ*, a tan-house.

bark, n. *bärk* (AS. *beorcan*, to bark: Icel. *barki*, the throat), the peculiar noise or clamour of a dog: v. to make the noise of a dog: **bark'ing**, imp.: **barked'**, pp.: **bark'er**, one which.

bark or **barque**, n. *bärk* (F. *barque:* low L. *barca*), a small ship; a ship that carries three masts, without a mizzen top-sail.

Barker's mill, n. *bär'kĕrz*, a machine moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr Barker more than a century ago.

barley, n. *bär'lĭ* (AS. *bere:* W. *barllys*—from *bara*, bread, and *llys*, a plant), a well-known grain much used for making malt: **barley-corn**, n. a grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length—said to be the origin of our measure of length, three barley-corns placed end to end being one inch: **barley-sugar**, a sweetmeat, formerly made with a decoction of barley: **barley-water**, an infusion of barley: **barley-brake**, a rural play: **pearl-barley**, barley dressed for domestic use.

barm, n. *bärm* (AS. *beorm:* Ger. *berm:* Dan. *bærme*, the dregs of oil, wine, or beer), yeast; leaven for bread; the scum or slimy substance from beer: **barmy**, a. *bär'mĭ*, containing yeast.

barn, n. *bärn* (AS. *berern*—from *bere*, barley; *ern*, a place: Dut. *bern*, a heap: Dan. *baarm*, a load), a covered building for farm produce.

barnacle, n. *bär'nă-kl* (F. *barnache:* Gael. *bairneach:* Manx, *barnagh*, a limpet, conical-shaped: properly AS. *bearn*, a child; *aac*, oak—expressive of the old belief that the barnacle, externally resembling an acorn, grew on oak-trees), a conical shell-fish found on bottoms of ships, and on planks or stones under water; a sort of goose: **bar'nacles**, n. plu. *-klz* (prov. F. *bernicles*, spectacles—from *bernl*, blind), irons put on the noses of horses to make them stand quiet.

barolite, n. *bär'ō-lĭt* (Gr. *barus*, heavy; *lithos*, a stone), a carbonate of baryta—also called Witherite, from its discoverer.

barometer, n. *bă-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *baros*, weight; *metron*, a measure), an instrument that indicates changes in the weather, and used to ascertain the heights of mountains from the pressure of the atmosphere: **barometric**, a. *bär'ō-mĕt'rĭk*, also **bar'omet'rical**, a. *bär'ō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl:* **bar'omet'rically**, ad. *-kăl-ĭ:* **barometry**, n. *bă-rŏm'ĕ-trĭ:* **aneroid barom'eter**, *an'ēr-ŏĭd* (Gr. *a*, without; *neros*, moist; *eidos*, a form), a barometer which indicates the varying pressure of the atmosphere, not by the varying height of a column of a fluid, but by the compression and expansion of a small metal vessel.

baron, n. *bär'ŏn* (F.: It. *barone:* Sp. *varon:* originally signifying man or husband), a rank of nobility next to a viscount; two sirloins not cut asunder: **baronage**, n. *bär'ŏn-ăj*, the dignity or estate of a baron: **bar'oness**, n. the wife of a baron: **barony**, n. *bär'ŏ-nĭ*, the lordship of a baron; a division of a county in Ireland answering to an English hundred: **baronial**, a. *bă-rō'nĭ-ăl*, pert. to a barony: **baronet**, n. *bär'ŏ-nĕt*, the title next below a baron, established in England as an order in the reign of James I.: **baronetage**, n. *bär'ŏ-nĕt-ăj*, the dignity of a baronet; baronets as a body: **baronetcy**, n. *bär'ŏ-nĕt'sĭ*, the title and dignity of a baronet.

baroselenite, n. *bär'ō-sĕl'ĕn-ĭt* (Gr. *barus*, heavy; *selene*, the moon), a name applied to *barytes*, in allusion to its high specific gravity, and the resemblance of some of its crystals to those of *selenite*.

barouche, n. *bă-rōsh'* (Ger. *barutsche:* L. *birotus*—from *bis*, twice; *rota*, a wheel), a four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

barque, n. *bärk*—see **bark**, a small ship.

barrack, n. *bär'răk* (Sp. *barraca*, a cabin or hut: Gael. *barrach*, brushwood: F. *baraque*), a house for soldiers, commonly used in the plu., being originally a collection of huts clad or covered with boughs: **bar'rack-master**, the officer who superintends soldiers' barracks.

barracoon, n. *bär'rā-kōn* (from *barrack*), in Africa, a fort or castle; an enclosure where slaves are quartered.

barras, n. *bär'răs* (F.), a substance consisting of resin and oil that exudes from the wounds in fir-trees.

barrator, n. *bär'rā-tŏr* (old F. *bareter*, to deceive: Icel. *barattu*, a contest—see **barter**), an encourager of lawsuits; fraud in a shipmaster: **barratry**, n. *bär'rā-trĭ*, a fraud in a shipmaster against the owners or underwriters, as embezzling the goods or running away with the ship: **barratrous**, a. *bär'rā-trŭs*, guilty of the crime of barratry: **bar'ratrous'ly**, ad. *-trŭs'lĭ*.

barrel, n. *bär'rĕl* (F. *baril:* It. *barile:* Sp. *barril*), a vessel or cask having more length than breadth, bulging in the middle: v. to pack or put into a barrel: **bar'relling**, imp.: **barrelled**, *bär'rĕld:* **barrel-bulk**, in *shipping*, a measure of capacity for freight equal to five cubic feet.

barren, a. *bär'rĕn* (old F. *brehaigne* or *baraigne*, unfruitful), not producing young; not fertile; dull; in *bot.*, without pistils: **bar'renly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **barrenness**, n. *bär'rĕn-nĕs*, unfruitfulness; sterility.

barricade, n.: **barrier**, n.: **barrister**, n.—see under **bar**: **bar'rier-reef**, a name given to those coral-reefs which run parallel to the shores, chiefly of islands, and enclosing a lagoon-channel more or less extensive.

barrow, n. *bär'rō* (AS. *berewe*—from *beran*, to carry: It. *bara*, a litter: Ger. *bahre*, a barrow), a hand-carriage.

barrow, n. *bär'rō* (AS. *beorg* or *beork*, a hill or mound), a hillock or mound raised over the graves of warriors or nobles, especially those killed in battle.

barter, v. *bär'tĕr* (old F. *bareter*, to deceive: Sp. *baratar*, to truck or exchange: It. *barattare*, to truck or barter—see **bargain**), to traffic by exchanging one kind of goods for another; to exchange; to trade: n. traffic by exchanging: **bar'tering**, imp.: **bartered**, pp. *bär'tĕrd:* **bar'terer**, n. one who.

bartizan, n. *bär'tĭ-zăn'* (a corruption of **brattieing**, which see: F. *bretesche*, a portal of defence: It. *bertesca*, a kind of rampart), a small overhanging turret which projects from the angles of towers, or the parapet and other parts of the building.

barwood, n. *bär'wŏŏd*, a red dyewood brought from Africa.

baryta, n. *bă-rī'tă*, also **barytes**, n. *bă-rī'tēz* (Gr. *barus*, heavy), a mineral, one of the simple earths, of great specific gravity, widely diffused and commonly occurring in beds or veins of metallic ores; the na-

bane, n. *bān* (AS. *bana*, murderer: Icel. *bana*, to slay: old H. Ger. *bana*, death-blow), a poison of a deadly quality; any fatal cause of mischief: **baneful**, a. *bān'fūl*, poisonous; pernicious: **bane'fully**, ad. *-li*: **bane'fulness**, n.: **bane-wort**, n. *bān -wĕrt*, deadly nightshade.

bang, v. *bāng* (Sw. *bang*, stir, tumult: Goth. *banja*, a blow; imitative of the sound of a blow), to treat or handle roughly; to shut with a loud noise, as a door: n. a heavy blow; the thump or sound of a stroke; an intoxicating Turkish drug: **bang'ing**, imp.: **banged**, pp. *bāngd*.

bangles, n. *bāng'glz*, ornaments worn on the arms and ankles in India and Africa.

bangue, n. *bāng*, also spelt **bang** (Sans. *bhangga*, hemp: F. and Sp. *bangue*), the prepared leaf of Indian hemp, used as a stimulant in the East.

Banian, a. *bān'yān* (from the Bannians in India, who abstain from animal food), among *seamen*, applied to those days on which they receive no butcher's meat: n. the Indian fig-tree; a Hindoo of the trading caste.

banish, v. *bān'ish* (F. *bannir*, to banish: mid. L. *bannire*, to proclaim, to denounce—see **ban** and **bandit**), to condemn to exile; to compel to leave a country; to send as a prisoner to another country: **ban'ishing**, imp.: **banished**, pp. *bān'isht*: **ban'ishment**, n. the state of being sent out of a country as a criminal; a driving away.

banister, n. *bān'is-tĕr*, corrupted from **baluster**, which see.

bank, n. *bāngk* (F. *banc*: Ger. *bank*, a bench, a bank: It. *banco*, a bench, a merchant's place of business), a mound or ridge of earth; any steep ascent; a heap of anything; a place where a collection of money is kept; the margin of a river or the sea: v. to raise up a mound of earth or a dyke to enclose; to deposit money in a bank: **bank'ing**, imp.: **adj.** pert. to a bank: **banked**, pp. *bāngkt*: **bank'er**, n. one who deals in money: **bank'ing**, n. the business or employment of a bank: **adj.** of or relating to the business of banking: **bank'able**, a. *-a-bl*, receivable at a bank: **bank'-note**, an engraved form or bill, properly signed and attested, issued by a bank, and bearing a promise to pay on demand, in gold or silver, a certain specified sum: **bank-stock**, shares in the trading capital of a bank.

bankrupt, n. *bāngk'rūpt* (It. *banco*, a merchant's place of business: L. *rupius*, broken: It. *bancarotta*), any one who becomes unable to pay his just debts: **adj.** declared to be in debt beyond the power of pay-

baobab, n. *bā'ō-bāb'*, called also **A'danso'nia**, a large tree, a native of Africa.

baptism, n. *bāp'tĭzm* (L. and Gr. *baptisma*—from Gr. *bapto*, I dip in water), the initiatory sacrament of the Christian religion; the dipping among water, or sprinkling with water: **baptismal**, a. *bāp-tĭz'māl*, pert. to baptism: **baptis'mally**, ad. *-li*: **bap'tist**, n. one of a religious sect which opposes infant baptism; John the Baptist: **baptise**, v. *bāp-tīz'*, to administer the rite of baptism: **bapti'ser**, n. one who baptises: **bapti'sing**, imp.: **baptised**, pp. *bāp-tīzd'*: **bapti'sable**, a. *bāp-tī'zā-bl*, that may be baptised: **baptistery**, n. *bāp'tĭs-tĕr'ĭ*, a place for baptising: **baptistic**, a. *bāp-tĭs'tĭk*, also **baptis'tical**, a. *-ĭt-kāl*, pert. to baptism: **baptis'tical'ly**, ad. *-li*.

bar, n. *bär* (F. *barre*: It. *barra*, a bolt: Celt. *bar*, the top, a branch: AS. *beorgan*, to shut in, to shelter), a bolt; a long piece or rod of any solid substance of small diameter; an enclosed place at an inn or a court; a division in music, or the line that makes the division; a sandbank at the entrance to a river; the body of lawyers that plead; any hindrance; a stop: v. to secure; to fasten; to hinder; to shut out; to restrain: **bar'ring**, imp.: **barred**, pp. *bärd*: **barry**, a. *bär'rĭ*, in *her.*, applied to an escutcheon having bars or equal divisions across from side to side: **bar'less**, a.: **bar'-wise**, a. *-wīz*: **bar'shot**, n. doubled shot joined by a bar, used for destroying masts and rigging in a naval engagement: **bar'-iron**, a long thick rod of malleable iron prepared from pig-iron for the use of blacksmiths: **bar'maid**, a woman who attends at the bar of a tavern, &c.: **barricade**, n. *bär'rĭ-kād'* (Sp. *barricada*: Gael. *barrach*, branches, brushwood: F. *barrer*, to stop the way), an obstruction hastily thrown up; an impediment; a defence: v. to fasten; to fortify; to secure: **bar'rica'ding**, imp.: **bar'rica'ded**, pp.: **bar'rica'der**, n. one who: **barrier**, n. *bär'rĭ-ĕr* (F. *barrière*), a boundary; a limit; defence; line of separation: **barrister**, n. *bär'rĭs-tĕr*, one who pleads in defence of any person near the bar in a court of law; an advocate.

barb, n. *bärb* (F. *barbe*—from L. *barba*, a beard), a beard, or that which resembles it; a horse from Barbary (Dut. *paard*, a horse); the sharp shoulders of an arrow-head or of a hook to prevent its being easily drawn back again; the trappings of a horse: v. to furnish with barbs: **bar'ber**, n. (F. *barbier*), one who shaves beards: **barb'ing**, imp.: **barbed**, pp. *bärbd*, bearded; armed.

Barbadoes, n. *bär-bā'dōz*, of or from Barbadoes, one of the West India islands: **Barbadoes tar**, a mineral tar of commerce found in several of the West

guns being fired over the crest of the parapet. Guns are said to be *en barbette* when placed on such an earthen mound, or on a high carriage.

barbican, n. *bär'bi-kăn* (AS. *barbacan:* F. and It. *barbacane:* Sp. *barbacana*), a watch-tower; an outwork or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

barcarolles, n. plu. *bär'kă-rō'lēz* (It. *barca*, a barge), the songs of the Venetian gondoliers.

bard, n. *bärd* (F. *barde:* It. *bardo:* L. *bardus*—from W. *bardd*), one who sung his own poems among the ancient Celts; a poet: **bardic,** a. *bär'dĭk*, pert. to bards or minstrelsy: **bardism,** n. *bär'dĭzm*, the learning and maxims of bards.

bards, n. plu. *bärdz* (F. *bardes*, trappings for horses, covering the front, back, and flanks: Sp. *barda*), thin broad slices of bacon with which capons, pullets, &c., are dressed and baked for table.

bare, a. *bär* (AS. *bær:* Ger. *baar:* Icel. *ber*, bare: Fris. *baer*, clear), naked; without covering; plain; simple; poor: v. to make naked; to strip or uncover: **ba'ring,** imp.: **bared,** pp. *bärd:* **barely,** ad. *bär'lĭ*, with difficulty: **bare'ness,** n.: **barefaced,** a. *bär'fāst'*, shameless; impudent: **barefacedly,** ad. *-fās'ĕd-lĭ*: **barefac'edness,** n. effrontery; assurance; impudence: **bare-poles',** applied to a ship lying-to without any sails set: **bare'foot,** a. ad. with the feet bare.

baregine, n. *bă-rā'zhĭn*, a curious infusorial deposit occurring in certain thermal waters, first discovered in the hot springs of Bareges, in the Pyrenees.

bargain, n. *bär'gĕn* (old F. *barguigner*, to haggle: It. *barattа*, strife—from the syllables *bar*, *bar*—see **barbarian**), an agreement; a cheapened commodity: v. to make a contract or agreement; to sell on speculation: **bargaining,** imp. *bär'gĕn-ĭng*: **bargained,** pp. *bär'gĕnd*: **bargainee,** n. *bär'gĕn-ē'*, he who accepts a bargain.

barge, n. *bärj* (Dut. *barsie:* old F. *barge*, a boat: Icel. *barki*, the throat, the bows of a ship), a boat, generally a pleasure-vessel; a flat-bottomed boat for conveying goods from vessels; another word for bark: **barge'man,** n.: **barge-couples,** pieces of wood mortised into others to strengthen a building.

barilla, n. *bă-rĭ'lă* (Sp.), a plant cultivated in Spain from whose ashes the best alkali is obtained, being an impure carbonate of soda. The *barilla* obtained from the ashes of sea-weed growing on the coast of Scotland is called *kelp*.

barium, n. *bā'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *barus*, heavy), the metallic basis of *baryta*, discovered in 1808 by Sir H. Davy.

bark, n. *bärk* (Dan. *bark:* Icel. *börkr*), the outside covering of a tree: v. to peel or strip off bark: **bark'ing,** imp.: **barked,** pp. *bärkt*: **bark'er,** n. one who: **barkery,** n. *bärk'ĕr-ĭ*, a tan-house.

bark, n. *bärk* (AS. *beorcan*, to bark: Icel. *barki*, the throat), the peculiar noise or clamour of a dog: v. to make the noise of a dog: **bark'ing,** imp.: **barked',** pp.: **bark'er,** one which.

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tive sulphate of *baryta* is generally known as *cask* or *heavy spar*: **barytic,** a. *bâ-rit'ik,* of or containing baryta: **baryto-calcite,** n. *bâ-rî-tô-kăl'sît* (Gr. *barus,* heavy: L. *calx,* gen. *calcis,* lime), a mineral of a white, yellowish, or greenish colour, occurring massive and crystallised.

barytone, a. *bâr'i-tôn* (Gr. *barus,* heavy; *tonos,* a tone), pert. to a grave deep sound: **n.** a male voice between tenor and bass.

basal, a. *bâ'sal*—see **base.**

basalt, n. *bâ-sawlt'* (Gr. and L. *basaltes;* Ethiopic, *basal,* iron), a dark greyish-black stone of volcanic origin, often occurring in the form of columns or prisms, three, five, or more sided, regular and jointed: **basaltic,** a. *bâ-sawl'tik,* pert. to or containing basalt: **basaltine,** a. *bâ-sawl'tîn,* crystallised horn blende: **basaltiform,** n. *bâ-sawl'ti-fawrm* (*basalt;* L. *forma,* shape), resembling basalt in its columnar structure.

basanite, n. *băz'ăn-it* (Gr. *basanizo,* I test; *basanos,* a touchstone), a mineral—called also **Lydian stone** or **Lydite,** from the province of Lydia, where first found; a compound variety of flinty slate of a velvet-black colour, used for testing the purity of gold and silver—seldom used in this way now; applied to a rock having a base of basalt and more or less crystals of augite.

base, a. *bâs* (F. *bas,* mean, low: It. *basso:* L. *bassus:* Gr. *bathus,* deep), mean; worthless; of low station; deep; grave: **base'ly,** ad. *-li:* **base'ness,** n. vileness; worthlessness: **base-born,** a. born out of wedlock; vile: **base-hearted,** a., also **base-souled,** a. vile in heart or spirit.

base, n. *bâs* (L. and Gr. *basis,* the foundation), the bottom; the foundation; the foot; the support; the principal ingredient in a compound body; the low or grave parts in music: **v.** to found or establish on a base: **ba'sing,** imp.: **based,** pp. *bâsd:* **basic,** a. *bâ'zik,* acting as a base; possessing the base in excess: **basal,** a. *bâ'sal,* forming the base: **baseless,** a. *bâs'lès,* without foundation: **basilar,** a. *bâs'i-lâr,* in *bot.,* attached to the base of an organ: **base'ment,** n. the ground floor; the part below the level of the street; the part on which the base is placed: **basis,** n. *bâ'sis* (L.), the pedestal of a column; that on which anything is raised: plu. **bases,** *bâ'sêz:* **base'court,** the outer or lower yard of a castle, appropriated to stables, offices, &c.: **base'-line,** in *perspec.,* the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane; in *surv.,* a line, sometimes exceeding 100 miles in length, measured with the greatest possible exactness, with the view of determining the relative position of strata towards a common centre or axis; the depressions and receptacles of seas or lakes.

ba'sis—see **base.**

bask, v. *bâsk* (Icel. *baka,* to warm: Dut. *bakern,* to bask, as in the sun), to lie at ease enjoying the heat of the sun or of a fire; to be prosperous under benign influence: **bask'ing,** imp.: **basked,** pp. *bâskt.*

basket, n. *bâs'kêt* (W. *basged*—from *basg,* a netting, a plaiting, as of twigs or splinters: L. *bascauda*), an article of domestic use, made of osier-twigs or any pliable substance: **v.** to put into baskets: **bas'keting,** imp.: **basketed,** pp.: **basket-hilt,** the hilt of a sword made to defend the whole hand from being wounded: **bas'ket-hil'ted,** a. having a basket-hilt.

Basquish, a. *bâs'kîsh,* of or pert. to Biscay or its inhabitants.

bass, n. *bâs* (It. *basso,* low, deep), the lowest part in a harmonised musical composition: **adj.** low; deep; grave: **basist,** n. *bâs'ist,* in *music,* a singer of bass: **bass-clef,** *bâs'klêf,* the character placed at the beginning of the stave containing the bass part of a musical composition: **bass'-singer,** one who sings the deepest or lowest part in music.

bass, n. *bâs* (Dut. *bast,* bark or peel: Dan. *baste,* to bind), a mat made of bast; a door-mat.

bass, n. *bâs* (AS. *bærs,* a perch), a name given to several species of the perch.

bass-relief, n. *bâs'rê-lêf'* (It. *basso,* low; *rilevare,* to raise up again), sculptured figures which do not stand far out from the surface; when they stand further out they are said to be in **alto-relievo:** It. **basso-relievo,** *bâs'sô-rê-lê'vô:* F. **bas-relief,** *bâ'rê-lêf'.*

basset, n. *bâs'sêt* (see **basil**), a miner's term for the outcrop or surface-edge of any inclined stratum: **v.** to incline in a direction towards the surface of the earth, as a stratum or seam of coal: **bas'seting,** imp.: **bas'seted,** pp.: spelt also with *tt.*

basset, n. *bâs'sêt* (F. *bassette*), a game at cards invented at Venice.

bassetto, n. *bâs-sêt'tô* (It.), a small bass viol.

bassinette, n. *bâs'si-nêt'* (F.) a wicker basket, with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

bassoon, n. *bâs-sôn'* (F. *basson:* It. *bassone*—from *basso,* low or deep), in *music,* a bass wind-instrument, consisting of a very long tube and a reed for the admission of the wind: **bassoon'ist,** n. a player on.

bassorine, n. *bâs'sô-rin* (first discovered in **bas'sora-gum**), a substance obtained by treating gum-resin successively with ether, alcohol, and water.

bast, n. *bâst* (Dut. *bast,* bark, peel: Sw. *bast,* to

a wall and faced with sods or bricks, standing out from a fortified work to protect its walls: **bastioned,** a. *bāst'-yōnd,* furnished with bastions.

bat, n. *bāt* (It. *battere:* F. *battre,* to beat: Hung. *bot,* a stick: Gael. *bat,* a staff), a heavy stick; a piece of wood broader at one end than at the other; the management of a bat at play; cotton in sheets for quilting; a piece of brick: v. to play with a bat at cricket: **bat'ting,** imp.: **batted,** pp. *bāt'ĕd:* **batsman,** n. *bāts'mān,* in *cricket,* the man who holds the bat.

bat, n. *bāt* (*bak,* as the common name of an animal: Scot. *bak, baki* or *bakie-bird:* Sw. *nattbaka,* the night-back: L. *blatta,* a night-moth), name of a small animal like a mouse, but with wings without feathers, which only comes abroad at night: **bat'tish,** a. like a bat: **bat'fowling,** a method of catching birds at night.

batardeau, n. *bāt'ār-dō'* (F.), in *mil.,* a strong wall of masonry built across a ditch to sustain the pressure of the water, containing a sluice-gate, armed at the top with iron pikes, and rendered impassable by a tower with a conical top, raised in the middle.

Batavian, a. *bā-tā'ē-an.* Dutch.

batch, n. *bāch* (AS. *bacan:* Dut. *bakzel,* an ovenful—from *bakken,* to bake), a quantity of bread baked at one time; an assortment of things of the same kind.

bate, v. *bāt* (F. *abattre,* to break down: Sp. *batir,* to lose courage, to lessen), to lessen anything; to retrench; to take away: **ba'ting,** imp.: **ba'ted,** pp.

bath, n. *bāth* (AS. *baeth:* Icel. *bada:* Ger. *baden,* to bathe: Icel. *baka,* to heat), a place to bathe in; that in which the body or a part of it is bathed; in *chem.,* hot water, hot sand, &c., used as a source of heat or for modifying it; a Heb. measure: **bathe,** v. *bāth,* to wash the body or a part of it with water, &c.; to lie in a bath: **bathing,** *bā'thing,* imp.: **bathed,** pp. *bāthd:* **bather,** n. one who: **dry-bath,** one made of hot sand, ashes, &c.: **air-bath** exposure of the body to the refreshing influence of the air; also one among *hot air,* as in a **Turkish bath: plunge-bath,** a bath in which the whole body is immersed: **douche-bath,** *dōsh'-,* in which a stream of water is made to fall from above on the body: **shower-bath,** in which the water is poured upon the body in the form of a shower: **medicated-baths,** *mĕd'i-kā-tĕd-bāths,* in which the water is impregnated with medical preparations: **bath-metal,** a mixed metal called prince's metal: **bath-stone,** n. *bāth'-stōn,* oolitic freestone extensively quarried for building purposes near Bath, very soft, but becoming hard on exposure to the atmosphere: **bath-brick,** n. *-brik,* a well-known kind of stone used for cleaning and polishing metal utensils.

Bath, n. *bāth,* a high order of British knighthood.

bathos, n. *bā'thŏs,* (Gr. *bathus,* deep; *bathos,* depth), a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in speaking or writing; *the profound,* ironically, in contradistinction to *the sublime.*

bathymetrical, a. *bāth'i-mĕt'rĭ-kăl* (Gr. *bathus,* deep; *metron,* a measure), applied to the distribution of plants and animals along the sea-bottom which they inhabit.

batlet, n. *bāt'lĕt* (see bat), a flat piece of wood for beating linen in the washing.

batman, n. *băw'mān* (Ger. *bauer,* a peasant, a countryman: old E. *bawn,* a fortified enclosure for cattle), a person appointed to every company of a regiment to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c., usually an officer's servant: **bat-horse,** *băw-,* the pack or baggage horse allowed to a batman.

baton, n. *bā'tŏng,* more rarely **batoon,** n. *bā-tōn',* (F. *baton,* for *baston,* a stick), in *her.,* a mark of illegitimate descent; a staff; a club; a marshal's staff of office; a short staff as a badge of office.

batrachia, n. *bā-trā'kĭ-ā* (Gr. *batrachos,* a frog), an order of reptiles comprising the frog, toad, salamander, and siren: **batra'chian,** a. of or relating to the frog tribe: n. one of the frog tribe: **batrachoid,** a. *bāt'rā-koĭd,* formed like a frog: **batracholites,** *bā-trăk'ō-līts* (Gr. —; *lithos,* a stone), fossil remains of animals of the frog kind.

batta, n. *bāt'tā* (Hind.), an allowance to the officers serving in the East Indies in addition to their pay.

battalion, n. *bāt-tăl'yŏn* (F. *bataillon*—from *battre,* to beat: It. *battaglia*—from *battere,* to beat: L. *battuere,* to strike or beat), a body of soldiers of from 500 to 800 men—less than a regiment; **battalion** and regiment are often *synonymous:* **battalia,** n. *bāt-tăl'yā,* the order of battle; the main body in array: **battalioned,** a. *bāt-tăl'yōnd,* formed into battalions.

batten, v. *bāt'n* (Goth. *gabatnan,* to thrive: Icel., *bat-na,* to get better), to fatten; to grow or become fat; to live in ease and luxury: **bat'tening,** imp.: **battened,** pp. *bāt'nd.*

batten, n. *bāt'n* (F. *baton,* a staff or stick—from **bat,** which see), a small piece of wood used by carpenters and plumbers: v. to fasten or form with battens: **bat'tening,** imp.: n. narrow flat rods of wood fixed to the wall on which the laths for the plaster-work are nailed: **battened,** pp. *bāt'nd.*

batter, v. *băt'ĕr* (F. *battre,* to beat—from L. *battuere,* to beat or strike), to beat with repeated blows; to beat with great force or violence; to wear out with service: n. a mixture of various ingredients beaten together: **bat'tering,** imp.: **battered,** pp. *bāt'ĕrd:* **bat'terer,** n. one who: **bat'tering-ram,** n. an ancient military engine for beating down walls, consisting of a long beam having a head like a ram's, and swung.

battery, n. *bāt'ĕr-ĭ* (F. *batterie*—from *battre,* to beat), in *mil.,* a parapet or wall breast high, thrown up to protect the gunners and others, or as a position for guns; any number of guns and mortars ranged in order for firing; an apparatus for generating the electric fluid: **masked'-bat'tery,** a battery screened from the sight of the enemy by any contrivance.

battle, n. *bāt'tl* (F. *bataille:* It. *battaglia*—from *battere,* to beat), a fight between enemies; an encounter between armies: v. to contend in fight: **battle-array,** n. *bāt'tl-ăr-rā',* order of battle: **battle-axe,** n. *-ăks,* a weapon of war not now in use: **battle-field,** the place where a battle between armies has been fought: **bat'tling,** imp.: **battled,** pp. *bāt'tld:* **battlement,** n. *bāt'tl-mĕnt,* a wall pierced with openings, or made notch-like, for military purposes or for ornament: **bat'tlemen'ted,** as having battlements.

battledore, n. *bāt'tl-dōr* (Sp. *batador,* a washing-beetle), a toy used in play, with a handle and flat part, for striking a shuttlecock upwards.

battue, n. *băt'tōō* (F.—from L. *battuere,* to beat), a beating up of game to gather it into a limited area; the game beaten up.

bauble, n. *băw'bl*—see **bawble.**

baulk, n. *băwk* (see **balk**), a piece of foreign timber of from 8 to 16 inches square: **bawk,** n. *băwk,* a cross-beam in the roof of a house uniting and supporting the rafters.

bawbee, n. *băw-bē',* (F. *bas-billon,* base bullion or coin), the name in Scotland and north of England for a halfpenny.

bawble, n. *băw'bl,* also spelt **bau'ble** (F. *babiole,* a toy: Hung. *bub,* a bunch; *buba,* a doll), a showy trifle; a worthless piece of finery.

bawd, n. *băwd* (W. *baw,* dirt, filth: old F. *baude*), one who promotes debauchery: **bawdy,** a. *băw'dĭ,* filthy; unchaste.

bawl, v. *băwl* (AS. *bau* or *bow,* the cry of a dog: L. *baubari,* to bark as a dog: Icel. *baula,* to low as an ox), to cry out with a loud full sound: **bawl'ing,** imp.: **bawled,** pp. *băwld:* **bawl'er,** n. one who.

bay, a. *bā* (L. *badius,* brown: Sp. *bayo:* It. *bajo:* F. *bai,* brown or reddish; inclining to a chestnut colour: **bayard,** n. *bā'ārd* (F. *bai,* a chestnut-brown: Dut. *paard,* a horse), a bay-horse: adj. blind; stupid.

bay, n. *bā* (Sp. *bahia*—from prov. Sp. *badar,* to open, to gape: It. *baja:* F. *baie*), an arm of the sea bending into the land; state of being hemmed in: **bay-window,** a window that projects outwards, forming a kind of bay within: **bay'-salt,** a sort of coarse salt, formed by the natural evaporation of sea-waters.

bay, n. *bā* (It. *abbaiare:* F. *abbayer:* L. *baubari,* to bow-wow as a dog), the bark of a dog when his prey is brought to a stand: at bay, at a stand, and turned to keep the enemy in check; a stag is *at bay* when he turns and faces his pursuers: v. to bark as a dog at his game; to keep an enemy from closing in: **bay'ing,** imp.: **bayed,** pp. *bād.*

bay, n. *bā* (F. *baie,* a berry—from L. *baca,* a berry: Sp. *baya,* the cod of peas, a husk), the laurel-tree, which bears red berries: **bays,** n. plu. *bāz,* an honorary garland or crown of victory, originally made of laurel branches with its berries.

bayonet, n. *bā'ō-nĕt* (from Bayonne, in France, where first made; F. *baionette*) a steel dagger at the end of a gun or musket: v. to stab or kill with a bayonet: **bay'onet'ing,** imp.: **bay'onet'ed,** pp. Participles more properly spelt with *tt.*

bazaar, n. *bā-zăr',* (Pers. *bazar,* a market), a covered place where goods are exposed to sale; a large

room for the sale of goods; a sale of miscellaneous goods for a charitable object.

B.C., first letters of "Before Christ": **B.C.L.**, bachelor of civil laws: **B.D.**, bachelor of divinity: **B.A.**, bachelor of arts.

bdellium, n. *dĕl'li-ŭm* (L.—from Gr. *bdellion*), a gummy substance of an agreeable odour brought from the East.

be, v. *bē* (AS. *beon*: Gael. *beo*, alive: Gr. *bios*, life: Sans. *bhu*, to be), infin. of the verb *am*, denoting to exist, to become, to remain; used in hypothetical and secondary propositions—as "*If I be*," "*If thou be*:" **being**, imp. *bē'ing*: **been**, pp.

be (AS.) a prefix, signifying *to make*. When **be** is prefixed to a *noun*, the noun becomes a *verb*—thus, **calm** and **friend** are nouns, but **becalm** and **befriend** are verbs: **be** prefixed to a verb signifies *about*, *over*, *for*—thus, **speak** and **think** become **bespeak** and **bethink**: **be** in a preposition, an adverb, or a conjunction, has the force of *by* or *in*—thus, **because**, conj. signifies, by the cause of: **behind**, prep. in the rear of.

beach, n. *bēch* (AS. *bece*, a brook: Icel. *bakki*, a bank), the shore; the space on the margin of a sea over which the tide alternately flows and ebbs; the margin of the sea or of a large river: **v.** to run a ship on shore: **beach'ing**, imp.: **beached**, pp. *bēcht*, run on shore—as a boat or ship: **beachy**, a. *bēch'i*, having beaches.

beacon, n. *bē'kn* (AS. *beacen*, a sign, a nod: Icel. *bakna*, to signify by nodding), a lighthouse or signal to direct navigation; something that gives notice of danger: **v.** to afford light or direction, as a beacon: **beaconed**, a. *bē'knd*: **bea'coning**, imp.: **beaconage**, n. *bē'kŏn-ăj*, money paid for the support of a beacon.

bead, n. *bēd* (AS. *bead*; *gebed*, a prayer, as formerly helping the memory in reciting prayers), a small ball pierced for hanging on a string; a round moulding, also called **bead'ing**: **bead-tree**, a tree the pips and nuts of whose fruit are pierced and strung as beads: **bead'proof**, liquors, as alcohol, that carry bubbles when shaken: **bead'roll**, in *R. Cath. Ch.* a list of those to be mentioned at prayers: **beads'man**, n. or **-wo'man**, one employed to pray for others; a recipient of certain charities.

beadle, n. *bē'dl* (AS. *bydel*—from *bidan*, to wait: F. *bedeau*: It. *bidello*), a messenger; a church or parish officer: **beadleship**, n. the office of a beadle.

beagle, n. *bē'gl* (Gael. *beag*: W. *bac*, little), a small hunting-dog, tracking by scent.

beak, n. *bēk* (F. *bec*: It. *becco*: Gael. *beic*), the bill or nib of a bird; any pointed thing: **beaked**, a. make haste; to be quick: **bear away**, in *navi.*, to change the course of a ship and make her run before the wind.

bear, n. *bār* (AS. *bera*: Ger. *bär*: Icel. *biorn*: L. *fera*, a wild beast), a wild animal covered with rough shaggy hair; name of two constellations—the "Ursa Major" and the "Ursa Minor"; a name applied to a speculative jobber on the stock exchange; any brutal or ill-behaved person: **bearish**, a. *bār'ish*, rude; violent in conduct: **bear-bait'ing**, the sport or diversion of causing dogs to fight with a bear, formerly common in this country: **bear's-grease**, the fat or tallow of a bear, extensively used as a pomatum: **bear-garden**, a place where bears are kept for sport: **bear'-ber'ry**, **bear'-bind'**, **bear's-breech**, **bear's-ear**, **bear's-foot**, **bear's-wort**, popular names of plants: **bear-fly**, an insect.

beard, n. *bērd* (Ger. *bart*: Russ. *boroda*: W. *barf*: L. *barba*, a beard: Icel. *bard*, a lip or border), hair that grows on the lips and chin of a man; the awn of corn; the gills of oysters and other shell-fish: **v.** to set at defiance; to oppose openly: **bearding**, imp. *bērd'ing*: **bearded**, pp. *bērd'ĕd*: **beard'less**, a. without a beard; young: **beard'lessness**, n.: **beard'-grass**, a plant.

beast, n. *bēst* (Gael. *biast*: Dut. *beest*: L. *bestia*, a beast: Gael. *beo*, living), any four-footed animal; a person rude, coarse, and filthy: **beast'ly**, a. *-li*, like a beast: **beast'liness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, great coarseness: **bestial**, a. *bĕst'y-ăl*, pert. to a beast, or having the qualities of one: **beast'-like**, a. resembling a beast: **bestiality**, n. *bĕst'y-ăl'i-ti*, the quality of beasts: **best'ial'ly**, ad. *-li*.

beat, v. *bēt* (AS. *beatan*: It. *battere*: F. *battre*, to beat or strike), to knock; to strike; to strike often; to crush or mix by blows; to overcome in a fight, in battle, or in strife; to throb like the pulse: **n.** a stroke; a throb; the rise or fall of the hand or foot to mark the time in music: **beat'ing**, imp.: **beaten**, pp. *bēt'n*: **beat'er**, n. one who; a crushing instrument: **to beat about**, to search diligently for: **to beat down**, to lower the price: **to beat off**, to drive back: **to beat time**, to regulate time by the measured motion of the hand or foot: **to beat out**, to extend by hammering: **to beat the gen'eral**, to give notice to soldiers to march: **to beat the tat'too'**, to give notice to soldiers to retire to quarters: **to beat to arms**, to summon soldiers to get ready their arms and prepare for battle: **to beat a parley**, to give a signal to an enemy for a conference: **to beat up**, to attack suddenly, as an enemy's quarters: **to beat up for**, to go diligently about in order to procure: **police'man's beat**, district to be walked

beaver, n. *bē'vēr* (old F. *bavière*—from *bover*, to slaver), the movable part of a helmet which covered the face, and was raised or let down to enable the wearer to eat or drink.

bebeerin, n. *bē-ēr-in*, a vegetable alkali found in the **bebeerena**, *bē-ēr-ē'nd*, or greenheart tree of British Guiana.

becafico, n. *bē'kā-fē'kō* (It.—from *picco*, a beak or peak; *fico*, a fig), a fig-pecker, a bird of passage resembling a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes.

becalm, v. *bē-kām'* (*be* and *calm*) to still; to make quiet: **becalm'ing**, imp.: **becalmed**, pp. *bē-kāmd'*: adj. applied to a vessel that lies still for want of wind.

became, v. *bē-kām'*—see **become**.

because, conj. *bē-kaūz'* (*be* and *cause*), for this cause that; on this account that.

beck, n. *bēk* (AS. *beacen*, a sign: Icel. *bakna*, to nod), a nod of the head meant to invite attention; an English weight of 16 lb. or a measure of 2 gals.: v. to make a sign with the head; to call by a nod: **beck'ing**, imp.: **becked**, pp. *bēkt*.

beck, n. *bēk* (AS. *becc*: Ger. *bach*: Icel. *beckr*), a little stream; a brook.

becket, n. *bēk'ēt*, among *seamen*, a piece of rope placed to confine another rope or a spar; a small circle or hoop of rope used as a handle.

beckon, v. *bēk'n* (from *beck*), to make a sign to another by nodding or by a motion of the hand or finger: **beckoning**, imp. *bēk'ning*: **beckoned**, pp. *bēk'nd*.

becloud, v. *bē-klōūd'* (*be* and *cloud*), to obscure; to dim: **becloud'ing**, imp.: **becloud'ed**, pp.

become, v. *bē-kām'* (AS. *becuman*, to attain to, to befall: Ger. *bekommen*, to get; *bequem*, fit, proper), to pass from one state to another; to befit; to sit gracefully: **becom'ing**, imp.: adj. appropriate; graceful: **became'**, pt.: **becom'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **become'ingness**, n.

bed, n. *bēd* (Icel. *bedr*: Ger. *bett*: Goth. *badi*), something on which to sleep; a couch; the bottom or channel of a river; a plot of ground in a garden; a layer; in *geol.*, a stratum of considerable thickness: v. to lie; to sleep; to sow: **bed'ding**, imp.: **bed'ded**, pp.: **bed'ding**, n. materials of a bed: **bedchamber**, n. *-chām'bēr*, a room in which there is a bed: **bed'rid**, a. also **bedrid'den**, a. (AS. *bed-rida*, one who rides on his bed), wholly confined to bed by age or sickness: **bed'clothes**, n. plu. the blankets, sheets, &c., of a bed: **bed'fellow**, n. one who lies in the same bed: **bed'post**, n. one of the four standards that support a bed: **bed'stead**, n. *-stēd*, the wooden or iron framework of a bed: **bedtick**, n. *bēd'tik*, the case for holding the materials of a bed: **bedhang'ings**, curtains for a bed: **bed'-plate**, the foundation plate of a marine or a direct action engine: **bedrite**, n. *bēd'rīt*, privilege of the marriage-bed.

bedabble, v. *bē-dăb'bl* (*be* and *dabble*), to sprinkle with; to cover with: **bedab'bling**, imp.: **bedab'bled**, pp. *-bld*.

bedaub, v. *bē-daūb'* (*be* and *daub*), to besmear; to sprinkle; to soil with anything thick and dirty: **bedaub'ing**, imp.: **bedaubed**, pp. *bē-daūbd'*.

bedazzle, v. *bē-dăz'zl* (*be* and *dazzle*), to confuse the sight by a too strong light; to make dim by lustre or glitter: **bedaz'zling**, imp.: **bedaz'zled**, pp. *-zld*.

bede, n. *bēd*, among *miners*, a kind of pickaxe used for separating the ores from the rocks in which they are imbedded.

bedell, n. *bē'dĕl* (AS. *bydel*: It. *bidello*: L. *bedellus*), a higher beadle or officer of a court or university: **bedelry**, n. *bē'dĕl-ri*, the extent of a beadle's office.

bedeck, v. *bē-dĕk'* (*be* and *deck*), to adorn; to grace: **bedeck'ing**, imp.: **bedecked**, pp. *bē-dĕkt'*.

bedeguar or **bedegar**, n. *bēd'ē-gär* (Pers. *bādāward*, a kind of white thorn or thistle), a spongy excrescence found on rose-bushes, caused by the puncture of a small insect.

bedew, v. *bē-dū'* (*be* and *dew*), to wet, as with dew; to moisten gently: **bedew'ing**, imp.: **bedewed**, pp. *bē-dūd'*: **bedew'er**, n. one who.

bedehouse, n. *bēd'hōūs* (AS. *bead*, a prayer), a charity house where the poor prayed for their benefactors—see **bead**.

bedim, v. *bē-dim'* (*be* and *dim*), to darken; to obscure: **bedim'ming**, imp.: **bedimmed'**, pp. *bē-dimd'*.

bedizen, v. *bē-dīz'n* (F. *badigeoner*, to rough-cast in plaster), to load with ornament; to dress with unbecoming richness: **bediz'ening**, imp.: **bedizened**, pp. *bē-dīz'nd*.

bedlam, n. *bĕd'lăm* (contr. from the hospital of St Mary of *Bethlehem* in London, used as a house for the insane), a madhouse; a lunatic asylum; a place where there is a great deal of noise and uproar: **bed'lamite**, n. *-lt*, one confined in a madhouse.

Bedouin, n. *bĕd'ō-ōn* (Ar. *bedawi*, living in the desert—from *badw*, a desert), an Arab of one of the unsettled tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa.

bedraggle, v. *bē-drăg'gl* (*be* and *draggle*), to soil the clothes by suffering them in walking to reach the dirt: **bedrag'gling**, imp.: **bedrag'gled**, pp. *-gld*.

bee, n. *bē* (AS. *beo*: Ger. *biene*: Gael. *beach*), an insect that makes honey and wax; an industrious and careful person: **beehive**, *bē'hīv*, a case or box in which domestic bees build their honeycombs and store their honey: **bee-flower**, a plant whose flowers represent singular figures of bees and flies: **bee-garden**, an enclosure where bees are reared: **bee-line**, the most direct line from one place to another: **bee-master**, one who keeps and rears bees: **bee's-wax**, *bēz'wĕks*, a wax collected by bees: **bee's-wing**, a crust in port wine: **bee'-bread**, the pollen or dust of flowers collected by bees: **bee-eat'er**, a bird that feeds on bees.

beech, n. *bēch* (Ger. *buche*: Icel. *beyke*: L. *fagus*), a large forest-tree having a smooth bark, producing mast or nuts: **beech-mast**, the nuts of the beech-tree: **beech-oil**, an oil obtained from beech-nuts: **beechen**, a. *bēch'ĕn*, made of beech.

beef, n. *bēf* (F. *bœuf*, an ox: It. *bove*: L. *bos*, gen. *bovis*, an ox), the flesh of animals of the ox, bull, or cow kind: **beeves**, *bēvz*, plu. of **beef** when the animals are meant: adj. consisting of beef: **beef-steak**, n. *-stāk*, a slice of beef-flesh raw or cooked: **beef-eater** (old F. *buffetier*—from *buffet*, a sideboard), a yeoman of the guards in England, who used to be a keeper of the sideboard or buffet: **beef-wood**, the wood of an Australian tree resembling beef in appearance.

beekites, n. *bēk'īts* (after Dr Beke, dean of Bristol, by whom they were first publicly noticed), a particular form of chalcedony deposited on fossils, as sponges, corals, or shells.

beeld or **beild**, n. *bēld* (AS. *byld*), a place of shelter; a low thatched house; protection.

Beelzebub, n. *bē-ĕl'zē-bŭb* (Gr.—from Heb. *baal*, lord; *zebub*, a fly), in *Scrip.* the prince of devils.

been, *bēn* (AS. *beon*), pp. of the verb *be*.

beer, n. *bēr* (AS. *beor*: Ger. *bier*: F. *bière*, beer, drink: L. *bibere*, to drink), an intoxicating liquor made from prepared barley, called malt, and hops; a liquor made by infusion and fermentation from any vegetable substance.

beestings, n. plu. *bēst'ingz*, also spelt **biesting**, and **beest'ning** (AS. *beost* or *byst*), first milk given by a cow after calving.

beet, n. *bēt* (F. *bette*: Ger. *beete*: L. *beta*), a garden or field vegetable with large roots, from which sugar is extensively manufactured in France: **beet-rave**, a variety of beet.

beetle, n. *bēt'l* (AS. *bitel*, the biter), a general name of insects having a horny wing-cover: **beetle-headed**, dull; stupid: **beetle-stone**, a name given to nodules of ironstone, &c., which, when split up, bear a fancied resemblance to the body and limbs of a beetle.

beetle, n. *bēt'l* (AS. *bytel*, a mallet—from **bat**, which see), a heavy wooden hammer or mallet.

beetle, v. *bēt'l* (AS. *beotan*, to threaten), to hang or extend out: **beetling**, imp. jutting: **beetled**, pp. *bēt'ld*: **beetle-browed**, a. having prominent brows.

beeves, n. plu. *bēvz* (see **beef**), sing. **beef**; black cattle.

befall, v. *bē-făl'* (*be* and *fall*), to happen to; to come to pass: **befell**, pt. *bē-fĕl'*: **befallen**, pp. *bē-făl'ĕn*: **befal'ling**, imp.

befit, v. *bē-fit'* (AS. *be*: F. *fait*, wrought), to suit; to become: **befit'ting**, imp.: **befit'ted**, pp.

befool, v. *bē-fōōl'* (AS. *be*: F. *fol*, idle), to lead astray; to delude: **befool'ing**, imp.: **befooled**, pp. *bē-fōōld'*.

before, prep. *bē-fōr'* (*be* and *fore*; AS. *beforan*), in front of; in presence of: ad. in front; further onward: conj. further onward in time: **beforehand**, ad. *bē-fōr'hănd*, sooner in time; previously; at first: **before time**, ad. *-tīm*, formerly; of old time.

befriend, v. *bē-frĕnd'* (*be* and *friend*), to assist; to favour; to aid in a difficulty: **befriend'ing**, imp.: **befriended**, pp. *bē-frĕnd'ĕd*.

beg, v. *bĕg* (from *bag*, as when alms were uniformly given in kind, the bag was a universal characteristic of the beggar), to ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit charity; to take for granted; to assume: **beg'ging**, imp.: **begged**, pp. *bĕgd*: **beggar**, n.

bē-gīv'ing, *begone*, *to-ade*: Goal *bolgone*, a little bagl, one much reduced in circumstances; one who assumes what he does not prove; one who is poor and asks charity: **v.** to reduce to poverty: **beg'garing**, imp.: **beggared**, pp. *beg'gerd*: **beg'garly**, a. *-li*, mean; poor: **ad.** meanly: **beg'gariness**, n. *-li-nēs*, poverty; meanness: **beggary**, n. *beg'ger-i*, a state of great poverty: **beg'garman**, n. a man who is a beggar.

beget, v. *bē-gēt'* (AS. *begettan*, to obtain), to generate; to produce; to cause to exist: **beget'ting**, imp.: **begot'**, pt.: **begotten**, pp. *bē-got'n*: **beget'ter**, n. one who.

begin, v. *bē-gin'* (AS. *beginnan*), to commence; to enter upon something new; to take the first step: **begin'ning**, imp.; **n.** first cause; origin; first state; the rudiments: **began**, pt. *bē-gan'*: **begun**, pp. *bē-gun'*: **begin'ner**, n. one who takes the first step; an author of a thing; one without experience.

begird, v. *bē-gerd'* (AS. *begyrdan*), to surround; to encompass; to encircle: **begird'ing**, imp.: **begird'ed** or **begirt'**, pp.

begone, *int.* *bē-gon'* (Impera. of *be*, and pp. of *go*; Dut. *begaan*, touched with emotion), depart; go away, emphatically: **woe-begone**, *wō'-bē-gon'*, oppressed with woe.

begonia, n. *bē-gō'ni-ā* (after M. Begon, a French botanist), an interesting genus of plants common in our gardens.

begot, v., **begot'ten**, v. (see **beget**), procreated.

begrime, v. *bē-grim'* (AS. *be*; Sw. *grum*, dregs, mud), to soil deeply all over with dirt: **begri'ming**, imp.: **begrimed**, pp. *bē-grimd'*.

begrudge, v. *bē-grūj'* (AS. *be*; F. *gruger*, to grieve; Gr. *grudsein*, to mutter), to grudge; to envy the possession of: **begrud'ging**, imp.: **begrudged'**, pp.

beguile, v. *bē-gīl'* (AS. *be*; old F. *guile*, deceit), to deceive; to cheat; to amuse: **begui'ling**, imp.: **beguiled**, pp. *-gīld'*: **begui'lingly**, ad. *-li*: **begui'ler**, n. one who: **beguile'ment**, n. act of deceiving.

beguine, n. plu. *bēg'-ēnz* (F. *beguin*, a linen cap; low L. *beghinus*), a sect of religious women in Germany who devote themselves to works of piety and charity.

begum, n. *bē'gum*, or **begum**, *-gōm*; in the E. Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

begun, v.—see **begin**.

behalf, n. *bē-hăf'* (AS. *behefe*, profit; Goth. *halbs*, half), support; favour; side or cause; defence.

behave, v. *bē-hāv'* (AS. *behabben*, to restrain—from *habban*, to have; Ger. *gehaben*, to behave), to govern; to conduct; to act: **beha'ving**, imp.: **behaved**, pp. *-hāvd'*: **behaviour**, n. *bē-hāv'yer*, conduct, good or

the wooden pins on which the ropes are belayed or wound.

belch, v. *bĕlch* (AS. *bealcan*; Dut. *bolken*, to bellow), to throw up anything violently, as from the stomach, or from a mountain; **n.** the act of throwing up or out; eructation: **belch'ing**, imp.: **belched**, pp. *bĕlcht*.

beldam, n. *bĕl'-dăm* (F. *belle*, handsome; *dame*, lady), anciently, a good lady—now, an old noisy woman; a hag.

beleaguer, v. *bē-lē'-gēr* (Dut. *belegeren*, to besiege; AS. *be*; Ger. *leger*, a camp), to besiege; to surround a place with an army so as to prevent any one escaping from it; **belea'guering**, imp.: **beleaguered**, pp. *bē-lē'-gērd*.

belemnite, n. *bĕl'ĕm-nīt* (Gr. *belemnon*, a dart), a fossil abundant in chalk and limestone, apparently the internal bone or shell of extinct naked cephalopods, allied to the existing squid and cuttlefish—commonly called arrow-head or finger-stone, also thunderbolt or thunder-stone: **belemnoteuthis**, n. *bĕl-lĕm'nō-tū'thĭs* (Gr. *belemnon*, a dart; *teuthis*, the squid or cuttlefish), a fossil of the belemnite family of cephalopods, sometimes so well preserved that the receptacle and ink bag have been found in their natural positions.

belfry, n. *bĕl'frī* (F. *beffroi*, a watch-tower: low L. *belfredum*), the part of a steeple or building where a bell is hung.

Belgian, a. *bĕl'jĭ-ăn*, also **Belgic**, a. *bĕl'jĭk*, of or from **Belgium**, *bĕl'jĭ-ŭm*, a country of Europe lying north of France: **n.** an inhabitant of.

Belgravian, a. *bĕl-grā'vĭ-ăn* (**Belgravia**, a fashionable quarter of London), pert. to Belgravia, or fashionable life.

Belial, n. *bē'lĭ-ăl* (Heb. unprofitableness), wickedness; an evil spirit: **adj.** worthless.

belibel, v. *bē-lĭ'bl* (AS. *be*; F. *libelle*, a bill, a lampoon), to traduce; to libel; to slander.

belie, v. *bē-lī'* (AS. *belegan*; Ger. *belugen*, to deceive by lies), to show to be false; to feign; to pretend: **belying**, imp. *bē-lī'ing*: **belied**, pp. *bē-līd'*.

belief, n. *bē-lēf'* (AS. *geleafa*, belief; Goth. *galaubjan*, to believe; Ger. *glauben*, to believe), trust in a thing as true; credit; persuasion: **believe**, v. *bē-lēv'*, to trust in as true; to credit; to be persuaded of: **believing**, imp.: **believed**, pp. *bē-lēvd'*; **believ'er**, n. one who; a Christian: **believ'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, able to be believed: **believ'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

bell, n. *bĕll* (AS. *bellan*; Icel. *belia*, to sound loudly), a hollow body producing musical sounds when struck; anything expanding mouth outwards like a bell, as

in all its branches, particularly poetry; the rules of eloquence.

Bellerophon, n. *bĕl-lĕr'ō-fŏn* (from Bellerophon, a fabulous hero of antiquity), an extensive genus of fossil nautiloid shells, consisting of a single chamber, like the living Argonaut.

bellicose, a. *bĕl'lĭ-kōs'* (L. *bellicosus*, very warlike, —from *bellum*, war), inclined to war; warlike.

belligerent, a. *bĕl-lĭj'er-ĕnt* (L. *bellum*, war; *gero*, I carry on), waging war; carrying on war: n. a nation or state carrying on war.

bellow, v. *bĕl'lō* (AS. *bellan*, to sound loudly), to make a loud noise; to roar: n. a loud shout; a roar: **bel'lowing**, imp.: **bellowed**, pp. *bĕl'lōd*: **bel'lower**, n. one who.

bellows, n. *bĕl'lōz* (AS. and Sw. *baelg*, a bag or pouch: Gael. *balg*, a leather bag: L. *bulga*, a womb or belly), an instrument or machine for blowing up a fire, or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.

belly, n. *bĕl'lĭ* (see **bellows**, above), that part of the body of an animal which contains the bowels; that part of a thing which swells out; a hollow place or cavity: v. to fill or swell out; to become protuberant: **bel'lying**, imp.: **bellied**, pp. *bĕl'lĭd*: adj. puffed up; swelled: **bellyful**, a. *bĕl'lĭ-fŏol*, as much as fills the belly: **bellyache**, n. *bĕl'lĭ-āk*, pain in the bowels.

belomancy, n. *bĕl'ō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *belos*, an arrow; *manteia*, divination), a kind of divination in which arrows were used as lots.

belong, v. *bē-lŏng'* (Dut. *belangen*, to attain to, to concern: Ger. *gelangen*, to arrive at: L. *pertinere*, to reach or extend to), to be the property of or business of; to be an inherent quality of; to be related to or connected with; to have a residence in: **belong'ing**, imp.: **belonged**, pp. *bē-lŏngd'*: **belong'ings**, n. plu. those things which pertain to one, as qualities or endowments.

Beloochee, n. *bĕl'ōō-chē'*, a native of Beloochistan: adj. pert. to.

belopteru, n. *bĕ-lŏp'tĕr-ĭ* (Gr. *belos*, a dart; *pteron*, a wing), a curious fossil organism, like a belemnite, occurring in tertiary strata, and evidently the internal bone of a cephalopod.

belosepiis, n. *bĕ'lō-sē'thĭs* (Gr. *belos*, a dart; *teuthis*, the squid or cuttlefish), a genus of flattened spear-head-shaped belemnites, allied to the cuttlefish of existing seas.

beloved, a. *bē-lŭv'ĕd*: pp. *bē-lŭvd'* (*be* and *loved*), much loved; greatly esteemed; dear to the heart.

below, prep. *bē-lō'* (*be* and *low*), under; unworthy of: adj. in a lower place.

belt, n. *bĕlt* (L. *balteus*, a girdle or belt: Icel. *belti*), a band or girdle; a strap by which a sword or other thing is hung: v. to encircle: **belt'ing**, imp.: **belt'ed**, pp.: adj. having a belt; arrayed in armour.

beltane, n. *bĕl'tān*, or **bel'tein**, *bĕl'tĭn* (Gael. *bealtaine*, Bel's fire—Bel being the name for the sun; *teine*, fire), a festival of remote antiquity, but now going into disuse,—still partially observed in Scotland on 1st May, generally among trade corporations—and in Ireland on 21st June; supposed to be the relics of the worship of the sun, such as kindling fires on hills, and other ceremonies, the significance of some of which is not known.

beluga, n. *bĕ-lōō'gĕ* (Russ. white fish), a cetaceous fish from 12 to 18 feet in length.

belvedere, n. *bĕl'vĕ-dēr'* (It.—from L. *bellus*, fine, neat; *videre*, to see), in *arch.*, a turret or cupola raised above the roof of a building; in *Italy*, an open gallery or corridor; a lookout-place in a garden or on a hill; a plank.

bema, n. *bē'mĕ* (Gr. a tribunal) a raised structure for an elevated seat; a chancel; a bishop's throne.

bemire, v. *bē-mīr'* (AS. *be*; Icel. *myri*, a swamp), to soil by passing through dirty places: **bemi'ring**, imp.: **bemired**, pp. *bē-mīrd'*.

bemoan, v. *bē-mōn'* (*be* and *moan*), to lament; to express sorrow for; to bewail: **bemoan'ing**, imp.: **bemoaned**, pp. *bē-mōnd'*.

bench, n. *bĕnsh* (AS. *benc*: Dan. *bänk*: Icel. *bekr*: see **bank**), a long seat of wood or stone; a strong table; the seat of the judges; the judges or magistrates on it: v. to furnish with benches: **bencher**, n. *bĕnsh'ĕr*, a gentleman of the Inns of Court.

bend, v. *bĕnd* (AS. *bendan*: Icel. *benda*, to stretch), to crook; to incline; to turn over or round: n. a turn; a curve: **bend'ing**, imp.: **bend'ed** or **bent**, pp.: **ben'der**, n. one who: **bendable**, a. *bĕnd'ā-bl*, that may be bent: **bend'let**, n. in *her.*, a little bend.

beneath, prep. *bē-nēth'* (AS. *be*, and *neothan*, beneath), under; lower in position or rank: ad. in a lower place; below.

Benedick, n. *bĕn'ē-dĭk*, also spelt **Benedict** (one of Shakespeare's characters in *Much Ado about Nothing*, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying Beatrice), a late, unwilling, or unexpected convert to matrimony; sometimes applied to a bachelor.

Benedictines, n. plu. *bĕn'ē-dĭk'tĭnz*, the followers of St Benedict of Norcia, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century; called also **blackfriars**.

benediction, n. *bĕn'ē-dĭk'shŭn* (L. *bene*, well; *dictum*, to speak), a blessing pronounced; kind wishes for success: **benedictory**, a. *bĕn'ē-dĭk'tŏr-ĭ*, expressing wishes for good.

benefaction, n. *bĕn'ē-făk'shŭn* (L. *bene*, well; *factum*, to do), doing good to another; a benefit or good conferred: **ben'efac'tor**, n. one who bestows a benefit or good: **ben'efac'tress**, n. a woman who confers a benefit.

benefice, n. *bĕn'ē-fĭs* (L. *beneficium*, a favour—from *bene*, well; *facio*, I make or do), a church-living or preferment: **beneficed**, a. *bĕn'ē-fĭst*, possessed of a church-living: **beneficence**, n. *bē-nĕf'ĭ-sĕns*, active goodness; the practice of doing kindness to those in need: **benef'icent**, a. *-sĕnt*, kind; charitable: **benef'icently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **beneficial**, a. *bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ăl*, useful; profitable; helpful: **ben'efic'ially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **beneficiary**, n. *bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ĭ-ăr-ĭ*, one who receives anything as a gift; one who holds a benefice: **benefit**, n. *bĕn'ē-fĭt*, anything tending to the good of another; a favour; profit: v. to do good to; to gain advantage from: **ben'efiting**, imp.: **ben'efit'ed**, pp. *-fĭt'ĕd*: **benefit of clergy**, a privilege once enjoyed by persons in *holy orders* of being exempted from the punishment of death, and only burnt in the hand if convicted of certain crimes, which exemption was extended to all who could read.

benevolence, n. *bē-nĕv'ō-lĕns* (L. *bene*, well; *volo*, I wish), goodwill; the disposition to do good; the good done; a compulsory tax or assessment, formerly imposed on the people by the kings of England: **benev'olent**, a. kind; possessing the desire to do good: **benev'olently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

Bengal, n. *bĕn-gŏl'*, a thin stuff made of silk and hair, so called from Bengal, in India, where first made: **Bengal light**, a firework used for signals: **Bengalese**, n. *bĕng'găl-ēz'*, the language of Bengal: **Bengalese**, n. sing. or plu. *bĕng'gă-lēz'*, a native of Bengal.

beng, n. *bĕng*, also spelt **bang** or **bangue** (Pers. *bengh*), the prepared leaf of the Indian hemp, used as a narcotic.

benight, v. *bē-nīt'* (*be* and *night*), to overtake with darkness: **benight'ing**, imp.: **benight'ed**, pp.: adj. involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition.

benign, a. *bē-nīn'* (L. *benignus*, kind), of a kind and gentle disposition; gracious: **benig'nant**, a. *bē-nĭg'nănt*, kind; gracious: **benignity**, n. *-nĭ-tĭ*, kindness; goodness of heart: **benignly**, ad. *bē-nīn'lĭ*: **benig'nantly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

benison, n. *bĕn'ĭ-sŭn* (old F. *benoison*, benediction), blessing; benediction.

benjamin, n. *bĕn'jă-mĭn*, common name of the gum **benzoin**, of which *benjamin* is a vulgar corruption.

bennet, n. *bĕn'ĕt* (L. *benedictus*, praised or commended: F. *benoite*), the common name for the *Geum urbanum* or herb avens, a medicinal plant.

bent, n. *bĕnt* (see **bend**), curvature; the tension or strain of the mental powers; disposition towards something; inclination: adj. curved; inclined; prone to; determined; in *bot.*, hanging down towards the ground.

bent, n. *bĕnt* (Ger. *binse*, reed or bent grass), the culms or dry stalks of pasture grasses; a coarse grass which creeps and roots rapidly through the soil by its wiry and jointed stems, and thus binds it together, very difficult to eradicate.

benumb, v. *bē-nŭm'* (AS. *benæman*: Ger. *benehmen*, to take away, to stupefy), to deprive of feeling; to make torpid; to stupefy: **benumb'ing**, imp.: **benumbed**, pp. *bē-nŭmd'*: **benumb'ness**, n.

benzoate, n. *bĕn'zō-āt* (F.), a salt of benzoic acid: **benzoine**, n. *bĕn'zō-ĭn*, a compound obtained from oil of bitter almonds in brilliant prismatic crystals which are inodorous and tasteless: **benzole**, n. *bĕn'zōl*: or **benzin**, n. *bĕn'zĭn*, a clear colourless fluid of a peculiar, agreeable, ether-like odour, obtained from coal-tar: **benzyle**, n. *bĕn'zĭl*: or **benzoyle**, n. *bĕn'zō-ĭl* (*benzoin*; and Gr. (*h*)*ulē*, the substance from which anything is

made), an assumed compound forming the radical of oil of bitter almonds, benzoic acid, &c.

benzoin, n. *bĕn-zō'ĭn* or *bĕn-zōĭn'* (said to be from Ar. *benzoah*), called also by a vulgar corruption *benjamin;* a fragrant resin obtained from a large tree of Sumatra: **benzoic**, a. *bĕn-zō'ĭk*, applied to an acid obtained from the gum *benzoin*, commonly called *benjamin flowers.*

bequeath, v. *bē-kwēth'* (AS. *becwæthan*—from *be*, and *cwæthan*, to say), to give or leave by will; to hand down to posterity: **bequeath'ing**, imp.: **bequeathed**, pp. *bē-kwēthd':* **bequest**, n. *bē-kwĕst'*, something left by will; a legacy.

berberine, n. *bĕr'bĕr-ĭn* (L. *berberis*, the berberry—from Ar. *berberi*, wild), an alkaline substance in the form of needle-like crystals of a beautiful bright yellow, obtained from the root of the berberry shrub.

bere, n. *bēr* (AS. *bere*), a variety of barley; bigg or barley-bigg.

bereave, v. *bē-rēv'* (AS. *bereafian*, to deprive of), to take from; to deprive of; to render destitute: **bereav'ing**, imp.: **bereft**, *bē-rĕft'*, or **bereaved**, pp. *bē-rēvd':* **bereav'er**, n. one who: **bereavement**, n. *bē-rēv'mĕnt*, a heavy loss, particularly of friends, by death.

berengellite, n. *bĕr-ĕng'gĕl-īt* (from St Berengela, in Peru, S. Amer., where found abundantly; Gr. *lithos*, a stone), one of the mineral resins, of a dark-brown colour with a green tinge, having a disagreeable odour and bitter taste.

berg, n. *bĕrg* (Sw. *berg*, a mountain), a hill, generally of ice; a contr. of **iceberg**, which see: **berg-mahl** or **-mehl**, *bĕrg-māl'* (Sw. mountain-meal), a recent infusorial earth of a whitish colour and mealy grain, also called *fossil farina*, of common occurrence in bog and ancient lake deposits.

bergamot, n. *bĕr'gȧ-mŏt* (F. and Sp. *bergamote*), a kind of pear or citron highly esteemed; a perfume obtained from its rind; tapestry of a coarse kind, first made at Bergamo, in Italy.

bergmaster, n. *bĕrg'mȧs-tĕr* (AS., Ger., or Sw. *berg*, a mountain or mine; and *master*), the chief officer or judge among the Derbyshire miners: **bergmote**, n. *bĕrg'mōt* (AS. *berg; gemote*, an assembly), a court or assembly for deciding all causes and disputes among the Derbyshire miners.

Berlin, n. *bĕr-lĭn'* or *bĕr'lĭn*, a kind of carriage first made in Berlin; fine worsted for fancy-work.

berm, n. *bĕrm* (F. *berme:* Ger. *bramme*) in *fort.*, a path or space of ground from 3 to 5 feet in width left between the exterior slope of the parapet and the

besiege, v. *bē-sēj'* (AS. *be:* F. *siege*, to besiege), to surround any place with soldiers, as a city or town, in order to take possession of it by force; to beset: **besie'ging**, imp.: **adj.** employed in a siege; surrounding with armed forces: **besieged**, pp. *bē-sējd':* **besie'ger**, n. one who.

besmear, v. *bē-smēr'* (*be* and *smear*), to cover all over; to soil with dirt: **besmear'ing**, imp.: **besmeared**, pp. *bē-smērd'.*

besom n. *bē'zŭm* (AS. *besem*—from *besmas*, rods: Ger. *besen*), a large brush of birch or hair for sweeping; a broom: **v.** to sweep: **be'soming**, imp.: **besomed**, pp. *bē'zŭmd.*

besot, *bē-sŏt'* (AS. *be:* Ger. *satt*, full: F. *sot*, dull, gross), to stupefy; to make dull or senseless: **besot'ting**, imp.: **besot'ted**, pp.: **besot'tedly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **besot'tedness**, n. stupidity; infatuation: **besot'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ.*

besought—see **beseech.**

bespangle, v. *bē-spăng'gl* (AS. *be:* Gael. *spang*, anything sparkling: Dut. *spang*, a spangle), to adorn with spangles; to cover with glittering objects: **bespan'gling**, imp.: **bespangled**, pp. *bē-spăng'gld.*

bespatter, v. *bē-spăt'tĕr* (Dut. *bespatten*, to splash), to sprinkle with water or mud: **bespat'tering**, imp.: **bespat'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd.*

bespeak, v. *bē-spēk'* (*be* and *speak*), to speak for beforehand; to engage for a future time; to forebode; to show: **bespeak'er**, n. one who: **bespeak'ing**, imp.: **bespoke**, pt. *bē-spōk':* **bespoken**, pp. *bē-spō'kĕn.*

bespread, v. *bē-sprĕd'* (AS. *be:* Dut. *spreeden:* Dan. *sprede*, to spread or scatter), to spread over; to cover over: **bespread'ing**, imp.: **bespread'**, pp.

besprinkle, v. *bē-sprĭng'kl* (AS. *be:* Dut. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle), to scatter over: **besprin'kling**, imp.: **besprin'kled**, pp. *-kld.*

best, a. *bĕst* (AS. *bestȧ:* Dut. *best:* Icel. *bestr*), superl. of *good;* good in the highest degree: **ad.** in the highest degree; beyond all others: **n.** the utmost; the highest endeavour, as to do one's best: **the best**, the highest perfection: **do the best**, use the utmost power: **make the best**, improve or do to the utmost.

bestial, a. *bĕst'yȧl* (L. *bestȧ*, a beast), like a beast; beastly; brutal; filthy: **bestiality**, n. *bĕst'yăl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of a beast; an unnatural crime: **best'ially**, ad. *-lĭ.*

bestir, v. *bē-stĕr'* (AS. *be* and *stir*), to rouse into vigorous action: **bestir'ring**, imp.: **bestirred**, pp. *bē-stĕrd'.*

bestow, v. *bē-stō'* (AS. *be*, and *stow*, a place), to give; to confer; to apply; to impart: **bestow'ing**, imp.: **bestowed**, pp. *bē-stōd':* **bestow'al**, n. the act

betoken, v. *bē-tō'kn* (*be* and *token*), to show by marks or signs; to point out something future by a thing known; to indicate; to foreshow: **betokening**, imp. *bē-tōk'ning*, showing by a sign: **betokened**, pp. *bē-tōk'nd*.

betony, n. *bĕt'ō-ni*, or **betonica**, *bē-tŏn'i-kā* (originally **vetonica**, said to be from the Vettones, a people of Spain, who discovered it), a genus of plants, of various species, esteemed for their medicinal properties.

betook, v.—see **betake**.

betray, v. *bē-trā'* (AS. *be*; and L. *trado*, I give up or surrender: F. *trahir*, to betray), to give into the hands of an enemy by treachery; to be unfaithful to a friend; to violate trust or confidence; to mislead; to entrap; **betray'ing**, imp.: **betrayed**, pp. *bē-trād'*: **betray'al**, n. act of betraying; breach of trust: **betray'er**, n. one who betrays.

betroth, v. *bē-trōth'* (*be* and *troth* or *truth*), to pledge or promise in order to marriage; to contract with the view to marriage: **betroth'ing**, imp.: **betrothed**, pp. *bē-trōthd'*: **betrothal**, n. *bē-trōth'ăl*, and **betroth'ment**, n. a contract or agreement with a view to marriage.

better, a. *bĕt'ĕr*, comp. of *good* (AS. *betera*: Dut. *best*, better, more), good in a higher degree; more advanced: **ad.** with greater excellence; more correctly: **v.** to improve; to raise higher in the good qualities of: **betters**, n. plu. *bĕt'ĕrz*, superiors in social rank: **bet'tering**, imp.: **bettered**, pp. *bĕt'ĕrd*.

between, prep. *bē-twēn'* (AS. *betweoh*, in the middle of two—from *be*, by, and *tweoh*, two), in the middle; from one to another; noting difference or distinction of one from another: **between' decks**, among *seamen*, the space contained between two decks: **betwixt**, prep. *bē-twĭkt'*, between; in the midst of two.

bevel, n. *bĕv'ĕl* (F. *beveau*, a square rule), an instrument for drawing angles, consisting of two legs moving on a pivot; any slope or inclination: **adj.** angular; crooked: **v.** to slant to any angle less than a right-angle: **bevelling**, imp. *bĕv'ĕl-ĭng*: **adj.** curving or bending from a straight line—said of timber: **n.** in *shipbuilding*, the winding of a timber, &c., agreeably to directions given from the mould loft: **bevelled**, pp. *bĕv'ĕld*: **bev'elment**, n. a name used for certain edges or faces formed in mineral bodies: **bev'el-gear**, *-gēr*, in *mech.*, a species of wheelwork where the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or wheel driven: **bevel-wheel**, a wheel having teeth to work at an angle either greater or less than half a right angle.

beverage, n. *bĕv'ĕr-āj* (It. *bevere*, to drink: L. *bibere*, to drink: F. *beuvrage*, a beverage), a liquor for drinking; an agreeable drink.

bevy, n. *bĕv'i* (It. *beva*, a bevy: F. *bève*, a flock or brood), a flock of birds; a company; a number of young women.

bewail, v. *bē-wāl'* (AS. *be*: Icel. *vāla*, to lament), to lament; to express grief or sorrow for: **bewail'ing**, imp.: **bewailed**, pp. *bē-wāld'*: **bewail'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **bewailable**, a. *bē-wāl'ā-bl*, that may be sorrowed for: **bewail'ing** and **bewail'ment**, n. lamentation; the act of mourning for: **bewail'er**, n. one who.

beware, v. *bē-wār'* (AS. *bewarian*: Dan. *bevare*), to take care of; to regard with caution; to avoid.

bewilder, v. *bē-wĭl'dĕr* (Ger. *verwildern*, to grow wild or unruly), to perplex; to puzzle; to lead astray: **bewil'dering**, imp.: **bewil'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **bewil'deredly**, ad. *bē-wĭl'dĕrd-li*: **bewil'derment**, n. confusion.

bewitch, v. *bē-wĭch'* (AS. *be*; *wicce*, a witch), to gain power over by charms or incantations; to please in the highest degree; to fascinate—used generally in a bad sense: **bewitch'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having power to charm or fascinate: **bewitched**, pp. *bē-wĭcht'*: **bewitch'er**, n. one who: **bewitch'ery**, n. *-ĕr-i*, irresistible power possessed by any person or thing over a creature; fascination: **bewitch'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **bewitch'ment**, n. irresistless power over; fascination.

bewray, v. *bē-rā'* (AS. *be*; *wregan*, to accuse, to discover), to point out; to show; to discover; to betray: **bewray'ing**, imp.: **bewrayed**, pp. *bē-rād'*.

bey, n. *bā* (Turk. *beg*, a prince or chief), governor of a Turkish province; a prince.

beyond, ad., prep. *bē-yŏnd'* (AS. *begeond*—from *geond*, thither, yonder), at a distance; at the further side; out of reach; above: **to go beyond**, to surpass.

beyrichite, n. *bē-rĭk'i-t* (after M. Beyrich), a genus of minute fossil crustaceans, bivalved, and found attached to other crustaceans as parasites.

bezel, n. *bĕz'ĕl* (Sp. *bisel*, the basil edge of a plate of looking-glass: F. *biseau*, aslant), the ledge which surrounds and retains a jewel or other object in the cavity in which it is set.

bezoar-stones, *bē'zŏr-stōnz* (Pers. *pa*, against; *zahar*, poison), stony concretions found in the intestines of certain land-animals, and formerly used as medicines or antidotes for poisons; in *geol.*, stony concretions usually composed of several crusts one within the other, and closely cohering: **bezoardic**, a. *bē'zō-dŏr'ĭk*, of or like bezoar.

bi, *bī* or *bĭ*, also **bis**, *bĭs* (L. twice), a common prefix, meaning *two*, *twice*, *double*, *in two*. *Note.*—When compounds beginning with *bi* are not found, mark the meaning of *bi*, and turn to the principal word.

bia, n. *bī'ā*, a Siamese name for the small shells called *cowries* throughout the East Indies.

biangular, a. *bī-ăng'gū-lăr* (L. *bis*; *angulus*, a corner), having two angles or corners.

bias, n. *bī'ăs* (F. *biais*, a slope: It. *sbiescio*, slant, on one side), a disposition or leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession: **v.** to incline to; to prejudice in favour of: **bi'assing**, imp.: **biassed**, pp. *bī'ăst*, inclined in favour of.

bib, v. *bĭb* (L. *bibo*, I drink: Dut. *biberen*, to drink to excess: F. *biberon*, a tippler), to sip: **bib'bing**, imp.: **bibbed**, pp. *bĭbd*: **bibber**, n. *bĭb'ĕr*, one who sips or tipples.

bib, n. *bĭb*, a species of codfish, growing to a foot in length, of a pale-olive colour, sides tinged with gold, belly white: **bibbs**, n. plu. *bĭbz*, in *shipbuilding*, pieces of timber bolted to certain parts of a mast to support the trestle-trees.

bib, n. *bĭb* (F. *bavon*, a bib; *baver*, to slaver—from *bave*, spittle: Fris. *babbe*, the mouth), a piece of cloth put on the breasts of children for cleanliness when feeding them.

bibacious, a. *bĭ-bā'shŭs* (L. *bibo*, I drink—see **bib**), given to drinking: **bibacity**, n. *bĭ-băs'i-ti*, love for drinking: **bibulous**, a. *bĭb'ū-lŭs*, drinking in; spongy: **bibio**, n. *bĭb'i-ō*, the wine-fly.

bibasic, a. *bī-bā'sĭk* (L. *bis*, two; *basis*, a base), having two bases—applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.

Bible, n. *bī'bl* (Gr. *biblion*, a book), the book; the Holy Scriptures: **Biblical**, a. *bĭb'li-kăl*, relating to the Bible: **Bib'lical'ly**, ad. *-li*: **Biblicist**, n. *bĭb'li-sĭst*, also **Bib'list**, n. one skilled in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

bibliography, n. *bĭb'li-ŏg'rā-fi*, (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *grapho*, I write), knowledge and history of books: **bibliographer**, n. *bĭb'li-ŏg'rā-fĕr* one who is skilled in the knowledge of books: **bib'liograph'ic**, a. *-grăf'ĭk*, also **bib'liograph'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to the history of books: **bibliolatry**, n. *bĭb'li-ŏl'ā-tri*, book-worship, especially applied to an extreme reverence for the Bible: **bibliomancy**, n. *bĭb'li-ō-măn'si*, (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *manteia*, prophecy), divination by the Bible: **bibliology**, n. *bĭb'li-ŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *logos*, discourse), a treatise on books; Biblical literature or theology: **bib'liolog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'i-kăl*, pert. to: **bibliomania**, n. *bĭb'li-ō-mā'ni-ā* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *mania*, madness), a rage for the possession of rare and curious books: **bib'lioma'niac**, n. *-ni-ăk*, one who has a rage for books: **bibliopolist**, n. *bĭb'li-ŏp'ō-lĭst*, and **bibliopole**, n. *-pōl'* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *poleo*, I sell), a bookseller: **bibliotheca**, n. *bĭb'li-ō-thē'kā* (Gr. *biblion*, a book; *theka*, a case or box), a repository for books; a library: **bib'lioth'ecal**, a. *-ŏthl'e-kăl*, pert. to.

bicapsular, a. *bī-kăp'sū-lăr* (L. *bis*, twice, and *capsular*), in *bot.*, having two seed-capsules to each flower.

bicarbonate, n. *bī-kăr'bō-nāt* (L. *bis*, twice; and *carbonate*), a salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of a base: **bisulphate**, n. *bī-sŭl'fāt*, constituted as preceding—and many other similar formations in *bi*.

bice, n. *bīs* (old F. *bis*; *bes*, in composition, being often employed to signify perversion or inferiority), a pale-blue or green colour.

biceps, n. *bī'sĕps* (L. *bis*, twice; *caput*, the head), double-headed; in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles that divide into two portions; **bicipital**, a. *bī-sĭp'i-tăl*, and **bicipitous**, a. *bī-sĭp'i-tŭs*, having two heads; also **bicephalous**, a. *bī-sĕf'ă-lŭs* (L. *bis*, twice: Gr. *kephale*, the head), double-headed.

bicker, n. *bĭk'ĕr* (Scot.: Dut. *bickeler*, a stone-picker—from *picker*), in *Scot.*, a fight between two parties of boys by throwing stones and using sticks;

a bowl or dish made of wood: **v.** to quarrel; to fight without a set battle; to contend in words: **bick'ering**, imp.: **bickered**, pp. *bik'ërd.*

biconjugate, a. *bi-kŏn'jŭ-gāt* (L. *bis*, twice; *con*, together; *jungo*, I join), in *bot.*, in pairs—applied to a leaf in which the common petiole divides into two branches, each of which bears two leaflets.

bicorn, a. *bī'kŏrn*, or **bicornous**, a. *bi-kŏr'nŭs* (L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn), two-horned; in *bot.*, applied to any parts of plants that have the likeness of two horns.

bicuspid, a. *bi-kŭs'pid* (L. *bis*, twice; *cuspis*, the point of a spear), in *anat.*, applied to teeth that have two fangs or points, as the first two molars on each side; in *bot.*, leaves that end in two points; two-fanged; two-pronged.

bid, v. *bid* (AS. *beodan*; Ger. *bieten*, to offer; Dut. *bieden*), to tell to do; to request; to offer a price; to wish: **bade**, pt. *bād*; **bidden** or **bid**, pp. *bid'n*: **bid'ding**, imp. *bid'-ding*: **n.** an invitation; an order: **bid'der**, n. one who offers a price: **bid**, n. *bid*, an offer at an auction.

bide, v. *bīd* (AS. *bīdan*, to wait, to remain), to suffer; to endure; to live; to remain in a place; to continue in a state: **biding**, imp. *bī'ding*, dwelling; remaining.

bidental, a. *bi-dĕn'tăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), having two teeth: **bidentate**, a. *bi-dĕn'tāt*, in *bot.*, applied to leaves that have their marginal incisions or teeth edged by smaller teeth.

bidet, n. *bid'ĕt* (F. *bidet*; It. *bidetto*), a small horse; an article of bedroom furniture.

biennial, a. *bi-ĕn'ni-ăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *annus*, a year), continuing or lasting throughout two years—applied to plants that do not bear flowers and seed till the second year, and then die: **n.** a plant that stands two years: **bien'nial'ly**, ad. *-li.*

bier, n. *bēr* (AS. *baer*; F. *biere*; Ger. *bâra*), a frame of wood, or a carriage, on which the dead are borne to the grave.

biestings, n. plu. *bēst'ingz* (see **beestings**), the first milk given by a cow after calving.

bifacial, a. *bi-fā'shi-ăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *facies*, the face), having two like faces.

biferous, a. *bi-fĕr'ŭs* (L. *bis*, twice; *fero*, I carry), bearing fruit twice a-year.

biffin, n. *bif'fin* (supposed corruption of *beefin*, from its resemblance to raw beef), an apple so called, dried in an oven and flattened for keeping.

bifid, a. *bī'fid* (L. *bis*, twice; *fido*, I cleft or split), cleft in two; opening with a cleft, but not deeply di-

bilabiate, a. *bi-lā'bi-āt* (L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, a lip), in *bot.*, having the mouth of any tubular organ divided into two principal portions, termed lips.

bilateral, a. *bi-lăt'ĕr-ăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *latus*, a side), in *bot.*, arranged on or towards opposite sides: **bilateral symmetry**, that construction in vertebrate animals where the organs of the body are arranged more or less distinctly in pairs.

bilberry, n. *bil'bĕr-ri* (AS. *bleo*, blue: Dan. *blaa-baer*, blue berry), name of a small wild fruit of a dark-blue colour, called in Scotland blaeberry; whortle-berry.

bilboes, n. plu. *bil'bōz* (*Bilboa*; L. *boiæ*, a shackle: Dut. *boeye*), among *mariners*, a sort of stocks or wooden shackles for the feet, used for offenders.

bile, n. *bīl* (L. *bilis*, bile: F. *bile*), a thick, yellow, bitter liquor separated in the liver, and collected in the gall-bladder; gall; ill humour: **bilious**, a. *bil'yŭs*, having excess of bile: **bil'iousness**, n.: **bil'iary**, a. *-yĕr-i*, of or relating to bile: **bile-duct**, n. a vessel or canal to convey bile.

bile, n. *bīl* (AS. *byl*, a blotch), more frequently **boil**—a soft tumour upon the flesh.

bilge, n. *bĭlj* (Gael. *bulg*, a belly: Icel. *bulki*, a hump: Dan. *bulk*, a lump—a different spelling of **bulge**), the swelled out or bellied part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom on which she rests when aground: also called **bilage**, *bil'āj*: **v.** to have a fracture in a ship's bottom: to spring a leak: **bilge-water**, n. water lying on a ship's bottom or bilge: **bilged**, pp. *bĭljd*: **bil'ging**, imp.: **bilge-pump**, the pump employed to draw off the bilge-water.

billingsgate, n. *bil'ingz-gāt* (the great fish-market in London), rough or foul language, such as is spoken at Billingsgate.

bilingual, a. *bi-ling'gwăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *lingua*, a tongue), in two languages: **bilin'guous**, a. *-gwŭs*, speaking two languages.

biliteral, a. *bi-lit'ĕr-ăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *litera*, a letter), of two letters.

bilk, v. *bilk* (Sw. *balka*, to partition off—another spelling of **balk**), to defraud; to cheat; to leave in the lurch: **bilk'ing**, imp.: **bilked**, pp. *bilkt.*

bill, n. *bil* (AS. *bil*; Ger. *beil*, an axe: Dut. *bille*, a stone-mason's pick), an instrument for hewing; an anc. military weapon; a hooked instrument for cutting hedges, pruning, &c.; the beak of a fowl or bird: **billed**, a. *bild*, furnished with a bill.

bill, n. *bil* (mid. L. *bulla*, a seal: Dut. *biljet*, a note), an account for goods; a printed advertisement; in *law*, a declaration in writing of some fault or wrong; a written promise to pay money in a certain time; a

lodge: **v.** to quarter soldiers: **bil'leting**, imp.: **bil'leted**, pp.

billet, n. *bil'lĕt* (F. *billot*, a stick or log of wood cut for firewood), a small log of wood for firewood.

billet-doux, n. *bil'lā-dōō'* (F. *billet*, a letter; *doux*, sweet), a short love-letter.

billiards, n. plu. *bil'yĕrdz* (F. *billard*—from F. *bille*; L. *pilum*, a ball), a game played on a long table covered with cloth, with ivory balls and a cue or mace: **bil'liard**, a. pert. to.

billion, n. *bil'yŭn* (L. *bis*, twice, and *million*), a million of millions.

billow, n. *bil'lō* (Dan. *bølge*; Sw. *bölja*; Dut. *bolghe*, a wave of the sea), a very large wave or surge of the sea: **v.** to swell or rise into large waves; to surge: **bil'lowing**, imp.: **bil'lowed**, pp. *-lōd*: **bil'lowy**, a. *-lō-ĭ*, full of billows; swelling into great waves.

bilobate, a. *bī-lō'bāt* (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *lobos*, the ear-lap or lower part of the ear), having two lobes.

bilocular, a. *bī-lŏk'ū-lĕr* (L. *bis*, twice; *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, containing two cavities or cells.

bimanous, a. *bī-mā'nŭs* (L. *bis*, twice; *manus*, the hand), having two hands; two-handed: **bimana**, n. *-mā'nĭ*, the order of mammalia of which man is the sole representative—the *apes* and *monkeys* being *quadrumanous*, or four-handed.

bimensal, a. *bī-mĕn'sĕl* (L. *bis*; *mensis*, a month), occurring once in two months.

bin, n. *bĭn* (AS. *bĭn*, a manger, a hutch: Sw. *binge*, a heap), a wooden box or chest used for holding corn or flour, &c.; a compartment in a wine-cellar.

bin (L. *bini*, two by two), a prefix meaning double; by twos; of two; another form of *bis*, twice.

binary, a. *bī'nĕr-ĭ* (L. *bini*, two by two; F. *binaire*), consisting of two, or two parts: dual; in *astron.*, applied to double stars; in *chem.*, applied to compounds consisting of two elements: **n.** constitution of two: **binate**, a. *bī'nāt*, growing in pairs; double.

bind, v. *bīnd* (AS. or Goth. *bindan*, to bind or tie: Icel. *binda*, to bind or knot—see **bunch**), to tie together; to fasten; to confine or restrain; to oblige by a promise, an oath, or an agreement; to form or sew on a border; to render costive or hard: **bind'ing**, imp.: **n.** the cover of a book, &c.: **adj.** obligatory: **bound**, pt. and pp. *bŏŏnd*: **bind'er**, n. a person or thing that binds: **bindery**, n. *bīnd'ĕr-ĭ*, a binder's workshop.

bind, n. *bīnd*, or **bine**, *bīn* (Ger. *bund*, a bunch, a truss), a miner's term for tough, argillaceous, or clayey shale.

bind, n. *bīnd* (Icel. *binda*, to bind: Lith. *pinnu*, to wreathe, to plait: L. *vinea*, a vine), the winding or climbing stem of a climbing plant,—thus, **hop-bine**, the shoots of hops: **woodbine**, the honeysuckle: **bindwood** or **binwood**, in *Scot.*, the ivy: **bindweed**, a wild plant with twining stems; a convolvulus.

bing, n. *bĭng* (Sw. *binge*, a heap: Icel. *bunga*, to swell—same as **bin**), a heap; a miner's term for a heap of ore or other mineral of a certain size.

binnacle or **binacle**, n. *bĭn'ā-kl* (formerly written **bittacle**, n. *bĭt'ā-kl*: F. *habitacle*), a turret-shaped box placed on board a ship near the helm in which the compass is kept.

binocle, n. *bĭn'ō-kl* (L. *binus*, double; *oculus*, an eye), a telescope fitted with two tubes for both eyes: **binocular**, a. *bī-nŏk'ū-lĕr*, having two eyes; employing both eyes at once—as *binocular vision*.

binomial, n. *bī-nō'mĭ-ăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *nomen*, a name), in *alg.*, a quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+), or minus (−): **adj.** pert. to: **binominous**, a. *bī-nŏm'ĭ-nŭs*: **binomial system**, in *zool.*, the system according to which every animal receives two names, the one indicating the *genus* to which it belongs, the other being its own *specific* name—as *canis familiaris*, the domestic dog.

binous, a. *bī'nŭs* (L. *bini*, two by two), double; in a pair, as leaves.

binoxalate, n. *bĭn-ŏks'ăl-āt* (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel—from Gr. *oxus*, acid), a combination of oxalic acid with a base in which the former is in excess: **binox'ide**, n. *-ŏks'īd* (L. *bis*, twice, and *oxygen*), the second degree of oxidation of a metal or other substance.

biography, n. *bī-ŏg'rĕ-fĭ* (Gr. *bios*, life; *grapho*, I write), the written history of the life and character of a particular person: **bi'ograph'ic**, a. *-ō-grăf'ĭk*, also **bi'ograph'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the written life of any one: **bi'ograph'ically**, ad. *-ĭ-kăl'ĭ*: **biographer**, n. *bī-ŏg'rĕ-fĕr*, a writer of lives.

biology, n. *bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *bios*, life; *logos*, a discourse), the science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether vegetable or animal: **biologic**, a. *bī'ō-lŏj'ĭk*, also **bi'olog'ical**, a. *-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, relating to the science of life: **biol'ogist**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭst*, one who treats of the phenomena of life.

biparous, a. *bĭp'ăr-ŭs* (L. *bis*, twice; *pario*, I bring forth), having two at a birth: **bip'artite**, a. *-tīt* (L. *bis*, twice; *partitus*, divided), divided into two parts, as a leaf; having two corresponding parts: **bip'artition**, n. *-tĭsh'ŭn*, the act of dividing or making into two corresponding parts: **bip'artile**, a. *-tĭl*, that may be divided into two parts.

biped, n. *bī'pĕd* (L. *bis*, twice; *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an animal having two feet: **bipedal**, a. *bĭp'ĕ-dăl* or *bī-pĕ'dăl*, having two feet.

bipennate, a. *bī-pĕn'nāt*, and **bipen'nated**, a. (L. *bis*, twice; *penna*, a feather), having two wings or wing-like organs.

bipetalous, a. *bī-pĕt'ā-lŭs* (L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *petalon*, a leaf), having two flower-leaves or petals.

biplicate, a. *bĭp'lĭ-kāt* (L. *bis*, twice; *plico*, I fold), in *bot.*, doubly folded in a transverse manner, as in the section of some cotyledons or seed-lobes.

bipinnate, a. *bī-pĭn'nāt* (L. *bis*, twice; *pinna* or *penna*, a feather), in *bot.*, having the leaflets on the secondary petioles of a doubly compound leaf arranged in a pinnate manner.

biquadrate, n. *bī-kwŏd'rāt* (L. *bis*, twice; *quadratus*, squared), the fourth power of a number, or the square of the square: **bi'quadrat'ic**, n. or a. *-răt'ĭk*, relating to the fourth power.

birch, n. *bĕrch* (AS. *birce*: Sw. *björk*), name of a tree; a bundle of twigs used as a rod of correction; birch or birch'en, a. *-ĕn*, made of birch.

bird, n. *bĕrd* (AS. *brid*, the young of birds: Ger. *brut*, a brood of young), a feathered animal; a chicken; a young fowl: **v.** to catch birds: **bird-bolt**, a small arrow: **bird's-eye**, seen at a glance; seen from a great height, as by a bird; a plant; a variety of cut tobacco: **bird-cage**, an enclosure of wire or wicker work for the confinement of birds: **bird-catcher**, one whose employment it is to snare birds: **bird-like**, resembling a bird: **bird-lime**, any glutinous or sticky substance spread upon twigs for catching birds: **bird-limed**, spread to ensnare: **bird-willed**, flighty; incapable of sustained attention: **bird's-eye limestone**, a member of the lower silurian of N. Amer., so named from the dark circular markings studding many portions of its mass: **bird-tongues**, a familiar term for fossil shark's teeth: **bird's-eye maple**, curled maple, a species of wood used in cabinet-work.

birostrate, a. *bī-rŏs'trāt* (L. *bis*, twice; *rostrum*, a beak), having two beaks.

birr, v. *bĕr* (Scot.), to make a whirring rattling noise: **bir'ring**, imp.: **birred**, pp. *bĕrd*: **birl**, **birling**, **birled**, *bĕrld*, are used in the same sense.

birth, n. *bĕrth* (AS. *beorth*; Sw. *bord*, a birth—from AS. *beran*, to bring forth), the act of coming into life; being born; descent; family; condition in which one is born; origin; beginning; the thing produced: **birthplace**, n. place where born: **birthright**, a right or privilege which any one is entitled to by birth: **birthday**, n. the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of it.

biscuit, n. *bĭs'kĭt* (F. *biscuit*—from L. *bis*, twice, and F. *cuit*, done or baked—from L. *coctus*, cooked or dressed), bread baked hard for keeping; articles of pottery before they are glazed and ornamented.

bisect, v. *bī-sĕkt'* (L. *bis*, twice; *sectus*, cut), to cut or divide into two equal parts: **bisec'ting**, imp.: **bisec'ted**, pp.: **bisec'tion**, n. *-sĕk'shŭn*, the act of cutting into two equal parts: **bisec'ment**, n. the exact half of a line.

biserial, a. *bī-sē'rĭ-ăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *series*, an order or row), arranged in a double series or two courses.

biserrate, a. *bī-sĕr'rāt* (L. *bis*, twice; *serra*, a saw), being doubly marked or notched like the teeth of a saw, as in certain leaves.

bisexual, a. *bī-sĕks'ū-ăl* (L. *bis*, twice; *sexus*, male or female), of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

bishop, n. *bĭsh'ŭp* (AS. *biscop*: L. *episcopus*; Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer), a clergyman of high rank who has the oversight of the clergy within a district called a diocese: **bish'opric**, n. *-rĭk*, a diocese; the office and jurisdiction of a bishop.

bisk, n. *bĭsk* (F. *bisque*, rich soup), soup made by boiling together several sorts of flesh.

bismuth, n. *bĭz'mŭth* (Ger. *wismuth*—from *weiss*, white, and *muth*, lively: F. *bismuth*), a hard brit-

[illegible] which metal used in making power. [illegible] **bismuthic**, a. [illegible] **bismuthine**, n. [illegible] **bismuthous**, a. [illegible] **bismuthal**, a. [illegible] and **bismuthic**, a. [illegible] **bismuth-blende**, [illegible] a [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible]

bison, n. [illegible] a kind of wild ox, with [illegible] and a large fleecy mass on the shoulders.

bissextile, n. *bis-sek'stil* (L. *bissextilis*—from *bis*, and *sextus*, sixth), *every fourth year*—so called by the anc. Romans, because in that year the sixth day of the calends of March (Feb. 24) was reckoned twice; leap year: **adj.** pert. to leap year.

bistort, n. *bis'tort* (L. *bis*, twice; *tortus*, twisted), a plant so called from the twisted or contorted appearance of its root; snakewood.

bistoury, n. *bis'tor-i* (F. *bistouri*, an incision-knife—from Pistoria, now Pistoja, in Tuscany, once celebrated for their manufacture), a small knife or scalpel for surgical purposes.

bistre, n. *bister* (F. prepared soot), a brown paint made from wood-soot.

bisulcous, a. *bi-sul'kus* (L. *bis*, twice; *sulcus*, a furrow), *cloven-footed*, as swine or oxen.

bisulphate, n. *bi-sul'fat* (L. *bis*, twice; *sulphur*, sulphur), a sulphate containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

bit, n. *bit* (AS. *bitol*; Icel. *bitill*), the iron mouthpiece of a bridle; a small piece of anything; a tool: **v.** to put the bit in a horse's mouth; to restrain: **bit'ting**, imp.: **bit'ted**, pp.

bitch, n. *bich* (AS. *bicce*; Icel. *bikkia*, a little dog, a bitch; Ger. *betse*, a bitch), the female of the dog-kind; opprobrious term.

bite, v. *bit* (Goth. *beitan*; Icel. *bita*), to tear; to pierce; to break or crush with the teeth; to pinch with cold; to reproach by stinging words; to pain or wound: **n.** the seizure of anything by the teeth; wound made by the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful: **biting**, imp. *bit'ting*: **adj.** severe; sharp; sarcastic: **bit**, pt. *bit*: **bitten**, pp. *bit'n*: **adj.** in *bot.*, applied to a leaf, root, or corolla terminating abruptly, as if bitten off short: **biter**, n. *bit'er*: **bit'tingly**, ad. *-li*.

biternate, a. *bi-ter'nat* (L. *bis*, twice; *terni*, three by three), in *bot.*, applied to compound leaves which form three leaflets on each secondary petiole or leaf-stalk.

bivalve, n. *bi'valv* (L. *bis*, twice; *valva*, folding doors), a shell consisting of two parts which shut and open, as the mussel or oyster; in *bot.*, a seed case or vessel of like kind: **adj.**, also, **bival'vular**, *-vu-lar*, and **bival'vous**, *-vus*, having two shells, as the oyster or mussel.

bivouac, n. *biv'o-ak* (F.; Ger. *bei-wache*, an additional watch), *sp.* *wrong*, town-guard, the encampment of an army for the night in the open air: **v.** to take rest or refreshment in the open air, as an army on a march, or travellers on a journey: **biv'ouacing**, imp.: **biv'ouacked**, pp. *-kt*.

bizarre, a. *bi-zar'* (F.) odd; fantastical: **bizar'ro**, *-zar'ro* (It.), in music, strange and fantastical, as applied to the style of movement.

blab, v. *blab* (Dan. *blabre*, to babble; Ger. *plappern*, to speak confusedly or thoughtlessly; Gael. *blaberan*, a stammerer; Dut. *lobben*, to tell tales), to tattle; to tell tales; to tell secrets in a thoughtless manner: **n.** a tell-tale; one who reveals things which ought not to be told: **blab'ber**, n. *-ber*, a tell-tale: **blab'bing**, imp.: **blabbed**, pp. *-bd*.

black, a. *blak* (Ger. *bleich*, and Dut. *bleek*, pale, or bleak, which seems to be the original meaning of black; Icel. *blakkr*, bluish-grey or pale), the opposite of white; dark; cloudy; dismal; sullen; very wicked: **n.** name of the darkest of colours; a negro: **v.** to make black; to dirty or soil: **black'ing**, imp.: **n.** a substance used in polishing boots and shoes; that which makes black: **blacked**, pp. *blakt*: **black'ish**, a. a little black: **black'ly**, ad. *-li*: **black'ness**, n.: **black-act**, a law which makes it felony to appear armed with the face blackened: **black-amber**, n. the name given by Prussian amber-diggers to jet: **black-art**, magic or conjuration: **black-ball**, v. *in a society*, to reject a proposed member by putting *black balls* in the voting or ballot box: **-balling**, imp.: **-balled**, pp.: **black-band**, a Scotch miner's term for the ironstones of the coal-measures which contain coaly matter sufficient for calcining the ore without the addition of coal: **black-berry**, the fruit of the bramble: **blackbird**, a species of singing-bird: **black-board**, a board painted black, used in schools for teaching purposes: **black-book**, an old book said to have been composed in 1175, containing a description of the Court of Exchequer, its officers, privileges, &c.; a book compiled under the authority of Henry VIII. in regard to monasteries; a book treating on necromancy: **blackcap**, a bird, so called from its black crown; an apple roasted till black: **black-cattle**, a general term for bulls, oxen, and cows: **black-chalk**, a soft black or bluish-black clay

black'guarding, imp.: **black'guarded**, pp.: **black'guardism**, n. *-izm*, the conduct or language of a blackguard.

black-rod, n. *blăk'rŏd*, a high officer of the queen's household, and of the order of the garter, so called from the black staff which he carries as a badge of office.

blacksmith, n. *blăk'smith*, one who manufactures articles from iron.

bladder, n. *blăd'dĕr* (AS. *blædre*: Icel. *bladra*, a bubble, a blister: Ger. *blatter*, a pustule), a thin sack or bag in animals for containing particular fluids, such as the *urine* and the *gall*: **blad'dered**, a. *-dĕrd*, swelled like a bladder: **blad'dery**, a. *-dĕr-i*, like a bladder.

blade, n. *blād* (Icel. *blad*, leaf of a tree, blade of a sword: Ger. *blatt*; Dut. *blad*, a leaf, a plate), the long leaf or spire of grass, or of a like plant; the cutting part of a knife; the broad part of an oar; the part of a tool that is broad or thin; a brisk, gay, bold fellow: **v.** to furnish with a blade: **bla'ding**, imp.: **bla'ded**, pp.: **adj.** applied to crystals composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife; laminated: **blade-bone**, the upper flat bone of the shoulder: **blades**, n. plu. *blādz*, the principal rafters or breaks of a roof.

blain, n. *blān* (AS. *blegen*; Dut. or Dan. *blegne*; Icel. *blina*, a boil or pimple), a sore; a blister.

blame, v. *blām* (F. *blâmer*, to blame: Norm. F. *blasmer*; L. *blasphemare*, to revile, to defame: Gr. *blasphemein*, to speak impiously: It *biasimare*, to blame), to find fault with; to censure: **n.** censure; crime; expression of disapprobation; reproach: **bla'ming**, imp.: **blamed**, pp. *blāmd*: **blamewor'thy**, a.: **blamewor'thiness**, n.: **blame'ful**, a. *-fŭl*: **blame'fully**, ad. *-fŭl-i*: **blame'fulness**, n.: **bla'mer**, n. one who: **blamable**, a. *blā'mă-bl*, deserving of censure; faulty; culpable: **bla'mably**, ad. *-bli*: **bla'mableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **blameless**, a. *blām'lĕs*, without fault; innocent; free from blame; guiltless: **blame'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **blame'lessness**, n.

blanch, v. *blănsh* (F. *blanchir*, to whiten—from *blanc*, white: Dan. *blank*, shining, polished), to make white; to take out the colour: **blanch'ing**, imp.: **adj.** whitening: **n.** the operation of brightening pieces of silver, or of making white like silver other metals; the operation of whitening vegetables by covering them from the light: **blanched**, pp. *blănsht*: **blanch'er**, n. one who.

blancmange, n. *blŏng-mŏngzh'*, or **blancman'ger**, n. *-shă* (F. white food or jelly), a confected white jelly.

bland, a. *blănd* (L. *blandus*, gentle: Dan. *lind*, soft), mild; soft; gentle: **bland'ly**, ad. *-li*: **bland'ness**, n.: **blandation**, n. *blăn-dā'shŭn*, gross flattery: **blandiloquence**, n. *blăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕns* (L. *loquor*, I speak), fair, mild, flattering speech: **blandish**, v. *blăn'dĭsh*, to caress; to soothe; to soften: **blan'disher**, n. one who: **blan'dishing**, imp.: **blan'dished**, pp. *-dĭsht*: **blan'dishment**, n., and **blan'dishing**, n. soft words tending to win the heart; caresses.

blank, a. *blăngk* (F. *blanc*, white: Dan. *blank*, shining: Ger. *blinken*, to shine), denoting an unwritten ticket, or one not obtaining a prize; empty; void; confused; confounded; in *verse*, without rhyme: **n.** a void; any empty space; paper unwritten on or without marks; a ticket without value: **v.** to make void or empty; to confuse; to efface or rub off: **blank'ing**, imp.: **blanked**, pp. *blăngkt*: **blank'ly**, ad. *-li*: **blank'ness**, n.: **point-blank**, the shot of a gun levelled horizontally, the shot proceeding in a straight line without curving: **blank verse**, verse without, or void of rhyme.

blanket, n. *blăngk'ĕt* (F. *blanchet*—from *blanc*, white), a woollen cover for a bed: **v.** to toss in or cover with a blanket: **blank'eting**, imp.: **n.** cloth for blankets: **blank'eted**, pp.

blare, n. *blār* (Dut. *blaeren*, to bubble, to blister: Gael. *blore*, a loud noise), a roar; a bellowing noise: **v.** to bellow; to roar: **bla'ring**, imp.: **blared**, pp. *blārd*.

blarney, n. *blăr'ni* (from a legend connected with Blarney Castle, Ireland), smooth deceitful talk; flattering words meant neither to be honest nor true.

blaspheme, v. *blăs-fēm'* (see **blame**), to speak of God with irreverence; to speak in impious terms of any of God's names and attributes; to curse or swear: **blaspheme'ming**, imp.: **blasphemed'**, pp. *-fēmd'*: **blasphe'mer**, n. one who: **blas'phemous**, a. *-fĕ-mŭs*, impious; containing blasphemy: **blas'phemous'ly**, ad. *-ds-li*: **blas'phemy**, n. *-i*, irreverence in speaking of God; profane language.

blast, n. *blăst* (AS. *blæsen*, to blow; *blæst*, a blast), a violent rush of wind; the sound of a wind-instrument; any destructive influence; an explosion of gunpowder; the air introduced into a furnace: **v.** to cause to wither; to blight; to affect with a sudden calamity; to destroy; to confound; to split rocks by gunpowder: **blast'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of separating stones or rocks from their beds by blowing them up with gunpowder: **blast'ed**, pp.: **blast-pipe**, the waste-steam pipe in locomotive engines, of prime importance in causing a greater draught in the fire-tubes and through the fire-grate: **blast-furnace**, a furnace for smelting iron ore, &c., whose heat is vastly increased by air, generally heated, being forced into it by machinery—the air so introduced is called *the blast*.

blastema, n. *blăs-tē'mă* (Gr. *blastano*, I germinate), in *surg.*, a subtransparent glairy matter, containing a multitude of minute corpuscles forming the basis of part of an animal, as the *blastema* of bone; in *bot.*, the whole of the embryo after the cotyledons have been abstracted: **blaste'mal**, a. *-măl*, pert. to; rudimentary.

blastoderm, n. *blăs'tō-dĕrm* (Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *derma*, a skin), the germinal disc or spot which forms on the egg in the early stage of incubation.

blatant, a. *blā'tănt* (Dut. *blaet*, a boaster: Gael. *blore*, a loud noise: L. *blatero*, I talk idly or prate), bellowing as a beast: **blatter**, v. *blăt'tĕr*, to make a senseless noise; to prate.

blaze, n. *blāz* (AS. *blase* or *blæse*, a torch or lamp: Icel. *blossi*, a flame: Dan. *blus*, a torch), the strong flame of any burning body; the full light of day.

blaze, n. *blāz* (Dut. *blesse*, a white streak on the forehead: Ger. *blasse*: Dan. *bles*), the white mark on the face of an animal; a white mark on a tree when a part of the bark is stript off.

blaze, v. *blāz* (AS. *blæsan*; Dut. *blaesen*, to blow), to blow abroad; to spread news; to publish: **bla'zing**, imp.: **blazed**, pp. *blāzd*: **bla'zingly**, ad. *-li*.

blazon, v. *blā'zn* (AS. *blæse*, a flame, splendour: F. *blason*, a coat of arms), to portray armorial bearings in their proper colours; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to make known far and wide: **n.** show; pompous display: **bla'zoning**, imp.: **blazoned**, pp. *blā'znd*: **bla'zonment**, n.: **bla'zoner**, n. one who: **blazonry**, n. *blā'zn-ri*, that branch of heraldry which describes or explains coats of arms in proper terms; the art of delineating the figures and devices of a coat of arms in their proper colours or metals.

bleach, v. *blēch* (AS. *bleccan*—from *blæc*, pale: Dut. *bleken*—see **black**), to make white; to take out colour; to grow white in any way: **bleach'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art of making anything white, especially cloth: **bleached**, pp. *blēcht*: **bleach'er**, n. one who: **bleach'ery**, n. *-ĕr-i*, a place for bleaching: **bleaching-powder**, a salt of lime—the chloride.

bleak, a. *blēk* (AS. *blæc*, black: Ger. *bleich*; Dut. *bleek*, pale), cold; open; exposed; cheerless; solitary: **bleak'ish**, a. cheerless and open in a certain degree: **bleak'y**, a. *-i*: **bleak'ly**, ad. *-li*: **bleak'ness**, n.

blear, a. *blēr* (Dan. *blære*, a blister: low Ger. *blarren*, to cry or weep—hence, *blair-eye*, a red watery eye), sore, watery, and tender in the eye: **v.** to make sore and tender: **blear'ing**, imp.: **bleared**, pp. *blērd*: **blear'edness**, n. state of one whose eyes are blear: **blear-eyed**, having sore eyes: **blear'ness**, n. soreness of the eyes.

bleat, n. *blēt* (an imitative word: Ger. *bloken*, to bleat as a sheep), the cry of a sheep: **v.** to cry as a sheep: **bleat'ing**, imp.: **bleat'ed**, pp.: **bla'tant**, a. making a noise like a calf or sheep.

bleed, v. *blēd* (AS. *bledan*—see **blood**), to lose blood by any means; to draw blood; to run sap from a tree: **bleed'ing**, imp.: **n.** a flow of blood; operation of letting blood; hæmorrhage: **adj.** flowing with blood or juice: **bled**, pp. *blĕd*: **bleed'er**, n. one who.

blemish, n. *blĕm'ĭsh* (old F. *blesmir*, to soil or spot, to make livid with blows—from *blesme*, pale, wan: Icel. *blami*, the livid colour of a bruise), any defect; any mark or scar that lessens the beauty and proportion; deformity; imperfection in character: **v.** to impair or injure; to tarnish: **blem'ishing**, imp.: **blem'ished**, pp. *-ĭsht*: **blem'ishable**, a. *-ă-bl*: **blem'ishless**, a.: **blem'isher**, n. one who.

blench, v. *blĕnsh* (same as **blink**, and probably **flinch**), to shrink; to start back; to give way.

blend, v. *blĕnd* (AS. *blendan*: Dut. *blansen*, to dabble in water: Icel. *blanda*, to mix), to mingle together, so as not to be able to separate; to confound: **blend'ing**, imp.; n. in *painting*, so laying on different tints as to render it impossible to tell where one colour

begins and another ends: **blend'ed**, pp.: **blend'er**, one who.

blende, n. *blĕnd* (Ger. *blenden*, to dazzle), a term applied to several minerals having a peculiar lustre or glimmer, variously coloured, as hornblende, zinc-blende, &c., now generally restricted to the sulphuret of zinc; the blackjack or mock ore of English miners: **blendous**, a. *b ĕn'dŭs*, relating to blende.

blennorrhœa, n. *blĕn'ŏr-rē'ā* (Gr. *blenna*, mucus; *rhĕo*, I flow), an excessive flow or secretion from mucous glands in any situation.

blenny, n. *blĕn'nĭ* (Gr. *blenna*, mucus, slime), name of a fish of several species, so called from the mucous matter covering the body.

bless, v. *blĕs* (AS. *blĕtsian*, to bless—from *blithe*, merry, joyful: Bohem. *blaze*, happily), to make happy; to prosper; to praise; to give thanks to; to glorify or praise for benefits received: **bles'sing**, imp.: **n.** a wish of happiness to another; gift; benefit or advantage; divine favour: **blessed** or **blest**, pp. *blĕst*: **blessed**, a. *blĕs'sĕd*, happy and prosperous; enjoying spiritual happiness: **bles'sedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **bles'sedness**, n.: **bles'ser**, n. one who.

blew, v. *blū*—see **blow**.

blight, n. *blīt* (AS. *blanc*, pale: low Ger. *blekken*, to shine: old H. Ger. *blich-fiur*, blight-fire or lightning—from the idea of being blasted with lightning), a disease common to plants, by which they are withered either wholly or partially; anything nipping or blasting: **v.** to retard growth or prevent fertility; to blast; to frustrate: **blight'ing**, imp.: **blight'ed**, pp.: **blight'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

blind, a. *blīnd* (AS. *blind*: Goth. *blinds*: Icel. *blindr*—connected with *blink*), deprived of sight; wanting discernment; heedless; inconsiderate; morally depraved: **v.** to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive: **n.** something that darkens or obscures; a cover or screen: **blind'ing**, imp.: **blind'ed**, pp.: **blind'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **blind'ness**, n. want of sight; intellectual darkness: **blind'fold**, a. having the eyes covered: **v.** to hinder from seeing: **blindfold'ing**, imp.: **blindfold'ed**, pp.: **blindman's-buff** (Ger. *blinzel-maus*), a play or game, in which one having his eyes covered tries to catch any other of the players: **blindman's-ball**, a common fungus: **blind coal**, a miner's term for those coals which, deficient in bitumen, burn away without flame: **blinds**, *blīndz*, in *mil.*, a temporary defence in presence of an enemy made of branches interwoven: **blind side**, a familiar term for a weakness or foible: **blind-worm**, a small reptile covered with scales, and

round: Dut. *blok*: Ger. *block*), a heavy piece of timber or stone; any mass of matter; the lump of wood on which persons were beheaded; any hindrance or obstruction; the piece of wood in which the wheels of a pulley run; a row of houses: **v.** to shut up; to stop; to obstruct: **block'ing**, imp.: **blocked**, pp. *blŏkt*: **block-head**, n. *blŏk'hĕd*, a stupid fellow; a dolt: **block'ish**, a. dull; stupid: **block'ishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **block'ishness**, n.: **block'like**, a.: **block-tin**, n. pure tin in stamped bars or blocks: **adj.** noting a vessel made of double or triple plates of tinned iron: **block'house**, n. a kind of fort chiefly constructed of hewn timber.

blockade, n. *blŏk-kād'* (It. *bloccare*, to block up: Sp. *bloquear*, to blockade—from **block**), the surrounding or shutting up any place with a sufficient number of soldiers or ships, in order to prevent any intercourse with its inhabitants: **v.** to shut up a town or a fortress with an army or with ships, to compel it to surrender: **blocka'ding**, imp.: **blocka'ded**, pp.: **to raise a blockade**, to force or drive away the troops or ships from their positions.

blonde, n. *blŏnd* (F. *blond*, light yellow, flaxen: Pol. *blady*, pale), a fair woman, opposed to *brunette*; a kind of silk lace: **blond**, a. fair; having a fair complexion.

blood, n. *blŭd* (AS. *blod*: Dut. *bloed*: Ger. *blut*), the fluid which circulates through the veins and arteries of animals, essential to life; kindred; honourable birth or extraction: **v.** to stain with blood; to give a taste of blood, or to provoke the desire for it; to heat or exasperate: **blood'ing**, imp.: **blood'ed**, pp.: **blood'-stained**, a. stained with blood; guilty of murder: **blood'thirsty**, a. cruel: **blood'shot**, a. red; inflamed: **blood'shed**, n. waste of life: **blood'shedder**, n. one who: **blood'shedding**, n. act of shedding blood: **blood'sucker**, n. any animal that sucks blood; as a leech; a cruel man: **blood-bought**, a. purchased by shedding blood: **blood-guiltiness**, n. crime of shedding blood: **blood-horse**, one of a full or high breed: **blood-vessel**, a vein or artery: **bloodstone**, a variety of chalcedony of a dark green colour, sprinkled with deep red spots—also called *heliotrope*: **bloodhot**, of the same heat as blood: **blood-hound**, a hound for tracking human beings by scent; a hunter after human blood: **blood-money**, money obtained as the reward for supporting a capital charge: **bloody-flux**, the disease called *dysentery*, in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood: **blood-spavin**, a distemper in horses, consisting of a soft swelling growing through the hoof, and usually full

blot, v. *blŏt* (Dan. *plet*, a stain: Fris. *blat*, bare: Scot. *blad*, a lump of anything soft), to spot or stain with ink or any other colouring matter; to destroy; to efface; to defame: **n.** a spot or stain; a blemish: **blot'ting**, imp.: **blot'ted**, pp.: **blot'ter**, n. one who, or that which: **blotting-paper**, a soft unsized paper, used for drying freshly-written paper by imbibing a portion of the ink: **blot'ty**, a. *blŏt'ĭ*, full of blots.

blotch, n. *blŏch* (Ger. *plotz*, a blow or the sound of it—see **blot**), a scab or eruption on the skin: **v.** to blacken or spot: **blotch'ing**, imp.: **blotched**, pp. *blŏcht*: **adj.** irregularly disposed in broad patches: **blotch'y**, a. *-ĭ*, full of blotches.

blote, v. *blōt* (Sw. *blota*, to soak, to steep—see **bloat**), to dry by smoke as fish: **blo'ting**, imp.: **blo'ted**, pp.: **blo'ter**, n. a smoked or dried herring, now usually spelt *bloater*.

blouse, n. *blōōz* (F.), a loose overcoat made of a light material; a smock-frock.

blow, n. *blō* (Gr. *plēgē*, a stroke: L. *plaga*, a blow: Goth. *blēggwan*: Dut. *blouwen*, to strike), a stroke; first act of hostility; a sudden calamity.

blow, v. *blō* (AS. *blawan*, to blow or breathe: Ger. *blähen*, to puff up), to move as air; to pant or puff; to throw or drive a current of air into or upon; to warm by the breath; to deposit eggs as flies: **blow'ing**, imp.: **blew**, pt. *blū*: **blown**, pp. *blōn*: **blow'er**, n. one who: **blowy**, a. *blō'ĭ*, windy: **blow-pipe**, n. *-pīp*, a tube through which a current of air is driven on a flame to obtain an increased heat: **blow-off-pipe**, in a *steam-engine*, the pipe fixed to the bottom of a boiler for discharging the sediment: **blow'ers**, n. plu. *-ērz*, in *coal-mining*, the puffs or jets of carburetted hydrogen given off by fissures in the coal: **blow-ball**, the downy head of the dandelion: **blow-fly**, the carrion-fly: **to blow over**, to pass away: **to blow up**, to drive up into the air by gunpowder; to raise or swell with the breath: **to blow out**, to extinguish by the wind or by the breath: **blowing-house**, the blast-furnace in which tin-ore is fused: **blown upon**, made stale or disreputable—applied to persons.

blow, v. *blō* (AS. *blowian*, to bloom: Ger. *blühen*, to bloom or blossom), to come into flower; to show flower: **blow'ing**, imp.: **blown**, pp. *blōn*.

blowze, n. *blōōz* (AS. *blysa*, a torch: Dut. *blose*, the redness of the cheeks), a girl whose face looks red by running much in the open air; a ruddy fat-faced woman: **blowzy**, a. *blōō'zĭ*, fat and ruddy.

blubber, n. *blŭb'bĕr* (an imitative word, noting the noise made by a mixture of air and water spluttering, as *the water blubbers up*, in the sense of froth), the coating of fat of a whale or seal; the sea-nettle, jelly-fish, or medusa: **v.** to shed tears and slaver; to weep in a noisy manner: **blub'bering**, imp.: **adj.** slavering and childish weeping: **blub'bered**, pp. *-bĕrd*: **blub'berer**, n. one who.

bludgeon, n. *blŭdj'ŭn* (Goth. *blyggwan*, to strike: Gr. *plēgē*, I strike: a probable corruption of **blood**, as being able to cause bloodshed), a short heavy stick.

blue, n. *blū* (AS. *bleo*: old H. Ger. *blaw*: F. *bleu*: mid. L. *bŏrrus*), one of the primary colours; azure: **adj.** resembling blue; dejected: **v.** to make blue: **blu'ing**, imp.: **blued**, pp. *blūd*: **blue'ness**, n.: **blu'ish**, a. tinged with blue: **blu'ishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **blu'ishness**, n: **blue-pill**, n. a pill containing mercury: **blue-stocking**, n. (a literary club chiefly of ladies, so called from the leading member, a gentleman, always appearing in blue stockings), a woman devoted to literature: **blue-stone**, n. also called **blue-vitriol**, sulphate of copper, used as a caustic: **blue-shone**, an Australian miner's term for the basaltic lava through which they have sometimes to dig in search of gold: **blue-John**, a miner's term for fluor or Derbyshire spar: **blue-bonnet** (also in Scot. a cap woven of thick blue worsted yarn), **blue-bell**, **blue-bottle** (also a large fly), names of plants: **blue-book**, a book containing a government official return or report, so called from its *blue cover*: **blue-breast**, a bird: **blue-cap**, a small bird; a fish: **blue-devils**, or the **blues**, *blūz*, colloquial name for certain appearances presented to the diseased brain after a drinking debauch; lowness of spirits: **blue-light**, a signal-rocket; **blue-peter**, a small flag used as a signal for sailing: **prussian-blue**, a colour or dye.

bluff, n. *blŭf* (Dut. *blŏf*, plain, level, not sloping but rising straight up), a high steep bank generally facing the sea or a river; an abrupt manner: **adj.** abruptly rising as a shore; big; vainglorious; swaggering; blustering: **bluff'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **bluff'ness**, n.: **bluff'y**, a. *-ĭ*, having bold projecting points of land: **bluff-headed**, not pointed; obtuse—applied to a ship that has her stem too straight up: **bluff-bowed**, applied to a vessel having broad and flat bows.

blunder, n. *blŭn'dĕr* (Dan. *pludder*, earth and water mixed together—hence confusion, trouble), a gross mistake; a stupid error: **v.** to mistake grossly; to err stupidly; to act without reflection: **blun'dering**, imp.: **adj.** stupid; floundering: **blun'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **blun'derer**, n. one who: **blunder-head**, n. *-hĕd*, a stupid fellow: **blun'deringly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

blun'derbuss, n. *-bŭs* (Dut. *donder-bus*—from *bus* a firearm: Ger. *donner-buchse*, thunder-gun), a short, wide-mouthed, very noisy hand-gun.

blunt, a. *blŭnt* (Sw. *blott*, naked, bare: Swiss *bluntsch*, the sound of a round heavy body falling into the water plump: Ger. *plump*, rough, heavy, dull), not sharp; having a thick edge; plain; unceremonious; wanting in manners: **v.** to take away the sharpness of an edge; to weaken any appetite or passion; to impair any power or affection of the mind: **blunt'ing**, imp.: **blunt'ed**, pp.: **blunt'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **blunt'ness**, n.

blur, n. *blŭr* (Bav. *plerren*, a blotch on the skin: Dut. *blaar*, a blister), a spot; a stain: **v.** to sully or stain; to blemish: **blur'ring**, imp.: **blurred**, pp. *blŭrd*.

blurt, v. *blŭrt* (Scot. *blirt*, a burst—as a *blirt* of greeting, *i. e.*, a burst of weeping: Dut. *blader*, a bladder), to throw at random; to utter words hastily and unadvisedly: **blurt'ing**, imp.: **blurt'ed**, pp.

blush, n. *blŭsh* (AS. *blysa*; Icel. *blys*, a torch: Dan. *blusse*, to blaze: Dut. *blosem*, a blossom), a glow of red on the cheeks or face excited by a sense of modesty, shame, or indignation: **v.** to redden on the cheeks or face; to carry a blooming colour: **blush'ing**, imp.: **adj.** showing a blush: **blushed**, pp. *blŭsht*: **blush'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **blush'ful**, a. *-fŏŏl*: **blush'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **blush'less**, a.

bluster, n. *blŭs'tĕr* (from *blast*: Bav. *blasten*, to snuff, to be out of temper), noise; tumult; irregular noise from idle boasting and vainglorious talk; swagger; fitful gusts of wind: **v.** to be loud and noisy in talking; to puff; to bully; to swagger: **blus'tering**, imp. noisy; boastful; windy: **blus'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **blus'terer**, n. one who: **blus'teringly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

boa, n. *bō'ä* (It. *boa* or *bova*, any filthy mud, a venomous serpent that lives in mud: L. *bos*, from *bos* a cow, because supposed to suck cows), a general name for the largest kind of serpents; a fur cravat for the neck: **boa-constrictor**, n. *-kŏn-strĭk'tŏr*, the great boa, a native of Africa, India, &c.

boar, n. *bōr* (AS. *bar*: Dut. *beer*), the male *swine*; fem., *sow*: **boar'ish**, a. like a boar.

board, n. *bōrd* (AS. *bord*; Dut. *berd*; Ger. *brett*, a board or plank), a slab, or flat piece of wood sawn from a log; a table; food or diet; a council, or meeting of managers convened for business; the deck of a ship: **boards**, *bōrdz*, planks; the covers of a book; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: **board**, v. to cover with flat pieces of wood; to enter a ship by force; to furnish with food and lodging for a price: **boar'ding**, imp.: **board'ed**, pp. a.: **pasteboard**, layers of paper pasted together to make a board: **board'er**, n. one furnished with food at a price; one who boards a ship in action: **board'able**, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be boarded: **to fall over-board**, to fall over a ship's side: **the weather-board**, the side of a ship which is to windward: **boarding-house**, a house in which persons are provided with lodging and food for a price: **board-wages**, money given to servants when they provide food for themselves: **boarding-pike**, a sword-like weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship: **to make short boards**, to tack frequently: **starboard**, right-hand side: **boarding-school**, a school where the pupils are lodged, educated, and provided with food for a price.

boast, v. *bōst* (Ger. *pausten*, to swell the cheeks: Fris. *poesten*, to blow), to speak in high praise of self; to speak in exulting language of another; to brag; to vaunt: **n.** a brag; self-praise or commendation; occasion of exultation; exaggerated or ostentatious expression: **boast'ing**, imp.: **adj.** ostentatious in words; glorying; vaunting: **n.** the act of boasting: **boast'ed**, pp.: **boast'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **boast'er**, n. one who: **boast'ful**, a. *-fŏŏl*, given to boasting: **boast'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **boast'fulness**, n.: **boast'ing**, n. the paring of stones by stone-cutters with the broad chisel; among *carvers*, the rough cutting round the ornaments, to reduce the whole to their proper contour or outlines.

boat, n. *bōt* (AS. *bŏt*: Dut. *boot*: Icel. *batr*: F. *bateau*),

a small open vessel: **v.** to sail in a boat: **boat'ing,** imp.: **n.** sailing or rowing in a boat: **boat'ed,** pp.: **boat-hook,** n. a long pole hooked with iron to pull or push a boat: **boat-shaped,** a. in appearance like a boat: **boatfly,** an insect, so called from swimming in water on its back: **boatswain,** n. *bō'sn* (AS. *batswæn*), a ship's officer who has charge of the boats, sails, &c., and calls the crew to duty.

bob, n. *bŏb* (Gael. *babag,* a tassel), any small thing playing loosely at the end of a string; a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels; a blow: **v.** to play loosely against anything; to mock; to dangle; to fish with a bob: **bob'bing,** imp.: **bobbed,** pp. *bŏbd:* **bobbin,** n. *bŏb'bin* (F. *bobine,* a pin for silk), a round pin with a head on which silk or thread is wound; a little knob hanging by a piece of thread: **bobbinet,** n. *bŏb'bi-nĕt',* a kind of lace wrought in machines: **bobstay,** n. *bŏb'stā,* a rope used to confine the bowsprit to the stem: **bobtail,** n. *bŏb'tāl,* a tail cut short; the rabble, in contempt—*as rag-tag and bob-tail:* **bob'tailed,** a. having the tail cut short: **bob'wig,** n. a short wig.

bode, v. *bōd* (AS. *bodian,* to deliver a message; *bod,* a message), to foretell; to foreshadow; to portend; to be ominous: **bo'ding,** imp.: **bo'ded,** pp.: **bo'ding or bode'ment,** n. an omen; a portent; a foreshadowing: **bode'ful,** a. ominous.

bodice, n. *bŏd'is* (formerly *bodies*—from fitting closely to the body), stays; a quilted waistcoat worn by females.

bodkin, n. *bŏd'kin* (Bohem. *bod,* a prick or stitch; *bodak,* a prickle or point: probably *body* and *kin,* a little body), an instrument for boring holes in cloth, or for tying up and dressing the hair; a large blunt needle for drawing thread or tape through hemmed spaces.

body, n. *bŏd'i* (AS. *bodig;* Gael. *bodhag,* a body: Ger. *bottich,* a cask), the frame of an animal; a mass of living or dead matter; an individual or single person, as *no body;* a substance, as opposed to spirit; a collection of individuals; quality of a material: **v.** to produce in some form: **bod'ied,** a. *-id:* **bod'ily,** ad. *-i-li:* **adj.** containing a body; having a material form: **bod'iless,** a.: **body politic,** a state in its national or political capacity; **body-guard,** a select body of troops who attend on a sovereign for his protection.

bog, n. *bŏg* (Ir. *bogach,* a bog or marsh: Gael. *bog,* soft), a deep soft marsh; a tract of land, consisting of decayed vegetable matter, rendered soft by water: **bog-earth,** a soil consisting mainly of decomposed vegetable matter: **bog-butter,** a name given to fatty masses occasionally found in peat-mosses: **bog-iron-heat:** dressing by hot water: **boiled,** pp. *boild:* **boil'ingly,** ad. *-li:* **boil'er,** n. a vessel in which any liquid is boiled; that part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated: **boil'ery,** n. *-er-i,* the boiler-house in salt-works: **boiling-point,** n. the degree of heat at which water or any other liquid bubbles up: **to boil over,** to run over the vessel with heat, as a liquid.

boisterous, a. *boiz'tĕr-us* (W. *bwyst,* wild: low Ger. *buster,* wild or fearful), roaring; stormy; tumultuous; noisy; violent: **bois'terously,** ad. *-li:* **bois'terousness,** n.

bolary—see **bole.**

bold, a. *bōld* (Ger. *bald,* quick: Dan. *bold,* intrepid: Icel. *balldr,* strong), daring; courageous; fearless; confident; rude; steep: **bold'ly,** ad. *-li:* **bold'ness,** n.

bole, n. *bōl* (W. *bol,* the belly: Icel. *bolr,* the trunk of a man's body, or of a tree), the body or trunk of a tree.

bole, n. *bōl* (Gr. *bolos,* a clod or lump of earth), in *geol.,* a term applied to friable clayey earths, usually highly coloured by peroxide of iron; hydrous silicates of alumina and iron peroxide; when the *boles* become soapy in feel, they are known by the name *mountain soap:* **bolary,** a. *bō'lar-i,* pert. to bole or clay.

bolero, n. *bō-lar'ō* (Sp.), a Spanish dance.

boletus, n. *bō-lē'tus* (L.), a species of fungus: **boletic,** n. *bō-lĕt'ik,* of or from.

boll, n. *bōl* (Dut. *bolle,* a head: W. *bul,* the husk that encloses the seed of flax), a measure of two bushels; in *bot.,* the pod or capsule of a plant: **v.** to form into a pericarp or seed-vessel: **bol'ling,** imp.: **bolled,** pp. *bōld:* **bollings,** n. plu. *bōl'lings,* pollard trees topped and stript.

bollards, n. plu. *bōl'lardz* (Icel. *bolr,* the trunk of a tree), large posts set in the ground, at each side of the docks, to lash and secure hawsers for docking ships.

Bolognese-stone, *bōl-ō-nēz*—**Bolo'gnian,** *bō-lō'ni-an,* of or from Bologna—a ponderous spar, native sulphate of barytes, found in rounded masses near Bologna.

bolster, n. *bōl'stĕr* (AS. *bolster:* Dut. *bult,* a hump: Sp. *bulto,* a swelling), a long pillow or cushion for laying the head on in bed; a pad for support; a quilt; a tool for punching holes and making bolts: **v.** to support; to hold up: **bol'stering,** imp.: **bol'stered,** pp. *-stĕrd:* **bol'sterer,** n. one who.

bolt, n. *bōlt* (Ger. *bolzen,* a cross-bow bolt: Swiss, *bolz,* an upright beam on another: F. *boulon,* a big-headed peg of wood: Dut. *bult,* a nob or hump), an arrow; a dart; a small round bar of wood or metal; a stream of lightning; a meteoric stone: **v.** to fasten with a bolt; to make secure; to utter or throw out

ad. *-bēl'i:* **bombic,** a. *bōm'bik,* relating to the silk-worm: **bombye'mous,** a. *-bīe'i-nūs,* silken; of or like the silk-worm.

bona-fide, a. *bō'nā-fī'dē* (L. with good faith), without fraud or deception; real.

bonasus, n. *bō-nās'us* (L. *bonasus*), an animal of the ox kind, having a mane like a horse, found in Central Europe; the *bison* or *auroche.*

bonbon, n. *bōng'bōng* (F.), a sweetmeat; a sugar-plum.

bond, n. *bōnd* (AS. *bindan,* to bind: Ger. *band,* a string: old Dut. *bond,* a tie), anything that binds, as a rope, a chain, &c.; union; an obligation; a vow or promise; a written agreement; a government store for goods on which the duty remains unpaid: v. to place in government storehouses; to secure; to give bond for: **bond'ing,** imp.: **bond'ed,** pp.: adj. applied to goods left in bond-stores: **bonds,** plu. *bōndz,* chains; imprisonment; in *carp.,* all the timbers disposed in the wall of a house: **bond-stores,** *-stōrs,* n. plu., places where goods are stored on which the duty has not been paid: **bond,** a. in a state of servitude or slavery; bound—as **bondman, bondmaid, bond-servant, bond-service, bond-slave: bondage,** n. *bōn'dāj,* slavery; imprisonment: **bondsman,** n. *bōndz'man,* a slave; a surety.

bone, n. *bōn* (AS. *ban;* Ger. *bein,* the bone of the leg: Dut. *been;* W. *bon,* a stem or base, the legs being the stems or supports of the body), the firm hard substance that composes the framework or skeleton of vertebrate animals; any part of the skeleton: adj. made of bone: v. to stiffen with whalebone; to take out bones: **bon'ing,** imp., sometimes spelt **boning: boned,** *bōnd,* pp.: **bone'less,** a. *-lēs,* without bones: **bon'y,** a. *-i,* full of bones; stout; strong; consisting of bone; hard and brittle: **bone-black,** n. charred bones: **bone-brown** or **ivory-brown,** bone and ivory roasted till they become of a brown colour throughout: **bone-dust,** ground bones: **bone-earth,** the earthy or mineral part of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime: **bone-ache,** pain in the bones: **bone-bed,** thin strata or layers found in several places in the earth's crust, so called from their containing innumerable fragments of fossil bones, scales, teeth, coprolites, &c.: **bone-breccia,** an admixture of fragments of limestone and bones cemented together into a hard rock by a reddish calcareous concretion: **bone-lace,** flaxen lace: **bone-spavin,** a hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg: **body and bones,** altogether; wholly: **bone-setter,** one who is skilled in the setting of broken bones: **bone-setting,** n. the restoration of a broken bone to its proper place.

bonfire, n. *bōn'fīr* (Dan. *baun,* a beacon, and *fire*), a large fire made in the open air as a sign of rejoicing, or for display.

bonito, n. *bō-nē'tō* (Sp.), a species of tunny-fish, celebrated on account of its pursuit of the flying-fish.

bon-mot, n. *bōng'mō* (F. *bon,* good; *mot,* a word), a jest; a witty saying or reply.

bonnet, n. *bōn'nēt* (F. *bonnet:* Gael. *boineid,* a head-dress: Ir. *boinead,* a cap—from *beann,* the top; *eide,* dress), a covering for the head worn by women; in *Scot.,* a round worsted cap, of a dark-blue colour, formerly much worn by men: **bon'neted,** a. wearing a bonnet; in *naval.,* an additional piece of canvass made to lace on to the foot of a sail in order to make more way in calm weather: **bonnette,** *bōn'nēt* (F.), in *fort.,* a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades: **bon'net-a-pre'tre,** *-ā-prē'tr* (F., priest's cap), a field-work, having at the head three salient and two re-entering angles, so called from its resemblance to a bishop's mitre: **bonnets,** the cast-iron plates which cover the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.

bonny, a. *bōn'ni* (F. *bon* or *bonne,* good—from L. *bonus,* good), handsome; beautiful; merry: n. a distinct bed of ore which has no communication with a vein.

bon-ton, n. *bōng'tōng* (F.), the height of fashion.

bonus, n. *bō'nūs* (L. good), a premium for a loan; a consideration for some service done; an extra dividend to shareholders; a division of the profits of an assurance office to its policy-holders.

bonze, n. *bōnz,* plu. **bonzes,** *bōn'zēz,* a name given by Europeans to the heathen priests of Japan, China, &c.

booby, n. *bū'bi* (Sp. *bobo,* foolish: It. *babbeo,* a simpleton: F. *badaud,* a dolt), a dunce; a stupid fellow; a pupil at the foot of a form or class; a water-bird of the pelican tribe.

Boodhism, n. *bōō'izm,* also spelt **Buddhism,** n. *būd'izm,* the religion of some Eastern nations who worship **Boodh,** *bōō,* or **Buddha,** *būd'dā:* **Bood'hist** or **Bud'dhist,** n. a worshipper of Buddha: adj. pert. to.

book, n. *bōōk* (AS. *boc:* Goth. *boka,* writing; **bokos,** the Scriptures: Russ. *bukva,* the alphabet: Ger. *buch,*), printed sheets of paper stitched and bound together; a volume or part of a volume; a division: v. to enter or write in a book: **book'ing,** imp. registering in a book: adj. applied to the office at a railway station where the tickets are sold to travellers: **booked,** pp. *bōōkt,* entered in a book as a passenger by rail, coach, or steamer: **book'less,** a. without a book: **book'binder,** n. one whose trade it is to cover the sewed leaves of a book with boards and leather: **bookbind'ing,** the art or process of covering books with boards, or with boards and leather: **book-debt,** n. money due to a tradesman or dealer for work done, or for goods: **book-keeper,** n. an accountant: **book-keeping,** n. the method of entering sales of goods, and all kinds of transactions in business, in books in a regular manner: **book-learning,** n. that obtained from books only: **bookcase,** n. a case for holding books: **bookseller,** n. one who deals in books: **bookstand** or **bookstall,** n. a stand in an open place, or on the street, on which are placed books for sale: **bookworm,** n. an insect destructive to books; one too much given to books: **book-learned,** a. well read in books: **without book,** by memory: **book'ish,** a. *-ish,* given to reading; acquainted only with books: **book'ishly,** ad. *-li:* **book'ishness,** n.: **book'land,** n. (AS. *bocland*), charter land, held by deed under certain rents and services.

boom, n. *bōm* (Dut. *boom,* a tree or pole: Ger. *baum,* a beam), a long pole or spar used in a ship to stretch out any particular sail at the bottom; a chain, a rope, spars, or some other obstacle placed across a river or harbour to prevent the entry or approach of hostile ships: **booms,** *bōms,* in *nav.,* space in a ship's waist set apart for the boats and spare spars.

boom, v. *bōm* (Dut. *bommen,* to sound like an empty barrel when beaten upon), to sound loud and dull like a gun; to roll and roar; to rush quickly, as a ship through the water: n. a hollow roar, as shot rushing through the air: **boom'ing,** imp.: **boomed,** pp. *bōmd.*

boomerang, n. *bōm'ēr-ang,* a curved wooden war-club thrown by the natives of Australia with wonderful precision.

boon, n. *bōn* (AS. *ben,* petition, prayer: Icel. *beidne,* a petition), request; answer to a prayer or petition; a favour granted; a free gift.

boon, n. *bōn,* the woody heart of dried flax.

boon, a. *bōn* (L. *bonus;* F. *bon,* good), gay; merry, as boon companion.

boor, n. *bōr* (AS. *gebure,* a peasant: Dut. *boer:* Ger. *bauer,*), a countryman; a rustic; a clown; an ill-mannered, coarse, and ignorant man: **boor'ish,** a. rustic; awkward and rude in manners: **boor'ishly,** ad. *-li:* **boor'ishness,** n. coarseness of manners.

boose or **bouse,** v. *bōōz* (see **bouse**), to drink much with others: **boosy,** a. *bōōz'i,* fuddled; merry: **boos'ing,** imp.: **boosed,** pp. *bōōzd.*

boot, v. *bōōt* (AS. *botan,* to pay the price of: Dut. *boete,* fine, forfeit), to profit; to do good; to enrich: n. profit; gain; advantage: **to boot,** ad. into the bargain: **boot'y,** n. *-i,* plunder; pillage: **boot'less,** a. without advantage; not contributing to further the end in view: **boot'lessly,** ad. *li:* **boot'lessness,** n.

boot, n. *bōōt* (F. *botte,* a boot: Dut. *bote*—same as Irish brogue: Sp. *bota;* It. *botta,* a hollow skin), a covering for the foot and ankle, and sometimes part of the leg; a box for luggage in the fore part of a coach: v. to put on boots; to make ready for riding: **boot'ing,** imp.: **boot'ed,** pp.: **boot'jack,** n. an article for taking off boots: **boot-tree,** n. a boot-last; a block on which boots are stretched: **bootee,** n. *bōōt-ē',* a short or half boot: **boots,** n. plu. *bōōts,* an under-servant in a hotel or inn, whose duty it is to clean the boots of travellers; a familiar term for the youngest officer at a regimental mess: **boot-topping,** scraping off the adhering matter from a ship's bottom, and then daubing it with tallow: **boot and saddle,** the trumpet call which precedes the march of cavalry.

bootes, n. *bō-ō'tēz* (Gr. or L. *bootes,* a ploughman), the constellation following the Great Bear.

booth, n. *bōōth* (Gael. *both* or *bothan,* a cottage or hut: Icel. *bud,* a hut: Dut. *boed,* a house or shed built of light materials, as wood or boughs of trees; a

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bot, a round body), a ball of thread wound up; a cocoon.

bouch, v. *bōōsh* (F. *bouche*, mouth, entrance), to drill a new vent in a gun which has been spiked: n. the piece sloped out of the upper part of a shield of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to allow the lance free motion.: **bouch'ing**, imp: **bouched**, pp. *bōōsht*.

boudoir, n. *bōōd'wär* (F.), a private apartment; a lady's dressing-room.

bough, n. *bōw* (AS. *bog*—from *bugan*, to bend), a branch or arm of a tree.

bought, *bawt*, pt. of **buy**, which see.

bougie, n. *bō'zhē* (F.), a long slender instrument, made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, for removing obstructions in the bladder; a wax-taper.

bouilli, n. *bōō-yē*, (F.—from *bouillir*, to boil), meat boiled or stewed with vegetables: **bouillon**, n. *bōō'yōng*, soup; broth; a disease in horses, consisting of a fleshy excrescence on the heel.

boulders, n. plu. *bōl'dērs* (Dut. *bolle*, a globe or sphere: F. *boule*, a ball or sphere of wood, metal, *&c.*: Icel. *bolr*, the round trunk of a tree: L. *bulla*, any small round body), in *geol.*, the rounded or water-worn blocks of stone found imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation; the rounded stones found on the surface of the earth, or on the seashore: **boulder-clay**, in *geol.*, the clays of the glacial or drift epoch, distinguished by the numerous boulders and pebbles found among them.

boult, v.—see **bolt**.

bounce, n. *bōōns* (Dut. *bonzen*, to knock—from *bons*, a blow), the rebound of a heavy blow or thump; a sudden fall; a loud sound; an untruthful boast: v. to leap, rush, or spring out suddenly; to boast boldly; to lie; to bully: **boun'cing**, imp.: **adj.** large; heavy; stout and active: **bounced**, pp. *bōōnst*: **boun'cer**, n. *-sēr*, a bully; a bold boaster; a liar: **boun'cingly**, ad. *-li*.

bound, *bōōnd*, pt. and pp. of **bind**, which see; confined or restrained—as *wind-bound*, *ice-bound*; obliged by moral ties.

bound, a. *bōōnd* (Icel. *buinn*, prepared, ready—from *bua*, to prepare, to set out), destined; going, or ready to go to.

bound, n. *bōōnd* (F. *borne*, a limit: mid. L. *bodina*, a limit or march), a limit; a boundary: v. to limit; to restrain or confine: **bound'ing**, imp.: **bound'ed**, pp.: **bound'less**, a. without limits: **bound'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **bound'lessness**, n.: **boundary**, n. *bōōn'dēr-i*, the bounds, or what marks the bounds; a limit.

bound, v. *bōōnd* (F. *bondir*, to spring or leap), to spring or leap; to move forward by leaps or jumps: n. a leap; a spring; a rebound: **bound'ing**, imp.: **bound'ed**, pp.

bounden, a. *bōōn'dēn* (from **bind**), morally imperative; obligatory.

bounty, n. *bōōn'ti* (F. *bonté*, goodness: L. *bonitas*—from *bonus*, good: It. *bontate*), liberality in giving; kind favours; anything given over and above what is due; a premium: **boun'teous**, a. *bōōn'ti-ŭs*, liberal and generous; very kind in bestowing favours: **boun'teously**, ad. *-li*: **boun'teousness**, n.: **bountiful**, a. *bōōn'ti-fōōl*, liberal in bestowing gifts and favours: **boun'tifully**, ad. *-li*: **boun'tifulness**, n.

bouquet, n. *bō'kā* (F.), a bunch of flowers; a nosegay.

bourdon, n. *bōōr'dōng* (F.: It. *bordone*, a staff, a prop), the tall walking-staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages.

bourgeois, n. *bōōr-jōyz'* (F.), a kind of printing-type in size between longprimer and brevier: *bōōrzh-wä'*, in *France*, the middle order of inhabitants in towns, as distinguished from the nobility and gentry.

bourgeon, v. *bōōr'jŭn*, (F. *bourgeon*, the young bud or sprout of a vine: Norm. F. *bourgeonner*, to bud), to sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot into branches: **bour'geoning**, imp.: **bour'geoned**, pp. *-jŭnd*.

bourn, n. *bōrn* (F. *borne*, a limit), bounds; limits; confines.

bournonite, n. *bōōr'nō-nīt* (after Count Bournon), a mineral of a steel-grey colour—known also as *endellbunite*.

bourrans, n. *bōōr'ŭns* (Russ. *borei*, the N. wind), the name given to the fierce snow-storms that blow from the north-east over the *steppes* of Russia.

bouse, v. *bōōz* (Dut. *buysen*, to drink largely—from *buyse*, a large two-handed flagon), to drink intoxicants deeply; to guzzle: **bous'ing**, imp.: **boused**, pp.: **bous'y**, a. *-i*—see **boose**.

bourse, n. *bōōrs* (F.), place where merchants meet; the exchange in towns, particularly in Paris.

bout, n. *bōōt* (Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a turn), as much as can be done at one turn; an attempt; a drinking-match; a debauch.

bovine, a. *bō'vīn* (L. *bos*, an ox—gen. *bovis*), pert. to animals of the ox kind: **boviform**, *bōv'i-fawrm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling the ox.

bow, v. *bōō* (AS. *beogan*; Icel. *buga*; Goth. *biugan*, to bend), to bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to crush; to depress; to stoop: n. an act of respect by bending the body, or by inclining the head: **bow'ing**, imp.: **bowed**, pp. *bōōd*.

bow, n. *bō* (Ger. *bogen*, a curve: Dan. *bug*, belly, bow of a ship: W. *bog*, a swell, a rising up), an instrument for shooting arrows with; a name given to various instruments; the curved doubling of a ribbon or string in a slip-knot: **adj.** anything curved or arched, as a *bow-window*: **bow** or **bows**, *bōō* or *bōōz*, the rounding fore part of a ship: **bow-compass**, *bō-* a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that bend a lath of wood or steel to any arch: **bow-shot**, n. *bō-* the space over which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow; a place not far distant: **bowsprit**, n. *bō'sprit*, or **boltsprit** (*bow*, and Dut. *spriet*, properly a piece of cleft wood, the yard of a sail), a pole or spar that projects outwards from the stem or head of a ship: **bow-window**, n. *bō-* a bay-window, which see: **bow'string**, n. string of a bow; a string or cord used by the Turks in putting criminals to death by strangling them: **bow-grace**, n. *bōō'grās*, a frame of old rope or junk placed round the bows and sides of a vessel to prevent injury from ice: **bowline**, n. *bōō'lin*, also spelt **bowling** or **bolin**, in *naut.*, a rope fastened near the middle or perpendicular side of a square sail leading towards the bow, to enable the ship to keep near the wind: **bow'net**, n. *bōō-* an engine made of wicker-work for catching lobsters, crawfish, &c.: **bow'legged**, a. *bō-* having crooked legs: **bowman**, n. *bōō'mŭn*, the man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; *bō'mŭn*, an archer: **bow-saw**, *bō-saw*, a flexible saw for cutting curves.

bowels, n. plu. *bōō'ĕls* (It. *budello*; old F. *boel*; mid L. *botellus*, a gut, one of the intestines: Bret. *bouda*, to hum, to murmur), entrails; intestines; tenderness; pity; compassion—among *surgeons*, used often in the singular, **bowel**: **bow'el**, v. to take out the entrails: **bow'elling**, imp.: **bow'elled**, pp. *-ĕld*, having bowels or a belly; **bow'elless**, a. without tenderness or pity.

bower, n. *bōō'ĕr* (Icel. *bur*, a separate apartment: AS. *bur*, a chamber: W. *bwr*, an inclosure), in a garden, a place covered with trees bent and entwined; a shady retreat; a cottage covered with creeping plants: **bowery**, a. *bōō-ri*, shady; containing bowers: **bower-anchor** (Dut. *boeganker*—from *boeg*, a bow), the second anchor in size in a ship: **bow'ered**, a. *-ĕrd*, supplied with bowers.

bowie-knife, n. *bō'i-nīf*, a long knife or short sword used in North America by hunters and others.

bowl, n. *bōl* (F. *boule*, a wooden ball, a drinking vessel: Icel. *bolla*, a bubble; *bolli*, a tea-cup), a circular hollow vessel; a basin; a fountain; a wooden ball or large marble, used for play on a level plat of ground or in the room of a house: v. to roll as a bowl; to play at bowls: **bowling**, imp.: **bowled**, pp. *bōld*: **bow'ler**, n. one who: **bow'ling-green** n. or **bow'ling-alley**, n. a place for playing at bowls.

bows, n. plu. *bōōz* (from *bow*, anything bent or rounded; Ger. *bogen*, a curve), the two sides of the fore part of a ship: **bowse**, v. *bōōz*, among *seamen*, to pull or haul hard: **bowsing**, imp.: **bowsed**, pp. *bōōzd*: **bowse away**, to pull altogether.

box, n. *bŏks* (AS. *box*; Gr. *pyxis*; Ger. *buchse*, a box: Gr. *puxos*; L. *buxus*, a box-tree), a case or hollow vessel of any size and shape, and made of any material; a seat separated from others; a shrub having a fine close-grained wood: v. to enclose: **boxen**, a. *bŏk'sn*, made of boxwood: **boxing the compass**, repeating the points of the compass in any order: **in the wrong box**, mistaken: **box of a coach** (Ger. *bock*, a buck or he goat, then a trestle or support upon which anything rests), the driver's seat on a carriage.

box, v. *bŏks* (Dan. *bask*, a sounding blow; *baske*, to slap), to fight with the fists or with clenched hands; to strike: n. a blow with the fists or clenched hands: **boxing**, imp.: n. the act of fighting with the fists: **boxed**, pp. *bŏkst*: **box'er**, n. one who.

boy, n. *bōy* (Ger. *bube*; Swiss, *bub*; L. *pupus*; It.

putto, a boy: It. *puppa*, a child's baby), a male child; a young lad; a familiar name for a man; applied to a man in contempt to indicate some defect: **boy'hood**, n. *-hŭd*: **boy'ish**, a. *-ish*, like a boy: **boy'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **boy'ishness**, n. manners or appearance of a boy: **boy's play**, amusement of a boy, as opposed to the earnest business of a man.

boyar, n. *boĭ'ȯr*, a Russian nobleman.

boyau, *boĭ'ō*, plu. **boyaux** (F.), in *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches.

brace, n. *brās*, (containing the idea of straining, compressing, or confining: F. *bras*, the arm, strength: It. *braca*, a rope resisting a strain: see **brake**), that which holds anything tight or supports anything; a couple or pair; a crooked mark in printing; trowsers' supporter: **v.** to bind; to support; to strengthen: **bra'cing**, imp.: **adj.** giving strength or tone: **braced**, pp. *brāst*.

bracelet, n. *brās'lĕt* (F. *bracelet*, a bracelet: Sp. *bracil*, armour for the arm—from F. *bras*, the arm), an ornamental band for the wrist.

brachial, a. *brā'ki-ăl* (L. *brachium*, the arm: Gr. *brachion*: It. *braccio*), of or pert. to the arm: **bra'chiate**, a. *-ki-āt*, in *bot.*, having opposite pairs of branches placed at right angles to each other: **brachiolites**, n. plu. *brăk'i-ō-līts* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil zoophyte presenting a puckered or folded fungiform appearance, and furnished with lateral processes: **brach'iop'oda**, n. plu. *-ŏp'ō-dă*, also **brach'iopods**, *-pŏds* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), an order of mollusca with one shell on the back and another in front, and having two long spiral ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth.

brachy, a. *brăk'i* (Gr. *brachus*, short), a word frequently made use of in scientific compounds as a prefix, and signifying short: **brachypterous**, a. *brā-kĭp'tĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing): **brachycephalic**, a. *brăk'i-sē-făl'ĭk* (Gr. *kephale*, the head), short-headed—applied to the form of the head in animals: **brachyphyllum**, n. *brăk'i-fĭl'lŭm* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), a coniferous-looking fossil plant occurring in terminal twigs and branches, and having short, ovate, ribless, and scale-like leaves: **brachyuros**, a. *brăk'i-ō'rŏs* (Gr. *oura*, a tail), short-tailed: **brachygraphy**, n. *brā-kĭg'rā-fi* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), art or practice of writing in a short compass: **brachyg'rapher**, n. one who: **brachylogy**, n. *brā-kĭl'ō-ji* (Gr. *logos*, a word or term), conciseness of expression.

bracken, n. or a. *brăk'ĕn* (W. *bruk*, heath: Icel. *brok*, sedge—see **brake**), ferns.

braciet, n. *brăk'lĕt* (F. *bracet*, a mortise for holding

braid, n. *brād* (AS. *bredan*, to weave: Icel. *bregda*, to weave nets), flat cord; trimming; a band of hair formed by plaiting three or more folds together: **v.** to weave or plait: **braid'ing**, imp.: **braid'ed**, pp.: **adj.** edged with plaits or knots.

brails, n. plu. *brālz* (F. *braies*, breeches, drawers: F. *brailler*—from *desbrailler*, to tie up), in a *ship*, small ropes used to truss up sails.

brain, n. *brān* (AS. *bracgen*: Dut. *breghe*), a soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull of man or animals, in which the spinal marrow and all the nerves terminate; the understanding; imagination: **v.** to kill by dashing out the brains: **brain'ing**, imp.: **brained**, pp. *brānd*: **brain-pan**, the skull containing the brains: **brain-sick**, a. disease in the understanding; giddy; addle-headed: **brain'less**, a. without understanding: **brain'ish**, a. hot-headed: **no brains**, no understanding; witless.

braird, n. *brārd* (AS. *brord*, a prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass or corn), in *agri.*, the first appearance of a crop after the seed has been sown.

brait, n. *brāt* (prov. F. *braiel*, to rub or grind down), a rough diamond.

brake, n. *brāk* (Gael. *brac*; L. *brachium*, the arm, as the type of exertion and strength: Icel. *braka*, to subdue: It. *braca*, a horse's twitch: AS. *bracan*, to pound or knead: Dan. *brage*, to break flax), a skeleton carriage for training horses; a large heavy harrow for breaking clods; a kneading-trough; an instrument for checking the motion of a wheel—also spelt **break**; an inclosure for cattle; a bit for horses; a wooden frame for confining the feet of vicious horses in shoeing: **brake-man**, n. one who manages a brake of a carriage: **brake-van**, n. in *railway trains*, a carriage furnished with powerful *brakes*.

brake, n. *brāk* (Dut. *broeck*, a fen or marsh: Ger. *bruch*, a wood in a marshy place: old F. *braël*, copsewood, cover for game), broken ground covered with a tangled growth of bushes: **brak'y**, a. *-i*, rough; thorny; prickly.

brake, n. *brāk*, or **bracken**, n. *brăk'ĕn* (connected with last as the natural growth of waste places: W. *bruk*, heath: Icel. *brok*, sedge: Dan. *bregne*, bracken or fern), fern.

bramble, n. *brăm'bl* (AS. *bremel* or *brembel*; Dut. *braeme*, bramble: Swiss, *brom*, a bud: It. *brombolo*, cabbage-sprouts), a creeping shrub, very rough and prickly, producing a black berry like the raspberry: **bram'bled**, a. *-bld*: **bram'bly**, a. *-bli*, full of brambles.

bran, n. *brăn* (Bret. *brenn*; W. *bran*; It. *brenna*; F. *bran*—from F. *bren*, excrement, ordure), the husks

old F. *brausier*, to shake), to move up and down; to shake as a spear or stick; to wave or flourish: **bran'dishing**, imp.: **brandished**, pp. *brăn'disht*: **bran'disher**, n. one who.

brandy, n. *brăn'dĭ* (formerly *brandy-wine*: Ger. *branntwein*, burnt-wine: Dut. *brandewijn*), spirit distilled from wine; any strong spirit from other substances: **bran'died**, a. *-did*, strengthened with brandy.

brangle, n. *brăng'gl* (F. *branler*, to shake: It. *brancia*, a French brawl), a squabble; a wrangle; confusion: v. to wrangle: **bran'gling**, imp.: **bran'gled**, pp. *-gld*.

brank, n. *brăngk* (L. *brance*, a Gallic name for a certain bread-corn), buckwheat.

branny, a. *brăn'nĭ*—see **bran**.

brash, n. *brăsh* (from brush: Sp. *brosa*, chips: Gael. *brusis*, splinters: F. *brosse*, bushy ground), a name, in many parts of England, applied to a mass of broken and angular fragments derived from the subjacent rocks; broken fragments; refuse; boughs of trees; a rush or eruption: **water-brash**—see **water**.

brasier, n. *brā'zĭ-ĕr* (F. *braise*, embers—see **brazil-wood**), pan for holding burning coals; one who works in brass—better spelt **brazier**: **brazil**, n. *brā'zĭl*, a pigment.

brass, n. *brăs* (AS. *braes*, from being used in soldering: Icel. *bras*, solder: It. *bronze*, burning coals; *bronzo*, brass), a compound of copper and zinc of a yellow colour; impudence: **bras'ses**, n. plu. *-sĕz*, slabs or plates of brass on tombstones or monuments having engraved or raised figures on them, much used in the middle ages: **bras'sing**, a. coating with brass: **bras'sy**, a. *-sĭ*, made of brass; like brass: **bras'siness**, a. *-sĭ-nĕs*: **brass-band**, an instrumental band.

brat, n. *brăt* (AS. *brat*, a cloak, a clout: W. *brat*, a rag: Gael. *brat*, a mantle), a name given in reproach to a child.

brattice, n. *brăt'ĭs* (Ger. *bretti*; Dut. *berri*, a plank or board: Scot. *bretyre*, a fortification: It. *bertesca*, a kind of rampart), a fence or wall of boards in a coal-mine, or round dangerous machinery; also spelt **bretticе**, **bretage**.

braunite, n. *brŏw'nĭt* (in honour of M. Braun of Gotha), an abundant ore of manganese.

bravado, n. *brā-vā'dō* (Sp. *bravada*—see **brave**), a boast or brag; a menacing display meant to frighten.

brave, a. *brāv* (F. *brave*, brave, gay: It. *bravare*; F. *braver*, to swagger, to affront: Sp. *bravo*, bullying—see **brag**), bold; daring; courageous; gallant: **brave'ly**, ad. *lĭ*: **bravery**, n. *brā'vĕr-ĭ*, courage; heroism; fearlessness of danger: **brave**, n. a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior: v. to defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage: **bra'ving**, imp.: **braved**, pp. *brāvd*.

bravo, int. *brā'vō* (It., Sp.) well done: n. an assassin; a murderer for hire.

bravura, n. *brā-vō'rā* (Sp. courage, brag), a song difficult to sing: adj. difficult; brilliant.

brawl, n. *brawl* (F. *brailler*, to cry often: Dan. *bralle*, to talk much and high: Gael. *braoĕhlach*, noise, discord), a noisy quarrel; uproar: v. to quarrel noisily; to make an uproar: **brawl'ing**, imp.: adj. noisy; quarrelsome: **brawl'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **brawled**, pp. *brawld*: **brawl'er**, n. one who.

brawn, n. *brawn* (It. *brano*, a piece of flesh violently pulled away from the whole: old H. Ger. *brâto*; Fris. *braede*, a lump of flesh: old F. *braion*, muscular parts of the body), the flesh of a boar prepared in a particular manner; the muscular part of the body; the arm: **brawn'y**, a. *-ĭ*, or **brawned**, a. *brawnd*, muscular; hard; bulky: **brawn'er**, n. a boar killed and dressed for the table: **brawn'iness**, n.

braxy, n. *brăk'sĭ*, a disease among sheep—also called dysentery or gall-scour; the mutton of animals so affected.

bray, n. *brā* (F. *braire*, to cry like an ass: Gr. *bracho*, to crash, to roar: Icel. *brak*, crash, noise: Dan. *brage*, to crash), the cry of an ass; any similar loud harsh sound: v. to make a loud harsh noise like an ass: **bray'ing**, imp.: **brayed**, pp. *brād*: **bray'er**, n. one who.

bray, v. *brā* (Sp. *bregar*, to work up paste or dough: F. *broyer*; Bret. *braea*, to bray in a mortar: W. *brewan*, a mill), to rub or grind down in a mortar; to pound; to grind small: **bray'ing**, imp.: **brayed**, pp. *brād*.

braze, v. *brāz* (F. *braser*, to solder: AS. *braes*, brass, from being used in solder: Icel. *bras*, solder—see **brass**), to solder with brass: **bra'zing**, imp.: **brazed**, pp. *brāzd*: **brazen**, a. *brā'zĕn*, made of brass; impudent; shameless: **bra'zenly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **bra'zenness**, n.: **bra'zen-faced**, a. remarkably impudent: **bra'zen-face**, n.: **brazier**, n., also **brasier**, *brā'zĭ-ĕr*, a worker in brass; a pan for holding burning coals.

brazil-wood, n. *brā-zĭl'-*, (Port. *brasa*, glowing embers: old E. *brasil*, of a bright red: Sw. *brasa*, to blaze), a heavy wood of a red colour, used in dying red, imported from Brazil: **brazilian**, a. *brā-zil'ĭ-an*, of or from Brazil: **brazilletto**, n. *brā-zil-lĕt'tō*, an inferior kind of brazil-wood: **brazil-nut**, fruit of a palm of Brazil. *Note.*—The modern name of part of S. Amer., Brazil, is derived from furnishing the *brazil-wood*.

breach, n. *brēch* (AS. *brice*; F. *breche*, a breach or opening in a wall), a gap or opening; the act of breaking, or state of being broken; the breaking of a law, or the non-fulfilment of an agreement; a neglect of duty: v. to make an opening or gap in anything: **breach'ing**, imp.: **breached**, pp. *brēcht*: **breach'less**, a.

bread, n. *brĕd* (Icel. *braud*; Ger. *brot*; AS. *breod*, bread), food in general; loaves; cakes or biscuits prepared from flour of any kind of grain; sustenance; bread less, a. without bread: **bread-fruit**, the fruit of a tree whose pulp resembles bread when baked: **bread-stuff**, corn, meal, or flour for bread.

breadth, n. *brĕdth* (Dan. *bred*, an edge or border: Sw. *bradd*, edge—see **bread**), a noun formed from the adj. *broad*; extent of surface in the shortest direction; width: **breadth'less**, a. having no breadth.

break, n. *brāk* (Goth. *brikan*; Ger. *brechen*; L. *frangere*, to break: AS. *breean*, to break, to overcome), an opening; a rent; a tear; a pause or interruption; a stop: v. to separate or divide by force; to rend; to crush; to weaken or impair; to tame or train; to interrupt; to lessen the force of; to dissolve or abandon; to explain or open a matter to any one; to decline in health: **break'ing**, imp.: **broke**, pt. *brōk*: **broken**, pp. *brō'kn*: **break'er**, n. *brāk'ĕr*, one who, or that which; a wave broken into foam by dashing on a rocky shore; something placed in a river for breaking the force of floating ice, or for breaking it up: **breakage**, n. *-dj*, a breaking; an allowance for articles destroyed in the carriage: **breaking** or **breaking-in**, taming or training horses: **breaking**, n. bankruptcy: **break-neck**, a. *-nĕk*, steep; dangerous: **break-water**, n. *-wăw'tĕr*, a mound or wall built in the sea, or at the mouth of a harbour, to break the force of the waves and protect the shipping: **to break ground**, in *mil.*, to commence a siege by opening trenches: **to break down**, to fall or cause to fall: a **breakdown**, a failure; an accident: **to break the heart**, to injure much or to destroy with grief: **to break up**, to dissolve; to put a sudden end to: a **break-up**, a failure; a dissolution: **to break upon the wheel**, to punish a criminal capitally by stretching his body upon a wheel and breaking his bones: **to break forth**, to burst out; to exclaim: **to break from**, to go away with some vehemence: **to break in**, to enter unexpectedly: **to break into**, to enter by force: **to break loose**, to free from restraint; to escape into freedom: **to break off**, to desist suddenly; to abandon: **to break out**, to discover itself in sudden effects; to arise or spring up: **to break through**, to force a passage: **to break upon**, to discover itself suddenly: **break of day**, dawn; the light preceding the appearance of the sun above the horizon.

breakfast, n. *brĕk'fŭst* (*break* and *fast*), first meal in the day, or the food so taken: v. to take the first meal: **break'fasting**, n. the act of taking breakfast.

bream, n. *brēm* (F. *breme*; Dut. *brassem*), a broad-shaped fresh-water fish of the carp family: v. among *seamen*, to burn off the sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom: **bream'ing**, imp.: **breamed**, pp. *brēmd*.

breast, n. *brĕst* (AS. *breost*; Goth. *brusta*; Dut. *borst*, the breast), the fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; in quadrupeds, the part between the fore feet; the heart; the conscience; the affections; in *mining*, the face of coal-workings; the wooden partition that divides a shaft from bottom to top into two compartments: v. to meet in front: **breast'ing**, imp.: **breast'ed**, pp.: **breast-deep** or **breast-high**, up to the breast: **breast-hooks**, among *seamen*, pieces of compass or knee timber placed withinside a ship to keep the bows together: **breast-knees**, timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side: **breast-plate**, n. armour for the breast: **breast-rail**, the upper rail of the balcony on the quarter-deck: **breast-work**, in *fort.*, a mass of earth hastily thrown up for defence as high as the breast; in *nav.*, a set of framing termi-

nating the quarter-deck and poop at the foremost and after end of the forecastle; a parapet not high enough to require a banquette: **breast-bone**, the bone at the breast; the sternum: **breast-pin**, an ornamental pin used to fasten a necktie or any similar covering over the breast.

breath, n. *brĕth* (AS. *bræth*, an odour, scent), air drawn into the lungs of animals and driven out from the same—in man and the more highly organised animals through the mouth and nostrils; respiration; a single drawing in and driving out of air; a gentle breeze of air; life; pause; time to breathe; an instant: **breathe**, v. *brēth*, to draw in and give out air; to live; to rest; to speak softly to; to express, as words: **breath'ing**, imp.: **n.** respiration; utterance; an ardent desire or longing after; secret prayer; accent: **adj.** living; vital: **breathed**, pp. *brĕthd*: **breath'er**, n. one who; **breathful**, a. *brĕth'fŏŏl*: **breath'less**, a. out of breath; **breath'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **breath'lessness**, n. state of being out of breath: **breathing-place**, n. *brēth'ĭng-*, a pause; **breathing-time**, n. pause; relaxation.

breccia, n. *brĕk'shĭ-ă* (It. a crumb or fragment) in *geol.*, any rock composed of an agglutination of angular fragments—a *conglomerate* being composed of rounded water-worn pebbles: **brec'ciated**, a. composed of angular fragments cemented together; **os'seous-breccia**, n. a rock composed of fragments of bone cemented together.

bred, pp. of **breed**, which see.

breech, n. *brĭch*, more usually in the plu. **breeches**, *brĭch'ĕz* (AS. *bræc*; L. *bracæ*; Icel. *brok*; It. *brache*; old F. *bragues*, trousers), a close-fitting garment worn by men, lads, and boys, covering the lower part of the body: **breech**, v. *brĭch*, to put into breeches; to whip on the breech: **breech'ing**, imp.: **n.** the part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a horse: **plu.** the ropes with which cannon are lashed or fastened to the ship's side: **breeched**, pp. *brĭcht*: **breech**, n. *brēch*, the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun; the part where the body separates into two legs: **breech-loading**, a. in *mil.*, receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: **breech-loader**, n. a firearm that receives its load at the breech.

breed, v. *brēd* (AS. *bredan*, to nourish, to cherish: Dut. *broeden*, to hatch as eggs: Ger. *brüten*, to bring eggs or spawn into active life: W. *bryed*, hot, warm), to generate; to hatch; to produce young; to occasion; to educate; to train; to instruct; to raise from the best kinds: **n.** a race of men or other animals [illegible] tained in few words: **brevier**, n. *brē-vēr'*, small printing-types.

brew, v. *brō* (old F. *brauz*; Gael. *braich*; W. *brag*, sprouted corn, malt: Icel. *brugga*, to brew—from AS. *brug*, malt: Ger. *brauen*; Dut. *brouwen*, to brew), to make beer, ale, &c., by boiling and mixing the materials and fermenting them; to contrive; to plot: **brew'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of making beer from malt, &c.; the quantity made at one time: **brewed**, pp. *brōd*: **brew'er**, n. one who: **brewery**, n. *brōō'ĕr-ĭ*, the house containing the apparatus where brewing is carried on; also **brew-house**.

brewsterite, n. *brōs'tĕr-īt* (after Sir David Brewster), a mineral occurring in short prismatic crystals of a greyish-white or yellowish colour, and vitreous lustre: **brews'toline**, n. *-tō-lĭn*, a transparent colourless fluid occurring in the minute cavities of rock-crystals, &c., said to be liquid carbonic acid.

bribe, n. *brīb* (F. *brībe*, a lump of bread: W. *briwo*, to break; *brīse*, broken: It. *birbanti*, a cheat), a price or reward given to induce any one to do a criminal or immoral action; a gift for the purpose of obtaining an undue compliance—unless in familiar language, never used in a good sense: **v.** to give or promise a reward with the view of perverting the judgment or conduct of another; to hire for a bad purpose: **bri'bing**, imp.: **bribed**, pp. *brībd*: **bri'ber**, n. one who: **bribery**, n. *brī'bĕr-ĭ*, the practice of giving or taking bribes: **bribe'less**, a.: **bri'bable**, a. *-bă-bl*, capable of being bribed.

brick, n. *brĭk* (F. *brique*, a brick: AS. *brice*, a fragment: It. *briccia*, a collop or slice), a shaped mass of clay burned hard in a kiln, and used for building purposes; a small loaf of bread: **v.** to lay or pave with bricks; to imitate brickwork on plastered walls: **brick'y**, a. *-ĭ*, full of or formed of bricks: **brickbat**, n. a piece of a brick: **brick-kiln**, n. a furnace in which bricks are hardened by fire: **bricklayer**, n. *-lā'ĕr*, the man who builds with bricks: **brick-clay**, the clay used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c.; in *geol.*, used in contradistinction to *boulder-clay*, and denoting the finely-laminated clays which overlie the true boulder-clay: **brick'nog'ging**, n. *-nŏg'ĭng*, brickwork built up between timber framing: **brickmaker**, n. one who makes bricks: **brickmaking**, n.

bride, n. *brīd* (AS. *bryd*; Ger. *braut*, a bride: Goth. *bruths*, daughter-in-law: W. *priod*, married), a woman about to be married, or newly married: **bridal**, a. *brī'dăl* (AS. *bryd-ale*, bride-ale, the marriage-feast, then the marriage itself), pert. to a wedding: **n.** a wedding or marriage: **bride** or **bride's man**: **bride** [illegible]

ldier), one of a band of robbers; a freebooter:
ndage, n. *-an-dāj*, theft; robbery.
ntine, n. *brig'-an-tīn* (It. *brigante*, a pirate; *dare*, to play the pirate at sea), a light swift formerly used by pirates.
ht, a. *brīt* (AS. *beorht;* Icel. *biartr*, bright: *bjarhts*, clear, manifest), shining; clear; illus- ; evident; clever: **bright'ly**, ad. *-li*: **bright'-**
s: **brighten**, v. *brīt'n*, to make clear or shin- ; increase the lustre of; to cheer; to clear up: **'ening**, imp. *brīt'ning:* **brightened**, pp. *brīt'nd.*
n. *brīl*, a fish of the turbot kind.
liant, a. *bril'yant* (F. *briller*, to shine: L. *beryl*- bright shining precious stone: It. *brillare*, to : with the voice), sparkling with lustre; glit- ; splendid: n. a diamond cut in such a way as ract the light and make it more glittering: **ntly**, ad. *-li:* **brilliantness**, n.: **brill'iancy**, great brightness.
s, n. plu. *brīlz* (Ger. *brille*, spectacles), the hair eyelids of a horse.
, n. *brim* (Ger. *brame;* Lith. *bremas*, border: *ermer*, the edge: AS. *brymme*), the edge, rim, or of any vessel: v. to fill or be filled up to the r rim: **brim'ming**, imp.: adj. full to the top: **ed**, pp.: **brim'less**, a.: **brim'ful**, a. *-fōl:* **brim'-** a glass full to the rim.
stone, n. *brim'stōn* (AS. *bryne*, a burning, and a hard brittle substance of a yellow colour: r; reduced to powder by sublimation, it is *flowers of brimstone:* **brim'stony**, a. *-i*, con- brimstone.
ded, *brin'dēd*, and **brindled**, a. *brin'dld* (Icel. *ndr*, cross-barred in colour: It. *brano*, a bit: a, a morsel), streaked; spotted; coloured in .
e, n. *brīn* (AS. *bryne*, saltness: Dut. *brijn*, : Icel. *brim*, the surge on the sea-shore), water with a large quantity of salt; water of the v. to steep among salt and water: **bri'ning**, **brined**, pp. *brīnd:* **briny**, a. *brī'ni*, pert. to the to brine: **bri'nish**, a. *-nish*, salt: **bri'nishness**,
g, v. *bring* (AS. *bringan:* Dut. *brengen*), to to bear; to convey; to produce; to cause to **bring'ing**, imp.: **brought**, pt. pp. *brawt:* **er**, n. one who: **to bring back**, to recall: to **about**, to effect or accomplish: **to bring forth**, duce as fruit: **to bring forward**, to produce **to bring out**, to expose: **to bring in**, to im- to introduce: **to bring on**, to cause to begin: **ng up**, to nurse; to educate; to cause to come **bring to**, to check or arrest the progress of a hile sailing: **to bring to light**, to make clear; over: **to bring to mind**, to recall to memory: **ng off**, to clear; to procure to be acquitted: to **over**, to convert; to draw to a new party: to **be pass**, to effect.
k, n. *bringk* (Dan. and Sw. *brink*, declivity: *ringr*, hillock: W. *bryn*, a hill), the edge or s of a steep place.
k, a. *brisk* (F. *brusque*, lively, quick: It. *brusco*, W. *brys*, haste), active; nimble; full of life **brit**; lively; sparkling: **brisk'ly**, ad. *-li:* **brisk'-** s.: **to brisk up**, to enliven; to appear with life **brit**: **brisk'ing up**, imp.: **brisked up**, pp. *brisk'-* **ket**, n. *bris'ket* (F. *brichet*, the breast of an ani- cel. *briosk;* Sw. *brusk*, gristle: Bohem. *briskko*, belly), that part of the breast of an animal that st the ribs.
tle, n. *bris'sl* (AS. *byrst;* Sw. *borst;* Dut. *bor-* cot. *birsw*, a thick elastic hair: Swiss. *borzen*, d out), the stiff hair on the backs of swine, par- ly wild boars; any stiff hair: v. to stand erect **stles**; to strut about with head erect in anger **ance**: **brist'ling**, imp. *-ling:* **brist'led**, pp. *-eld:* **y**, a. *-ti*, thick set with bristles; rough.
ol-board, n. *bris'tōl-bōrd* (from the town of l), a kind of fine pasteboard having a smooth e: **bristol-stone**, n. a quartz crystal of great .
annic, a. *bri-tān'nik* (L. *Britannia*, Britain), o Great Britain; British: **britan'nia metal**, n. metallic alloy of block-tin, antimony, bismuth, pper: **British**, a. n. *brit'ish* (AS. *Brittisc*), pert. ain or its people: **Brit'on**, n. *-on*, a native of n.
tle, a. *brit'l* (AS. *brytan;* Icel. *brióta;* Dan. to break), easily broken; not tough: **brit'tle-ness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being easily broken into fragments; want of tenacity.
britzka, n. *brits'kā* (Russ. *britshka*), a long open carriage that can be closed at pleasure.
broach, n. *brōch* (W. *procio*, to thrust: Gael. *brog*, to goad: F. *brocher*, to spit), a spit; a spire: v. to pierce as with a spit; to tap, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor; to let out; to utter; to make public: **broach'ing**, imp.: **broached**, pp. *brōcht:* **broach'er**, n. a spit; one who opens or utters: **to broach to**, among *seamen*, to incline a vessel suddenly to windward so as to expose it to the danger of oversetting.
broad, a. *brawd* (AS. *brād:* Goth. *braids:* Icel. *breidr:* Ger. *breit*), wide; not narrow; extensive; open; coarse; not delicate; bold: **broad'ly**, ad. *-li:* **breadth**, n. *brēdth:* **broad'ness**, n.: **broad'cast**, n. the act of throwing the seed from the hand in sowing: adj. thrown from the hand upon the earth as in sowing; not planted in rows: ad. by scattering or throwing as from the hand: **broadcloth**, n. fine woollen cloth double the usual width: **broad-seal**, the great seal of England: **broad gauge**, in *railways*, the width of 6 or 7 feet between the rails, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.: **broadside**, n. the side of a ship above the water-line; in a war-ship, all the guns on one side discharged at once: **broad-sword**, n. a sword with a broad blade; the claymore of the Highlanders: **broaden**, v. *brawd'n*, to make or grow broad: **broad'ening**, imp. *-ning:* **broad'ened**, pp. *-end.*
Brobdingnagian, a. *brōb'-ding-nā'-ji-an*, a gigantic person, like an inhabitant of Brobdingnag in 'Gulliver's Travels.'
brocade, n. *brō-kād'* (It. *broccata*, a sort of cloth wrought with gold or silver: F. *brocher*, to stitch or embroider), silk stuff, woven with variegated gold and silver threads, and raised flowers: **broca'ded**, a. woven with figures, &c.
brocard, n. *brōk'-ārd* (after Burkhard, bishop of Worms), an elementary principle or maxim; a proverbial rule in law, ethics, or metaphysics.
brocatello, n. *brōk'-ā-tēl'lō* (It.: Sp. *brocatel*), a species of brecciated marble, the component fragments of which are of various colours; a coarse-figured fabric.
broccoli, n. *brōk'kō-li* (It.), a variety of cauliflower.
brochure, n. *brō-shōr'* (F.—from *brocher*, to stitch), a pamphlet; a small book of only a few leaves.
brock, n. *brōk* (AS. *broc*), a badger.
brocket, n. *brōk'ēt* (F. *brocart*—from *broche*, a sharp snag), a two-year old red-deer, having a single sharp snag to his antler.
brogan, *brō'gan*, or **brogue**, *brōg* n. (Gael. *brog*, a shoe), a coarse light kind of shoe; a heavy shoe having the sole studded with nails; a dialect or manner of pronunciation, as Irish brogue.
broil, n. *brōyl* (F. *brouiller*, to jumble or mix: It. *brogliо*; Gael. *broighlich*, noise, confusion), a tumult; a jumbled noisy quarrel; discord.
broil, v. *brōyl* (contracted from F. *brasiller*, to roast on the *braise* or glowing coals: Scot. *brisle*, to parch or broil: It. *brustolare*, to scorch), to agitate by exposure over the fire; to dress meat over a fire on a gridiron; to be subjected to the action of great heat; to be in a great heat: **broil'ing**, imp.: **broiled**, pp. *brōyld:* **broil'er**, n. one who.
broke, v. *brōk*, pt.: **broken**, pp. *brō'kēn* (from **break**, which see): **bro'ken**, a. rent asunder: rugged; uneven; infirm: **bro'kenly**, ad. *-li:* **bro'kenness**, n. *-kēn-nēs*, state of being broken: **broken-hearted**, depressed or crushed by grief or despair: **broken-winded**, a. having short breath or disordered respiration.
broker, n. *brō'kēr* (Lith. *brokas*, a fault, matter of blame: Russ. *brakovat*, to pick and choose: Dut. *brack*, damaged), one employed by merchants to buy and sell for them; one who deals in second-hand goods: **exchange-broker**, n. one who deals in home and foreign money: **stock-broker**, n. one who buys and sells shares for others: **pawn-broker**, n. one who lends money on goods left with him: **insurance-broker**, n. one who secures, at a certain rate per cent, that the value of a ship and cargo shall be paid, if lost at sea: **bro'kerage**, n. *-āj*, the fee, wages, or commission paid to a broker for buying or selling for another: **bro'king**, imp. doing business as a broker: adj. pert. to.
bromine, n. *brō'mēn* (L. *bromium*—from Gr. *bromos*, a bad smell), one of the elements related to chlorine and iodine in its chemical qualities: **bromal**, n. *brō'-mal*, an oily colourless fluid, obtained by the action of

bromine on alcohol: **bro'mic**, a. *-mik*, an acid compounded of bromine and oxygen: **bro'mate**, n. *-māt*, a compound of bromic acid with a base: **bro'mide**, n. *-mīd*, a compound of bromine with a metallic base: **bro'mite**, n. *-mīt*, or **bromic silver**, an ore of silver occurring in olive-green grains: **bromuret**, n. *brōm'ū-rĕt*, a basic compound of bromine and another element.

bronchia, n. *brŏng'kĭ-ă*, **bron'kiæ**, n. plu. *-kĭ-ē* (Gr. *bronchos*, the windpipe), the tubes that branch off from the windpipe to the lungs: **bron'chial**, a. *-kĭ-ăl*, pert. to the bronchiæ; also **bron'chic**, a. *-kĭk*: **bronchi'tis**, n. *-kī'tĭs* (*itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the air-tubes or bronchiæ that lead to the lungs; **bron'chocele**, n. *-kō-sēl* (Gr. *-kele*, a tumour), a tumour on the fore part of the neck—also called *goitre*: **bronchot'omy**, n. *-kŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), an incision into the windpipe or larynx between the rings—also called *tracheotomy* or *laryngotomy*: **bron'chus**, n. *-kŭs*, one of the subdivisions of the trachea or windpipe; plu. **bron'chi**, *-kī*: **bronchoph'ony**, n. *-kŏf'ō-nĭ* (Gr. *phone*, voice), the muffled and indistinct speech of any one labouring under a bronchial affection.

brontes, n. *brŏn'tēz* (Gr. *brontes*, a giant, one of the Cyclops), in *geol.*, a genus of Devonian trilobites, characterised by a broad, radiating, fan-like tail.

bronze, n. *brŏnz* (It. *bronzo*; Sp. *bronce*, pan-metal: Icel. *brasa*, to braze or solder), a metallic substance made of copper and tin; a colour to imitate bronze; any ancient figure or medal made of bronze is called *a bronze*: **v.** to imitate bronze by a colouring matter: **bron'zing**, imp. n. the art or act of giving to articles the appearance of bronze: **bronzed**, pp. a. *brŏnzĕd* (It. *bronze*, embers), coloured like bronze; tanned; sunburnt: **bron'zy**, a. *-zĭ*, like bronze: **bron'zite**, n. *-zīt*, a variety of diallage or schiller-spar, so called from its metallic lustre and pinchbeck colour: **bronze powder**, a metallic powder used to give to tin and iron goods, &c., a bronze-like appearance.

brooch, n. *brōch* (Sp. *broca*, a tack or button; *broche*, a clasp), an ornament for the breast; a jewel: **v.** to adorn with jewels.

brood, v. *brōd* (AS. *brod*, a brood: Dut. *broeden*, to sit on eggs: W. *brwd*, hot), to sit over, as a bird over her eggs; to spread over as with wings; to dwell on a subject in anxious thought; to cherish: **n.** offspring; progeny; the number of birds hatched at a time: **brood'ing**, imp.: **brood'ed**, pp.: **brood-mare**, a mare kept for breeding.

brought, v. *brawt*, pt. pp. of **bring**, which see.

brow, n. *brōō* (AS. *brawa*; Russ. *brov*, brow: Dut. *brauwe*, an eyelid, margin: Icel. *bra*, eyelid), the ridge over the eye; the forehead; the edge or brink of a steep place, as of a river or hill: **eyebrow**, n. *ī'brōō*, the hair over the eye: **to knit the brows**, to frown; to scowl: **browbeat**, v. *brōō'bēt*, to daunt or depress by haughty and stern looks; to bully into submission by arrogant and impudent language: **brow'beating**, imp. n.: **brow'beaten**, pp. *-bēt'n*.

brown, a. *brōōn* (Ger. *braun*; Icel. and F. *brun*; It. *bruno*, perhaps the colour of things burnt—from Goth. *brinnan*, to burn), of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness: **v.** to make dusky or dark: **brown'ing**, imp.: **browned**, pp. *brōōnd*: **brown'ish**, a. somewhat brown: **brown'ness**, n.: **brown-coal**, n. lignite: **brown'-study**, n. gloomy or dull thoughtfulness or reverie: **brown'ing**, n. liquid burnt sugar used for colouring gravy, &c.; the act or operation of giving a brown colour to.

browse, v. *brōōz* (F. *brouser*, to nibble off the sprigs and buds; *broust*, a sprig: Sp. *broza*, brushwood), to eat the tender leaves and branches of trees and shrubs, as cattle or sheep: **n.** the tender branches of trees or shrubs: **brow'sing**, imp.: **browsed**, pp. *brōōzd*.

brucine, n. *brōō'īn* (after Bruce, the traveller), a vegetable alkaloid extracted from an African plant.

brucite, n. *brōō'īt* (after Dr Bruce of New York), a mineral, a native hydrate of magnesia.

bruin, n. *brōō'ĭn* (Dan. *bruin*; Icel. *brun*, brown), a name for a bear.

bruise, n. *brōōz* (F. *briser*, to break: old F. *bruiser*; Gael. *brisd*, to break), an injury on the flesh by its being crushed with a heavy or blunt substance; a contusion: **v.** to crush or hurt by pressure; to pound or reduce to coarse powder, as minerals or grain: **bruis'ing**, imp.: **bruised**, pp. *brōōzd*: **bruiser**, n. *brōōz'ĕr*, he who, or that which; a prize-fighter.

bruit, n. *brōō'ĭt* (F.: It. *bruito*, a muttering), a report; fame: **v.** to report; to noise abroad: **bru'iting**, imp.: **bru'ited**, pp. noised or rumoured abroad.

brumal, a. *brōō'măl* (F.—from L. *bruma*, winter), of or relating to winter.

brunette, n. *brōō-nĕt'* (F.—from *brun*, brown, dusky), a woman with a dark or brownish complexion; opposite of *blonde*.

brunt, n. *brŭnt* (Serv. *bronza*, a cattle-bell, which the leading beast of the herd bore on its neck: Gris. *brunzo*, the first train of baggage-animals), the first shock of an onset; the greatest fury of the battle; the

a, n. bū'bā-lōs (L. a buffalo), in *geol.*, the of the musk-buffalo.

, n. bŭb'ăl (an imitative word; Dut. *bobbel*: **ble**, a bubble: Bohem. *bublati*, to murmur: , a blast of wind), a round film or skin of water ; anything empty; a false show; something **v.** to rise up in air-bells, as on the top of a **n** run with a gentle gurgling noise; to cheat: , **imp. bŭb'blĭng:** adj. running with a gurgling **ble'bled**, pp. **-bld:** bub'bly, a. **-blĭ**, consisting **s:** bub'bler, n. one who cheats.

, bū'bō, plu. **buboes, bū'bōz** (Gr. *boubon*, the , *bubon*), a swelling of the lymphatic glands, **r** those of the groin and armpit: **bubonocele, ō-sēl** (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a rupture in which **tines** break down into the groin.

a. bŭk'kăl (L. *bucca*, the cheek), belonging **eek.**

ccaro, n. plu. **bŭk'ā-nērs'** (from the Carib lan- **arbacoa**, a kind of grate on which the flesh of **omers** was cooked; *boucan*, the place of such **F. boucaner**, to cook and smoke flesh at the **s**), persons who, in the W. I. and S. Amer., **'ild** animals for their skins, and rudely pre- **each** of the flesh by drying it after the Indian **alled** *bucaning*; pirates or sea-robbers, who **r** times principally attacked the Spanish **ts** in Amer.: **buc'caneer'ing**, n. *-nēr'ĭng*, ice or profession of a buccaneer.

aur, n. bū-sēn'tăŭr (Gr. *bous*, an ox; *kentau-* **ntaur**), in *myth.*, a monster, half-man, half-ox: **ntoro**), the state-barge of Venice used in the **r** of espousing the Adriatic.

ator, n. bŭk'ĕn-ā'tōr (L. *buccina*, a kind of , a muscle forming a large part of the cheek **d** from being used in blowing wind-instru- **ucc'cinal**, a. *-ăl*, trumpet-like.

n. bŭk (AS. *bucca*; W. *buch*; F. *bouc*—pro- m the tendency of the animal to but or strike forehead: Gael. *boc*, a knock or a blow), male **er**, the goat, the rabbit, &c.; a fop; a dashing **low**: **buck'ish**, a. foppish: **buckskin**, n. a kind **r.**

, bŭk (Gael. *bog*, moist, to steep or soak: Bret. **lt:** Dan. *bog-aske*, the ashes of beech-wood), **ds** in which clothes are bleached or washed: **ds** or steep clothes in lye: **buck'ing**, imp.: n. **g**, crushing ore: **bucked**, pp. *bŭkt.*

, n. bŭk'kĕt (F. *baquet*, a pail: Russ. *buk*, a vessel), a domestic vessel of various shapes **ining** water, rubbish, or ashes; a pail used by **uck'etful**, a.

, n. bŭk'kl (F. *boucle*, a curl or buckle: Pol. **lock** of hair: Ger. *buckel*, a boss or stud), an **nsisting** of a rim and tongue, used for fasten- **her** parts of dress; a curl: **v.** to fasten with ; to engage in a matter with zeal: **buck'ling, ckled**, pp. *bŭk'kld.*

r, n. bŭk'lĕr (F. *bouclier*, a shield with a cen- —from *boucle*, protuberance), a kind of shield.

, n. bŭk'rd (in Calabar, a demon, a powerful **mong** the blacks, a white man: adj. white.

m, n. bŭk'răm (F. *bougran*: It. *bucherame*, **ucca**, a hole), coarse linen cloth stiffened with **.** stiff; precise.

heat, n. bŭk'hwēt (Dan. *bog-hvete*—from Ger. **an.** *bog*, beech-mast), a kind of grain having **mered** seeds resembling beech-nuts: **buck- genus** of plants.

, n. bū-kŏl'ĭk (L. *bucolicus*; Gr. *boukolikos*— **boukolos**, a cowherd), a pastoral poem: adj. **to** country affairs.

bŭd (Bohem. *bodka*, a point; *bodek*, a thorn), ; or sprout on a plant containing the future **ower**; a flower not blown or expanded: **v.** to **shoots**; to sprout; to grow as buds: **bud'- p.**: **bud'ded**, pp.: **bud'let**, n. a bud growing **ther** bud.

a, a. bŭd'dă, Buddhism, n. **bŭd'dĭzm**, &c.—see **m.**

, n. bŭd'dl, among *miners*, a wooden frame washing ore: **v.** to wash ore: **bud'dling, ling: budd'led**, pp. **bŭd'dld.**

v. bŭj (F. *bouger*, to move: Bret. *boulg*, **k**: Icel. *bullt*, frequent motion), to move off: **nd'ging**, imp.: **budged**, pp. **bŭjd**: **bud'ger, ho.**

n. bŭj (Russ. *push'*, fur-skins; *pushif'*, to line , dressed skin or fur of lambs, formerly used as an edging or ornament, especially of scholastic habits: **adj.** solemn, like a doctor in his fur; stern: **budge-barrel**, n. a small barrel with one head, the other having a loose leathern cover, used in carrying powder in a siege.

budget, n. *bŭj'ĕt* (F. *bougette*, a leather bag: It. *bolgetta*, a leathern bucket—from *bulga*, a skin), a bag with its contents; a stock or store; the annual financial scheme of the British nation.

buff, n. *bŭf* (L. *bubalus*; Russ. *bufval*; F. *buffle*, the wild ox or buffalo: It. *buffalo*), a sort of soft leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a colour near to yellow; yellow substance on blood in inflammations: **adj.** of the colour of buff-leather, or made of it: **buffs**, a regiment of soldiers, so called from their buff-coloured facings: **buf'fy**, a. *-fĭ*, pert. to the colour on the surface of blood; resembling buff: **buf- falo**, n. *-fă-lō*, a kind of wild ox: **buffle-headed**, a. *bŭf'fl-hĕd'ĕd*, having a large head like a buffalo; dull; stupid.

buffer, n. *bŭf'fĕr* (low Ger. *buffen*, to strike: It. *buffetto*, a cuff), apparatus at the ends of railway carriages, which, when driven in, spring out again, and so prevent injury to the carriages coming into contact; any cushion-like article to take away the force of a blow: **buffer-head**, n. in *railway carriages*, the part of the buffer apparatus which receives the concussion: **buffet**, n. *bŭf'fĕt*, a blow with the fist; a box; a slap: **v.** to strike with the fist or hand; to box or beat; to contend against: **buf'feting**, imp.: **buf'feted**, pp.: **buf'feter**, n. one who.

buffet, n. *bŭf'fĕt*, (F. *buffet*, primarily, the tap of a tavern, then a sideboard), a cupboard or set of shelves for crockery; a sideboard.

buffoon, n. *bŭf'fōn'* (F. *bouffon*, a jester—from It. *buffare*, to puff, to blow hard), a man who amuses others by tricks, antic gestures, and jokes: **v.** to make ridiculous: **buffoon'ing**, imp.: **buffoon'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*, the tricks of a buffoon; low jests; drolleries: **buf- foon'ish**, a.: **buffoon'ism**, n. *-ĭzm*: **buffo**, n. *bŭf'fō*, the comic actor in an opera.

bufonites, n. plu. *bū'fō-nīts* (L. *bufo*, a toad), toad- stones; serpents' eyes; fossil palatal teeth of extinct shark-like fishes.

bug, n. *bŭg* (W. *bwcai*, what produces dread or dis- gust: Alb. *boube*; Russ. *buka*, a bugbear), a name ap- plied to various insects; an offensive insect common in dirty dwelling-houses: **bug'gy**, a. *-gĭ*, full of bugs: **bug'giness**, n.

bugbear, n. *bŭg'bār* (*bug*, with *bear*, as an object of dread), anything that scares or frightens, real or ima- ginary: **v.** to alarm or scare by any means: **bug'- bearing**, imp.: **bug'beared**, pp.

buggy, n. *bŭg'gĭ*, a light one-horse vehicle open at top; a gig.

bugle, n. *bū'gl* (F. *buffle*; It. *buffalo*, a wild ox), a hunting-horn, formerly spelt *buffalo-horn*; a musi- cal instrument; a genus of plants; a long slender glass bead, generally black.

buglossa, n. *bū'glŏs* (L. *buglossa*—from Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *glossa*, a tongue), the plant ox-tongue; a plant used in dyeing and colouring.

buhl, n. *bŭl* (after Boule, a French carver in wood), unburnished gold, mother-of-pearl, &c., used for in- laying in dark wood, &c.: **buhl-work**, inlaying wood, &c., with metal or mother-of-pearl.

buhrston or **burrstone**, n. *bĕr'stōn* (old Eng. *bur*, a whetstone for scythes), a rough silicious stone used in making millstones for grinding corn.

build, v. *bĭld* (Ger. *bilden* to form, to fashion: old Sw. *byggia*, to raise a habitation), to construct; to make or raise anything—as a wall, a house, or a ship; to shape into a particular form; to raise on a foundation; to increase; to depend on as a foundation: **build'ing**, imp.: **n.** an edifice; a fixed structure—as a house, a church: **built**, pt. pp. *bĭlt*, or **builded**, pp. *bĭl'dĕd*: **builder**, n. *bĭl'dĕr*, one who erects buildings.

bukshisha—see **backshish.**

bulb, n. *bŭlb* (L. *bulbus*, a globular root, an onion: Gr. *bolbos*), a root consisting of scales or layers, as the onion—or solid, as the crocus: **bulbed**, a. *bŭlbd*, round- headed: **bulbiferous**, a. *bŭl-bĭf-ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing bulbs: **bulbous**, a. *bŭlb'ŭs*, globular; con- taining bulbs: **bulbil** or **bulblet**, n. *bŭl'bĭl, bŭlb'lĕt*, in *bot.*, separable buds in the axil of leaves, as in some lilies: **bulbous-based**, in *bot.*, applied to leaves which are turned at the base.

bulbul, n. *bŭl'bŭl* (Pers.), the Persian nightingale.

bulge, n. *bŭlj* (Gael. *bolg*, a swell or blister; *bulg*, a ship's bilge or convexity: Icel. *bolga*, a tumour), the

broadest part of a **cask**; a protuberance; a swelling out: **v.** to swell out; to bilge as a ship; **bul'ging**, imp.: **bulged**, pp. *bŭljd.*

bulimia, n. *bū-lĭm'i-ā*, or **bulimy**, n. *bū'lĭ-mĭ* (Gr. *bou*, a particle which augments the meaning of words, and *limos*, hunger), excessive appetite for food.

bulk, n. *bŭlk* (Dan. *bialke*, a beam; another form of **balk**, which see), size; magnitude; the main mass or body; the whole cargo of a ship in the hold: **to break bulk**, to begin to unload a ship; to break open a package of goods: **in bulk**, in the mass; cargo loose in the hold of a ship and not enclosed in boxes or packages: **bulk'head**, n. *-hĕd*, a partition across the hold of a ship; **bul'ky**, a. *-kĭ*, large; of great size: **bul'kiness**, n. *-nĕs*, greatness in bulk or size.

bull, n. *bōōl* (W. *bwla*; Icel. *bolli*; Ger. *bulle*), the male of the cow kind: in *Scrip.*, a fierce and powerful enemy: **bul'lish**, *-lĭsh*, **bull-headed**, **bull-like**, a. pert. to a bull; dogged and self-willed: **bull-baiting**, n. the rendering bulls furious by setting dogs to attack them: **bull-dog**, n. a large-headed, strong-jawed, variety of dog: **bull-fight**, n. an amusement among the Spanish and Portuguese, consisting of an exhibition of men fighting with wild bulls: **bull-fly**, n. a gadfly: **bullock**, n. *bōōl'ŭk* (AS. *bullucc*), a castrated bull or ox fed for slaughter: **bull-calf**, a male calf; a young stupid fellow.

bull, n. *bōōl* (It. *bolla*, a seal: L. *bulla*, a boss or ornament), a name at first applied to the seal attached to an edict of the Pope, but now applied to the edict itself; a blunder; in the Stock Exchange, those who try to raise the price of stocks are called *bulls*, and those who try to lower their price, *bears*: **bull's-eye**, n. *bōōlz-ī*, among *seamen*, a piece of wood shaped like a ring; a dark distant cloud, ruddy in the centre, foretelling a storm; the centre mark on a target for shooting at; a small round window or opening.

bullate, a. *bŭl'lāt* (L. *bulla*, a bubble), in *bot.*, garnished with studs like bubbles or blisters.

bullet, n. *bōōl'lĕt* (F. *boulet*—from L. *bulla*, a bubble), a round or oblong ball of metal, used for loading pistols, guns, or rifles.

bulletin, n. *bōōl'lĕ-tĕn* (F. a packet: It. *bullettino*—from *bulla*, an edict of the Pope), an official report or notice; a public announcement.

bull-finch, n. *bōōl'fĭnsh* (corruption of *bud*-finch, as causing destruction among buds), a song-bird.

bullion, n. *bōōl'yŭn* (F. *billon*, base coin: Sp. *vellon*, an alloy of silver and copper: mod. Gr. *boullono*, I seal or stamp: formerly the mint where the precious metals were alloyed and made into money),

bump, n. *bŭmp* (W. *pwmpio*, to thump, to bang; *pwmp*, a round mass: F. *pompette*, a pimple on the skin), a swelling; a thump: **v.** to make a noise; to strike against; to thump: **bump'ing**, imp.: **bumped**, pp. *bŭmpt*: **bumper**, n. *bŭm'pĕr*, a cup or glass swelled or filled to the brim.

bumpkin, n. *bŭm'kĭn* (Ger. *baum*; Dut. *boom*, a beam, a log), an awkward country fellow; a rustic: **bump'kinly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

bun or **bunn**, n. *bŭn* (F. *bigne*, a knob rising after a knock; *bignet*, a little round loaf: It. *bugno*, a boil or blain: Gael. *bonnach*; Scot. *bannock*, a little cake), a sweet cake.

bunch, n. *bŭnsh* (Icel. *banga*, to beat; *bunki*, a heap: Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bunch), a lump or knot; a cluster; a protuberance; a number of things growing together or tied together; a miner's term for an irregular lump of ore: **v.** to swell out in roundness; to form or tie in a lot or bunch: **bunch'ing**, imp.: **bunched**, pp. *bŭnsht*: **bunchy**, a. *bŭnsh'ĭ*, growing in bunches; having tufts: **bunch'iness**, n.

bundle, n. *bŭn'dl* (AS. *byndel*; Dut. *bondel*, something bound up: Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bundle), a number of things put together and tied: **v.** to tie up together: **bun'dling**, imp.: **bundled**, pp. *bŭn'dld*: **bundle-pillar**, a column or pier with others of small dimensions attached to it.

bung, n. *bŭng* (old Ger. *bunge*, a drum: Dut. and F. *bonde*, a bung: W. *bwng*, a bung-hole), a large round cork or wooden stopper for the hole in a cask: **v.** to stop up the opening in a cask with a bung: **bung'ing**, imp.: **bunged**, pp. *bŭngd*: **bung-hole**, n. the hole in a cask by which it is filled or emptied.

bungalow, n. *bŭng'gā-lō* (native name, *bangla*), in India, a country-house of one floor or flat only.

bungle, n. *bŭng'gl* (Icel. *bŏngun*, a rude performance: Dan. *bunke*; Icel. *banga*, to strike, as nailing on a patch), anything ill done; a botch; an affair mismanaged: **v.** to do anything clumsily; to mismanage an affair; to botch: **bun'gling**, imp.: **adj.** awkwardly done: **bungled**, pp. *bŭng'gld*: **bun'glingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **bun'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who.

bunion, n. *bŭn'yŭn* (from **bun**, which see), a horny excrescence on a toe.

bunker, n. *bŭng'kĕr* (Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel: Icel. *bunki*, a heap), a large wooden box for containing coals; a bin: **bunk**, n. *bŭngk*, a large wooden case serving for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night.

bunkum, n. *bŭng'kŭm* (from Buncombe, North Carolina, U.S.), speech-making for mere show.

a lead; something grievous or oppressive; rallying sentiment in a song; the chorus; a capacity for carrying: v. to lay on a load; to : bur'dening, imp. *-din-ing*: bur'dened, pp. ir'dener, n. one who: bur'densome, a. *-dn-sům*, to be borne; fatiguing; oppressive: bur'den-ad. *-li*: bur'densomeness, n.

ck, n. *bĕr'dŏk*, or bur-weed, n. (see bur), a wild th a rough prickly head, having heart-shaped nd purple blossoms.

u, n. *bū-rō'* (F. a writing-table: It. *buto*, dark: y, dark-grey: old F. *bure*, reddish-brown—the loth which covered the table), a table or chest ers with conveniences for writing and keeping an office of an ambassador, state secretary, nistrator: bureaucracy, n. *-rŏk'rā-sĭ* (F. *bureau*, *kratos*, I govern), the system by which the ervice of a country is carried on in departments, e under the control of a head; government nder the influence of officials: bu'reaucrat'ic, *rĕt'ĭk*, relating to or having the form of a racy; also bu'reaucrat'ical: bu'reaucrat'-al. *-lĭ*: bureauc'ratist, n. *-rŏk'rā-tĭst*, an advo-er supporter of.

le, n. *bŭr-rĕt'* (F. a cruet, a vase), a graduated ibe with stop-cock for delivering measured ies of liquids.

burgh, n. *bĕrg*—in Scot., *bŭr'ŭ*; also borough, which see (AS. *burg*)—the same words differ-pelt; at first a fortified town, now a city or nt sends, or unites in sending, a member to ent; a town with certain privileges: royal a town holding a charter from the crown: d barony, one erected by a feudal lord or su-

ge, n. *bĕr'gāj* (old F. *burgeois*: mid. L. *burgen-ensure* by which property is held in cities and bur'gess, n. *-jĕs*, a citizen or freeman of a town: -ship, n: burgher, n. *bĕrg'ĕr*, the freeman or nt of a burgh; one of a religious sect in Scot-ough'ership, n.: burgeois, n. *bŏr'zhŭd* (F.), a : burgeoels, n. *bŏbr-joyz'*, a small printing-type; alk bourgeois: burg-mote, n. *bĕrg'mōt*, in AS. a borough court.

ar, n. *bĕrg-lĕr* (Norm. F. *bourglaire*—from low *gl-latro*, the robber of a dwelling), one who into a house at night to steal; a housebreaker: rious, a. *-lā'rĭ-ŭs*, pert. to a theft by house-ng: burgla'riously, ad. *-lĭ*: burg'lary, n. *lĕr-ĭ*, aking into a house by night to steal.

master, n. *bĕr-gō-mas'tĕr*, or burgh'master nd *master*), one employed in the government y; chief magistrate in one of the large towns nd, &c.

ard, n. *bĕr'gŏrd* (W. *burym*, yeast; *gaul*, gruel), real used by seamen.

undy, n. *bĕr'gŭn-dĭ*, a fine French wine from dy: burgundy pitch, a resin collected from the fir.

i, n. *bĕr'ĭ-dĭ*—see under bury.

, n. *bĕ'rĭn* (F. *burin*; It. *borino*, a sharp chisel ing stone with—probably from Fin. *purra*, to a engraver's tool made of steel: bu'rinist, n. ower.

v. *bŭrk* (name of an Irishman notorious for the to murder by suffocation; to smother: burk'-p.: burked, pp. *bŭrkt*.

v. *bŭrl* (Dut. *borrel*, a bubble: Sp. *borla*, a pick knots and loose threads from cloth when ll: bur'er, n. one who: bur'ling, imp.: buried, *id*: bur'ling-iron, n. an instrument like large s used in burling cloth.

esque, n. *bĕr-lĕsk'* (F.: It. *burlare*, to make a Gael. *burl*, mockery), the turning any matter icule; the representation of a subject in mock with the view of exciting laughter: adj. tend-ise laughter; droll; comic: v. to turn a sub-ridicule; to treat a trifling matter with mock to excite laughter: burlesqu'ing, imp.: bur-, pp. *-lĕskt'*: burlesqu'er, n. *-lĕsk'ĕr*, one who: n, n. *-lĕt'ĭd* (It.), a comic opera; a musical

, a. *bŭr'ĭn* (Ir. *borram*, to grow big and prosper-el. *borr*, a swelling), big and fresh-looking; nd jolly; big and blustering: bur'liness, n. the being big and blustering: hurly-burly, n. ise; uproar.

n. *bŭrn* (Goth. *brinnan*; Dut. *brennen*; AS. , to burn), an injury to the flesh by the action of fire: v. to injure by fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of fire; to harden by fire; to scorch, as the clothes; to be on fire; to shine; to rage with violence or passion; to feel excess of heat in the body: burn'-ing, imp.: adj. very hot; scorching; powerful: n. the act of reducing to ashes; a fire; the vehemence or raging of passion: burned or burnt, pt. and pp. *bŭrnd*, *bŭrnt*: burn'er, n. the small movable part of a lamp or gas lustre, &c., next the flame: burning-glass, n. a convex lens of glass for collecting the rays of the sun so as to produce heat: burning-mirror, n. a concave surface, usually of polished metal, for the same purpose.

burn, n. *bŭrn* (Goth. *brunna*; Icel. *brunnr*; Ger. *born*, a well, a spring: Gael. *burn*, water), a brook; a small running stream.

burnish, v. *bŭr'nĭsh* (F. *brunir*, to polish: Sw. *bryna*, to sharpen; *brynsten*, a whetstone), to polish by fric-tion; to make smooth and bright by rubbing; to be-come bright by friction: n. lustre; brightness: bur'-nishing, imp.: bur'nished, pp. *-nĭsht*, polished: bur'-nisher, n. the person or tool that burnishes.

burnoose, n. *bŭr'nōs* or *-nōs* (Ar. *burnus*, a kind of high-crowned cap: Sp. *albornoz*, a Moorish cloak), an upper garment with a hood worn by the Moors and Arabs.

burnt, pt. and pp. of burn, which see.

burnt-ear, n. *bŭrnt'-ĕr*, a disease in corn in which the whole ear appears black.

burnt-offering, n. *bŭrnt-ŏf'fĕr-ĭng*, something burnt on an altar, as an offering for sin, called also *burnt-sacrifice*.

burr, n. *bŭr*, the lobe of the ear; a roughness in sounding the letter *r*—(see bur).

burrock, n. *bŭr'rŭk* (AS. *burg*, hill, and *ock*, diminu-tive termination), a small dam in a river for catching fish.

burrow, n. *bŭr'rō* (AS. *beorgan*, to protect, to shel-ter: Dut *berghen*, to hide, to cover), an underground hole or excavation, where small animals such as the rabbit live: v. to make holes underground and live in them; to live in a concealed place: bur'rowing, imp.: bur'rowed, pp. *-rōd*.

burse, n. *bŭrs* (F. *bourse*, a purse, an exchange: low. L. *bursa*), a public building where merchants and money-dealers meet on business; an exchange: n. bur-sar, n. *bŭr'sĕr*, the treasurer of a college or monastery; a student in a Scotch university to whom a sum of money is paid out of a fund set aside for that purpose; an exhibitioner: bur'sarship, n. the position or office of a bursar: bur'sary, n. -i, the treasury of a college or monastery; the sum allowed to a bursar; an exhibi-tion.

burst, n, *bŭrst* (Ger. *bersten*; AS. *berstan*; Sw. *brista*; F. *briser*, to break), a sudden breakage; an explosion; a violent outbreak: v. to break open forcibly or with sudden violence; to break away from; to come upon unexpectedly; to break forth, or into, with violence; to rend by force: burst'ing, imp.: burst, pp.: burst'er, n. one who.

burthen, n. *bŭr'thn*: bur'thensome, a.: bur'then-someness, n.—see burden.

burton, n. *bŭr'tn*, in a *ship*, a small tackle of two single blocks, said to be named from the inventor.

bury, v. *bĕr'ĭ* (AS. *birgan*; Dut. *berghen*, to hide, to stow away: Ger. *bergen*, to conceal), to put or place anything in the earth; to lay a dead body in the grave; to inter; to hide or conceal; to overwhelm: bur'ied, pp. *-ĭd*: bur'ying, imp. n. *-ĭ-ing*, the act of placing the dead in the earth: burying-place, burial-place, n. a graveyard; a cemetery: bur'ial, n. *-i-ăl* (AS. *byrigels*, a sepulchre), the act of laying a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, in a vault, or among water, as at sea.

bush, n. *bŏŏsh* (Icel. *buskr*, a tuft of hair; *buski*, a bunch of twigs: F. *bouscke*, a tuft, a wisp: Dut. *bos*, a bunch), a shrub or small tree; a collection of shrubs of various kinds; a tract of uncultivated country covered with trees and shrubs of natural growth; a fox's tail: bush-beater, n. *bĕt'ĕr*, one who beats amongst the cover to rouse game: bush-fighting, n. *-fī'ĭng*, irregular warfare in a woody country: bush'ĕt, n. *-ĕt*, a copse; a wood: bush'man, n. one who lives in the back settlements of a new country; bushy, a. *bŏŏsh'ĭ*, full of bushes; thick like the branches of a bush: bush'iness, n.: bushranger, a robber, especially an escaped criminal, roaming about the woods and outlying parts of a new country.

bush, n. *bŏŏsh* (Dut. *busse*; Ger. *büchse*; Dan. *bosse*, a box), a round open piece of metal put into sheaves of

blocks to prevent them wearing; a circlet of metal put into anything to lessen friction: **v.** to line any hole or orifice with metal: **bush'ing**, imp.: **bushed**, pp. *bōosht*, lined with metal: **bush'el**, n. *-el*, a measure for dry goods, containing 8 gall. or 4 pks.; a large quantity.

business, busied—see **busy.**

busk, n. *būsk* (Icel. *buker*, the trunk of an animal: Sp. *buche*, stomach, breast: F. *busche*, a log), a thin flat piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, worn by females in their stays.

busk, v. *būsk* (Icel. *bua*, to prepare, to dress; *at buast*, to bend one's steps), to dress; to attire one's self; to deck: **busk'ing**, imp.: **busked**, pp. *būskt*.

buskin, n. *būs'kin* (Sp. *bolseguin*, buskins: Dut. *broecken*: F. *brodequin*, buskin), a kind of half boot worn by the ancient actors in tragedy: **bus'kined**, a. *-kind*.

bus, n. *bŭs*, a contraction of *omnibus*.

buss, n. *bŭs* (Ger. *buse*: Dut. *buyse*: Sp. *bucha*), a boat for fishing.

buss, n. *bŭs* (Gael. *bus*, a mouth: Sp. *buz*, a kiss: L. *basium*: It. *bacio*, a kiss: F. *baiser*, to kiss), a salute with the lips; a rude or playful kiss: **v.** to kiss in a rude and playful manner: **bus'sing**, imp.: **bussed**, pp. *bŭst*.

bust, n. *bŭst* (F. *buste*, the body of a man from the face to the middle: It. *busto*, a trunk without a head: Icel. *bufr*, the trunk of a tree), the figure of a person showing the head, shoulders, and breast.

bustard, n. *bŭs'tĕrd* (F. *outard*, a great sluggish fowl: L. *avis tarda*, the sluggish bird), a kind of wild turkey.

bustle, n. *bŭs'sl* (Icel. *bustla*, to make a splash in the water, to bustle), hurry and noise; great stir; rapid motion with noise; a pad formerly used to expand petticoats: **v.** to be very active; to stir quickly with noise: **bust'ling**, imp. *-ling*: **bustled**, pp. *bŭs'sld*: **bust'ler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who.

busy, a. *bĭz'ĭ* (AS. *bisig*, occupation: Dut. *besig*, busy: F. *besogne*, work), very closely engaged; constantly and actively employed; meddling; troublesome: **v.** to employ constantly; to keep employed; to make busy: **bus'ying**, imp. *-i-ing*: **bus'ied**, pp. *-id*: **bus'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **business**, n. *bĭz'nĕs*, employment; occupation; anything that demands attention; affairs; matter under consideration; something to be done: **business-like**, a. as it ought to be done; thorough: **busy-body**, n. *-bŏd'ĭ*, a meddling person: **busy-minded**, a. having an active mind.

but, conj. *bŭt* (AS. *butan*: Dut. *buiten*, without, pany; to touch at the end (F. *buter*): **butts**, n. strips at the edges of a ploughed field: **but-lands**, waste ground: **butt and butt**, joining end to end without overlapping.

butt, n. *bŭt* (F. *botte*; mod. Gr. *boutis*, a cask: Sp. *bota*, a wine-skin), a large barrel; a *butt* of wine contains 126 gallons; a *butt* of beer, 108 gallons.

butte, n. *bŭt* (F. a small rising ground), in the western parts of North America, detached hills and ridges which rise abruptly, intermediate in height between hills and mountains.

butter, n. *bŭt'tĕr* (Bav. *buttern*, to shake backwards and forwards: L. *butyrum*: Gr. *bouturon*, butter), an oily or fatty substance got from milk or cream by churning or shaking it: **v.** to cover or spread with butter, as bread: **but'tering**, imp.: **but'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **buttermilk**, n. the milk left after the butter has been separated: **but'tery**, a. *-tĕr-i*, like butter: **buttercups**, bright yellow wild flowers in the form of a cup: **butterfly** (Dut. *boterschijte*—from the resemblance of the excrement of certain species to butter), a common insect with large wings, so called from the colour of a yellow species: **butterman**, a vendor of butter: **butter-tree**, a tree whose seeds yield a substance closely resembling butter.

butteris, n. *bŭt'tĕr-ĭs* (F. *boutoir*—from *bouter*, to thrust), a steel tool for paring the hoofs of horses.

buttery, n. *bŭt'tĕr-i* (Sp. *boteria*, the store of wine in a ship kept in *botas* or leather bags), a store for drinkables; the room where provisions are laid up.

buttocks, n. plu. *bŭt'tŏks* (Dut. *bout*, the leg or thigh of an animal; *boutje*, a little gigot—from *butt*, the thick end), the rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of the hinder part of a ship.

button, n. *bŭt'tn* (F. *bouton*, a bud, a button: W. *both*, a boss; *botwn*, a button), a small round article used for fastening parts of the dress together: **v.** to fasten with a button: **buttoning**, imp. *bŭt'ning*: **buttoned**, pp. *bŭt'nd*: **button-hole**, the slit in which the button is caught.

buttress, n. *bŭt'trĕs* (F. *bouter*, to thrust; *boutant*, a buttress or shore-post), a prop or support for a wall; any prop or support; constructed of open masonry, it is called a *flying buttress*: **v.** to support; to prop: **but'tressing**, imp.: **but'tressed**, pp. *-trĕst*.

butyraceous, a. *bū'ĭ-rā'shŭs* (L. *butyrum*, butter), having the properties of or containing butter: **butyr'ic**, a. *-tĭr'ĭk*, pert. to or derived from butter—applied to an acid found in butter.

buxeous, a. *bŭk'sē-ŭs* (L. *buxus*, the box-tree), pert.

the way; introductory to some things not in the direct course of conversation.

byre, n. *bīr,* in Scotland, a house for sheltering cows.

byssus, n. *bĭs'-ŭs* (L.—from Gr. *bussos,* fine flax), in *conch.,* the fine silky filaments by which the mussel and other bivalves attach themselves to the rocks and sea-bottom; in *bot.,* the silky tufts of mould or fungus-growth springing from damp and decaying substances: **bys'solite,** n. *-ō-līt* (Gr. *bussos; lithos,* a stone), a term applied to fine fibrous varieties of amianthus, tremolite, &c.: **bys'sine,** a. *-sĭn,* of or like silk: **byssa'ceous,** a. *-sā-shŭs,* in *bot.,* composed of delicate filaments resembling cotton or wool: **bys'soid,** a. *-soĭd* (Gr. *eidos,* form), in *bot.,* very slender, like a cobweb.

Byzantine, a. *bĭz-ăn'-tĭn,* relating to Byzantium: **byzantine,** n. *bĭz'-ăn-tĭn,* a large gold coin.

C

c, contr. for L. *centum,* a hundred.

caaba, n. *kā'-ā-bā* (Ar. *ka'bah,* a square building), a black sacred stone in the temple at Mecca, said to have been given by an angel to Abraham; the temple itself.

cab, n. *kăb* (Heb. *gabab,* to hollow), in *Eastern countries,* a measure for dry goods.

cab, n. *kăb* (contraction for *cabriolet*), a one-horse coach: **cab'man,** n.: **cab'stand,** n.

cabal, n. *kā-băl'* (F. *cabale,* a club, a party: Heb. *gabbalah,* tradition, mysterious doctrine), a few men united secretly for some party purpose; a junto: v. to design secretly; to intrigue: **caba'ling,** imp.: **caballed,** pp. *-băld':* **caba'ler,** n. one who. *Note.*—In its modern sense of "political intrigue or plotting," *cabal* was first used in 1671, when, by "a whimsical coincidence," it was found to be formed by the initial letters of the names of the members of the Cabinet—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

cabala, n. *kăb'-ā-lā,* or **ca'bal,** sometimes **ca'balism,** n. (see above), a secret science or knowledge which the Jewish rabbins alleged they possessed, and by which they professed to be able to explain all Scripture difficulties: **cab'alist,** n. *-lĭst,* one skilled in the secrets of the cabala: **cab'alis'tic,** a. *-tĭk,* or **cab'alis'tical,** a. *-tĭ-kăl,* having a secret meaning: **cab'alis'tically,** ad. *-lĭ.*

caballine, a. *kăb'-ăl-ĭn* (L. *caballus,* an inferior riding or pack horse: Gr. *kuballes:* It. *cavallo:* F. *cheval*), pert. to a horse: n. a coarse variety of aloes used as a medicine for horses.

cabaret, n. *kăb'-ā-rā* (F.), a house where liquors are retailed: a tavern.

cabbage, n. *kăb'-băj* (F. *caboche;* It. *capo;* old Sp. *cabo,* a head), a well-known vegetable; v. (F. *cabas;* Dut. *kabas;* Sp. *cabacho,* a frail or rush basket), to retain part of an article; to pilfer: n. any part of a thing retained unjustly: **cab'baging,** imp.: **cab'baged,** pp. *-băjd:* **cab'bage-tree,** n. a species of palm-tree, bearing a substance which is eaten like cabbage.

cabbling, n. *kăb'-lĭng,* the breaking up of puddled iron into small pieces, which are reheated and then wrought into bar-iron.

cabin, n. *kăb'-ĭn* (F. *cabane;* It. *capanna,* a shed or hovel: W. *caban,* a booth or hut), a small room or enclosure; a shed; a small apartment in a ship: v. to live or confine in a cabin: **cab'ining,** imp.: **cab'ined,** pp. *-ĭnd:* **cabin-boy,** n. a boy who waits on the passengers and officers of a ship: **cab'inet,** n. *-nĕt,* a small private room or closet; the secret council of a sovereign; the executive government of a country, so called because originally held in a small room or cabinet; a piece of furniture containing boxes and drawers: adj. pert. to: **cabinet-council,** n. a confidential meeting of a sovereign's advisers: **cabinet-maker,** a man who makes articles of household furniture.

cable, n. *kā'-bl* (F. *câble;* Sp. *cabre*—from old F. *chaable;* mid. L. *cabulus,* an engine of war: Icel. *kadal,* a rope: Ar. *kabl,* a rope), a rope or chain of various degrees of thickness, used in ships: **a cable's-length,** 720 feet: **cabled,** a. *kā'-bld,* fastened with a strong rope: **ca'blet,** *-blĭt,* a small cable: **cable-mouldings,** in *arch.,* wreathed mouldings resembling the twisted strands of a rope.

caboched, a. *kă-bŏshť* (F. *caboche,* head: L. *caput,* head), in *her.,* having the head of a beast with a full-faced view, and nothing of the neck seen.

cabocle, n. *kăb'-ō-kl,* in *Brazil,* a compact brick-red mineral, resembling jasper.

cabooze, n. *kā-bōōz'* (Dut. *kabuis;* Dan. *kabys;* Sw. *kabyss,* a cook's room in a ship), the kitchen or cooking-place of a ship, called a *galley* in a ship of war.

cabriolet, n. *kăb'-rĭ-ō-lā'* (F.—from *cabriole,* a goat-leap, a caper), a one-horse coach with a hood and a cover for the legs.

cacao, n. *kā-kā'-ō* (Mexican, *cacauatl*), the chocolate tree: **cocoa,** n. *kō'-kō,* a substance prepared from the *cacao nibs* or *nuts.*

cachalong, n. *kăsh'-ā-lŏng* (found on the banks of the river Cach, in Bucharia, whence the name), a milk or blue white variety of opal.

cachalot, n. *kăsh'-ā-lŏt* (F.: Dut. *kasilot:* Sw. *kaselof*), the sperm or spermaceti whale.

cache, n. *kăsh* (F. a lurking-hole), a secret store or deposit of supplies, as of food.

cachectic, a. *kā-kĕk'-tĭk,* also **cachec'tical,** a. *-tĭ-kăl* (Gr. *kakos,* bad; *(h)exis,* habit), pert. to a vitiated or deranged state of the body called **cachex'ia,** *-kĕk'-sĭ-ā;* also **cachex'y,** n. *-sĭ.*

cachinnation, n. *kăk'-ĭn-nā'-shŭn* (L. *cachinnare,* to laugh aloud), loud or immoderate laughter: **cachinnatory,** a. *kā-kĭn'-nā-tŏr'-ĭ,* laughing immoderately.

cacique, n. *kā-sēk* (Sp.), a petty king, particularly of anc. Mexico.

cack, n. *kăk* (Dan. *kakke;* Dut. *kakken;* Ger. *kucken;* L. *cacare,* to go to stool), to go to stool; to ease the body by stool: **cack'ing,** imp.: **cacked,** pp. *kăkt.*

cackle, v. *kăk'-kl* (an imitative word: Sw. *kakla;* F. *caqueter,* to chatter: Dut. *kaeckelen;* Turk. *kakulla,* to cackle), to make a noise like a hen or other domestic fowl; to make a silly noise: n. the noise of a fowl, as a hen; idle talk: **cack'ling,** imp.: n. the noise of a hen or goose: **cack'led,** pp. *kăk'-ld:* **cackler,** n. *-lĕr,* one who.

cacoethes, n. *kăk'-ō-ē'-thēz* (Gr. *kakos,* bad; *ethos,* custom, habit), bad custom or habit, generally applied to scribblers: **cacography,** n. *kā-kŏg'-rā-fĭ* (Gr. *grapho,* I write), bad spelling: **cacology,** n. *kā-kŏl'-ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos,* a word), bad grammar or speaking: **cacophony,** n. *kā-kŏf'-ō-nĭ* (Gr. *phone,* a voice), disagreeable or harsh sound of words; discord: **cacoph'onous,** a. *-ō-nŭs,* and **cac'ophon'ic,** a. *-ō-fŏn'-ĭk,* harsh-sounding.

cactus, n. *kăk'-tŭs* (L. a prickly plant), a tribe of tropical plants with fleshy prickly stems and leaves; a genus of flowering plants; the Indian fig tribe.

cad, n. *kăd* (a contr. of **cadger,** which see), an omnibus-guard; an errand-boy; a person employed under another in job-work.

cadaverous, a. *kā-dăv'-ĕr-ŭs* (L. *cadaver,* a dead body), pale; wan; ghastly: **cadav'erously,** ad. *-lĭ:* **cadav'erousness,** n.

caddis, n. *kăd'-dĭs,* or **caddis-worm** (corruption of cod-bait: Ger. *köder,* bait), a grub found in a case of broken shells, gravel, &c., a favourite bait with anglers.

caddis, n. *kăd'-dĭs* (Scot. *caddis,* lint for dressing a wound: Gael. *cadas;* cotton: F. *cadis,* a sort of serge), a kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

caddy, n. *kăd'-dĭ* (Chin. *catty,* the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up), a small box for tea.

cade, n. *kād* (L. *cadus,* a bottle), a barrel; a cask.

cadence, n. *kā'-dĕns* (L. *cadens,* a falling: It. *cadenza:* F. *cadence*), a fall; a decline; the modulation of the tones of the voice in reading; tone; sound; the manner of ending a piece of music: v. to regulate by musical measure: **ca'denced,** pp. *-dĕnst:* **cadenza,** n. *kā-dĕn'-zā* (It.), modulation of the voice in singing.

cadet, n. *kā-dĕt'* (F. *cadet,* the younger son of a family: Sp. *cabdillo,* lord, master: Icel. *cad,* a new-born offspring), a young man in a military school; a youth appointed to the army, but not yet holding a commission; a younger son: **cadetship,** n.

cadger, n. *kăj'-ĕr* (*cadge,* the round frame of wood on which the hawks were carried: W. *côd,* a bag or pouch), one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry to the market; a huxter.

cadi, n. *kä'di*, a Turkish magistrate or judge.

cadmean, a. *kăd-mē'ăn*, relating to Cadmus, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet, hence called *Cadmean* letters.

cadmium, n. *kăd'mĭ-ŭm* (L. *cadmia*, an ore of zinc), a bluish-white metal discovered in 1818; an old term for zinc ore: **cadmium yellow**, a pigment of an intense yellow colour.

caducean, a. *kăd'ū-sē'ăn* (L. *caducum*; Gr. *kerukeion*, a herald's staff: It. *caduceo*: F. *caducée*), belonging to Mercury's *caduceus* or wand.

caducous, a. *kă-dū'kŭs* (L. *caducus*, falling—from *cado*, I fall), falling early, as a leaf; having a tendency to fall off.

cæcum, n. *sē'kŭm* (L. *cæcus*, blind), in *anat.*, the blind gut, applied to a part of the intestinal canal: **cæcal**, a. *sē'kăl*, pert. to; having a closed end.

cæspitose, a. *sĕs'pĭ-tōs*, also **ces-** (L. *cæspes*, turf), in *bot.*, applied to plants which are densely crowded in turf-like patches.

cæsura, n. *sē-zū'rä*, also **ces-** (L. from *cæsum*, to cut), in *verse*, the resting of the voice on a syllable; in *Latin verse*, the *cæsura* divides the verse or line into two parts: **cæsu'ral**, a. *-răl*, pert. to.

cafe, n. *kăf'fā* (F.—see **coffee**), a coffee-house: **caffe'ic**, a. *-fē'ĭk*, of or pert. to coffee: **caffe'ine**, n. *-ĭn*, a bitter stimulating principle found in coffee.

Caffre, n. *kăf'fr* (Ar. *kāfir*, infidel), one of a powerful race or tribe in South Africa.

caftan, n. *kăf'tăn* (Turk. *qaftan*: Russ. *kaftan*: F. *cafetan*), a Persian or Turkish vest.

cage, n. *kāj* (L. *cavea*, a hollow place, a coop: Sp. *gavia*: It. *gabbia*: F. cage), a box for birds, generally made of wire-work; an enclosure for wild beasts; outer work of timber; the vessel for bringing up coals, &c. from pits: v. to shut up or confine: **ca'ging**, imp.: **caged**, pp. *kājd*.

caiman or **cayman**, n. *kā'măn* (name given by natives of Guiana), the American crocodile.

cainozoic, a. *kā'nō-zō'ĭk* (Gr. *kainos*, recent; *zoe*, life), in *geol.*, applied to the upper stratified systems holding recent forms of life.

caique, n. *kā-ēk'* (F. and Sp.: Turk. *qaiq*, a boat), a small Spanish ship of war; a light skiff used on the Bosphorus.

cairn, n. *kārn* (Gael. and W. *carn*, a heap), a heap of stones of a conical form and crowned by a flat stone, found in various parts of the country, generally over an anc. place of sepulture.

cairngorm, n. *kārn-gŏrm*, a brownish-yellow or

calamus, a reed; *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, producing reeds; reedy.

calamity, n. *kă-lăm'ĭ-tĭ* (F. *calamité*: L. *calamitas*, adversity), a great misfortune or cause of misery: **calam'itous**, a. *-tŭs*, producing distress and misery; full of misery: **calam'itously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **calam'itousness**, n.

calash, n. *kă-lăsh'* (F. *calèche*: It. *calessa*: Sp. *calesa*—from Serv. and Pol. *kolo*, a circle or wheel), a light carriage with low wheels; a hooded carriage; a lady's hood.

calathiform, a. *kă-lăth'ĭ-fŏrm* (Gr. *kalathis*, a basket; L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

calcaneum, n. *kăl-kā'nē-ŭm* (L. the heel), in *anat.*, the great bone of the heel: **calca'neal**, a. *-nē-ăl*, pert. to.

calcar, n. *kăl'kăr* (L. a spur), in *bot.*, a projecting hollow or solid process from the base of an organ; the furnace in which the first calcination of sand and potashes for making glass is effected: **cal'carate**, a. *-āt*, having a spur, or like one.

calcareous, a. *kăl-kā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *calcarius*, pert. to lime—from *calx*, lime: F. *calcaire*: It. *calcario*), having the qualities of lime; containing lime: **calca'reous'ness**, n.: **calcareous tufa**, a loose and friable variety of carbonate of lime: **cal'carif'erous**, a. *-kă-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), lime-yielding.

calcedony, n. *kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ* (from Chalcedon in Bithynia), a mineral of the quartz family, closely allied to the opal and agate—also written **chalcedony**: **calced'onyx**, n. *-nĭks*, varieties of agates of an opaque white colour, alternating with translucent greyish.

calceola, n. *kăl-sē'ō-lä* (L. *calceolus*, a small shoe), in *geol.*, a fossil brachiopod, having its under or central valve flatly conical, or compressed like the point of a shoe, and fitted with a lid-like upper valve: **calceolaria**, n. *kăl'sĭ-ō-lā'rĭ-ä*, slipper-wort; a plant producing clusters of beautiful yellow or purple flowers.

calcine, v. *kăl'sĭn* (It. *calcina*, lime—from L. *calx*, lime—gen. *calcis*: F. *calciner*, to calcine), to reduce to powder by means of heat; to reduce a substance by heat to a calx state: **cal'ching**, imp.: **cal'cined**, pp. *-sĭnd*: **calcin'able**, a. *-ă-bl*: **cal'cina'tion**, n. *-sĭ-nā'shŭn*, the act of reducing to powder by heat; the process of reducing any ore or mineral to a calx by heat: **calcif'erous**, a. *-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), containing lime: **cal'ciform**, a. *-sĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in the form of calx or lime: **cal'cite**, n. *-sīt*, crystallised varieties of carbonate of lime: **cal'cium**,

to become hot; to be heated: cal'cfying, imp.: cal'cified, pp. *-fid.*

calendar, n. *kăl'ĕn-dĕr* (L. *calendarium*, an account-book: It. *calendario*,—from L. *calenda*, the first day of the Roman month —from *calo*, I proclaim), an almanac; a register of the days, weeks, and months in the year, &c.: v. to register: cal'endaring, imp.: cal'endared, pp. *-dĕrd*: calends, n. plu. *kăl'ĕnds*, first day of each month among the Romans: calen'drical, a. *-drĭ-kăl*, pert. to.

calender, n. *kăl'ĕn-dĕr* (F. *calandre*: L. *cylindrus*; Gr. *kulindros*, a cylinder), a press, consisting of heated rollers, between which cloths are passed to finish them off: v. to press between heated rollers: cal'endering, imp.: cal'endered, pp. *-dĕrd*: cal'endrer, n. *-drĕr*, one who calenders cloths.

calendula, n. *kă-lĕn'dŭ-lă* (L. *calenda*, the first day of the Roman month), a genus of plants including the common marigold; a substance obtained from the marigold, used in medicine.

calenture, n. *kăl'ĕn-tŭr* (Sp. *calentar*, to heat), a violent fever, chiefly affecting sailors in hot climates.

calescence, n. *kă-lĕs'sĕns* (L. *calco*, I am warm), a growing warm.

calf, n. *kăf*; **calves,** plu. *kăvz* (AS. *cealf*: Ger. *kalb*: Dan. *kalv*), the young of the cow kind; a stupid or cowardly person: calve, v. *kăv*, to bring forth a calf, as a cow: calv'ing, imp.: calved, pp. *kăvd*: calf'ish, a. *-ish*, stupid: calf-skin, the skin of a calf dressed or made into leather.

calf of the leg (Gael. *calpa*: Icel. *kalf*,—the primary meaning being a lump), the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

calibre or **caliber,** n. *kăl'ĭ-bĕr* (Sp. *calibre*, bore, diameter, quality—from Ar. *kalib*, form, mould: F. *calibre*: It. *calibro*), the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun; capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities possessed by any one: cal'fibered, pp. a. *-ĭ-bĕrd*, measured with compasses called *calipers*.

calico, n. *kăl'ĭ-kō* (from Calicut in E. Indies: F. *calicot*), unprinted cotton cloth: calico-printing, n. the art of dyeing cotton cloth, or covering cotton cloth with figures of various colours: calico-printer, n. one who.

calid, a. *kăl'ĭd* (L. *calidus*, warm), hot; burning; ardent: calidity, n. *kă-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ*.

caligraphy or **calligraphy,** n. *kă-lĭg'rĭ-fĭ* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, fair; *grapho*, I write), elegant or beautiful writing: calig'raphist, n. one who writes beautifully: caligraphic, a. *kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk*, pert. to.

calipash, n. *kăl'ĭ-păsh* (F. *carapace*; Sp. *galapago*, fresh-water tortoise), the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell: cal'ipee, n. *-ĭ-pē*, the part belonging to the under shell.

calipers, n. plu. *kăl'ĭ-pĕrz*, also spelt **callipers** (from *calibre*), a kind of compasses for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

caliph, n. *kăl'ĭf* (Ar. *khalif*, a successor: Sp. *califa*), the title assumed by the successors of Mahomet; cal'iphate, n. *-ĭ-făt*, the office or government of the caliph.

calisthenics, n. plu. *kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭks* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *sthenos*, strength), the art of promoting the health of the body by exercise: cal'isthen'ic, a. pert. to.

calk, v. *kăwk* (L. *calcare*, to press or stuff: F. *cauque*, a piece of lint placed in the orifice of a wound: Gael. *calc*, to ram, to drive), to close the seams between a ship's planking with oakum to prevent them admitting water; to point or rough the shoe of a horse to prevent its slipping on ice: calk'ing, imp.: calked, pp. *kăwkt*: calk'er, n. one who: calkins, n. plu. *kăwk'ĭnz*, the prominent parts of a horse's shoes sharpened to prevent its slipping on the ice.

call, v. *kăwl* (L. *calo*, I call: Icel. *kalla*: Dan. *kalde*), to name; to invite to come; to summon; to warn; to exhort; to visit: n. a summons or invitation; a command; a short visit: cal'ling, imp.: n. business; employment: called, pp. *kăwld*: cal'ler, n. one who: to call down, to invite or bring down: to call back, to bring again; to revoke: to call for, to claim or require: to call to mind, to remember: to call out, to speak aloud; to summon to service; to call in, to withdraw from circulation; to collect: to call forth, to bring out: to call off, to bring away; to divert: to call up, to bring before; to bring to recollection: to call over, to read aloud the several items or particulars of anything: to call on, to pay a visit to; to pray to or worship: to call at, to visit a place.

callipers, n. plu.—see calipers.

callous, a. *kăl'lŭs* (L. *callus*, hard thick skin: Fin. *kallo*, the scalp or skull), hard; hardened in mind; unfeeling: cal'lously, ad. *-lĭ*: cal'lousness, n.: callos'ity, n. *-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, a horny hardness on the skin: cal'loso, a. *-los*, in *bot.*, having hard spots or callosities.

callow, a. *kăl'lō* (L. *calvus*, bare: AS. *calo*: Dut. *kael*, bald), naked; destitute of feathers, as a bird.

calm, a. *kăm* (F. *calme*; It. Sp. *calma*, absence of wind, quiet), still; quiet; tranquil; undisturbed: n. stillness; quiet; repose; freedom from agitation or motion: v. to still; to quiet; to free from agitation; to pacify; to tranquillise: calm'ing, imp.: calmed, pp. *kămd*: calm'er, n. one who: calm'ly, ad. *-lĭ*: calm'ness, n.

calomel, n. *kăl'ō-mĕl* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *melas*, black), a preparation of mercury much used in medicine; an ore of mercury.

caloric, n. *kă-lŏr'ĭk* (L. *calor*, heat: F. *calorique*: It. *calore*), the cause or matter which produces heat: cal'orif'ic, a. *-ĭ-fĭk* (L. *facio*, I make), causing heat: calor'ifica'tion, n. *-ĭ-kā'shŭn*: calorifere, n. *kă-lŏr'ĭ-fĕr* (F.—from L. *calor*, heat; *ferre*, to bring), an apparatus for conveying and distributing heat, particularly in conservatories: cal'orime'ter, n. *-ĭm'ĕ-tĕr* (L. *calor*, heat; Gr. *metron*, a measure), an apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies.

calotte, n. *kă-lŏt'* (F.), a cap worn on the top of the head as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

calotype, n. *kăl'ō-tĭp* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *tupos*, a type or stamp), photographic process.

caloyer, n. *kăl'ō-lŏĭ'ĕr* (mod. Gr. *kalogeros*, a monk—from Gr. *kalos*, good; *geron*, an old man), a Greek monk.

caltrop or **calthrop,** n. *kăl'trŏp* (AS. *coltræppe*, a species of thistle), an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches or breaches as an obstacle to the advance of troops; a plant whose fruit is armed with spines.

calumba, n. *kă-lŭm'bă* (*kalumb*, the name given to it in Mozambique), the root of a plant used as a tonic: cal'umbine, *-bin*, the bitter extract of calumba root.

calumet, n. *kăl'ō-mĕt* (F.—from L. *calamus*, a reed), a pipe smoked by the American Indians when they make peace or a treaty—hence a symbol of peace.

calumniate, v. *kă-lŭm'nĭ-ăt* (L. *calumnia*, a malicious slander: F. *calomnie*), to accuse falsely and maliciously; to slander; to spread evil reports of any one maliciously: calum'nia'ting, imp.: calum'nia'ted, pp.: calum'nia'tor, n. one who: calum'nia'tion, n. *-ă'shŭn*: calum'nious, a. *-nĭ-ŭs*, slanderous; injurious to character: calum'niously, ad. *-lĭ*: calum'niator'y, a. *-tŏr'ĭ*, slanderous: calumny, n. *kăl'ŭm-nĭ*, slander; false accusation; the making and spreading of reports injurious to character.

Calvary, n. *kăl'vă-rĭ* (L. *calvaria*, the skull of a man or beast: F. *calvaire*, Calvary), the place where Christ was crucified; a small chapel in a Rom. Cath. country wherein are represented the scenes of Christ's passion and crucifixion.

calve, v. *kăv*—see calf.

Calvinism, n. *kăl'vĭn-ĭzm*, the doctrines of Calvin, the Swiss Protestant reformer: Cal'vinist, n. one who holds these: Cal'vinis'tic, a. *-ĭs'tĭk*, also Cal'vinis'tical, a. *-ĭ-kăl*.

calx, n. *kălks*, plu. **calxes,** *kălk'sĕz*, or **calces,** *kăl-sēz* (L. *calx*, limestone), lime or chalk; the ashes or residuum left after burning a metal or mineral.

calymene, n. *kăl'ĭ-mē-nē* (Gr. *kalemenai*, to call by name), in *geol.*, a genus of trilobites having deeply-trilobed shells—called also "Dudley locusts."

calyptra, n. *kă-lĭp'trĭ* (Gr. *kaluptra*, a covering for the head of a woman), in *bot.*, little hoods covering the inflorescence of mosses: calyp'trate, a. *-trăt*, having a calyptra.

calyx, n. *kă'lĭks*, plu. **calyxes,** *kă'lĭk-sĕz*, or **calyces,** *kăl'ĭ-sēz* (L.—from Gr. *kalux*, the cup of a flower), in *bot.*, the envelope or outer covering of a flower: calycine, a. *kăl'ĭ-sĭn*, or calycinal, a. *kă-lĭs'ĭ-năl*, of or relating to a calyx; of the nature or appearance of a calyx: calycle, n. *kăl'ĭ-kl*, also calyculus, n. *kă-lĭk'ū-lŭs*, a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside: calycled, a. *kăl'ĭ-kld*, also calyculate, a. *kă-lĭk'ū-lăt*, having the appearance as if possessing a double calyx.

cam, n. *kăm* (W. *cam*, crooked, bent), in *mech.*, a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, intended to produce an alternate or variable motion.

camaieu, n. *kă-mă'yū* (F.) a stone engraved in relief; a painting in a single colour.

camber, n. *kăm'bĕr* (F. *cambrer*, to bow, to crook: Sp. *combar*, to bend: Gr. *kampto*, I bend), a beam of wood slightly arched upon the upper surface: **cam'bering**, a. bending—applied to the deck of a ship higher in the middle than at the ends: **cam'bered**, a. *-bĕrd*, arched.

cambist, n. *kăm'bĭst* (F. *cambiste;* It. and Sp. *cambista*, a money-changer), a banker or money-changer; one skilled in the science of exchange: **cam'bistry**, n. *-trĭ*, the science of exchanges, weights, &c.: **cam'bial**, a. *-bĭ-ăl*, pert. to.

cambium, n. *kăm'bĭ-ŭm* (new L.), in *bot.*, the mucilaginous fluid which lies between the young wood and the bark of a tree.

Cambrian, a. *kăm'brĭ-ăn* (Cambria, anc. name of Wales), in *geol.*, a term used to designate the lowest fossiliferous rocks as developed in Wales, and their equivalents in other countries; pert. to Wales: **n.** a native or inhabitant of Wales.

cambric, n. *kăm'brĭk* (from Cambray, in Flanders), a kind of fine white linen: **adj.** pert. to or made of.

came, v. *kăm*, pt. of **come**, which see.

camel, n. *căm'ĕl* (L. *camelus;* Gr. *kamelos;* Ar. *gamal*), a large quadruped used in the East for the transport of goods, and for riding on.

camellia, n. *kă-mēl'ĭ-ă* (after Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller in Asia), a genus of plants admired for their beautiful flowers and elegant leaves.

camelopard, n. *kăm-ĕl'ō-pĕrd* (L. *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, the female panther), a wild animal with a long slender neck and spotted skin; a giraffe.

cameo, n. *kăm'ē-ō* (It. *cammeo;* F. *camaïeu*—said to be from Pers. *camahen*, loadstone, as having been first employed for signets), a stone on which figures are engraved in relief; shells are now commonly used as a substitute for gems.

camera, n. *kăm'ĕr-ă* (L. *camera;* Gr. *kamara*, an arched roof, a chamber: It. *camera*), a chamber or compartment for exhibiting, by means of reflection, any external thing: **camera-lucida**, *-lō'sĭ-dă* (L. a light chamber), an instrument for so reflecting distant landscapes on paper, &c., as to allow them to be sketched: **camera-obscura**, *-ŏb-skū'rĕ* (L. dark chamber), a darkened chamber or box, in which, by means of lenses, external objects, in their natural colours, are exhibited on any white flat surface within it: **cam'erated**, a. *-ă-tĕd*, divided into chambers, as certain shells; arched.

Cameronian, n. *kăm'ĕ-rō'nĭ-ăn*, a follower of Richard Cameron, in Scotland, who refused to accept the

camphor, n. *kăm'fŏr* (F. *camphre:* Ar. *kafur:* Mal. *kaphur:* Sp. *canfor*), a whitish substance of an aromatic bitter taste and fragrant smell, much used in medicine: **cam'phorate**, v. *-ăt*, to saturate or tincture with camphor: **adj.** pert. to camphor: **cam'phorating**, imp.: **cam'phorated**, pp.: **adj.** impregnated with camphor: **camphor-tree**, n. the tree producing camphor: **camphogen**, n. *kăm'fō-jĕn* or *-jĕn* (new L. *camphora*, camphor, and Gr. *genein*, to bring forth), the product of the distillation of camphor with dry phosphoric acid: **cam'phoraceous**, a. *-ā'shŭs*, of or like camphor: **camphoric**, a. *-fŏr'ĭk*, of or from camphor.

campulitropous, a. *kăm'pū-lĭt'rō-pŭs* (Gr. *kampulos*, curved; *trepo*, I turn), in *bot.*, having the ovule and its integuments so bent that the apex is brought near the hilum, the hilum and chalaze being together—also **cam'pulitropal**.

camwood, n. *căm'wŏŏd*, a red dyewood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called *kambi*, whence the name.

can, n. *kăn* (Icel. *kanna*, a large drinking-vessel: W. *cannu*, to contain: AS. *canne*), a cup or other vessel made of metal: **can'akin**, a little can.

can, v. *kăn* (AS. *cunnan:* Icel. *kunna*) can denotes power when joined to another verb, as, I can eat—that is, I have the power to eat: **could**, pt. *kŏŏd*.

Canadian, a. *kă-nā'dĭ-ăn*, of or from Canada: **n.** a native or inhabitant of.

canaille, n. *kă-nāl'* (F.), the lowest people; the rabble.

canal, n. *kă-năl'* (L. *canalis*, a pipe for water—from *canna*, a pipe or reed: It. *canale*), a water-course navigable for boats or ships; an artificial river; in *anat.*, a duct or tube in the body for the passage of fluids: **canaliculate**, a. *kăn'ă-lĭk'ū-lăt*, in *bot.*, channelled; having a longitudinal groove or furrow.

canary, n. *kă-nā'rĭ*, a wine from the Canary Islands; a fine song-bird of yellowish plumage.

cancel, v. *kăn'sĕl* (L. *cancellare*, to make like lattice-work: F. *canceller*, to erase), to deface writing by crossing it; to annul; to destroy: **can'celling**, imp.: **can'celled**, pp. *-sĕld:* **can'cellated**, a. *-lā'tĕd* (L. *cancelli*, a grating of bars, lattice-work), marked with cross lines: **cancel'late**, a. *-sĕl'lăt*, in *bot.*, lattice-like; consisting of a network of veins: **can'cellation**, n. *-lā'shŭn*.

cancer, n. *kăn'sĕr* (L. *cancer*, a crab, an eating sore: AS. *cancre:* It. *cancro:* F. *chancre*), a spreading sore on the body or in some internal part, very painful and very fatal; a crab; one of the signs of the zodiac: **can'cerate**, v. *-ăt*, to grow into a cancer: **can'cerating**, imp.: **can'cerated**, pp.: **can'cer'ation**, n. *-rā'shŭn:*

ness: It. *candore*), fairness; frankness; openness; sincerity.

candy, n. *kăn'dĭ* (Turk. *cand*, sugar), crystallised sugar; sugar compounded with anything else: v. to boil or dress in sugar; to cover or incrust with sugar; to form sugar into crystals: can'dying, imp.: n. the act of forming into crystals, as sugar: candied, pp. *kăn'did*.

cane, n. *kān* (L. *canna*, a reed or cane: It. *canna*: F. *canne*), a long, strong reed; a walking-stick: v. to beat or flog with a cane: ca'ning, imp.: n. a flogging with a cane: caned, pp. *kānd*: cany, a. *kā'nĭ*, pert. to; abounding in canes.

canescent, a. *kă-nĕs'ĕnt* (L. *canescens*, becoming white), in *bot.*, hoary; approaching to white.

canine, a. *kā-nīn'* (L. *canis*, a dog: It. *cane*), of or pert. to a dog; having the qualities of a dog: canine madness, the madness of a dog; hydrophobia: canine teeth, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw, one on each side—often simply termed canines, *kā-nīnz'*.

canister, n. *kăn'ĭs-tĕr* (L. *canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds: It. *canestro*), a box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; in *mil.*, a tin canister having a wooden bottom, packed with balls, and shot from a cannon—called also case-shot.

canker, n. *kăng'kĕr* (L. *cancer*; F. *chancre*, an eating sore—see cancer), a disease in trees which causes the bark to rot and fall off; a corroding ulcer: v. to eat; to corrode; to consume, as a cancer does the body; to grow corrupt; to waste away by degrees: can'kering, imp.: can'kered, pp. *-kĕrd*: can'kerish, a.: canker-like, a.: canker-bit, a. bitten by an animal with ulcerous teeth: canker-fly, n. a fly that lives on fruit: canker-worm, n. a worm very destructive to plants and the leaves and fruit of trees: can'kerous, a. *-ŭs*, corroding like a canker.

cannel-coal, n. *kăn'nĕl-kōl* (a corruption of candle-coal, from its giving out much flame: Norm. *kynnel*, a torch), a hard, black, inflammable coal, known to the Scotch miners as *parrot-coal*—chiefly used for the manufacture of gas.

cannibal, n. *kăn'nĭ-băl* (from the *Caribs* or *Caribales*, the original inhabitants of W. India Islands), a savage that eats human flesh; an anthropophagite: can'nibally, ad. *-lĭ*: can'nibalism, n. *-ĭzm*.

cannon, n. *kăn'nŏn* (F. *canon*, a gun: It. *cannone*, a cannon—from *canna*, a reed, a tube), a great gun: cannon-ball, n. ball for shooting from a cannon: can'nonade, n. *-ād* (F.—from *canon*), the act of throwing balls from cannons: v. to attack with cannons; to battey with balls or shot: can'nona'ding, imp.: can'nona'ded, pp.: can'noneer or can'nonier, n. *-ēr'*, the man who manages cannon.

cannot, v. and ad. *kăn'nŏt* (*can* and *not*), to be unable.

canny, a. *kăn'nĭ* (Scot.: Icel. *kenna*, to perceive by sense), gentle; cautious and obliging; harmless; safe: not canny, dangerous; not safe.

canoe, n. *kă-nō'* (of Indian origin: Sp. *canoa*; Ger. *kahn*, a boat), a boat made by hollowing and shaping the trunk of a tree; a boat made of skin, or the bark of trees.

canon, n. *kăn'ŏn* (Gr. *kanon*, a measuring or marking pole, a ruler: L. *canon*, a rule; *canonicus*, regular), in *Church affairs*, a rule or law in discipline or doctrine; a rule in general; a catalogue of saints; the Holy Scriptures, called the *sacred canon*; a repeating piece of music; every last step in an equation; a dignitary of the church: bone in the fore leg of a horse: in *print.*, a large size of type: canon law, the laws that regulate church government: can'oness, n. a woman who enjoys an income attached to a church, but who has no duty to perform; canonic, *kă-nŏn'ĭk*, also canon'ical, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, according to the rules or laws of the church: canonical Scriptures, the books of Scripture admitted to be of divine origin; also canonical epistles: canon'ically, ad. *-lĭ*: canon'icals, n. plu. *-ĭ-kălz*, the full dress of a clergyman while officiating in church: canon'icate, n. the office of a canon: can'onist, n. a man versed in ecclesiastical law: can'oniz'tie, a. pert. to: can'onic'ity, n. *-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, agreement with the canon of Scripture, or comprehension within it: canonize, v. *kăn'ŏn-īz'*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, to declare a man or woman a saint, and to inscribe his or her name in the catalogue, called a *canon*: can'oniz'ing, imp.: can'onized, pp. *-īzd*: can'oniz'tion, n. *-zā'shŭn*, the act of declaring any person a saint: can'onship, n. the benefice filled by a canon; also can'onry, n. *-rĭ*.

canon, n. *kăn'yŏn* (Sp.), in Western America, a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks.

canopy, n. *kăn'ō-pĭ* (Gr. *konopeion*, a bed with gauze curtains to keep off flies—from *konops*, a gnat: L. *conopeum*: F. *canapé*), a covering over a throne or a bed; a covering over the head; in *arch.*, an ornamental projection over a door, a window, &c.: v. to cover with a canopy: can'opying, imp. *-pĭ-ĭng*: can'opied, pp. *-pĭd*.

canorous, a. *kă-nō'rŭs* (L. *canorus*, melodious—from *cano*, I sing), musical; tuneful: cano'rously, ad. *-lĭ*: cano'rousness, n.

cant, v. *kănt* (Gael. *cainnt*, speech, language; *can*, to sing, to name: L. *canto*, I sing), to speak in a whining tone of voice: n. whining affected speech; hypocritical jargon; slang: cant'ing, imp.: adj. speaking in a whining tone of voice: n. the talk of a would-be religious person: cant'ed, pp.: cant'ingly, ad. *-lĭ*.

cant, v. *kănt* (Ger. *kanten*, to put a thing upon its edge, to tilt: Dan. *kant*; Sp. *canto*, edge, angle), to pitch forward; to place upon the edge, as a cask; to jerk; to throw; among *carpen.*, to cut off an angle from a square piece of timber: n. an inclination from a horizontal line; a thrust; a push: cant'ing, imp.: adj. turning up on edge; giving a sudden thrust.

can't, *kănt*, contracted for *cannot*.

Cantab, *kăn'tăb*, or **Cantabridgian**, n. *-tă-brĭj'ĭ-ăn*, a member or scholar of Cambridge university.

Cantabrian, a. *kăn-tă'brĭ-ăn*, pert. to Cantabria, on the Bay of Biscay, in Spain.

cantankerous, a. *kăn-tăng'kĕr-ŭs*, in *familiar language*, cross-grained; ill-conditioned in temper: cantan'kerousness, n. crossness; ill-humour; petulance.

cantata, n. *căn-tä'tă* (It.—from L. *canto*, I sing), a poem set to music.

canteen, n. *kăn-tēn'* (It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar), a tin vessel for carrying a liquid; the store and tavern attached to a barracks.

canter, n. *kăn'tĕr* (a contr. of Canterbury gallop), a moderate gallop: v. to run, as a horse in an easy gallop: can'tering, imp.: can'tered, pp. *-tĕrd*.

canterbury, n. *kăn'tĕr-bĕr-ĭ* (from a city in England), a stand or receptacle for music, &c.: canterbury-bells, a species of *campanula*.

cantharis, n. *kăn'thăr-ĭs*, or **canthar'ides**, n. plu. *-ĭ-dēz* (Gr. *kantharis*, a kind of beetle), the Spanish fly, used in making blistering plasters: canthar'idine, n. *-ĭ-dĭn*, the blistering principle in Spanish flies.

canthus, n. *kăn'thŭs* (L. *canthus*; Gr. *kanthos*, the iron ring around a wheel), the angle or corner of the eye.

canticle, n. *kăn'tĭ-kl* (L. *canto*, I sing), a song: plu. the Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs.

canto, n. *kăn'tō* (It. *canto*, a song: L. *cantus*, singing), a part or division of a poem; in *music*, the leading part; a song: cantillate, v. *kăn'tĭl-lāt*, to chant; to recite musically: can'tilla'ting, imp.: can'tilla'ted, pp.: can'tilla'tion, n. *-lā'shŭn*, chanting; reading or reciting with musical cadence.

canton, n. *kăn'tŏn* (F.: It. *cantone*—from *canto*, a corner), a division of a country: v. to divide into districts or cantons; to allot quarters to troops: can'toning, imp.: can'toned, pp. *-tŏnd*: can'tonal, a. pert. to or divided into cantons: can'tonment, n. the part of a town or village assigned to a body of troops; separate quarters for soldiers. *Note.*—The verb *canton* and the words derived from it are now more usually, and always among military men, pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, thus—*canton'*, *canto'ning*, *canton'ment*, &c.

canvas, n. *kăn'văs* (F. *canevas*, canvas: L. *cannabis*; It. *cannevo*, hemp), a coarse cloth made of flax or hemp, used for tents, sails, painting on, &c.; in a *ship*, the sails are called the *canvas*: adj. made of canvas: can'vass, v. (a metaphorical meaning taken from sifting a substance through canvas), to discuss; to examine into; to solicit votes or interest; to make interest in favour of: n. a close inspection into; discussion; debate; a seeking; a solicitation: can'vassing, imp.: can'vassed, pp. *-văst*: can'vasser, n. one who.

cany, a. *kā'nĭ* (see cane), full of canes; consisting of canes.

canzonet, n. *kăn'zŏn-ĕt'* (It. *canzona*, a song: L. *camere*, to sing), a little or short song in one, two, or three parts.

caoutchouc, n. *kōō'chōōk* (a native Indian word), India-rubber; the dried juice of various tropical plants, used in the manufacture of waterproof cloths,

overshoes, flexible tubes, &c.: **caout'chine**, n. *-chīn*, or **caout'choucine**, n. *-chōō-sīn*, a volatile liquid distilled from india-rubber.

cap, n. *kăp* (AS. *cæppe*, a cap: Sp. *capa;* It. *cappa;* F. *chape*, a cover: Gr. *skepo*, I cover), a cover for the head; a cover in general; the top or highest part; a mark of some office or dignity: **v.** to cover the top end or orifice; to uncover as a mark of reverence or civility; to render complete; to invest with official distinction; to admit to professional honours by the act of capping: **cap'ping**, imp.: **capped**, pp. *căpt:* **cap-a-pie**, ad. *-ă-pē'* (F.), from head to foot; all over, as *armed cap-a-pie:* **cap-of-maintenance**, a cap carried before the kings of England at their coronation: **to set one's cap at**, to take measures to gain the affections of a man: **cap'ful**, a small quantity, used by sailors when speaking of the wind.

capable, a. *kā'pă-bl* (F. *capable*—from L. *capio*, I take), able to contain or receive; having the requisite mental, moral, or physical ability; qualified for: **ca'pableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being capable: **ca'pabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being able or qualified for: **capacious**, a. *kă-pā'shŭs*, roomy; large; that will hold or take in much; extensive: **capa'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ:* **capa'ciousness**, n.: **capacitate**, v. *kă-păs'ĭ-tāt*, to qualify; to enable: **capac'ita'ting**, imp.: **capac'ita'ted**, pp.: **capac'ita'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn:* **capac'ity**, n. *-tĭ*, the power of containing; extent of room or space; the power of receiving instruction; ability; profession or occupation.

caparison, n. *kă-păr'ĭ-sŭn* (Sp. *caparason*, carcass of a fowl, cover of a saddle), an ornamental cover laid over the saddle of a horse: **v.** to cover with an ornamental cloth, as a horse; to deck; to dress out superbly: **capar'isoning**, imp.: **capar'isoned**, pp. *-sŭnd.*

cape, n. *kāp* (L. *caput*, the head: It. *capo:* F. *cap*), any portion or point of land stretching into the sea; a headland; a cover hanging from the neck over the back and shoulders; a short loose cloak.

caper, v. *kā'pĕr* (L. *caper*, a goat: It. *capro*, a buck: F. *capriole*, a caper in dancing), to leap, skip, or jump; to prance; to spring: **n.** a leap; a skip, as in dancing; a leap in sport, as a goat or lamb: **ca'pering**, imp.: **adj.** leaping; skipping: **ca'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd:* **ca'perer**, n. one who: **to cut capers**, to dance in a frolicsome manner; to play pranks.

capers, n. *kā'pĕrs* (F. *capre:* L. *capparis:* Ar. *algabr*), the buds of the caper-plant preserved in vinegar.

capias, n. *kā'pĭ-ăs* (L. take or seize hold of), a writ

head), the temple of Jupiter; a fort or castle in Rome where the senate of anc. Rome met; the building occupied by the parliament or Congress of the U.S. of Amer.: **capitolian**, *kăp-ĭ-tō'lĭ-ăn*, or **capitoline**, a. *kă-pĭt'ō-lĭn*, pert. to the Capitol of Rome.

capitular, n. *kă-pĭt'ū-lĕr*, or **capit'ulary**, -l (L. *capitulum*, a little head, the head or chapter of a pillar—from *caput*, the head), the laws of an ecclesiastical council or chapter; the member of a chapter: **adj.** relating to the chapter of a cathedral: **capit'ularly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **capit'ulate**, v. *-lāt*, to surrender, as an army or garrison to an enemy, on certain conditions: **capit'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of thus surrendering to an enemy; the written conditions or treaty: **capit'ula'ting**, imp.: **capit'ula'ted**, pp.: **capit'ula'tor**, n. one who: **capit'ulum**, n. *-lŭm*, in *bot.*, a flower-head composed of a number of florets arranged without stems on the summit of a single peduncle.

capivi, n. *kă-pē'vĭ*—see **copaiba.**

capnomancy, n. *kăp'nō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *kapnos*, smoke; *manteia*, divination), divination by the motion or appearance of smoke.

capnomor, n. *kăp'nō-mŏr* (Gr. *kapnos*, smoke; *moira*, a part), a colourless oil obtained from the oil of tar.

capoch or **capouch**, n. *kă-pōch'* (Sp. *capucho*—from *capa*, a cover), a monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

capon, n. *kā'pŏn* (Sp. *capar*, to castrate; mod. Gr. *apokopto*, I cut off), a cock-chicken fed for the table; a castrated cock: **ca'ponise**, v. *-nīz*, to castrate, as a fowl: **ca'poni'zing**, imp.: **ca'ponised**, pp. *-nīzd.*

caponiere, n. *kăp'ō-nēr'* (F. *caponnière:* Sp. *caponera*), in *mil.*, a lodgment for soldiers in the dry ditch or the glacis; a kind of way covered by a parapet, and palisaded; a cut in the glacis leading from the covered way to the works at the foot of the glacis.

capot, n. *kă-pŏt'* (F. *capot*, a great-coat: Ger. *caput*, ruined), a winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet: **v.** to win at piquet.

capouch, n. *kă-pōch'*—see **capoch.**

capping verses, *kăp'ĭng* (Icel. *kapp*, contention), in *familiar language*, contending in the citation of verses: **to cap**, to beat one.

capric, a. *kăp'rĭk* (L. *caper*, a he-goat), obtained from butter, or the butter and fat of the goat; applied to an acid, as **capric acid**: **cap'rate**, n. *-rāt*, a salt of capric acid.

caprice, n. *kă-prēs'* (F. *caprice*, whim: It. *capriccio*—from L. *capra*, a goat), a sudden change of opin-

also **cap'sulated**, a. *-lā'tĕd*, inclosed in a capsule, or as in a box.

captain, n. *kăp'tăn* (F. *capitaine*: It. *capitano*—from L. *caput*, the head), an officer who commands a company of foot, a troop of horse-soldiers, or a ship; a leader or chief: **captain-general**, the commander-in-chief of an army: **cap'taincy**, n. *-sĭ*, the rank or commission of a captain: **cap'tainship**, n.

captious, a. *kăp'shŭs* (L. *captiosus*, captious, deceptive—from *capere*, to take: F. *captieux*), disposed to find fault; apt to cavil or raise objections; insidious: **cap'tiously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cap'tiousness**, n.

captivate, v. *kăp'tĭ-vāt* (L. *captivus*, taken prisoner—from *capere*, to take: F. *captiver*, to enslave), to take prisoner; to charm or subdue by beauty; to gain by excellence in manners or conduct; to enslave by love: **cap'tiva'ting**, imp.: **cap'tiva'ted**, pp.: **cap'tiva'tion**, n. *-vā'shŭn*: **captive**, n. *kăp'tĭv*, a prisoner taken in war; one who is charmed by beauty or enslaved by love: adj. made prisoner in war: **captiv'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, bondage; the state of being in the power of an enemy; state of being under subjection or control: **cap'ture**, n. *-tŭr*, the act of taking or seizing by an enemy, as a ship; the thing taken; a prize; seizure, as of a criminal: v. to take or lay hold of by force; to seize by stratagem: **cap'turing**, imp.: **cap'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd*: **cap'tor**, n. one who seizes or captures, as a ship.

capuchin, n. *kăp'ū-chĭn* (F. *capucin*—from *capuce*, a cowl: It. *cappuccio*—see **cap**), a monk of St Francis; a cloak and hood for females.

car, n. *kär* (L. *carrus*; It. *carro*; F. *char*, a car, a cart: Dut. *karren*, to creak: F. *charrier*, to carry), a small light carriage drawn by one horse; a railway carriage; a chariot.

carabine, n. *kăr'ā-bĭn*, or **carbine**, *kär'bĭn* (F. *carabin*: It. *calabrino*), a short gun carried by a cavalry soldier: **car'abineer'** or **car'bineer'**, n. *-bĭn-ēr'*, one who carries a carabine.

caracole, n. *kăr'ā-kōl* (Sp. *caracol*, a winding staircase: Gael. *car*, a twist: AS. *cerran*, to turn), the half-turn which a horseman makes to the right or left; in *arch.*, a winding staircase.

caramel, n. *kăr'ā-mĕl* (F.), burnt sugar; a black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°.

carapace, n. *kăr'ā-pās* (F.—from Gr. *karabos*, a crustaceous animal like the crab or lobster), the crustaceous and horny coverings of certain classes of animals, as the tortoise, the crab, &c.

carat, n. *kăr'ăt* (F.: Gr. *keration*, seed of pulse: Ar. *kirat*, a small weight; *kuara*, name of a plant whose beans in Africa are used as weights for gold), a weight of 4 grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; the weight that expresses the purity of gold, 24 carats being the standard of purity.

caravan, n. *kăr'ā-văn* (Pers. *kervan*: Ar. *qairawan*: F. *caravane*), a large close carriage; in the East, a company of merchants journeying together for mutual safety: **car'avan'sary**, *-sĕr-ĭ*, or **car'avan'sera**, n. *-sĕr-ā* (*caravan*, and Pers. *sarai*, a large place), a station for unloading the camels and beasts of burden for the night.

caravel, n. *kăr'ā-vĕl* (F.: It. *caravela*, a kind of ship: Gael. *carbh*, a ship), a small French herring-vessel; a light vessel formerly used by Spaniards and Portuguese.

caraway, n. *kăr'ā-wā* (F. and It. *carvi*—from Caria in Asia Minor: *carum carui*, the plant), a plant, the seeds of which are used as the kernel in confections, and for giving a flavour to cakes.

carbazotic, a. *kär'bā-zŏt'ĭk* (*carbon* and *azote*), applied to an acid which consists of carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

carbine—see **carabine**.

carbo-vegetabilis, n. *kär'bō-vĕj'ē-tăb'ĭ-lĭs* (L. *carbo*, coal; and new L. *vegetabilis*, vegetable), a name for charcoal.

carbon, n. *kär'bŏn* (It. *carbone*; F. *charbon*; L. *carbo*, a coal), pure charcoal, existing pure only in the diamond: **carbon'ic**, *-ĭk*, or **car'bona'ceous**, a. *-bō-nā'shŭs*, containing charcoal; coaly: **car'bonate**, n. *-nāt*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, &c.: **car'bona'ted**, a. combined or saturated with carbon: **car'bonif'erous**, a. *-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), producing carbon or coal: **car'bonise'**, v. *-nīz'*, to change into carbon: **car'boni'sing**, imp.: **car'bonised'**, pp. *-nīzd'*: **car'bonisa'tion**, n. *-zā'shŭn*, the act or process of carbonising: **carbonic acid**, an acid composed of one part of carbon and two of oxygen: **carbolic acid**, *kär-bŏl'ĭk*, a colourless oily liquid obtained from coal-tar: **carbolene**, n. *kär'bō-lēn*, a non-volatile hydro-carbon, may be used for increasing the illuminating power of coal-gas.

carboy, n. *kär'bŏy* (mod. Gr. *caraboyia*, copperas or green vitriol: Turk. *karaboya*, black dye: Sic. *carabba*, a bottle with a big belly and narrow neck), a large globular bottle generally covered with basket-work.

carbuncle, n. *kär'bŭng-kl* (L. *carbunculus*, a little coal—from *carbo*, coal), a red fiery round blotch on the skin; an inflammatory boil; a precious stone of a deep-red colour: **car'buncled**, a. *-kld*, set with carbuncles; spotted with red fiery sores: **carbun'cular**, a. *-kū-lăr*, pert. to or resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet, n. *kär'bū-rĕt* (F. *carbure*—from L. *carbo*, a coal), carbon in combination with some other substance, the result not being an acid: v. to combine some other substance with carbon: **car'buret'ting**, imp.: **car'buret'ted**, a. combined with carbon: **car'buret'ter**, n. that which: **car'bura'tion**, *-rā'shŭn*, the act of: **carburetted hydrogen gas**, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, as common coal-gas.

carcanet, n. *kär'kā-nĕt* (F. *carcan*), a chain or collar of jewels.

carcass, n. *kär'kăs* (F. *carquasse*, a dead body: mod. Gr. *karkasi*, a quiver, a carcass: It. *carcasso*, the hard core of a cuttle), the dead body of an animal; applied to the living body in contempt; the framework or principal parts of a thing unfinished, as a house: **car'casse**, n. *-kăs*, an iron case filled with combustibles to be thrown into a besieged town from a mortar.

carcerals, n. *kär'sĕr-ăl* (L. *carcer*, a jail), in *bot.*, a dry, indehiscent, many-celled fruit, with few seeds in each cell, the cells cohering round a common style placed in the axis.

carcharodon, n. *kär-kär'ō-dŏn* (Gr. *karcharodon*, having rough or jagged teeth—from *karcharos*, sharp-pointed, and *odontes*, teeth), in *geol.*, a genus of sharks whose fossil teeth, &c., are often of great size.

carcharopsis, n. *kär'kär-op'sĭs* (Gr. *karcharos*, sharp-pointed; *opsis*, appearance), in *geol.*, a genus of carboniferous shark-like fishes.

carcinoma, n. *kär'sĭ-nō'mā* (Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, cancer), cancer in general; ulcerative stage of cancer: **car'cinom'atous**, a. *-nōm'ā-tŭs*, pert. to cancer in general.

card, n. *kärd* (F. *carte*: L. *charta*, paper: It. *carta*), a piece of pasteboard usually written or printed on for social or business purposes; oblong pieces of pasteboard on which figures are printed, used in games: **card-table**, n.: **card-maker**, n., one who.

card, n. *kärd* (It. *cardo*, a thistle: Gael. *card*, to card wool: Ger. *scharren*, to scrape: L. *carduus*, a thistle, a teasel—from *carere*, to comb wool), an instr. for combing out wool or flax: v. to comb out wool, flax, or hemp; to separate the finer from the coarser fibres: **card'ing**, imp.: **card'ed**, pp.: **card'er**, n. one who.

cardamom, n. *kär'dā-mŏm* (F. *cardamome*: L. *cardamomum*), an Indian spice plant, whose seeds are used in *med.*

cardiac, *kär'dĭ-ăk*, also **cardi'acal**, a. *-dĭ'ā-kăl* (Gr. *kardia*, the heart or the upper orifice of the stomach), pert. to the heart; invigorating the heart by stimulants: **car'diac**, n. a medicine that excites action in the heart, and animates the spirits: **car'dial'gia**, n. *-dĭ-ăl'jĭ-ā* (Gr. *algos*, pain), pain in the stomach; heartburn: **carditis**, n. *kär-dī'tĭs*, inflammation of the heart.

cardinal, a. *kär'dĭ-năl* (L. *cardinalis*, pert. to a hinge—from *cardo*, a hinge: It. *cardinale*: F. *cardinal*, principal), that on which other things turn: chief; principal; fundamental: n. a dignitary of the R. Cath. Ch. next in rank to the Pope: **cardinalate**, *kär'dĭ-nā-lăt*, also **car'dinalship**, n. the office or rank of a cardinal: **cardinal points of the compass**, the four principal points—north, south, east, and west.

cardium, n. *kär'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *kardia*, the heart), the cockle, so named in allusion to its heart-like form.

care, n. *kär* (AS. *cearian*, to take heed: Goth. *kara*, care: L. *carus*, dear), thoughtful attention; uneasiness of mind; concern; regard; charge: v. to be anxious or uneasy in mind; to heed or regard: **ca'ring**, imp.: **cared**, pp. *kärd*: **careful**, a. *kär'fŏol*, full of concern; attentive to; watchful; cautious: **care'less**, a. without concern or thought; regardless; inattentive: **care'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **care'fulness**, n.: **care'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **care'lessness**, n.: **care'worn**, a. crushed with

care; fatigued with anxiety: **to take care**, also **have a care**, be careful; take heed.

careen, v. *kä-rēn'* (F. *carener*, to refit: L. *carina*, the bottom of a ship: It. *carena*, bottom of a ship: Dut. *krengen*, to sail on one side), to lay a ship on one side in order to repair the other; a ship to incline to one side while sailing: **careen'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of heaving down a ship on one side: **careened'**, pp. *-rēnd'*: **careenage**, n. *kä-rēn'äj*, place for careening a ship; expense of careening.

career, n. *kä-rēr'* (F. *carrière*; It. *carriera*, a race, a highway: L. *currus*, a two-wheeled cart), course of action; progress in life; procedure; a race or running; speed in motion: **v.** to run or move rapidly: **career'ing**, imp.: **careered'**, pp. *-rērd'*.

careful, a.—see **care**.

caress, v. *kä-rĕs'* (F. *caresse*; It. *carezza*, an endearment: W. *caru*, to love), to treat with fond affection; to embrace with affection and love, as a parent a child; to fondle: **n.** an act of endearment; an expression of affection: **cares'sing**, imp.: **caressed'**, pp. *-rĕst'*: **cares'singly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

caret, n. *kăr'ĕt* (L. *caret*, it wants or is wanting), a mark thus (A) to show in written compositions that something has been omitted in a line.

cargo, n. *kär'gō* (Sp. *cargo*, the load of a ship: It. *caricare*; Sp. *cargar*; F. *charger*, to load), the whole goods conveyed in a ship: **supercargo**, n. (L. *super*, over), the person who has the charge of the cargo on board a ship.

caricature, n. *kăr'ĭ-kä-tūr'* (It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation of anything—from *carricare*, to load), a figure or description of a person or thing in which defects are greatly exaggerated in order to make ridiculous: **v.** to sketch or describe in order to turn into ridicule; to represent as very ugly: **car'icatu'ring**, imp.: **car'icatured'**, pp. *-tūrd'*: **car'icatu'rist**, n. *-tū'rĭst*, one who.

caries, n. *kā'rĭ-ēz* (L. *caries*, rottenness: It. and F. *carie*), the mortification of a bone in the living body; decay or rottenness of a bone: **ca'rious**, a. *-ŭs*, decayed or rotten: **ca'rios'ity**, n. *-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, rottenness of a bone.

carinate, a. *kăr'ĭ-nāt*, or **car'ina'ted**, a. *-nā'tĕd* (L. *carina*, a keel), in *bot.*, keel-shaped, as the two lower petals of a papilionaceous flower: **car'inal**, a. *-ĭ-năl*, applied to æstivation when the carina embraces the other parts of the flower.

cariole, n. *kăr'ĭ-ōl* (F.), a small open carriage; a covered cart.

n. *-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, greediness for flesh: **carniv'orous**, a. *-ō-rŭs*, feeding on flesh: **carnos'ity**, n. *-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, a small fleshy excrescence: **carnose'**, a. *-nōs'*, in *bot.*, fleshy—applied to albumen having a fleshy consistence.

carol, n. *kăr'ŭl* (properly a round dance: F. *carole*, a dance: W. *caroli*, to dance: L. *corolla*, a garland, a chaplet), a song of joy and exultation; a song in general: **v.** to praise or celebrate in song; to sing in joy; to warble: **car'olling**, imp.: **car'olled**, pp. *-ŭld*: **car'olet'ic**, a. *-ŏ-lĕt'ĭk*, also **-ittic**, in *arch.*, adorned with festoons or foliage.

carotid, a. *kä-rŏt'ĭd* (Gr. *karos*, deep sleep; Gr. plu. *karotides*), the *carotids* are the two great arteries of the neck that convey the blood to the head and brain.

carouse, v. *kä-rōūz'* (Ger. *gar aus*, all out: Sp. *carauz* or *carazos*, act of drinking a full bumper to one's health), to drink hard; to revel: **n.** a drinking-match; a revel: **caroū'sing**, imp.: **caroused'**, pp. *-rōūzd'*: **carou'ser**, n. one who: **carou'singly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **carou'sal**, n. *-zăl*, a feast or banquet.

carp, n. *kärp* (Ger. *karpfen*: Dut. *karper*: F. *carpe*), a fresh-water fish.

carp, v. *kärp* (L. *carpere*, to seize: Bohem. *krapati*, to chatter: Port. *carpire*, to cry or weep), to snatch or catch at; to find fault, generally without sufficient reason; to cavil; to censure: **carp'ing**, imp.: **carped**, pp. *kärpt*: **carp'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **carp'er**, n. one who.

carpal, a. *kär'păl* (new L. *carpus*, the wrist), belonging to the wrist.

carpel, n. *kär'pĕl* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, one of the parts which compose the innermost of the four sets of floral whorls, into which the complete flower is separable: **carpel'lary**, a. *-pĕl'lĕr-ĭ*, pert. to a carpel: **carpol'ogy**, n. *pŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the study of fruits; a treatise on fruit: **carpol'ogist**, n. one who: **car'pophore**, n. *-pō-fōr* (Gr. *phero*, I carry), in *bot.*, a stalk bearing the pistil, and raising it above the whorl of the stamens, as in the caper.

carpenter, n. *kär'pĕn-tĕr* (L. *carpentarius*, pert. to a chariot, a wheelwright: F. *charpentier*, a carpenter: Gael. *carbh*, a plank), a man who works in timber; a builder or framer in wood, as in houses and ships; a joiner; a wright: **car'pentry**, n. *-trĭ*, the art of framing and joining timber in the construction of buildings.

carpet, n. *kär'pĕt* (mid L. *carpeta*, plucked wool, any quilted fabric—from L. *carpere*, to pluck: F. *charpie*, lint: It. *carpetta*, a kind of petticoat), the woven or felted stuff made of wool, used to cover rooms, stairs, &c.: **v.** to cover with a carpet: **car'peting**, imp.: **n.**

carry through, to succeed by perseverance: **carrier-pigeon**, a variety of the pigeon employed for carrying letters.

carse, n. *kärs* (W. *cors*, a bog), in *Scotland*, low, fertile, alluvial land near a river, or the valley through which a river flows.

cart, n. *kärt* (AS. *kræt*; It. *carretto*; F. *charrette*—from L. *carrus*, a two-wheeled cart), a carriage for the conveyance of goods, &c.: v. to carry away in a cart: cart'ing, imp.: cart'ed, pp.: car'ter, n. one who drives a cart: **cartage**, n. *kär'tăj*, conveyance in a cart; cost of goods so conveyed: **cart-horse**, n. a strong horse for drawing a cart: **cart-load**, n. as much as can be carried in a cart: **cart-wright**, n. one who constructs carts.

carte, n. *kärt* (F.), a card; a bill of fare at a hotel.

carte-blanche, n. *cärt-blăngsh* (F. *carte*, paper; *blanche*, white), a paper signed but not filled up; unconditional power to do some business for another: **carte-de-visite**, n. *kärt'dē-vē-zēt'* (F.—literally, a card of visit), a small photographic likeness gummed on a card—so called from its original use as a visiting card: plu. **cartes-de-visite**.

cartel, n. *kär'tĕl* (It. *cartella*, pasteboard), a written agreement between states at war for an exchange of prisoners: **cartel-ship**, n. a ship employed in conveying exchanged prisoners, or the messenger to obtain an exchange.

Cartesian, n. *kär-tē'zhi-ăn*, pert. to the doctrines of the French philosopher Descartes: n. a person who believes in the philosophy of Descartes.

Carthaginian, n. *kär'thă-jin'i-ăn*, pert. to anc. Carthage: n. a native of.

carthamus, n. *kär'thă-mŭs* (L.—from Gr. *kathairo*, I purge, I purify), the wild or bastard saffron; safflower: **car'thamine**, n. *-min*, a colouring matter obtained from the safflower.

Carthusian, n. *kär-thō'zhi-ăn*, one of an order of monks, named from Chartreux in France: adj. pert. to.

cartilage, n. *kär'tĭl-ăj* (F.—from L. *cartilago*, gristle), gristle; a whitish elastic substance, softer than bone, and harder than ligament: **car'tilag'inous**, a. *-ĭ-lăj'i-nŭs*, having gristle instead of bones.

cartoon, n. *kär-tōn'* (It. *cartone*, pasteboard—from *carta*, paper: L. *charta*), a sketch made on paper, &c., as a design to be executed in tapestry, in mosaics, or on glass; a design on paper to be transferred from the paper on to the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

cartouch, n. *kär-tōsh'* (F. *cartouche*: It. *cartoccio*, a paper case), a cartridge-box; a small wooden case filled with rifle-balls or small cannon-balls for being discharged from a gun; in *arch.*, an ornament representing a scroll of paper.

cartridge, n. *kär'trĭj* (a corruption of *cartouche*: L. *charta*, paper), a small bag or case made of paper, pasteboard, wool, &c., for containing powder and balls, used for loading rifles or cannon—containing powder alone they are called **blank-cartridges**—with ball, they are called **ball-cartridges**: **cartridge-box**, n. the small leather case in which the soldier holds his cartridges: **cartridge-paper**, n. a thick sort of paper.

cartulary, n. *kär'tū-lĕr'i* (F. *cartulaire*: low L. *cartularium*), a register book; one who keeps records, &c.

caruncle, n. *kăr'ŭng-kl* (L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh—from *caro*, flesh), a small fleshy excrescence, diseased or natural, as the comb of a cock; in *bot.*, a fleshy or thickened appendage of the seed: **carun'cular**, a. *-kū-lĕr*, pert. to or having the form of a caruncle: **carun'cula'ted**, a. having a fleshy excrescence.

carve, v. *kärv* (AS. *ceorfan*; Dut. *kervan*, to cut or carve: Ger. *kerben*, to notch), to cut into pieces, as meat; to cut into forms or shapes; to engrave or sculpture: carv'ing, imp.: n. the act of cutting; the art of cutting figures in wood, &c.; sculpture: **carved**, pp. *kärvd*: car'ver, n. one who: **carving-knife**, n. a knife for cutting and slicing meat at table: **to carve out**, to cut or take out from some large thing; to lay out by design.

carvel, n. *kär'vĕl* (another form of caravel), a small ship; jelly-fish.

caryatides, n. plu. *kăr'ĭ-ăt'i-dēz*, in *arch.*, female figures used to support entablatures—so called from the women of Carya in Arcadia: **car'yat'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to.

caryocaris, n. *kăr'ĭ-ō-kā'ris* (Gr. *karuon*, a nut, and *karis*, a shrimp), in *geol.*, a small crustacean, having a long, pod-shaped, bivalved carapace.

caryophyllia, n. *kăr'ĭ-ō-fĭl'li-ā* (Gr. *karuophullon*, a clove), literally "clove-shaped;" in *geol.*, a section of lamellated flower-like corals: **car'yophylla'ceous**, a. *-lā'shŭs*, in *bot.*, having corollas of five petals with long claws, as in the pink: **car'yoph'ylline**, n. *-ō'fĭl-lĭn*, a crystalline substance extracted from cloves.

caryopsis, n. *kăr'ĭ-ŏp'sis* (Gr. *karuon*, a nut, a kernel; *opsis*, sight, form), in *bot.*, a dry, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, incorporated with a thin pericarp, forming a single grain—as in wheat, barley, &c.

casava, n. *kä-sä'vä* (Sp. *casabe*), bread made from the starch obtained from the root of the tapioca plant.

cascade, n. *kăs-kād'* (It. *cascata*; F. *cascade*, a fall of water—from It. *cascare*, to fall), a waterfall; water flowing over steep rocks.

cascalho, n. *kăs-kăl'yō* (Port. *cascalho*, gravel), a name given in Brazil to the gravelly deposit in which diamonds and gold are found.

cascarilla, n. *kăs'kā-rĭl'lā* (Sp. *cascara*, bark of trees), the bark of a tree of Jamaica; a powerful tonic.

case, n. *kās* (F. *caisse*, a box: It. *cassa*, a chest: Sp. *casco*, a cask: Dut. *kast*; Ger. *kiste*, a chest: L. *cassus*, hollow), a covering; a box; a sheath; a frame; a certain quantity: v. to cover in; to put in a case or box: ca'sing, imp.: n. a covering: **cased**, pp. *kāsd*: **case'-harden**, v. *-härd'n*, to harden the outer part—as iron, by converting it into steel: **case-hard'ening**, imp.: **case-hard'ened**, pp.: **case-knife**, n. *-nīf*, a long kitchen-knife: **caseworm**, n. caddis-worm; a worm or grub which makes itself a case: **case-shot**, n. shot in a case: **case'man**, n. a compositor.

case, n. *kās* (L. *casus*, a fall: F. *cas*, a case, a matter), that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; condition or state in which any person or thing may chance to be; a question for discussion; a cause in a court; the inflection of nouns: **in case**, if it should so happen: **in good case**, in good condition or health of body.

caseine, n. *kā'sē-ĭn* (F.—from L. *caseus*, cheese; It. *cascio*), the cheesy portion of the curd of milk: ca'seous, a. *-ŭs*, like cheese; having the qualities of cheese: **ca'seic**, a. *-ĭk*, of or from cheese.

casemate, n. *kăs'māt* (F.; Sp. *caso-mata*—from *casa*, a house, and *matar*, to slay), a vault of mason-work in the flank of a bastion serving as a battery: **case'-mated**, a. having casemates.

casement, n. *kăs'mĕnt* (It. *casamento*, a large house), a window made to turn and open on hinges; a hollow moulding: **case'mented**, a. having casements.

caseous, a.—see **caseine**.

casern, n. *kăz'ĕrn* (F. *caserne*—from L. *casa*, a hut), small sleeping-places for soldiers near the ramparts.

cash, n. *kăsh* (F. *caisse*; It. *cassa*, a merchant's cash or counter), money on hand, or at command, as in a chest or in the bank; ready money; a Chinese copper coin: v. to turn into money; to exchange for money: **cash-account**, n. in *Scot.*, an account of advances made by a banker to a merchant or trader who has given security for the repayment of them: **cash-credit**, the privilege of drawing money out of a bank on security being given: **cash-book**, n. the book in which money paid out and received is written down: **cash'ing**, imp.: **cashed**, pp. *kăsht*: **cashier**, n. *kă-shēr'*, a clerk who has charge of the money and the cash-book.

cashew, n. *kă-shō'* (F. *acajou*—from the native name), a tree of W. I. and S. Amer. and its fruit, which yields an acrid juice, there growing at the apex of the fruit a flattened kidney-shaped nut yielding a caustic oil.

cashier, v. *kă-shēr'* (Dut. *kasseren*; F. *casser*, to break—from L. *cassus*, empty), to dismiss from an office of trust for bad conduct; to reject or discard: **cashier'ing**, imp.: **cashiered'**, pp. *-shērd'*, dismissed; discarded.

cashmere, n. *kăsh'mēr* a rich and costly shawl, so called from the place in India where first made: adj. of or pert. to.

casino, n. *kä-sē'nō* (It.—from *casa*, a house), a small country-house; a saloon for dancing, &c.

cask, n. *kăsk* (Sp. *casco*, a vessel for holding liquids; F. *casque*, a case), a round, close, wooden vessel for holding liquors, formed of staves and hoops.

casket, n. *kăsk'ĕt* (dim. of cask: F. *cassette*, a case for jewels), a small chest or box for holding jewels, trinkets, &c.

casque, n. *kăsk* (F.—from Sp. *casco*, a helmet, a cask), a helmet or head-piece for a soldier.

cassation, n. *kăs-sā'shŭn* (F.—from *casser*, to make void), the act of repealing or annulling: **court of cassation**, n. the highest court of appeal in France.

cassava—see **casava**.

cassia, n. *căsh'i-ă* (L. and Gr.) a name for many species of aromatic plants; a spice; a medicine.

cassideous, a. *kă-sĭd'i-ŭs* (L. *cassis*, a helmet), in *bot.*, having one large helmet-shaped petal, as the aconite.

Cassiopeia, n. *kăs'i-ō-pē'yă* (after the mythical wife of Cepheus), a constellation on the opposite side of the pole to the Great Bear, and at about the same distance from it.

cassiterite, n. *kăs-sĭt'ĕr-īt* (Gr. *kassiteros*, tin), the oxide of tin, being the ordinary tin ore.

cassock, n. *kăs'ŏk* (F. *casaque*; It. *casacca*, a man's long gown: Gael. *casag*, a long coat), a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen under their pulpit-gowns: **cas'socked**, a. *-ŏkt*, clothed with a cassock.

cassowary, n. *kăs'sō-wā'rĭ* (Hind. *kasuwaris*), a large bird which runs with great rapidity, a native of the E. I.

cast, v. *kăst* (Icel. *kasta*; Sp. *cascar*, to crack, to burst: F. *casser*, to break: It. *cascare*, to fall), to throw or fling; to sow seed; to reject; to reckon; to contrive or plan; to mould or shape, to ponder or weigh, as in the mind: **n.** a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; a glance or a turn of the eye; chance or hazard; a form or shape; a tinge; manner; whatever is run into a mould: **cast'ing**, imp.: **cast**, pt. and pp.: **to cast aside**, to dismiss or reject: **to cast away**, to reject; to lavish: **to cast down**, to deject or depress: **to cast forth**, to throw out; to exhale: **to cast off**, to discard, or to put away: **to cast out**, to reject; to throw or turn out: **to cast up**, to compute; to reckon; to eject or vomit: **to cast on**, to put or place on, as loops of worsted on wires: **to cast one's self on**, to resign or yield to the disposal of, without reserve: **to cast in the teeth**, to upbraid; to blame for: **to cast in one's lot with any one**, to take the chance; to share the fortune: **last-cast**, all ventured on one effort: **cast-iron**, n. iron melted from the ore, and run into moulds—called also **pig-iron** or **cast-metal**: **cast-steel**—see **steel**: **casting-vote**, a vote that decides, when the votes are equally divided.

Castalian, a. *kăs-tā'lĭ-ăn* (L. *castalius*), pert. to Castalia, a spring on Mount Parnassus sacred to the Muses.

castanets, n. plu. *kăs'tă-nĕts* (Sp. *castana*, a chestnut), small concave shells of ivory or hardwood, shaped like spoons, rattled with the fingers in dancing.

names), an electrical phenomenon, seen as a flame on the mast-head at sea, sometimes double, and then called C. and P.; names of stars.

castoroides, n. *kăs'tŏr-ōy'dēz* (Gr. *castor*, beaver; *eidos*, like), in *geol.*, a large fossil rodent allied to the beaver.

castor-oil, n. *kăs'tŏr-ŏyl* (said to be a corruption of *castus-oil*, the sacred oil), the oil of the Palma Christi (palm of Christ), a plant of the W. I., used in medicine.

castrametation, n. *kăs'trā-mĕ-tā'shŭn* (L. *castra*, a camp; *meto*, I measure), the art or practice of encamping.

castrate, v. *kăs'trāt* (L. and It. *castrare*, to deprive of generative power), to emasculate; to geld: **cas'trating**, imp.: **cas'trated**, pp.: **castra'tion**, n. *-trā'shŭn*, the act of emasculating.

castrel, n. *kăs'trĕl* (F. *crecerelle*), a kind of hawk resembling the sparrow-hawk; same as **kestrel**.

casual, a. *kăzʼ'ū-ăl* (F. *casuel*—from L. *casus*, a fall), happening without design; coming to pass without being expected or foreseen; accidental: **cas'ually**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cas'ualty**, n. *-ăl-tĭ*, an injury or hurt to the body by accident; death or other misfortune by accident: **cas'uistry**, n. *-ū-ĭs-trĭ*, the science or system of rules that undertakes to decide in matters of conscience as to what is lawful or unlawful; the art of quibbling; the art of drawing fine distinctions: **cas'uist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who resolves doubts of conscience in matters of duty: **cas'uis'tic**, a. *-ĭs-tĭk*: **cas'uis'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to casuistry: **cas'uis'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

cat, n. *kăt* (Ger. *katze*: Gael. *cat*: Icel. *kottr*), a well-known domestic animal: **cat-gut**, n. strings for musical instruments made of the entrails of animals: **cat's-paw**, a term of contempt, applied to a person who is made the tool of another; a dupe; a puff of wind: **cat'kin**, a kind of flower, long and slender, resembling a cat's tail, as in the hazel, the birch, &c.: **cat-like**, a. stealthily, like a cat: **cat's-eye**, a variety of chalcedonic quartz: **cat-block**, in a *ship*, tackle used to raise the anchor: **cat-call**, a small squealing instr.: **cat's-foot**, **cat-mint**, &c., plants: **cat'ling**, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees; in *surg.*, a kind of knife.

cata, *kăt'ă* (Gr.), prefix, signifying down; against; opposition or contrariety; completeness; intensity.

catacaustics, n. plu. *kăt'ă-kăwʼ'stĭks* (Gr. *kata*, against; *kaustikos*, burning), in *opt.*, the curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light: **cat'acaus'tic**, n. a particular curve formed by reflection: **adj.** pert. to.

catachresis, n. *kăt'ă-krē'sĭs* (L. and Gr. misuse), in *rhet.*, an abuse of a trope or of words; the use of a

and *mount* or *mountain*), the wild mountain-cat; the N. Amer. tiger.

catapetalous, a. *kăt'ă-pĕt'ă-lŭs* (Gr. *kata*, under; *petalon*, a petal), in *bot.*, having the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases.

cataphract, n. *kăt'ă-frăkt* (Gr. *kataphraktos*, encased, fortified), defensive armour; a horseman in complete armour: **cat'aphrac'ted**, a. *-frăk'tĕd*, covered with armour or scales.

cataplasm, n. *kăt'ă-plăzm* (L.—from Gr. *kata*, down; *plassō*, I mould), a poultice or plaster.

catapult, n. *kăt'ă-pŭlt* (L. *catapulta*—from Gr. *kata*, down, and *pallō*, I hurl), a war-engine, used anciently to throw large stones.

cataract, n. *kăt'ă-răkt* (L. *cataracta*, a waterfall—from Gr. *kata*, down; *raktos*, a precipice), the rushing of a great body of water over steep rocks; a disease in the eye by which the vision becomes impaired or destroyed.

catarrh, n. *kă-tär'* (L. *catarrhus*—from Gr. *kata*, down; *rheō*, I flow), a cold in the head causing a running at the nose, &c.: **catar'rhal**, a. *-ral*, pert. to.

catastrophe, n. *kă-tăs'trō-fē* (Gr. *katastrophē*, an overthrow—from *kata*, down; *strophē*, a turning), a great calamity; a violent convulsion in nature; a final event; the conclusion of a series of events.

catch, v. *kăch* (F. *chasser*; prov. F. *cacher*, to hunt: Ger. *klatsch*, a slap, a clap: Gael. *glac*, to seize), to seize suddenly; to lay hold on with the hands; to take or receive by exposure, as a cold, or a disease by infection; to ensnare; to overtake: n. anything that seizes or holds; the act of seizing; a sudden advantage taken; a song in parts, in which those singing catch up the strain one after the other at various intervals: **catch'ing**, imp.: **adj.** apt to catch; infectious: **caught**, pp. pt. *kawt*: **catch'er**, n. one who: **catch-penny**, n. something worthless; a book published for the public taste, but without value: **catch-word**, n. the word placed under the last line of a page, and made to begin the first line of the next: **catching a tartar**, being caught in the trap one has laid for another.

catch-poll, n. *kăch'pōl* (*catch*, and *poll*, the head: F. *chacepol*), a serjeant; a bailiff's follower.

catchup, n. *kăch'ŭp*, or **catsup**, n. *kăts'ŭp* (of E. I. origin), a sauce made from mushrooms.

catechise, v. *kăt'ĕ-kīz* (Gr. *katechesis*, the act of stunning by loud sound, instruction in the elements of a science—from *kata*, down; *echos*, a sound), to instruct or examine by asking questions and receiving answers; to interrogate; to try by asking questions: **cat'echi'sing**, imp.: **cat'echised**, pp. *-kīzd*: **cat'echi'ser**, n. one who: **cat'echism**, n. *-kĭzm*, a book on any subject arranged for instruction in the form of question and answer: **cat'echist**, n. one who instructs in the principles of religion; a catechiser: **cat'echis'tic**, *-kĭs'tĭk*, or **cat'echis'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*: **cat'echet'ic**, *-kĕt'ĭk*, **cat'echet'ical**, a.: **cat'echet'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cat'echu'men**, n. *-kū'mĕn*, in the anc. church, one not yet fully instructed in the principles of Christianity; one being prepared for baptism.

catechu, n. *kăt'ĕ-shōō*, a dry brown extract obtained from the *acacia catechu*, an E. I. plant, used in medicine and the arts: **cat'echu'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, of or from catechu.

category, n. *kăt'ĕ-gōr-ĭ* (Gr. *kategoria*, an accusation—from *kata*, against; *agoreuō*, I speak in an assembly), in *logic*, the general head of a class, to one among a certain number of which anything whatever is referable; a class; an order of ideas: **cat'egor'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, absolute; positive; direct; without possibility of evasion: **cat'egor'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cat'egor'emat'ic**, a. *-ĕ-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *kategorema*, a predicate), in *logic*, capable of being employed by itself as a term; also **cat'egor'emat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*: **-mat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

catenate, v. *kăt'ĕ-nāt* (L. *catena*, a chain), to connect, as a series of links in a chain: **cat'ena'ting**, imp.: **cat'ena'ted**, pp.: **cat'ena'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, regular connection, as the links of a chain: **cat'enar'y**, a. *-nĕr'ĭ*, relating to a chain; also **ca'tena'rian**, a. *-nā'rĭ-ăn*: **catenary curve**, the curve or bend made by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension.

catenipora, n. plu. *kăt'ĕn-ĭp'ōr-ă*, or **catenipores**, n. plu. *kăt-ĕn'ĭ-pōrs* (L. *catena*, a chain; *porus*, a channel, a pore), chainpore coral, so termed from the chain-like arrangement of its pores in polished specimens.

cater, v. *kā'tĕr* (Norm. F. *acater*, to buy: mod. F. *acheter*; It. *accattare*, to acquire, to get: L. *captare*, to lay hold of), to provide (food); to purchase provisions: **ca'tering**, imp.: **ca'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **ca'terer**, n. one who: **ca'teress**, n. fem., a woman who seeks to procure food.

caterpillar, n. *kăt'ĕr-pĭl'lĕr* (old Eng. *cates*, food; F. *piller*, to plunder—probably named from its resemblance to the catkins of a nut), a hairy, ringed, worm-like creature, the grub of an insect, and very voracious.

caterwaul, v. *kăt'ĕr-wăwl* (from *cat*, and *waul*, to cry as a cat), to make a noise, as cats at night under the influence of the sexual instinct; to make a harsh disagreeable noise: **cat'erwau'ling**, imp.: **cat'erwauled**, pp. *-wăwld*.

cates, n. plu. *kāts* (Norm. F. *acater*, to buy), dainties; cakes; nice food.

catgut, n.—see **cat**.

Catharine-wheel, n. *kăth'ĕr-ĭn* (so called from St Catharine of Alexandria, in allusion to the manner of her intended martyrdom), in *arch.*, an ornamental window of a circular form, having radiating divisions or spokes like a wheel; a firework of similar form.

cathartic, a. *kă-thär'tĭk* (Gr. *katharō*, I clean or purge), **purgative**: **n. a purging medicine**: **also cathar'tical**, a.: **cathar'tine**, n. *-tĭn*, the purgative principle of senna.

cathedral, n. *kă-thē'drăl* (L. or Gr. *cathedra*, a chair—from Gr. *kata*, down, and *hedra*, a seat or chair), the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's official seat or throne: **adj.** pert. to the principal church of a diocese: **cathe'dra**, n. *-drā*, the seat or chair of a professor; a pulpit.

catheter, n. *kăth'ĕ-tĕr* (L. or Gr. *catheter*, a thing let down or put in), in *surg.*, a small tube introduced into the bladder to draw off the water.

cathode, n. *kăth'ōd* (Gr. *kata*, down; (*h*)*odos*, a way), the surface at which electricity passes out of a body.

catholic, a. *kăth'ō-lĭk* (Gr. *katholikos*, universal—from *kata*, down; (*h*)*olos*, the whole: L. *catholicus*), universal; general; liberal; not narrow-minded or bigoted: n. a name commonly applied to the adherents of the Church of Rome: **catholicism**, n. *kă-thŏl'ĭ-sĭzm*, universality; liberality of sentiments; adherence to the Church of Rome: **catholicity**, n. *kăth'ō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being universal or catholic; the religion of the Church of Rome: **catholicon**, n. *kă-thŏl'ĭ-kŏn*, a universal medicine.

cation, n. *kăt'ĭ-ŏn* (Gr. *kata*, down; *ion*, a going), an electro-positive substance which appears or is evolved at the cathode.

catkin, catling—see **cat**.

catlinite, n. *kăt'lĭn-īt* (after Catlin, the Amer. traveller), a reddish variety of claystone found west of the Mississippi.

Catonian, a. *kă-tō'nĭ-ăn*, severe and inflexible, like the ancient Roman Cato.

cat-o'-nine-tails (Pol. *kat*, executioner; *kota wati*, to scourge or torture: Russ. *koshka*, a cat), nine pieces of leather or cord knotted at intervals, used to flog offenders.

catoptrics, n. plu. *kă-tŏp'trĭks* (Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror—from *kata*, down or against, and *optomai*, I see), that part of optics which treats of the properties of light reflected from polished bodies: **catop'tron**, n. *-trŏn*, an optical glass or instrument: **catop'tric**, *-trĭk*, or **catop'trical**, a. *-trĭ-kăl*, pert. to.

cattle, n. *kăt'tl* (mid L. *catalla*, chattels, goods in general,—specially applied to cattle as the principal wealth in an early stage of society: old F. *catel*, goods, movables), quadrupeds, being domestic animals used for labour or for food—more especially applied to oxen, bulls, and cows: **cattle-show**, n. an exhibition of domestic animals in competition for prizes: **cattle-pen**, n. pen for cattle.

catty, n. *kăt'ĭ*, a Chinese weight of about 1⅓ lb.

Caucasian, a. *kăw-kā'shĭ-ăn*, pert. to Mount Caucasus in Europe: **n.** one belonging to the Indo-European race originating near Mount Caucasus.

caucus, n. *kăw'kŭs* (a supposed corruption of *Calkers*, who, along with others, used to meet in Boston for political purposes previous to the independence of the U.S. of Amer.), in U.S. of Amer., a meeting preliminary to a public meeting of citizens for election or for other purposes, generally political.

caudal, a. *kăw'dăl* (L. *cauda*, a tail), pert. to the tail of an animal, or the thread at the bottom of the seed of a plant: **cau'date**, a. *-dāt*, and **cau'dated**, a.

in *bot.*, applied to seeds that have a tail-like appendage: **cau'dicle,** n. *-di-kl,* in *bot.*, the tail-like process supporting the masses of pollen in orchids; **cau'dex,** n. *-dĕks* (L. the trunk), in *bot.*, the main trunk or axis of a plant.

caudle, n. *kaw'dl* (L. *calidus,* hot, warm—or a probable corruption of *cordial*), a warm drink containing wine or other liquors given to women at childbirth: **v.** to prepare caudle; to treat tenderly: **cau'dling,** imp.: **caudled,** pp. *kaw'dld:* **caudle-cup,** the drink given to women at childbirth; the glass of wine, &c., drunk in honour of the child born.

cauf, n. *kawf* (Celt. *kaff;* L. *cavus,* hollow: L. *cophinus,* a basket), a chest for holding live fish; the box or cage for raising coal from the mine.

caught, v. pt. or pp. *kawt*—see **catch.**

caul, n. *kawl* (AS. *cawl:* F. *côle,* a kind of little cap), a netted membrane covering the lower intestines; the membrane covering the head of a child when born; a net for enclosing the hair.

cauldron, n. *kawl'drŏn*—see **caldron.**

caulescent, a. *kaw-lĕs'ĕnt* (L. *caulis,* a stalk), in *bot.*, having a true stem: **cau'licle,** n. *-li-kl,* a short stem: **cau'licule,** n. *-li-kūl,* in *bot.*, a short stem; in *arch.*, one of the curled tops in a Corinthian capital; plu. in *bot.*, small stems rising immediately from the neck of the root: **cau'liform,** a. *-li-fawrm* (L. *forma,* shape), same as **caulescent:** **cau'line,** a. *-lin,* growing on a caulis or stem.

cauliflower, n. *kawl'i-flŏwr* (L. *caulis,* a stem, and *flower*), a kind of cabbage with a thick, soft, white flower.

caulk, n. *kawk* (see **calk**), in a *ship,* the operation of driving oakum into the seams between the planks of a ship: **caulking-iron,** an iron chisel for driving in the oakum.

cause, n. *kawz* (L. *causa,* a cause: It. *causa;* F. *cause*), anything that produces an effect; the person or thing that brings about or does something; a reason; a motive or inducement that urges or impels; a suit at law; a party or side: **v.** to effect or produce; to occasion: **cau'sing,** imp.: **caused,** pp. *kawzd:* **causal,** a. *kawz'ăl,* relating to or expressing cause: **causality,** n. *kaw-zăl'i-ti,* agency of a cause; quality of causing: **causally,** ad. *kawz'ăl-li:* **causable,** a. *kawz'ă-bl:* **causation,** n. *kaw-zā'shŭn,* the act or power of causing or producing: **cau'sative,** a. *-tiv,* that effects as a cause: **cause'less,** a. having no cause: **cause'lessly,** ad. *-li:* **cause'lessness,** n.: **cau'ser,** n. one who.

causeway, n. *kawz'wā* (F. *chaussée,* a raised way: mid. L. *calceta,* a road), a raised roadway paved; a Charles I.: **cav'alier'ly,** ad. *-li,* arrogantly; disdainfully: **cav'alier'ness,** n.

cavatina, n. *kăv'ă-tē'nă* (It.), in *music,* an air of one movement, frequently preceded by a recitative.

cavazion, n. *kă-vă'zhŭn* (it. *cavazione,* excavation), in *arch.*, an excavation for the foundation of a building or for cellarage.

cave, n. *kāv* (L. *cavus,* hollow: Fin. *koppa,* anything hollowed or vaulted), a hollow place under earth or rocks, as at the side of a hill; a den; a cavern: **v.** to hollow or scoop out; to dwell in a cave; (followed by **in**), to fall in, as earth in digging a pit: **ca'ving,** imp.: **caved,** pp. *kāvd:* **cavity,** n. *kăv'i-ti,* a hollow in anything: **cave-earth,** the reddish calcareous earth accumulated in anc. caverns.

caveat, n. *kă'vi-ăt* (L. let him beware), in a *court of law,* an intimation to stop proceedings; a caution; a warning: **ca've'ator,** n. one who.

cavern, n. *kăv'ĕrn* (L. *cavus,* hollow), a large hollow place below the earth or rocks; a *cavern* is larger than a *cave:* **cav'erned,** a. *-ĕrnd,* or **cav'ernous,** a. *-ĕrn-ŭs,* full of caverns: **cavern'ulous,** a. *kă-vĕrn'ū-lŭs,* full of little caves or hollows.

cavetto, n. *kă-vĕt'tō* (It.—from *cavo,* hollow), in *arch.*, a hollow moulding used principally in cornices.

caviare, n. *kăv'i-ăr* (F. *caviar;* mod. Gr. *kabiari*), a prepared article of food consisting of the salted roes of several kinds of large fish, chiefly of the sturgeon.

cavil, v. *kăv'il* (L. *cavillor,* I taunt—from *cavus,* hollow: old F. *caviller,* to wrangle), to raise frivolous objections; to find fault unreasonably; to wrangle; to carp at: **n.** a false or frivolous objection: **cav'illing,** imp.: **cav'illed,** pp. *-ild:* **cav'iller,** n. one who: **cav'illingly,** ad. *-li:* **cav'illous,** a. *-il-ŭs,* captious: **cav'illously,** ad. *-li.*

cavity, n.—see **cave.**

caw, v. *kaw* (from the sound), to cry like a crow or rook: **caw'ing,** imp.: **cawed,** pp. *kawd.*

cawk, n. *kawk,* (prov. Eng. *cauk*), a familiar term for heavy spar or native sulphate of barytes: **cawk'y,** a. *-i,* like cawk or pert. to it.

cayenne, n. *kā-yĕn'* or *kā-ĕn',* a very strong pungent pepper of a red colour that comes from Cayenne: **adj.** pert. to.

cayman, n. *kā'măn* (a negro name), the Amer. alligator; also spelt **caiman.**

cazique, n. *kā-zēk'* (native or Amer. name), a W. I. or Amer. chief; also spelt **casique.**

cease, v. *sēs* (F. *cesser,* to cease: L. *cessum,* to go from, to yield; It. *cessare* to dismiss), to leave off; to

celer, swift: F. *célérité*: It. *celerità*, quickness), speed in anything, as actions, words, thoughts, or of bodies on or near the earth;—*velocity* is more frequently applied to objects remote or inappreciable, as the planets, sound, light, &c.;—swiftness.

celery, n. *sél'ér-i* (F. *céleri*), a kitchen vegetable.

celestial, a. *sé-lés'pal* (L. *cælum*, heaven; *cælestis*, heavenly: It. *celeste*: F. *céleste*), heavenly; of or pert. to heaven: n. an inhabitant of heaven: **celes'tially**, ad. *-li*: **celes'tialize**, v. *-yal-iz*, to make fit for heaven: **celest'lal'ting**, imp.: **celest'ialized'**, pp. *-izd'*: **celestine**, n. *sé-lés'tin*, a mineral, sulphate of strontian, so named in allusion to its sky-blue colour.

Celestins, n. plu. *sél'és-tinz*, a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch. who eat no flesh unless when sick, and fast often—named after Pope Celestin.

celiac, a.—see **coeliac**.

celibacy, n. *sél'i-ba-si* (L. *cælebs*, unmarried, single), a single life; an unmarried condition: **celibate**, n. *sél'i-bát*, the state of being unmarried; one who.

cell, n. *sél* (L. *cella*, a hiding-place: F. *cellier*: It. *cella*), a small confined room; an apartment in a prison; a small cavity; a private room in a nunnery or monastery: **cella**, n. *sél'la*, the body or principal part of a temple: **cel'lar**, n. *-lér*, a room or place under a house used for storing coals, &c.: **cel'larage**, n. *-aj*, the capacity of a cellar; charge for cellar-room: **cel'laret**, n. *-ét*, an ornamental case for bottles: **cel'larist**, n.: **cel'larman**, n. one who has charge of the cellar: **cellular**, a. *sél'u-lér*, consisting of small cavities or hollows: **cel'lula'ted**, a. *-la-téd*, formed with cells: **cellule**, n. *sél'ul*, a little cell: **cellular tissue**, in bot., an aggregation of minute membranous vesicles filled with fluid: **cellif'erous**, a. *-if'er-us* (L. *fero*, I carry, I bear), producing cells: **cel'lulif'erous**, a. *-ul-lif'er-us* (L. *cellula*, a little cell, and *fero*, I bear), producing little cells: **cel'lulose**, n. *-lōs*, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, forming the fundamental material or cell-structure of plants: adj. containing cells.

Celt, n. *sélt* (L. *celtæ*; Gr. *keltai*, the Celts: W. *celtiad*, an inhabitant of the wood or covert—from L. *celo*, I conceal), one who speaks the Celtic language; one of the great parent stock of Southern and Western Europe; a stone or bronze cutting instrument found in ancient barrows or tumuli: **Celtic**, a. *sél'tik*, pert. to a Celt; the language of the Celts: **Cel'ticism**, n. *-ti-sizm*, a custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

cement, n. *sé-mént'* (L. *cæmentum*, quarried stone: F. *ciment*, cement), the substance that unites two bodies together, or the parts of a broken thing; bond of union; mortar: v. to unite by a glutinous substance; to unite firmly and closely; to cohere: **cement'ing**, imp.: **cement'ed**, pp.: **cemen'ter**, n. one who: **cementation**, n. *sém'én-tá'shún*, the act of cementing; the process by which iron is converted into steel: **cementatory**, *sé-mén'tá-tór-i*, also **cementitious**, a. *sém-én-tish'ús*, having the quality of cementing.

cemetery, n. *sém'é-tér-i* (Gr. *koimeterion*, a sleeping-place: L. *cæmeterium*), a place for the burial of the dead.

cenobite, n. *sé'nō-bit* (Gr. *koinos*, common; *bios*, life), one of a religious order who lives in a convent or monastery with others, and not alone, like an *anchoret* or *hermit*: **cenobitic**, *sén'ō-bit'ik*, and **cen'obit'ical**, a. *-i-kál*, living in community as a monk.

cenotaph, n. *sén'ō-táf* (Gr. *kenos*, empty; *taphos*, a tomb: F. *cénotaphe*), a monument in honour of one who is buried elsewhere.

cense, v. *sens* (F. *encenser*, to perfume: contr. from **incense**), to perfume with burning odoriferous substances: **cen'ser**, n. *-sér*, a vase or pan in which incense is burned: **cen'sing**, imp.: **censed**, pp. *sénst*.

censor, n. *sén'sér* (L. *censor*, a Roman magistrate), an officer in anc. Rome who imposed taxes and punished immorality; in some countries, a person who inspects all MSS. before they are permitted to be printed or published; one given to fault-finding: **censo'rious**, *-sō'ri-us*, also **censo'rial**, a. *-ri-ál*, given to blame or to condemn; severe in making remarks on the conduct or writings of others: **censo'riously**, ad. *-li*: **censo'riousness**, n. disposition to find fault: **cen'sorship**, n. the office or dignity of a censor.

censure, n. *sén'shér* (L. *censura*, severe judgment: It. *censura*: F. *censure*), the act of blaming or finding fault; reproof: v. to find fault with; to blame; to condemn as wrong: **cen'suring**, imp.: **cen'sured**, pp. *-shérd*: **cen'surer**, n. one who: **cen'surable**, a. *-á-bl*, worthy of blame: **cen'surably**, ad. *-bli*: **cen'surableness**, n.

census, n. *sén'sus* (L. *census*, a registering and rating of citizens: It. *senso*: F. *sens*), an authoritative enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country: **cen'sual**, a. *-shō-ál*, of or relating to a census.

cent, a. *sent* (L. *centum*, a hundred, of which *cent* is an abbreviation: It. *cento*: F. *cent*), a hundred: **per cent**, a certain rate for each hundred of any thing; in the U.S. of Amer., a copper coin, in value the hundredth part of a dollar, being a little more than a halfpenny sterling: **per-centage**, n. *-téj*, so much for each hundred: **centenary**, n. *sén'tén-ér'i*, the number of a hundred: **cen'tena'rian**, n. a person a hundred years old: **centen'nial**, a. *-tén'nt-ál* (L. *annus*, a year), pert. to a hundred years: **centes'imal**, a. *-tés'i-mál* (L. *centesimus*), the hundredth: **centes'imally**, ad. *-li*: **cen'tipede** or **cen'tiped**, n. *ti-péd* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an insect with many feet, reputed 100: **cent per cent**, £100 for each £100, as profit or interest.

centaur, n. *sén'taör* (L. *centaurus*; Gr. *kentauros*, a herdsman who fought on horseback—from Gr. *kenteo*, I spur; *tauros*, a bull), a fabulous being said to have been half man and half horse; in *astron.*, a constellation, part of a bright group in the southern hemisphere.

centering, n. *sén'tér-ing* (see **centre**), the temporary frame on which an arch is built.

centigrade, n. *sén'ti-grád* (L. *centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a step), a thermometer divided, between the freezing and boiling points of water, into 100 parts or degrees.

centime, n. *sén-tém'* (F.—from L. *centum*, a hundred), the hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre, n. *sén-tim'i-tér*, or *sénti-mē'tr* (F.—from L. *centum*, a hundred; Gr. *metron*, a measure), a French measure of length, equal to ·394 in., or about 2-5ths in. English.

centre, n. *sén'tér* (Gr. *kentron*, anything with a sharp point; L. *centrum*, the middle point), the middle point or place: v. to place on the middle point; to collect to one point; to settle exclusively on one object; to rest on: **cen'tring**, *-tring*, or **cen'tering**, *-tér-ing*, imp.: **cen'tred** or **cen'tered**, pp. *-térd*: **cen'tral**, a. *-trál*, placed at or near the middle: **cen'trally**, ad. *-li*: **cen'tralise**, v. *-iz*, to draw or bring to a centre: **cen'trali'sing**, imp.: **cen'tralised**, pp. *-izd*: **cen'tralization**, n. *-zá'shún*: **cen'tralism**, n. *-izm*, the combination of several parts into one whole: **central'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, state of being central: **centre-bit**, n. *-tér-bit*, an instrument with a projecting conical point, nearly in the middle, for boring circular holes: **centre of gravity**, that point of a body which, being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, even though acted upon by gravity: **centre of motion**, the point in a body which remains at rest, while all the other parts move round it: **cen'trical**, *-tri-kál*, and **cen'tric**, a. *-trik*, placed in or near the centre or middle: **cen'trically**, ad. *-li*; **cen'tricalness**, n.

centrifugal, a. *sén-trif'ú-gál* (L. *centrum*, the centre, and *fugio*, I flee), tending to fly or go off from the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the central flower opens first: **centrip etal**, a. *-trip'é-tál* (L. *peto*, I seek, I move to a place), tending to the centre; having a desire to move to the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the flowers expand from below upwards: **centrifugal force**, the force by which bodies, when set in motion round a centre, have a tendency to fly off at a tangent from the circle round which they move: **centripetal force**, the force which drives or impels a body towards some point as a centre; the force or gravity by which bodies tend to a point or centre.

centuple, n. *sén'tú-pl* (L. *centum*, a hundred, and *plico*, I fold: F. *centuple*), a hundred fold: v. to multiply a hundred fold: **centup'licate**, v. *-ká'pli-kát*, to make a hundred-fold: **centu'plica'ting**, imp.: **centup'licated**, pp.

centurion, n. *sén-tū'ri-ón* (L. *centurio*—from *centum*, a hundred), among the anc. Romans, the captain of 100 men: **century**, n. *sén'tú-ri*, a period of a hundred years: **centu'rial**, a. *-ri-ál*, pert. to a century.

cephalaspis, n. *séf'á-lás'pis* (Gr. *kephale*, the head; *aspis*, a shield), in *geol.*, a fossil fish, so called from having the bones of the head united into a single shield-like case.

cephalic, a. *sé-fál'ik* (Gr. *kephale*, the head), pert. to the head: n. a medicine for headache: **cephalalgia**,

n. *sĕf-ă-lăl'jĭ-ă*, or **ceph'alal'gy**, n. *-jĭ* (Gr. *algos*, pain), pain in the head; headache: **ceph'alal'gic**, a. *-jĭk*, pert. to.

cephalopods, n. plu. *sĕf'ăl-ō-pŏdz* (Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *pous*, the foot—gen. *podos*), the highest class of mollusca—so called from the principal organs of locomotion being arranged round the head, as in the cuttle-fish.

ceramic, a. *sē-răm'ĭk* (Gr. *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware), pert. to pottery, or the art.

ceramidium, n. *sēr'ă-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *keramidoō*, I cover with tiles; *keramion*, a jar), in *bot.*, an ovate conceptacle having a terminal opening, and with a tuft of spores arising from the base, as in algæ.

cerate, n. *sē'rāt* (L. *cera*, wax: It. *cero*: F. *cire*), a thick ointment containing wax: **cera'ted**, a. covered with wax; **cere**, v. *sēr*, to cover with wax: **n.** the naked skin covering the base of the bill in some birds: **ce'ring**, imp. spreading over with melted wax: **cered**, pp. *sērd*: **cere-cloth**, n. *-klŏth*, a cloth covered with melted wax, or with some gummy matter: **cere'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, a cloth dipped in melted wax in which dead bodies are wrapped: **cerasine**, n. *sēr'ă-sĭn*, a variety of gum: **cereous**, a. *sē'rĭ-ŭs*, and **cera'cious**, a. *-rā'shŭs*, of or like wax; waxen: **ceru'men**, n. *-rō'mĕn*, the wax of the ear: **ceru'menous**, a. *-ŭs*, relating to or containing cerumen: **ce'ruse**, n. *-rōs* (L. *cerussa*, white lead—from *cera*, wax), a kind of paint like wax; white lead: **ce'rine**, n. *-rĭn*, the part of bees' wax soluble in boiling alcohol.

ceratiocaris, n. *sē-rāsh'ĭ-ŏk'ă-rĭs* (Gr. *keration*, a pod; *karis*, a shrimp), in *geol.*, a fossil crustacean having a pod-like carapace and a shrimp-like body.

ceratites, n. plu. *sēr'ă-tīts* (Gr. *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of ammonitidæ peculiar to the triassic strata: **ceratodus**, n. *sē-rāt'ō-dŭs* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth), fossil fish-teeth occurring between the trias and lias formations: **ceratose**, a. *sēr'ă-tōz*, horny; having the texture and consistence of horn: **ceratium**, n. *sē-rā'shĭ-ŭm*, in *bot.*, a long one-celled pericarp with two valves, containing many seeds.

cereal, a. *sē'rĭ-ăl* (L. *cerealis*, pert. to Ceres or grain—from *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture: It. and F. *cerale*), pert. to all kinds of grain used for food: **n.** one of the grain kind: **cerea'lia**, n. plu. *-rĭ-ā'lĭ-ă*, or **cereals**, *sē'rĭ-ălz*, the different grains used for food.

cerebellum, n. *sēr'ē-bĕl'lŭm* (L.: It. *cerebello*: F. *cervelle*), the hinder or lower part of the brain: **cer'ebel'lar**, a. *-lēr*, pert. to the cerebellum: **cer'ebral**, a. *-brăl*, pert. to the brain: **cer'ebrum**, n. *-brŭm* (L.), the brain

falling; fixed or regular: **cer'tainly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cer'tainty**, n. *-tĭ*, a real state; exemption from doubt or failure: **cer'tes**, ad. *-tēz*, assuredly; in truth.

certify, v. *sēr'tĭ-fī* (L. *certus*, sure, and *facio*, I make: F. *certifier*), to testify to in writing; to declare or inform positively: **cer'tifying**, imp.: **cer'tified**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** testified to in writing; assured: **cer'tifier**, n. one who: **certificate**, n. *-tĭf'ĭ-kăt*, a declaration in writing to testify something; a testimonial of character: **v.** to give a status or position to by a written declaration, as to a parishioner by a clergyman, or to a teacher by the Committee of Privy Council on Education: **certifica'ting**, imp.: **certifica'ted**, pp.: **adj.** declared in writing to have a certain status: **certifica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of certifying: **cer'titude**, n. *-tĭ-tūd*, certainty; freedom from doubt.

certiorari, n. plu. *sēr'shĭ-ō-rā'rī* (low L. *certiorare*, to certify—from L. *certior*, more certain), a writ issued from a superior court to an inferior one, to remove a cause depending in it.

cerulean, a. *sē-rōō'lĭ-ăn* (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue), blue; sky-coloured: **cerulific**, a. *sēr'ō-lĭf'ĭk*, producing a blue or sky colour: **cer'uline**, n. *-lĭn*, a preparation of indigo.

ceruse, n. an ore of lead—see under **cerate**.

cerussite, n. *sē'rŭs-sīt* (L. *cerussa*, white lead: F. *céruse*), a common ore of lead found in beds or veins with *galena*.

cervical, a. *sēr'vĭ-kăl*, (L. *cervix*, the neck—gen. *cervicis*: It. *cervice*), pert. to the neck.

cervine, a. *sēr'vĭn* (L. *cervus*, a deer), pert. to a stag or deer: **cer'vinous**, a. *-vĭ-nŭs*, dark, tawny, or deep yellow with much grey.

cervix, n. *sēr'vĭks* (L. the neck), the back part of the neck; any part of an organ resembling a neck.

cesarian, a. *sē-zā'rĭ-ăn*, in *surg.*, the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting—said to be that by which Cæsar was born.

cespitose, n. *sĕs'pĭ-tōz* (L. *cespes*, a turf), turfy; in *bot.*, having a turf-like root.

cess, n. *sĕs* (from *assess*: L. *census*, the rating of Roman citizens according to their property), a permanent land-tax in Scotland: **v.** to rate: **ces'sing**, imp.: **cessed**, pp. *sĕst*.

cessation, n. *sĕs-sā'shŭn* (L. *cessatio*, an idling: F. *cessation*—see **cease**), a ceasing; a stopping; a rest; a pause.

cession, n. *sĕs'shŭn* (L. *cessio*, a giving up—from *cessum*, to yield, to give way: F. *cession*), the act of giving way; a surrender of property, rights, or territory

chafe, v. *chāf* (Bav. *kauchen*, to breathe, to puff: It. *sborfare*, to puff with snorting), to excite passion; to rage; to fret; to fume: **cha'ing**, imp.: **chafed**, pp.

chafer, n. *chā'fĕr* (Ger. *kafer*: AS. *ceafer*; Dut. *kever*, any insect of the beetle kind), a buzzing insect, as *cock-chafer, fern-chafer*.

chaff, n. *chăf* (AS. *ceaf*: Ger. *kaff*: Pers. *khah*), the husks of grain or grasses; anything worthless: **chaffy**, a. *-f-ĭ*, like chaff.

chaff, v. *chăf* (Dut. *keffen*, to yap, to bark: Ger. *kaff*, idle words), in *familiar language*, to rally one; to chatter or talk lightly: **chaffer**, v. *chăf'fĕr*, to treat about a purchase; to haggle; to bargain: **chaf'fering**, imp.: **chaffered**, pp. *-fĕrd*.

chaffinch, n. *chăf'f'ĭnsh*, a bird of the finch family.

chagrin, n. *shā-grēn'* (F. *chagrin*, care, grief, the rough substance called shagreen — a type of the gnawing of care and grief: Piedm. *sagrin*, care), ill-humour; vexation: v. to excite ill-humour in; to vex: **chagri'ning**, imp.: **chagrined'**, pp. *-grēnd'*, vexed; displeased.

chain, n. *chān* (F. *chaine*: L. *catena*: Sp. *cadena*), a series of links or rings loosely but strongly connected, generally of some metal; something that binds or restrains; any connected series or range of things, as chain of ideas, chain of mountains; bondage; a measure of length of 66 feet or 100 links: v. to fasten; to bind with a chain, or in the manner of a chain; to enslave; to fix temporarily to one spot by the sudden exhibition or expression in words of something which can excite strong mental emotion, as fear, awe: **chain'ing**, imp.: **chained**, pp. *chānd*: **chain'less**, a. without chains: **chain-shot**, n. two cannon-balls connected by a short chain: **chain-work**, n. any sort of work in the form of links or rings: **chain-rule**, in *arith.*, a theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios or compound proportion: **chain-pump**, a pump consisting of an endless chain carrying small buckets.

chair, n. *chār* (F. *chaire*, a pulpit: L. *cathedra*: Gr. *kathedra*, a seat), a movable seat with a support for the back; any seat; by a metonymy, the person who presides at a public assembly; one of the grooved iron blocks resting on the sleepers that secure and support the rails of a railway: v. to carry in procession in a chair: **chair'ing**, imp.: **chaired**, pp. *chārd*: **chair'man**, n. the person that presides over a public or private assembly; the chief officer of a public company: **chair'manship**, n. the office of a chairman.

chaise, n. *shāz* (F. *chaise*, a pulpit, a chair), a light two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

chalaza, n. *kă-lā'zĕ*, or **chalaze'**, n. *-lāz'* (Gr. *chalaza*, a small tubercle), in *bot.*, the disc-like scar where the nourishing vessels enter the nucleus of the ovule.

chalcedony, n. *kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ* (from Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor), a variety of quartz with some opal disseminated through it: **chal'cedon'ic**, a. *-sĕ-don'ĭk*, pert. to: **chalced'onyx**, n. *-sĕd'ō-nĭks* (chalcedony, and onyx), a variety of chalcedony.

chalcolite, n. *kăl'kō-līt* (Gr. *chalkos*, copper, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral occurring in scales of an emerald-green colour: **chalcography**, n. *kăl-kŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), engraving on copper: **chalcog'rapher**, n. one who; also **chalcog'raphist**: **chalcopyrites**, n. pln. *kăl'kō-pī-rī'tēz* (Gr. *chalkos*, copper, and *pyrites*), copper pyrites, a common ore of copper.

Chaldaic, a. *kăl-dā'ĭk*, or **Chal'dee**, a. *-dē* (L. *chaldaei*: Gr. *chaldaioi*, the Chaldeans), pert. to Chaldea: n. the language or dialect of the Chaldeans: **Chalde'an**, n. *-dē'ăn*, a native of: adj. pert. to: **Chalda'ism**, n. *-dā'ĭzm*, an idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.

chalder, n. *chăw'l-dĕr* (old F. *chauldron*, a kettle), in *Scotland*, a dry measure containing nearly eight imperial quarters: **chaldron**, n. *chăw'l-drŏn*, a measure for coals containing thirty-six bushels.

chalice, n. *chăl'ĭs* (It. and F. *calice*: L. *calix*, a cup: Gr. *kalixi*, a cup or bowl; a communion-cup: **chal'iced**, a. *-ĭst*, having a cell or cup.

chalk, n. *chăwk* (F. *chaulk*—from L. *calx*, lime), a soft calcareous stone of a white colour: v. to rub or mark with chalk: **chalk'ing**, imp.: **chalked**, pp. *chăwkt'*: **chalk'iness**, n.: **chalk'y**, a. *-ĭ*, like chalk: to chalk out, to lay out; to plan; to describe: **red-chalk**, a natural clay containing carbonate of iron: **brown-chalk**, a familiar name for umber: **black-chalk**, a variety of drawing-slate: **French-chalk**, a variety of steatite or soapstone.

challenge, n. *chăl'lĕnj* (F. *chalanger*, to challenge—from L. *calumniare*, to institute an action at law), a call or summons to fight in single combat; the letter or message containing the summons; an exception taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry: v. to call or summon to fight; to call to answer; to call to prove an assertion; to take exception to a juror: **chal'lenging**, imp.: **chal'lenged**, pp. and a. *-lĕnjd'*: **chal'lenger**, n. one who: **chal'lengeable**, a. *-ă-bĭ*, that may be challenged or called in question.

chalybeate, n. *kă-lĭb'ĭ-āt* (L. *chalybs*: Gr. *chalups*, very hard iron: F. *chalybe*, chalybeate), medicine or water containing a solution of iron: adj. impregnated with iron; having a taste like that of iron: **chalybite**, n. *kăl'ĭ-bīt*, an iron ore—called also sparry or spathose iron, carbonate of iron, or siderite.

Cham, n. *kăm*, the sovereign prince of Tartary—also written **Khan**.

chamade, n. *shā-mād'* (Port. *chamar*: L. *clamare*, to call: F. *chamade*), the beat of a drum or the sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

chamber, n. *chām'bĕr* (F. *chambre*, a chamber: L. *camera*: Gr. *kamara*, a vault or arched roof), an apartment in a house; a retired room; a political or commercial body, as a *chamber of commerce*; a hollow or cavity; that part of a gun which contains the powder, &c., called the charge; in a *mine*, the spot where the powder is placed: **cham'bering**, n. immodest behaviour: **cham'bered**, a. *-bĕrd*, consisting of chambers or cavities; divided into cavities: **cham'berlain**, n. *-lān* (F. *chambellan*: It. *camerlengo*), one who has the charge of the apartments, &c., of a sovereign or noble; a servant who has the care of chambers; the treasurer of a corporation: **cham'berlainship**, n. the office of: **cham'ber-maid**, n. a woman who cleans and arranges bedrooms: **chamber practice**, the practice of a barrister who gives his opinions privately or in his chambers.

chameleon, n. *kă-mē'lĭ-ŏn* (L. *chamaeleon*: Gr. *chamaileon*, ground-lion—from *chamai*, on the ground; *leon*, a lion), an animal of the lizard kind that can change the colour of its skin; in *chem.*, manganate of potass, from the changes in colour which its solution undergoes.

chamfer, n. *chăm'fĕr* (F. *échancrer*, to slope or slant: Port. *chanfrar*, to slope, to hollow), a small gutter or channel; a bevel or slope: v. to cut a furrow in; to channel; to slope; to wrinkle: **cham'fering**, imp.: **cham'fered**, pp. *-fĕrd*.

chamois, n. *shăm'wā* (F. *chamois*: It. *camoscio*), a kind of goat or antelope; a soft leather originally made from its skin.

chamomile, n. *kăm'ō-mĭl* or *mīl* (Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, and *melon*, an apple), a plant so called from the smell of its flowers.

champ, v. *chămp* (old F. *champayer*, to feed, to graze: Icel. *kampa*, to chew—from *kiamni*, a jaw), to bite with repeated action of the teeth so as to be heard; to chew; to devour; to bite frequently: **cham'ping**, imp.: **champed**, pp. *chămpt*: **cham'per**, n. one who.

champagne, n. *shăm-pān'* (F.), a kind of sparkling wine from Champagne, in France.

champaign, n. *shăm-pān* (L. *campus*, a plain: It. *campo*: F. *champ*), a flat open country: adj. level; open.

champignon, n. *shăm-pĭn'yŏng* (F.), an edible mushroom; the small mushroom of the fairy rings.

champion, n. *chăm'pĭ-ŏn* (Icel. *kapp*, contention: W. *camp*, a feat: Sp. *campear*, to be eminent: Ger. *kampeln*, to dispute), a man who undertakes to defend the cause of another in combat or otherwise; one who is bold or successful in a contest; a hero: **cham'pionship**, n. state of being a champion.

chance, n. *chāns* (F. *chance*, chance: L. *cadere*: Sp. *caer*: Port. *cahir*, to fall), an unforeseen event; accident; what fortune may bring; an opportunity: v. to happen; to occur without design; to risk: adj. casual: **chan'cing**, imp.: **chanced**, pp. *chānst*.

chance-medley, n. *chāns-mĕd'lĭ* (F. *chaude meslée*—from *chaud*, hot, and *meslée*, bickering, fight), an accidental conflict not prepared beforehand; in *law*, unintentional homicide in self-defence, or on a sudden quarrel.

chancel, n. *chăn'sĕl* (old F. *chancel*: L. *cancelli*, lattices with which the chancel was enclosed), that part in a church where the altar is placed.

chancellor, n. *chăn'sĕl-ĕr* (F. *chancelier*: L. *cancelli*, lattices, as anciently sitting behind them), a judge or officer in a court who possesses the highest power and dignity; a great officer of state; the head of a uni-

versity; a lawyer attached to an ecclesiastical court: **chan'cellorship**, n.: **chan'cery**, n. *-sĕr-i*, the high court of equity in England and Ireland presided over by the Lord Chancellor; in *Scot.*, a court for registration of charters, patents of dignity, &c.

chancre, n. *shăng'kĕr* (F.), a venereal ulcer: **chancrous**, a. *shăng'krĭs*, ulcerous.

chandelier, n. *shăn-dĕ-lēr'* (F. a dealer in candles), a hanging branched lamp: **chandler**, n. *chănd'lĕr* (Ger. *handler*, a dealer in small-wares), a maker of candles, or dealer in them; a dealer or shopkeeper: **chand'lery**, n. *-i*, goods sold by a chandler.

change, n. *chānj* (F. *changer*; It. *cambiare*, to exchange: Icel. *kaupa*, to deal), an alteration or variation on anything; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; variety; small money: **change**, contracted for *exchange*, a place where persons meet for the transaction of business: **v.** to alter; to make different; to shift; to put one thing in the place of another; to give one kind of money for another; to undergo variation: **chan'ging**, imp.: **changed**, pp. *chānjd*: **chan'ger**, n. one who: **change'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, fickle; prone to change: **change'abil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **change'ableness**, n.: **change'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **change'ful**, a. *-fōōl*, full of change; inconstant: **change'less**, a. constant; not allowing of alteration: **change'ling**, n. a child left in place of another; a fool; a waverer; any one apt to change.

channel, n. *chăn'nĕl* (L. *canalis*, a pipe for water—from *canna*, a reed: It. *canale*: F. *canal*), a water-course; the hollow or bed of running water; the deepest part of a river, harbour, or strait; that through which anything passes, as news; a passage of water wider than a strait; a gutter; a furrow: **v.** to groove; to cut or form into a channel: **chan'neling**, imp.: **chan'neled**, pp. *-nĕld*.

chant, n. *chănt* (F. *chanter*; L. *cantare*, to sing), a song; words recited to musical tones in church service: **v.** to sing; to intone the words of a hymn or psalm, as in church service; to make melody with the voice: **chant'ing**, imp.: **chant'ed**, pp.: **chant'er**, n. masc. one who: **chant'ress**, n. fem. one who: **chant'icleer'**, n. *-ĭ-clēr'* (*chant*, and *clear*: L. *canticularius*, a singer or chanter), a cock, from the loudness and clearness of his tones: **chantry**, n. *chănt'rĭ*, a chapel endowed for the saying or singing of masses for the souls of donors or founders.

chaos, n. *kā'ŏs* (L. and Gr. *chaos*, a yawning gulf, immense void), the confused mass in which this earth is supposed to have existed prior to its being made a fit habitation for man; any mixed and confused mass;

chaplain, n. *chăp'lăn* (F. *chapelain*; It. *cappellano*, a chaplain: low L. *capella*, a hood), a clergyman attached to a ship in the navy, to a regiment in the army, to a family, &c.: **chap'laincy**, n. *-sĭ*, and **chap'lainship**, n. the office, station, or business of a chaplain.

chaplet, n. *chăp'lĕt* (F. *chapelet*—from L. *caput*, the head), a garland or wreath encircling the head; a string of beads, called a paternoster or rosary, used by Roman Catholics to keep count of their prayers; a little moulding carved into beads, &c.

chapman, n. *chăp'măn* (AS. *ceap-man*, a merchant—see **cheap**), an itinerant dealer; a travelling merchant.

chapped, chappy—see **chap**.

chapter, n. *chăp'tĕr* (F. *chapitre*; It. *capitolo*, head or division of a book—from L. *caput*, the head), the division of a book; an assembly of the dean, canons, and prebendaries, or of the dean and canons residentiary alone, attached to a cathedral.

chaptrel, n. *chăp'trĕl* (L. *caput*, the head), the upper part of a pillar that supports an arch.

char, n. *chär* (Gael. *ceur*, red, blood-coloured), an esteemed lake-fish.

char, v. *chär* (old Eng. *chark* or *chirk*, applied to the creaking or grating noise which charcoal makes when struck together—from AS. *cearcian*, to creak: F. *charrée*, ashes), to burn to a black cinder; to blacken wood by exposure to fire; to reduce wood to coal or carbon by burning it slowly under cover: **char'ring**, imp.: **charred**, pp. *chärd*: **char'coal**, n. *-kōl*, wood burnt into carbon, or made black all through like coal: **animal charcoal**, lamp-black derived from oils and fat: **wood charcoal**, from twigs and faggots: **mineral charcoal** or **coke**, from ordinary pit-coal.

char or **chare**, n. *chär* (AS. *cyre*, a turn: Dut. *keeren*, to turn: Gael. *car*, a twist), work done by the day; a single job: **v.** to work at the house of another by the day; to do jobs: **cha'ring**, imp.: **chared**, pp. *chärd*: **char-woman**, n. a woman that works by the day; an occasional servant.

character, n. *kăr'ăk-tĕr* (Gr. *charakter*: L. *character*: F. *caractère*), a mark cut on any thing; a mark or figure to represent a sound, as a letter or a note in music; a picture to convey an idea; manner of writing, speaking, or acting; peculiar qualities in a person; an account or representation of the qualities of a person or thing; moral excellence; reputation: **v.** to inscribe; to engrave: **char'actering**, imp.: **char'actered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **char'acterise**, v. *-īz*, to describe by peculiar qualities; to distinguish: **char'acteri'zing**, imp.:

care of matters), one who transacts diplomatic business at foreign courts, in the absence of an ambassador.

charily, ad.: **chariness**, n.—*see* **chary**.

chariot, n. *chăr'i-ŭt* (F. *chariot*—from *char*, a car: L. *carrus*; It. *carro*, a two-wheeled cart), a light kind of coach with a front seat only; a war-coach; a car: **char'ioteer**, n. *-o-tēr*, the driver of a war-chariot in ancient times.

charity, n. *chăr'i-ti* (F. *charité*; It. *carità*—from L. *caritas*, high regard, high price or value), kindness; love; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think well of others, and do them good; liberality to the poor; candour; an institution for the poor: **char'itable**, a. *-ti-bl*, benevolent in disposition; kind in words and actions; liberal in relieving the necessities of the distressed according to ability: **char'itably**, ad. *-bli*: **char'itableness**, n. *-ti-bl-nĕs*.

charlatan, n. *shăr'la-tăn* (F. and Sp.—from Sp. *charlar*, to chatter: It. *cerlatano*, a quack doctor), a quack; a prating pretender; a mountebank: **char'latan'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, making undue pretensions to skill; quackish: **char'latan'ry**, n. *-ri*, quackery; deceit: **char'latan'ism**, n. *-izm*.

Charles's-wain, n. *chărlz'ĕz-wăn* (AS. *carles-wæn*, the churl's or farmer's wain), a familiar name, from the shape of their arrangement, of the cluster of seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

charlock, n. *chăr'lŏk* (AS. *cerlice*), a wild plant of the mustard family—also called *kelluck*.

charm, n. *chărm* (F. *charme*; It. *carme*, a charm, a spell—from L. *carmen*, a song), words, figures, or things supposed to possess some hidden or mysterious power; anything supposed to possess a magic power or spell; that which can subdue or delight: v. to subdue or control; to exercise irresistible power over; to please or delight greatly; to yield exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to fortify against evil: **char'ming**, imp.: adj. pleasing in the highest degree: **charmed**, pp. *chărmd*, greatly delighted: **char'mer**, n.: **charm'less**, a.: **charms**, n. plu. what pleases irresistibly; that which delights and attracts, as beauty, music, conversation: **char'mingly**, ad. *-li*: **char'mingness**, n.

charnel, a. *chăr'nĕl* (F. *charnier*, a churchyard—from L. *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), containing flesh or carcasses: **charnel-house**, n. a place in some burial-grounds where the bones of the dead are stored up; a burial-ground where too many dead are interred.

Charon, n. *kā'rŏn*, in fabulous history, the son of Erebus (darkness) and Nox (night), who was employed to ferry the souls of the dead over the waters of Acheron and Styx.

chart, n. *chărt* (L. *charta*, paper: Gr. *chartes*: It. *carta*: F. *carte*), a map of any part of a sea or river for the use of navigators; the representation of a ship's course; a map: **chart'less**, a. without a chart: **charta'ceous**, a. *-tā'shŭs*, in *bot.*, resembling paper; thin; flexible: **charter**, n. *chăr'tĕr*, any written paper or document conferring privileges or confirming rights; privilege; exemption: v. to hire or let a ship under a written agreement: **char'tering**, imp.: **char'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **charter-party**, n. the written agreement regarding the hire of a vessel and its freight, of which two copies are written: **Magna-Charta**, *măg'nă-kăr'tă* (L. great charter), the great charter of English liberties obtained from King John, A.D. 1215: **Chartist**, n. *chăr'tĭst*, one of a body of political agitators who demand certain radical changes in the government: **Char'tism**, n. *-tizm*, the political opinions and principles of the Chartists: **chartographer**, n. *chăr-tŏg'rā-fĕr* (L. *charta*, paper, and Gr. *graphō*, I delineate, I write), a constructor of charts or sea-maps: **char'tograph'ic**, a. *-tō-grăf'ĭk*, relating to charts.

charwoman, n.: **char'work**—*see* **char**.

chary, a. *chār'i* (AS. *cearig*, careful: Dut. *karigh*, sparing, niggard: Ger. *karg*, niggardly), careful; cautious; frugal: **char'ily**, ad. *-li*: **char'iness**, n. caution; nicety.

chase, n. *chās*—sometimes spelt **chace** (F. *chasser*; Sp. *cazar*, to hunt), eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; an earnest seeking after, as pleasure, fame, &c.; the thing sought for or hunted; open ground or retreat for the larger game: v. to pursue eagerly; to drive away; to follow eagerly after, as pleasure, profit, &c.: **cha'sing**, imp.: **chased**, pp. *chāst*: **cha'ser**, n. one who: **chase'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be chased: **chase-gun**, a gun placed at the bow or stern of a vessel.

chase, v. *chās* (F. *chasse*, a shrine for a relic: contr. of *enchase*), to work or emboss plate as silversmiths do: **cha'sing**, imp.: n. the art of embossing or representing figures on metals: **chased**, pp. *chāst*.

chase, n. *chās* (F. *chasse*—from L. *capsa*, a box, a case), an iron frame in which to confine types.

chasm, n. *kăzm* (Gr. and L. *chasma*, a gaping or wide opening), a deep gap or opening in the earth, or between rocks; a void space: **chasmed**, a. *kăzmd*, having gaps or deep openings: **chas'my**, a. *-mi*, full of chasms.

chasseurs, n. *shăs-sĕrs'* (F. a huntsman—from *chasser*, to hunt), horse or foot soldiers trained for rapid movements.

chaste, a. *chāst* (F. *chaste*—from L. *castus*, pure: Pol. *czysty*, clean, pure: It. *casto*), pure; undefiled; in language, free from barbarous or affected words and phrases; refined in expressions; in works of art, pure in taste or design; not vulgar in style: **chaste'ly**, ad. *-li*: **chaste'ness**, n.: **chastity**, n. *chăs'ti-ti*, purity of body and of speech.

chasten, v. *chās'n* (F. *châtier*, to correct—from L. *castigare*, to correct), to correct; to punish for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; to afflict in any way; to purify: **chastening**, imp. *chās'ning*: **chastened**, pp. *chās'nd*: **chas'tener**, n. *-nĕr*: **chastise**, v. *chăs-tīz'*, to punish or correct with the rod; to inflict a pain as punishment for an offence; to correct or purify in any way: **chasti'sing**, imp.: **chastised'**, pp. *-tīzd'*: **chasti'ser**, n. one who: **chasti'sable**, a. *-ă-bl*: **chastisement**, n. *chăs'tiz-mĕnt*, correction; punishment.

chat, n. *chăt* (It. *gazzolare*, to chat or chatter: Malay, *kata*, to speak: an imitative word), familiar talk; idle conversation: v. to converse in a familiar easy way; to talk idly: **chat'ting**, imp.: **chat'ted**, pp.: **chat'ty**, a. *-ti*, talkative: **chatter**, v. *chăt'tĕr*, to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; to talk idly or carelessly; to rattle the teeth, as in shivering: n. the rapid sounds, as of a monkey: **chat'tering**, imp. n.: **chat'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **chat'terer**, n. one who: **chat'terbox**, n. one that talks idly and incessantly.

chateau, n. *shă-tō'* (F.), a castle; a country seat; plu. **chateaux'**, *-tōz'*: **chatelet**, n. *shăt'ĕ-lĕ*, a little castle; the common jail and session-house in Paris.

chattels, n. *chăt'tlz* (F. *chatel*; old F. *chaptel*, a piece of movable property—from mid. L. *captale*, the principal, as distinguished from interest), goods in general, with the exception of land—anciently applied to cattle, as being the principal wealth of the country.

chauffer, n. *chăf'fĕr* (F. *chauffer*, to heat), a small furnace; a round box of sheet-iron for containing a fire, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

cheap, a. *chēp* (AS. *ceap*, cattle, price: Goth. *kaupon*, to deal: Icel. *kaupa*, to buy: Dut. *koepen*; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy), low in price for the quality; not dear as prices go; common or little in value: **cheap'ly**, ad. *-li*: **cheap'ness**, n.: **cheapen**, v. *chēp'n*, to lessen in value: **cheap'ening**, imp. *-ning*: **cheap'ened**, pp. *-nd*: **cheap'ener**, n. *-nĕr*.

cheat, v. *chēt* (see **escheat**—the escheators or cheaters were officers appointed to look after the king's escheats, giving many opportunities of oppression—hence *cheater* came to signify a fraudulent person), to deceive and defraud; to impose on; to trick: n. a fraud committed by deception; a trick of dishonesty; an imposition or imposture; one who cheats: **cheat'ing**, imp.: **cheat'ed**, pp.: **cheat'er**, n. one who: **cheat'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

check, n. *chĕk* (F. *échec*, a repulse, a rebuke—a metaphor taken from the game of chess, when a player is stopped by receiving *check* to his king), stop; restraint; continued restraint; curb; that which stops or controls; a term in chess; a pass, ticket, or token; cloth woven in squares of different colours: v. to stop; to restrain; to moderate; to chide or reprove; to control; to compare and examine papers or accounts to ascertain their accuracy—(to *check an account*, in the sense of ascertaining its correctness, is derived from the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were compared and corrected by means of counters upon a checked cloth): **check'ing**, imp.: **checked**, pp. *chĕkt*: **check'er**, *-ĕr*, n. one who, or that which: **check'ered**, a. *-ĕrd*, as *checkered* cloth, cloth consisting of squares or stripes of different colours: **check'less**, a. uncontrollable; violent: **checker** or **chequer**, v. *-ĕr* (from the squares of a chessboard), to variegate by cross lines; to form into squares like a chessboard by lines or stripes; to diversify; to vary or mix with different qualities,

scenes, or events: **check'ering**, imp.: **check'ered**, pp. *-ërd*: **adj.** crossed with good and bad fortune in the career of life: **check'mate**, n. *-māt* (Pers. *shah-mat*, king dead), a movement that finishes a game of chess: **v.** to hinder from moving and so to finish; to defeat; to overthrow: **check'mating**, imp.: **check'mated**, pp.: **check'ers**, n. plu. device of alternate white and black squares used as a tavern sign: **check'erwork**, work having a pattern of squares varied alternately in colours or materials: **check-roll**, a list of servants in a household: **check'string**, a cord by which the occupant of a carriage may arrest the attention of the driver.

cheddar, n. *chĕd-dĕr*, a kind of cheese manufactured at Cheddar, in England.

cheek, n. *chēk* (AS. *ceac*, the cheek, the jaw: Dut. *kaeck*, the jaw), the side of the face below either eye: **cheek-by-jowl** (AS. *geagl*, a jaw, a jowl), nearness; closeness; side by side: **cheek-bone**, n. bone of the cheek: **cheeks**, n. plu. two upright, equal, and similar parts of any piece of timber-work; the two solid parts upon the sides of a mortise; the projection on each side of a mast.

cheep, v. *chēp* (an imitative word), to make a shrill noise like a young chicken: **cheep'ing**, imp.: **cheeped**, pp. *chēpt*.

cheer, v. *chēr* (prov. Sp. *cara*; old F. *chiere*; It. *cera*, the countenance; F. *chère*, the face, favour, entertainment), to receive with shouts of joy; to applaud; to comfort; to gladden; to infuse life into; to encourage; to become gladsome: **n.** a joyful shout; applause; mirth; provisions for a feast: **cheer'ing**, imp.: **adj.** animating; encouraging: **cheered**, pp. *chērd*: **cheer'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **cheer'ily**, ad. *-i-li*, with spirit: **cheerful**, a. *chēr'fŏl*, lively; in good spirits; full of life: **cheer'fully**, ad. *-li*: **cheer'fulness**, n. liveliness; gaiety: **cheerless**, a. *chēr'lĕs*, without cheer; cold; gloomy; dispiriting: **cheer'lessly**, ad. *-li*; **cheer'lessness**, n.: **cheer'er**, n. one who: **cheer'y**, a. *-i*, gay; sprightly: **cheer up**, to become cheerful; to enliven.

cheese, n. *chēz* (AS. *cese*, curdled milk: L. *caseus*, cheese: Fin. *kaso*, a heap), the curd of milk pressed into a mass of various shapes and sizes, and suffered to dry: **cheesy**, a. *chē'zi*, having the taste or form of cheese: **cheese'cake**, n. a sweet cake: **cheese-press**, n. and **cheese-vat**, n. the one for pressing and the other for holding the curd to be formed into a cheese: **cheesemonger**, n. *-mŭng'gĕr*, one who deals in or sells cheese.

cheetah, n. *chē'tā*, the hunting leopard of India.

one skilled in chemistry: **chem'icals**, n. plu. *-kăls*, substances used for producing chemical effects: **organic chemistry**, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of animals or vegetables, and their products: **inorganic chemistry**, that which treats of the substances which form mineral bodies: **practical** or **applied chemistry**, that which treats of the products of chemistry useful in the arts, and for economical purposes: **pure chemistry**, that which treats of the elemental constitution of substances, and of the laws of combination.

cheque, n. *chĕk* (see **check**), an order for money on a banker, to be paid on demand.

cherish, v. *chĕr'ish* (F. *chérir*, to love dearly, to cherish), to treat with tenderness and affection; to foster; to protect and aid; to harbour in the mind, as feelings of ill-will: **cher'ishing**, imp.: **n.** support; encouragement: **cher'ished**, pp. *-ishĭ*: **adj.** comforted; fostered: **cher'isher**, n. one who: **cher'ishingly**, ad. *-li*.

cheroot, n. *shē-rōt'*, a kind of cigar.

cheropotamus, n. *kĕr'ō-pŏt'ā-mŭs* (Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *potamos*, a river), a fossil animal very closely related to the hog family.

cherry, n. *chĕr'ri* (L. *cerasus*: F. *cérise*: Ger. *kirsche*), a well-known fruit, consisting of a pulp surrounding a pip or kernel: **adj.** ruddy: **cherry-pit**, n. a child's play: **cherry-brandy**, brandy in which cherries have been steeped: **cherry-stone**, the hard kernel of the cherry.

chersonese, n. *kĕr'sō-nēz* (Gr. *chersos*, land; and *nesos*, an isle), a tract of land, of any extent, nearly surrounded by water; a peninsula.

chert, n. *chĕrt* (W. *cellŭ*, flintstone; a probable corruption of *quartz*), an impure flinty rock resembling some varieties of flint and hornstone; a limestone so silicious as to be worthless for the limekiln, is said to be *cherty*: **cher'ty**, a. *-ti*, flinty.

cherub, n. *chĕr'ŭb*, plu. **cher'ubs** or **cher'ubim** (Heb. *kerub*—from *kārab*, to grasp), any figure of a creature; a heavenly being: **cher'ubic**, adj. *-ōō-bĭk*, also **cheru'bical**, a. *-kăl*, angelic: **cher'ubim**, n. plu. *-ōō-bĭm* (Heb. plu. of cherub), angels; heavenly beings.

cherup, v. *chĕr'ŭp* (for **chirp**), to twitter; to make a noise as a bird: **n.** a short, sharp noise: **cher'upping**, imp.: **cher'upped**, pp. *-ŭpt*.

chesible, n. *chĕz'i-bl*, or **chasuble**, *chăz'ōō-bl*, a Roman priest's garment.

chess, n. *chĕs* (F. *echec*; It. *scacco*; Sp. *zaque*; Ger. *schach*—from the cry of check: Pers. *schach*, a king), a game played on a board divided into sixty-four

chiasma, n. *kī-ăs'mă* (Gr. *chiasmos*, a marking with the letter *X*, a cut crosswise), in *anat.*, the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerves.

chiastolite, n. *kī-ăs'tō-līt* (Gr. *chiastos*, marked with the Greek letter *X*, or cleft, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral, so called from the resemblance of the lines on the summits of the crystals to the Greek letter *X*.

chibouque, n. *chī-bōōk'* (Turk., with F. spelling), a Turkish tobacco-pipe.

chicane, n. *shī-kān'*, or **chica'nery**, n. *-nēr-ī* (F. *chicaner*, to wrangle or pettifog it—from *chique*, originally a jag or rag, a lump of bread), mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; trick; sophistry; wrangling: v. to use shifts or artifices: **chica'ning**, imp.: **chicaned**, pp. *-kānd'*: **chica'ner**, n. one who.

chick, n. *chik*, or **chick'en**, n. *-en* (imitative of the cry: Dut. *kieken*; AS. *cicen*, a chicken: Hung. *tyuk*, a hen), the young of the domestic cock and hen; a child; a word of endearment: **chicken-hearted**, a. timid; cowardly; fearful: **chicken-pox**, n. a mild eruptive disease among children: **chick-weed**, a common wild plant with white blossoms: **chick'ling**, n. a small chick: **chick-pea**, a variety of pea or vetch.

chicory, n. *chik'ŏr-ī* (F. *chicorée*; It. *cicoria*; L. *cichorium*, chicory or endive), a plant with a root like the carrot, the root of which cleaned, dried, roasted, and ground, is extensively used to mix with coffee.

chide, v. *chīd* (AS. *cīdan*, to scold: Swiss *kīden*, to resound as a bell), to reprove by words; to scold at; to rebuke; to quarrel: **chi'ding**, imp.: **chid**, pt. *chĭd*, or **chode**, pt. *chōd*: **chidden** or **chid**, pp. *chĭd'n*: **chi'dingly**, ad. *-lī*: **chider**, n. *chī'dĕr*, one who.

chief, a. *chēf* (F. *chef*, the head, or highest point: It. *capo*—from L. *caput*, the head: Ger. *kopf*; Dut. *cop*, a cap, a head), highest; principal; the most eminent or distinguished; the most important; first: n. a commander or leader; the head man of a clan, or tribe, or family: **chief'ly**, ad. *-lī*, especially; mainly; principally; in the first place: **chief'less**, a. without a leader: **chief'tain**, n. *-tăn*, a leader; the head of a clan or family: **chief'taincy**, n. *-sī*, and **chief'tainship**, n. the government over a clan: **chief-justice**, the principal judge of a court.

chiffonier, n. *shĭf'fō-nēr'* (F. *chiffonnier*, a rag-picker—from *chiffon*, a rag), a rag-picker; a kind of cupboard for holding scraps.

chigoe, n. *chĭg'ō*—see **chegoe**.

chilblain, n. *chĭl'blān* (*chill* and *blain*), an inflammatory sore on the skin produced by cold.

child, n. *chīld*, plu. **children**, *chĭl'drĕn* (AS. *cild*, plu. *cildra*: Dut. and Ger. *kind*, a child), a son or daughter; an infant or very young person; one weak in knowledge or experience of the world: **plu.** offspring; descendants; the inhabitants of a country: **child'hood**, n. the time in which persons are children: **child'ish**, a. like a child; trifling; ignorant; silly: **child'ishly**, ad. *-lī*: **child'ishness**, n. the qualities of a child in regard to conduct; simplicity; weakness of mind: **child'less**, a. without children: **child'lessness**, n.: **childlike**, a.: **child'-bearing**, the act of producing or bringing forth children: **child-bed**, the state of a woman bringing forth a child: **child-birth**, the act of bringing forth a child; travail: **child's-play**, trifling contest; light work.

childe, n. *chīld* (from *child*), formerly a noble youth: **childermas-day**, n. *chĭl'dĕr-măs*, a feast of the Church held on 28th December, in remembrance of the children slain at Bethlehem by Herod—called usually *Innocent's Day*.

chiliad, n. *kĭl'ĭ-ăd* (Gr. *chilias*, a thousand), 1000 years.

chill, a. *chĭl* (AS. *cyle*, cool: Sp. *chillar*, to crackle: low Ger. *killen*, to smart), moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; not warm; cool: n. a cold; a shivering with cold; the sensation of cold; a depressing influence or sensation: v. to cause a shivering; to check the circulation of the blood; to make cold; to blast with cold; to deject: **chil'ling**, imp.: adj. causing to shiver: **chilled**, pp. *chĭld*: **chil'lingly**, ad. *-lī*: **chil'ly**, a. *-lī*, rather cold: **chil'liness**, n. *-lī-nĕs*, sensation of shivering; cold: **chill'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, coldness.

chillies, n. plu. *chĭl'lēz* (Sp. *chile*), the pods of the Cayenne or Guiana pepper.

Chiltern Hundreds, n. plu. *chĭl'tĕrn hŭn'drĕdz*, a hilly district in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England, belonging to the Crown, to which a nominal office is attached, called the "Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds," which a member of the House of Commons accepts when he wishes to vacate his seat.

chime, n. *chīm* (imitative of a loud, clear sound: Fin. *kimia*, acute, sonorous), the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by clockwork: v. to sound in harmony or accord; to agree with; to cause to sound in harmony: **chi'ming**, imp.: **chimed**, pp. *chīmd*.

chimera, n. *kī-mē'rā* (L. *chimæra*, a monstrous beast: Gr. *chimaira*), a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination only: **chimer'ical**, a. *-mĕr'ĭ-kăl*, merely imaginary; vainly or wildly conceived; that can have no existence except in thought: **chimer'ically**, ad. *-lī*.

chimney, n. *chĭm'nĭ*, plu. **chimneys**, *-nĭz* (F. *cheminée*: It. *camminata*, a hall: low L. *caminata*, an apartment with a fireplace), a funnel or passage upwards in a wall for the escape of smoke or heated air: **chimney-flue** or **vent**, the passage from the fireplace upwards for the escape of the smoke or heated air: **chimney-sweep**, one who cleans chimneys: **chimney-piece**, an ornamental frame of wood or stone round a fireplace.

chimpanzee, n. *chĭm'păn-zē*, one of the higher apes of Africa.

chin, n. *chĭn* (AS. *cinne*; Dut. *kinne*, the jaw, the cheek: Gr. *genus*, the jaw, the chin), the part of the face below the under lip: **chin'cough**, n. *-kŏf* (Dut. *kinkhoest*—from *kincken*, to wheeze), hooping-cough.

china, n. *chī'nă*, a fine kind of earthenware, originally from China: adj. of or from China: **china-shop**, a shop for the sale of china-ware, &c.: a **bull in a china shop**, strength and violence unresisted: **Chinese**, a. *chī-nēz'*, of China: n. the language or inhabitants: **china-aster**, n. *-ăs'tĕr* (Gr. *aster*, a star), one of a genus of plants having compound flowers: **china-clay**, the finer varieties of pottery-clay, called *kaolin*: **china-stone**, the decomposed granites yielding the china-clay or kaolin of commerce.

chinchilla, n. *chĭn-chĭl'lă*, a small S. Amer. rodent animal, whose soft fur is used for muffs, &c.

chine, n. *chīn* (F. *échine*, the back-bone: W. *cefn*, a ridge), the back-bone of an animal; a piece of the back-bone, with adjacent parts, cut from an animal for cooking; part of the water-way of a ship: v. to cut into chine pieces: **chi'ning**, imp.: **chined**, pp. *chīnd*.

chink, n. *chĭngk* (AS. *cinan*, to gape: Dut. *klincken*, to clink or sound sharp), a small rent, cleft, or opening lengthwise; a crack or gap, as in a wall: v. to crack; to make a small sharp sound with a piece of money or metal: **chink'ing**, imp.: **chinked**, pp. *chĭngkt*: **chink'y**, a. *-kĭ*, full of chinks or long small gaps.

chinse, v. *chĭns*, to push oakum or tow into the chinks or seams between a ship's planking: **chin'sing**, imp.: **chinsed**, pp. *chĭnst*.

chinta or **chintz**, n. *chĭnts* (Hind. *chhint*, spotted cotton cloth: Dut. *chitz*), cotton cloth printed in more than two colours.

chip, n. *chĭp* (Swiss, *kide*, a twig: W. *cedys*, fagots of small wood: Ger. *kippen*, to clip or pare), a small piece of a body cut or broken off; a fragment: v. to cut into small pieces; to cut or break off small pieces; to hew: **chip'ping**, imp.: n. a piece cut or broken off: **chipped**, pp. *chĭpt*.

chiragra, n. *kī-răg'grā* (L.—from Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *agra*, a catching), gout in the hand.

chirography, n. *kī-rŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *graphe*, a writing), the art of writing: **chi'rographic**, a. *-rō-grăf'ĭk*, pert. to: **chirog'rapher**, n. *-rŏ-fĕr*, also **chirog'raphist**, *-fĭst*, one who: **chirol'ogy**, n. *-rŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), art of talking with the hands: **chirol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who: **chi'roman'cy**, n. *-rō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), the art of foretelling events or the dispositions of persons by inspecting the lines of the hands: **chi'roman'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, pert to: **chi'roman'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who; also **chi'roman'tist**, n. *-tĭst*: **chi'roplast**, n. *-rō-plăst* (Gr. *plassein*, to shape), in *music*, an instrument to teach fingering: **chirop'odist**, n. *-rŏp'ō-dĭst* (Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *poda*, the feet; or Gr. *keiro*, I clip or pare), a corn or wart doctor.

chirp, n. *chĭrp* (an imitative word: Sp. *chirriar*, to chirp: Norm. *charer*, to chatter), a particular sound uttered by birds or insects: v. to make a noise, as the cry of small birds: **chirp'ing**, imp.: **chirped**, pp. *chĭrpt*: **chirp'er**, n. one who: **chirp'ingly**, ad. *-lī*.

chisel, n. *chĭz'ĕl*, (F. *ciseler*, to emboss, to engrave: Sp. *cincel*; Port. *sizel*, a chisel: old F. *cisel*: It. *cisello*),

a cutting instrument or tool of iron or steel, used by masons, joiners, and sculptors: **v.** to cut; to pare; to carve or engrave with a chisel: **chis'eling,** imp.: **chis'eled,** pp. *-ĕld:* **chis'eler,** n. one who: derivatives also spelt with *ll*, as *chiselling, chiselled, &c.*

Chisleu, n. *kĭs'lū* (Heb. *chisleu*), the ninth month of the Jewish year, beginning with the new moon of our December.

chit, n. *chĭt* (Swiss *kide*, a twig: prov. Eng. *chits*, the first sprouts of anything: It. *citto*, a little dirty boy), a shoot or sprout; a lively child: **chit'ty,** a. *-tĭ*, childish; like a babe: **chit-chat,** n. *-chat*, prattle; familiar talk.

chitine, n. *kī'tĭn* (Gr. *chiton*, a coat of mail), the hardening substance of the covering of insects: **chi'tinous,** a. *-ŭs*, consisting of or having the nature of chitine: **chi'ton,** n. *-tŏn*, a mollusc with a many-jointed shell covering its back—also found fossil: **chi'tonel'lus,** n. *-ĕl'ŭs* (dim. of **chiton**), a sub-generic form of chiton, distinguished by the form of the plates.

chitterlings, n. plu. *chĭt'ĕr-lĭngs* (prov. Eng. *chitter*, to twitter, then to shiver), the small entrails of swine, from their wrinkled appearance.

chivalry, n. *shĭv'al-rĭ*, or *chĭv'-* (F. *chevalerie*—from *cheval*, a horse), the system of knighthood; valour; the body or order of knights: **chiv'alric,** a. *-rĭk*, partaking of the character of chivalry or knighthood: **chiv'alrous,** a. *-rŭs*, warlike; bold; gallant: **chiv'alrously,** ad. *-lĭ*.

chives, n. plu. *chīvz* (F. *cive*, small onions without bulbs; *cheveler*, to put forth a small root), small onions growing in tufts; in *bot.*, slender threads or filaments in flowers.

chlamys, n. *klăm'ĭs* (L. *chlamys*, a coat, an upper garment: Gr. *chlamus*) in *bot.*, a covering, applied to the floral envelope: **chlamyd'eous,** a. *-dē'ŭ-ŭs*, pert. to.

chloral, n. *klō'răl* (see **chlorine**), a liquid formed from chlorine and alcohol.

chlorine, n. *klō'rĭn* (Gr. *chloros*, grass-green), a greenish-yellow gas possessing great power as a bleacher: **chloric,** a. *klōr'ĭk*, of or from chlorine: **chloride,** n. *klōr'ĭd*, a compound of chlorine with a metal or other elementary substance: **chlorid'ic,** a. *-ĭk*, pert. to chloride: **chlorite,** n. *klō'rīt*, a soft friable mineral, allied in character to talc and mica, and so called from its greenish colour: **chlorit'ic,** a. *-rĭt'ĭk*, pert. to: **chloritic sand,** any sand coloured green by chlorite, generally applied to the greensand of the chalk formation: **chloridate,** v. *klōr'ĭ-dāt*, to treat or prepare with a chloride, as a plate for the purposes of [illegible]

select; precious; very good, or best; selecting with much care: **choice'less,** a.: **choice'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **choice'ness,** n. *-nĕs*.

choir, n. *kwīr* (F. *chœur*—from L. *chorus*: Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a company of singers), a band of singers in a church; the place in the church where they sing: **chorus,** n. *kō'rŭs*, a number of singers singing together; the part of a song repeated at the end of every verse: **cho'ral,** a. *-răl*, pert. to what can be sung by a choir: **cho'rally,** ad. *-lĭ*: **cho'rist** and **chorister,** n. *kŏr'ĭs-tĕr*, one who sings in a choir.

choke, v. *chōk* (Icel. *kok*, the throat; *koka*, to swallow: W. *ceg*, the throat; *cegu*, to swallow), to stop the passage of the breath by filling the windpipe with some body, or by compressing or squeezing the throat; to smother or suffocate; to obstruct or block up; to hinder: **cho'king,** imp.: **adj.** suffocating: **choked,** pp. *chōkt*: **cho'ker,** n. one who: **choke-damp,** n. the carbonic acid gas of mines: **cho'ky,** a. *-kĭ*, tending to choke: **choke'-full,** a.—see **chock-full,** which is the proper spelling.

choler, n. *kŏl'ĕr* (Gr. and L. *cholera*—from Gr. *kole*, bile, and *rheo*, I flow), the bile, the flow of which was supposed to cause anger, or the redness of face in anger; anger; wrath; irascibility: **chol'era,** n. *-ă*, bilious vomiting and purging—the milder form of the disease is called **cholera-morbus**; the malignant form is called **Asiatic cholera**: **chol'era'ic,** a. *-ă'ĭk*, pert. to the disease cholera: **chol'eric,** a. *-ĭk*, easily irritated; irascible; excited by anger.

cholesterine, n. *kō-lĕs'tĕr-ĭn* (Gr. *chole*, bile, and *stear*, tallow or fat), a substance having the properties of fat, found principally in bile.

chondrine, n. *kŏn'drĭn* (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage or gristle, a grain), a substance resembling gelatine, produced by the action of hot water on gristle: **chondrodite,** n. *kŏn'drō-dīt*, one of the gems, occurring in grains of various shades of yellow and red: **chondrol'ogy,** n. *-drŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise on cartilage.

chondrites, n. plu. *kŏn'drīts* (L. *chondrus*, a kind of sea-weed), fossil marine plants resembling the Irish moss of our own shores.

choose, v. *chōz* (AS. *ceosan*: Goth. *kiusan*: Dut. *kiezen*), to select; to take by preference; to have the power to take; to adopt; to follow: **chose,** pt. *chōz*: **choosing,** imp. *chōz'ĭng*: **choos'er,** n. one who: **chosen,** pp. *chōz'n*.

chop, n. *chŏp* (Scot. *chap*, to strike; *choppe*, a blow; *to chap hands*, to strike hands: Icel. *kaup*; [illegible]

membrane investing the fœtus in the **womb**; in *bot.*, a fluid pulp composing the nucleus of the ovule in its earliest stage: **cho'roid**, n. *-roĭyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), a membrane resembling the chorion—applied to a coat of the eye.

chorisis, n. *kŏr'ĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *chorizo*, I separate), in *bot.*, separation of a lamina from one part of an organ so as to form a scale or a doubling of the organ.

choreography, n. *kō-rē-ŏg'rē-fĭ* (Gr. *choros*, a place or country, and *graphe*, a writing), the description of a region or country.

chorus, n.—see choir.

chosen and **chose**—see choose.

chough, n. *chŭf* (AS. *ceo*: Dut. *kauwe*: F. *choucas*), a kind of jackdaw or crow.

chow-chow, n. *chŏŏ-chŏŏ*, a Chinese sweetmeat; a kind of mixed pickles.

chowder, n. *chŏŏ'dĕr*, fresh fish boiled with biscuit, pork, onions, &c.: v. to make a chowder of.

chrism, n. *krĭzm* (Gr. *chrisma*, ointment: F. *chrisme*, consecrated oil), consecrated oil; unction: **chrismal**, *krĭz'mal*, pert. to chrism: **chris'matory**, n. *-mă-tĕr'ĭ*, a vessel for chrism: **chrisom**, n. *krĭz'sŭm*, a child that dies within a month after birth: **chrisma'tion**, n. *-mă'shŭn*, the act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil.

Christ, n. *krĭst* (Gr. *christos*, used as ointment, anointed), the Anointed; the Messiah: **christen**, v. *krĭs'n*, to baptise and name in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit: **christ'ening**, imp. *-nĭng*: n. the act of baptising and naming; initiation into the Christian religion: **christ'ened**, pp. *-nd*: **christendom**, n. *krĭs'n-dŭm*, the countries inhabited by those professing to believe in the Christian religion: **Christian**, n. *krĭst'yĕn*, a true disciple of Christ; a professed believer in Christ: **adj.** pert. to Christ, his doctrines, or his church: **christianity**, n. *krĭs'tĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ*, the religion of Christians, its doctrines and precepts: **christianize**, v. *krĭst'yăn-īz'*, to convert to Christianity: **christ'ianizing**, imp.: **christ'ianised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **christianiza'tion**, n. *-ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of converting to Christ: **christ'less**, without the true knowledge of Christ: **christology**, n. *krĭs-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ* (*Christ*, and *logos*, a discourse), a discourse or treatise on Christ: **Christmas**, n. *krĭs'măs* (*Christ*, and *mass*), the festival of Christ's nativity on the 25th December: **Christmas season**, from 25th December to 6th January: **christmas-box**, a box in which little presents of money, &c., are collected at Christmas; the present itself.

chromatic, a. *krō-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *chroma*, colour), relating to colours: **chromat'ic scale**, n. (from the intermediate notes being printed in colours), the scale in music that proceeds by semitones: **chro'mat'ical'ly**, ad. *-kăl-ĭ*: **chromat'ics**, n. plu. *-ĭks*, the science of colours: **chromatography**, n. *krō-mă-tŏg'rē-fĭ* (Gr. *chroma*, colour; *graphe*, writing), a treatise on colours; the art of printing in colours—also called **chromo-lithography**: **chrome**, n. *krōm*, also **chromium**, n. *krō'mĭ-ŭm*, one of the metals, so named from its property of imparting colour to others in a remarkable degree: **chromic**, a. *krōm'ĭk*, of or from chrome: **chromate**, n. *krō'măt*, a compound of *chromic acid* with a base: **chrome-ochre**, n. *-ō-kĕr*, oxide of chrome of a fine yellowish green: **chromatrope**, n. *krō'mă-trōp* (Gr. *trope*, turn, rotation), an optical apparatus for exhibiting a stream of colours: **chromogen**, n. *krōm'ŏ-jĕn*, also **chrom'ule**, n. *-ūl* (Gr. *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, the colouring matter of plants: **chrom'atom'eter**, n. *-ă-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, measure), scale for measuring colour: **chromite**, n. *krō'mīt*, or **chromate of iron**, a mineral consisting of protoxide of iron and oxide of chromium, used in the preparation of various pigments.

chronic, a. *krŏn'ĭk*, also **chron'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *chronikos*; F. *chronique*—from Gr. *chronos*, time, duration), continuing a long time, as disease: **chron'icle**, n. *-kl*, a history that narrates the facts in the order in which they occurred as to time; a history: v. to record events in the order of time; to record or register: **chron'icling**, imp. *-klĭng*: **chron'icled**, pp. *-kld*, recorded or registered: **Chron'icles**, n. plu. two books of the Old Testament: historical narratives of events: **chron'icler**, n. *-klĕr*, one who; an historian.

chronogram, n. *krŏn'ŏ-grăm* (Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a writing), an inscription which includes in it the date of an event: **chron'ogrammat'ic**, a. *-măt'ĭk*, also **chron'ogrammat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*: **chron'ogrammat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **chron'ogram'matist**, a. *-mă-tĭst*, a writer of.

chronology, n. *krō-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ* (Gr. *chronos*, time or duration, and *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of the dates of past events; the method of measuring or computing time: **chronological**, a. *krŏn'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, also **chron'olog'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, containing an account of past events in the order of time: **chron'olog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **chronologist**, n. *krō-nŏl'ŏ-jĭst*, also **chronol'oger**, n. one who endeavours to discover the true dates of past events, and to arrange them in order.

chronometer, n. *krō-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure), any instrument or machine that measures time, as a clock or a dial; a large watch constructed with great nicety for use at sea: **chronometric**, *krŏn'ŏ-mĕt'rĭk*, also **chron'omet'rical**, a. *-rĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **chronometry**, n. *krō-nŏm'ĕ-trĭ*, the art of measuring time, or of constructing chronometers.

chrysalis, n. *krĭs'ă-lĭs*, also **chrys'alid**, n. (L.—from Gr. *chrusallis*, the gold-coloured sheaths of butterflies—from *chrusos*, gold), the second stage in the state of such insects as the butterfly, the moth, &c.: **chrys'alid**, a. *-lĭd*, pert. to a chrysalis.

chrysanthemum, n. *krĭ-săn'thĕ-mŭm* (Gr. *chrusos*, gold; *anthemon*, a flower), a genus of composite plants of many species.

chrysoberyl, n. *krĭs'ō-bĕr'ĭl* (Gr. *chrusos*, gold; and Gr. *berullos*; L. *beryllus*, beryl), a gem of a yellowish or asparagus green colour; a species of corundum.

chrysocolla, n. *krĭs'ō-kŏl'lă* (Gr. *chrusos*, gold, and *kolla*, glue), a mineral of a fine emerald-green colour: **chrysolite**, n. *krĭs'ō-lĭt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fine green-coloured transparent crystal: **chrysoprase**, n. *krĭs'ō-prāz* (Gr. *prason*, a leek), a fine apple-green to leek-green variety of chalcedony.

chub, n. *chŭb* (F. *chevane*: mid. L. *capito*), a plump river-fish.

chubby, a. *chŭb'bĭ* (AS. *ceaplas*, the chaps: It. *ciuffo*, the snout of an animal: Dan. *kiæft*, chaps), short and thick: **chub-faced**, a. *-fāst*, having a plump round face: **chub'biness**, n. *-bĭ-nĕs*.

chuck, v. *chŭk* (F. *claquer*, to clack, to chatter: Wallon. *caker*, to strike in the hand, to chatter: Turk. *chakil*, a pebble), to make the noise of a hen when calling her chickens; to give a slight blow under the chin so as to make the jaws snap; to throw or pitch a short distance: n. the noise or call of a hen as imitative of the noise of pebbles knocking together; a slight blow, as under the chin; the part of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon: **chuck'ing**, imp.: **chucked**, pp. *chŭkt*: Eng. **chuck-stone**, Scot. **chuckle-stane**, a pebble.

chuckle, v. *chŭk'kl* (Icel. *kok* or *quok*, the throat—see **chuck**), to laugh inwardly in triumph: n. a broken half-suppressed laugh: **chuck'ling**, imp.: **adj.** a suppressed choking approaching to a laugh, expressive of inward satisfaction: **chuck'led**, pp. *-kld*: **chuckle-headed**, a. stupid; thickheaded; noisy and empty.

chum, n. *chŭm* (a probable contraction of comrade or chamber-fellow), one who lodges in the same room; an intimate companion.

chump, n. *chŭmp* (an imitative word expressive of the thick end of anything, as *chunk* and *hump*), a thick heavy piece of wood; a lump.

chunam, n. *chŏ-năm'*, in *India*, lime or anything made of it.

church, n. *chĕrch* (Gr. *kuriakon*, the Lord's house—from *kurios*, the Lord: AS. *cyrice*: Scot. *kirk*), an edifice or a building consecrated or set apart for the worship of God; the collective body of Christians throughout the world; a certain number of Christians holding the same dogmas: v. to perform the office of returning thanks in church for women after childbirth: **church'ing**, imp.: n. attending church to offer thanks, as a woman after childbirth: **churched**, pp. *chĕrcht*: **churchwarden**, n. *-wăr'dn*, in *Eng.*, one who has the charge of a church and its concerns, and who represents the parish: **churchyard**, n. a burial-ground beside a church: **churchman**, n. an Episcopalian; a clergyman or member of an established church: **church-music**, n. music adapted for use in a church: **church-service**, religious service in a church: **churchgoer**, a regular attender at church: **church militant**, the church as warring against every form of evil: **church-rate**, a tax levied on parishes in England for repairing churches, and for other matters connected with them.

churl, n. *chĕrl* (AS. *ceorl*, a countryman: Dut. *kaerle*, a man, a rustic: Ger. *kerl*, a fellow), a countryman; a surly man: **churlish**, a. *chĕr'lĭsh*, rude; surly; sullen; rough in temper; selfish; said of things, unyielding;

cross-grained; hard or firm: **chur'lishly**, ad. *-li;* **chur'lishness**, n. rudeness of manners or temper.

churn, n. *chêrn* (Icel. *kjarni;* Ger. *kern*, the kernel, the choice part of a thing—whence Icel. *kirna;* Fris. *kernjen*, to churn), a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in order to separate the butter: **v.** to shake or agitate cream in order to make butter: **churn'ing**, imp.: **n.** the operation of making butter by agitating milk or cream, or the quantity made at one time: **churned**, pp. *chêrnd.*

chyle, n. *kîl* (Gr. *kulos*, juice or humour), in *animals*, a white or milky fluid separated from the substances digested in the stomach, and conveyed into the circulation of the blood by the lacteal vessels: **chylifaction**, n. *kî-li-făk'shŭn* (L. *factus*, made), the process of making chyle from food: **chy'lifac'tive**, a. *-tiv*, forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle: **chylif'erous**, a. *-kî-lif'ér-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), carrying chyle: **chylif'ic**, a. *-lif'ik* (L. *facio*, I make), making chyle, usually applied to a part of the digestive apparatus of insects: **chylopoetic**, a. *kî'lō-pō-ĕt'ik* (Gr. *poieo*, I make), making chyle—applied to the stomach and intestines.

chyme, n. *kîm* (Gr. *kumos*, juice), digested food before being changed into chyle: **chymification**, n. *kî-mif'i-kā'shŭn* (L. *facio*, I make), the process of forming chyme: **chy'mify**, v. *-fī*, to change into chyme: **chy'mifying**, imp.: **chy'mified**, pp. *-fīd:* **chymous**, a. *kî'mŭs*, pert. to chyme: **chymist**, n. *kîm'ist*—see **chemist.**

cicala, n. *sî-kä'lä* (It.), an insect having a long stout body and wings.

cicatrix, n. *sîk'ä-trîks;* **cic'atrice**, n. *-trîs* (L. *cicatrix*, a scar: F. *cicatrice*), the scar or seam that remains after a wound has skinned over and healed: **cic'atrise**, v. *-trîz*, to heal a wound; to induce a skin to grow over it; to skin over: **cic'atri'sing**, imp.: **cic'atrised**, pp. *-trîzd:* **cic'atrisa'tion**, n. *-trî-zā'shŭn*, the process of healing; the being skinned over: **cic'atri'sive**, a. *-trî'siv*, tending to promote the healing of a wound: **cic'atric'ula**, n. *-trik'ū-lä*, in *bot.*, the scar left after the falling of a leaf; the hilum or base of the seed; in *anat.*, the point in the ovum (egg) in which life first shows itself.

cicerone, n. *sîs'ē-rō'nē* or *chî'chē-rō'nē;* plu. **ciceroni** (It.—from Cicero, the great ancient orator), one who explains curiosities and antiquities; a guide: **cicero'nian**, a. *sîs'ér-ō'nî-ăn*, like Cicero in style; eloquent: **cic'ero'nianism**, n. *-izm*, imitation of Cicero.

cichoraceous, a. *sîk'ō-rā'shŭs* (L. *cichorium*, chic-

tiera), in the Grecian Archipelago, used as a fuller's earth: **cimolian**, a. *sî-mō'lî-ăn*, pert to.

cinchona, n. *sîn-kō'nä* (after Countess of Cinchon, wife of a viceroy of Peru), the bark of a tree of many species growing in Peru, &c., also called Peruvian bark; the tree itself: **cinchon'ic**, a. *-kŏn'ik*, pert. to: **cinchonine**, n. *sîn'kō-nîn*, also **cincho'nia**, *-kō'nî-ä*, an alkaloid obtained from cinchona bark: **cin'chonism**, n. *-kŏn-izm*, in *med.*, a disturbed condition of the body caused by overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

cincture, n. *sîngk'tŭr* (L. *cinctura*, a girdle: It. *cintura:* F. *ceinture*), a belt; a girdle; something worn round the body; a carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar: **cinc'tured**, a. *-tŭrd*, encircled with a belt or ring.

cinder, n. *sîn'dĕr* (AS. *sinder*, dross, scum: F. *cendre;* It. *cenere;* L. *cineres*, ashes: Ger. *sinter;* Icel. *sindur*, dross of iron), any body or piece of matter thoroughly burnt, but not reduced to ashes—thus the refuse of a fire consists of ashes and cinders: **cin'dery**, a. *-i*, resembling cinders: **cinder-bed**, in *geol.*, a stratum of the Upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells.

cinenchyma, n. *sî-nĕn'kî-mä* (Gr. *kineo*, I move; *engchuma*, an infusion), in *bot.*, laticiferous tissue formed by anastomosing vessels.

cinerary, a. *sîn'ér-ér-i* (L. *cineres*, ashes—see **cinder**), relating to ashes, applied to sepulchral urns containing the remains of bodies reduced to cinders and ashes: **cinereous**, a. *sî-nē'ri-ŭs*, also **cineritious**, a. *sîn'ér-tish'ŭs*, resembling ashes in colour; grey: **cine'reous'ly**, ad. *-li.*

Cingalese, n. *sîng'gä-lēz*, of or pert. to Ceylon.

cinnabar, n. *sîn'nä-bär* (L. *cinnabaris:* Gr. *kinnabari*, red lead or vermilion), the native red sulphuret of mercury; the artificial cinnabar of commerce is called *vermilion:* **cin'nabarine**, a. *-in*, of or containing cinnabar.

cinnamon, n. *sîn'nä-mŏn* (Gr. and Heb. *kinnamon*), the inner bark of a tree that grows in Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, &c.: **cinnam'ic**, a. *-nămi'ik*, of or from cinnamon: **cinnamon-stone**, a variety of lime-garnet of a clear cinnamon-brown tint.

cinque, n. *sîngk* (F. five), a five; a word used in games: **cinque-foil** (L. *folium*, a leaf), a plant belonging to the genus Potentilla; in *arch.*, an ornament: **Cinque-Ports**, n. plu., the five harbours or ports on the southern shore of England opposite France—viz., Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich; afterwards increased by the addition of Winchelsea,

space enclosed by a circle; a ring; the journey of the judges in holding courts in different parts of a country: v. to move in a circle; to go round: **circu'itous**, a. *-kū'i-tŭs*, going round in a circle; not straight or direct: **circu'itously**, ad. *-li*: to **make a circuit**, to go round: **cir'cular**, a. *-kū-lĕr*, pert. to a circle or in the form of a circle; round; ending in itself; addressed to a number or circle of persons: n. a written or printed letter or note sent to a number or circle of persons: **cir'cularly**, ad. *-li*: **cir'culate**, v. *-lāt*, to spread or move in a circle; to spread; to pass from one place or person to another; to be diffused: n. a recurring or repeating decimal or part of a decimal: **cir'cula'ting**, imp. moving or passing round; repeating; diffusing: **cir'cula'ted**, pp.: **cir'cula'tor**, n. one who: **cir'cula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of moving round; a series repeated in the same order; the act of going and returning; currency of money.

circum, *sĕr'kŭm*, also **circu**, *sĕr'kū* (L. *circum*), a Latin prefix signifying around, round about, &c.

circumambient, a. *sĕr'kŭm-ăm'bi-ĕnt* (L. *circum*, round about, and *ambio*, I go round), surrounding; enclosing, or being on all sides, as the air about the earth: **cir'cumam'biency**, n. *-ĕn-si*, the act of surrounding: **cir'cumam'bulate**, v. *-ăm'bū-lāt* (L. *ambulo*, I walk), to walk round about; **-am'bula'ting**, imp.: **-am'bula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*: **cir'cumcise**, v. *-sīz* (L. *cæsum*, to cut), **to cut off the foreskin, as a religious rite among the Jews and other Eastern nations; to purify the heart**: **cir'cumci'sing**, imp.: **cir'cumcised'**, pp. *-sīzd'*: **cir'cumci'ser**, n. one who: **cir'cumcision**, n. *-sĭsh'ŭn*, the act or ceremony of cutting off the foreskin among the Jews, &c.: **circum'ference**, n. *-fĕr-ĕns* (L. *fero*, I carry), the line that bounds a circle; the measure of a circular body or a sphere round and round—the measure round about of any other body is called its *perimeter*: **circum'feren'tial**, a. *-fĕr-ĕn'shăl*, pert. to the circumference: **circum'feren'tor**, n. *-fĕr-ĕn'tĕr*, an instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles: **cir'cumflex'**, n. *-flĕks'* (L. *flexus*, bent), a mark or character over a vowel or syllable, combining the rising and falling (acute and grave) accent; in *anat.*, applied to certain vessels and nerves from their course: v. to mark or pronounce with the circumflex: **-flex'ing**, imp.: **-flexed**, pp. *-flĕkst*: **circum'fluent**, a. *-flōō-ĕnt* (L. *fluo*, I flow), flowing round, as water: **circum'fluence**, n. *-flōō-ĕns*, a flowing round on all sides: **circum'fluous**, a. *-flōō-ŭs*, flowing round: **cir'cumfuse'**, v. *-fūz'* (L. *fusus*, poured), to spread round, as a fluid; to surround: **cir'cumfu'sing**, imp.: **cir'cumfused'**, pp. *-fūzd'*: **cir'cumfu'sion**, n. *-fū'zhŭn*: **cir'cumfu'sile**, a. *-fū'zĭl* (L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid), capable of being poured or spread around: **cir'cumja'cent**, a. *-jā'sĕnt* (L. *jacens*, lying), lying round; bordering on every side: **circum'locu'tion**, n. *-lō-kū'shŭn* (L. *locutus*, spoken), the use of many words to express an idea, when the use of one word or few words, expressing the same idea, is wished to be avoided; a periphrasis: **cir'cumloc'utory**, a. *-lŏk'ū-tĕr-i*, pert. to.

circumnavigate, v. *sĕr'kŭm-năv'i-gāt* (L. *circum*, round, and *navigo*, I sail—from *navis*, a ship), to sail round, as the world; to pass round by water: **cir'cumnav'iga'ting**, imp.: **cir'cumnav'iga'ted**, pp.: **cir'cumnav'igable**, a. *-gā-bl*, that may be sailed round: **cir'cumnav'iga'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the act of sailing round the globe: **cir'cumnav'iga'tor**, n. one who has sailed round the globe: **cir'cumpo'lar**, a. *-pō'lăr* (L. *polus*, the pole), round the pole—applied to the stars near the north pole: **cir'cumcis'ile**, a. *-sĭs'ĭl* (L. *scissum*, to cut), in *bot.*, to cut round in a circular manner, as seed-vessels opening by a lid.

circumscribe, v. *sĕr'kŭm-skrīb'* (L. *circum*, round about, and *scribo*, I write), to draw a line round; to bound; to limit; to confine or restrict: **cir'cumscri'bing**, imp.: **cir'cumscribed'**, pp. *-skrībd'*, limited; confined: **cir'cumscri'bable**, a. *-bă-bl*: **cir'cumscrip'tion**, n. *-skrĭp'shŭn* (L. *scriptus*, written), limitation, in *bot.*, the periphery or margin of a leaf: **cir'cumscrip'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, limiting; defining external form: **cir'cumspect**, a. *-spĕkt* (L. *spectum*, to look, to regard), cautious; prudent; weighing well the probable consequences of an action: **cir'cumspect'ly**, ad. *-li*: **cir'cumspec'tion**, n. *-spĕk'shŭn*, great caution; attention: **cir'cumspec'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, vigilant; cautious: **cir'cumspec'tively**, ad. *-li*: **cir'cumspect'ness**, n. caution; discretion.

circumstance, n. *sĕr'kŭm-stăns* (L. *circum*, round about, and *stans*, standing), that which affects a fact or case in some way; event; incident: **pls.** condition or state of affairs; matters attending an action that modify it for better or worse: v. to place in a particular position or condition: **cir'cumstanced**, pp. *-stănst*, placed in a particular position as regards another state: **cir'cumstan'tial**, a. *-stăn-shăl*, relating to but not essential; incidental; casual; particular; minute; in *law*, proving indirectly: **cir'cumstan'tially**, ad. *-shăl-li*, not essentially; exactly; in every circumstance or particular: **cir'cumstan'tial'ity**, n. *-shi-ăl'i-ti*: **cir'cumstan'tials**, n. plu. *-shălz*, incidentals: **cir'cumstan'tiate**, v. *-shi-āt*, to describe exactly; to verify in every particular: **cir'cumstan'tia'ting**, imp.: **cir'cumstan'tia'ted**, pp.

circumvallation, n. *sĕr'kŭm-văl-lā'shŭn* (L. *circum*, round about, and *vallum*, an earthen wall or parapet set with palisades), a fortification made round a place by a besieging army, consisting of a wall, ditch, &c.: **cir'cumvent'**, v. *-vĕnt'* (L. *ventum*, to come), to gain advantage over another by deceit; to outwit; to cheat; to impose on: **cir'cumvent'ing**, imp.: **cir'cumvent'ed**, pp.: **cir'cumven'tion**, n. *-vĕn'shŭn*, the act of gaining an advantage by fraud; deception: **cir'cumven'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, deluding; deceiving by artifice: **cir'cumvolve'**, v. *-vŏlv'* (L. *volvo*, I roll), to roll round; to revolve: **cir'cumvolv'ing**, imp.: **cir'cumvolved'**, pp. *-vŏlvd'*: **circum'volu'tion**, n. *-vō-lōō'shŭn*, state of being rolled round; act of.

circus, n. *sĕr'kŭs* (L. *circus*, a circular line: Gr. *kirkos*; It. *circo*; F. *cirque*), a circular enclosure for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for spectators rising all round in tiers, and sloping backwards.

cirrhose, a. *sĭr'rōs* (L. *cirrus*, a curl), in *bot.*, having or giving off tendrils; also **cir'rous**, a. *-rŭs*: **cir'rhus**, n. *-rŭs*, a tendril or modified leaf in the form of a twining process—also spelt **cirrus**: **cir'ri**, n. plu. *-ri*, the curled filaments acting as feet to barnacles; in *bot.*, tendrils: **cirrif'erous**, a. *-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing tendrils: **cirrigerous**, a. *sĭr-rĭj'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *gero*, I bear), having curled locks: **cir'rigrade**, a. *-grād* (L. *gradus*, a step), moving by means of cirri.

cirrhosis, n. *sĭr-rō'sĭs* (Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny), in *med.*, a term applied to a diseased state of the liver.

cirriped or **cirripede**, n. *sĭr'ri-pĕd*; plu. **cir'ripeds** or **cir'ripedes** (L. *cirrus*, a curl, and *pedes*, feet), an animal of the class **cir'riped'ia**, *-pĕd'i-ă*, as the barnacles, having curled jointed feet—also spelt **cir'ropod**, n. *-rō-pŏd*: **cirrous**, a. *sĭr'rŭs* (L. *cirrus*, a curl), terminating in a curl or tendril: **cirrus**, n. *sĭr'rŭs*; **cirro**, *sĭr'rō*, in composition, the "curl-cloud," one of the primary modifications of cloud: **cir'ro-cum'ulus**, n. *-kūm'ū-lŭs* (L. *cumulus*, a mass piled up high), one of the intermediate modifications of cloud; also **cir'rostra'tus**, n. *-strā'tŭs* (L. *stratum*, the thing spread out, a bed).

cisalpine, a. *sĭs-ăl'pĭn* (L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, the Alps), on this side the Alps in regard to Rome; the south side of the Alps.

cissoid, n. *sĭs'ŏĭd* (Gr. *kissos*, ivy, and *eidos*, form), a mathematical curve invented by Diocles.

cist, n., also spelt **cyst**, *sĭst* (L. *cista*, a basket of wicker work: Gr. *kiste*: F. *ciste*: It. *cesta*), a chest or box; in *archæol.*, an anc. tomb of the Celtic period sisting of two rows of stone, and covered with rude stone slabs: **cis'ted**, a. inclosed in a cist.

Cistercian, n. *sĭs-tĕr'shi-ăn*, one of an order of monks established originally at Citeaux in France, whence the name.

cistern, n. *sĭs'tĕrn* (L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water: Bohem. *ciste*; L. *castus*, clean), an oblong or square box for storing water for domestic use; a hollow place or pond for containing water; a reservoir.

citadel, n. *sĭt'ă-dĕl* (F. *citadelle*: It. *cittadella*, a little town), a fortress or castle in or near a city; a place for arms.

cite, v. *sīt* (L. *cito*, I put into quick motion, I call), to summon; to call upon to appear in a court of justice; to quote; to repeat the words of another in proof; to confirm or illustrate from some authority: **ci'ting**, imp.: **ci'ted**, pp.: **citation**, n. *sī-tā'shŭn*, a summons into court; a quotation: **ci'table**, a. *-tă-bl*, capable of being cited: **ci'tator'y**, a. *-tă-tĕr'i*, having power of citation: **ci'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who.

citric, a. *sĭt'rĭk* (L. *citrus*, a lemon, or the tree), belonging to lemons or limes: **citric acid**, an acid extracted from the juice of these: **cit'rine**, a. *-rĭn*, like a citron; lemon-coloured: **citron**, n. *-rŏn*, the fruit of the citron-tree: **citrate**, n. *sĭt'rāt*, a salt of citric acid.

city, n. *sĭt'i* (F. *cité*: L. *civitas*: It. *città*), a corporate and cathedral town: **adj.** pert. to a city: **cit'izen**,

n. *-zĕn*, the native of a city; one who enjoys the rights and privileges pert. to a city: **cit'izenship**, n. the state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

civet, n. *siv'ĕt* (F. *civette:* It. *zibetto:* Pers. *zabad*), a substance taken from a gland or bag under the tail of the civet-cat—used as a perfume.

civic, a. *siv'ik* (L. *civis*, a citizen), pert. to a city or citizen: **civ'il**, a. *-il*, relating to the ordinary affairs and government of the people of any country, as *civil rights and privileges*, &c.; political as opposed to criminal; intestine as opposed to foreign; lay as distinguished from ecclesiastical; ordinary life as distinguished from military; courteous; gentle and obliging; affable; kind; polite: **civ'illy**, ad. *-li*: **civility**, n. *si-vil'i-ti*, politeness; courtesy; obliging behaviour in the treatment of others: **civil'ian**, n. *-i-ăn*, one engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life: **adj.** opposed to *military* or *clerical:* **civilization**, n. *siv'i-li-zā'shŭn* (also with *s* for *z*), state of being refined in manners; state of being free from the grossness of savage life: **civ'ilize**, v. *-liz*, to reclaim from barbarism; to make less gross in manners: **civ'ili'zing**, imp.: **civ'ilized**, pp. *-lizd:* **civ'ili'zer**, n. one who or that which: **civil action**, any action at law not criminal: **civil death**, the being banished or outlawed: **civil law**, the ecclesiastical or Roman law: **civil list**, the whole of the sovereign's revenue in his own distinct capacity; the expenditure of the royal household: **civil war**, a war between parties of the inhabitants of the same country.

clack, v. *klăk* (F. *claquer*, to flap or clap: Icel. *klak*, a certain noise of the domestic fowl: Dut. *klacken*, to strike, to smack), to make a sharp noise suddenly; to talk incessantly: **n.** a sharp continued noise; the valve of a pump-piston; one of the valves in a locomotive or other steam-engine: **clack'er**, n. one who: **clack'ing**, imp.: **clacked**, pp. *klăkt*.

clad, v. *klăd*—see **clothe**.

claim, v. *klām* (L. *clamo*, I cry out: F. *clamer*, to call: Dan. *klemte*, to toll: Gael. *glam*, to bawl), to seek or demand as a right; to demand as due; to assert; to have a right or title to: **n.** a demand as of right; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed: **claim'ing**, imp.: **claimed**, pp. *klāmd:* **claim'ant**, n. *-ănt*, one who demands anything as his right: **claim'able**, a. *-ă-bl*.

clairvoyance, n. *klăr-vŏy'ăns* (F. *clair*, clear; L. *clarus*, and F. *voir*, to see; L. *videre*), an alleged power of seeing or being cognisant of anything not *fin*), secret; hidden; private—applied to wrong actions: **clandes'tinely**, ad. *-li*: **clandes'tineness**, n.

clang, n. *klăng* (L. *clango*, I sound: Ger. *klang;* Dut. *klank*, sound: Gael. *gliong*, the ring of metal), the sharp ringing sound of metallic bodies striking together: **v.** to make a sharp ringing sound by striking metallic bodies together: **clang'ing**, imp.: **clanged**, pp. *klăngd:* **clan'gour**, n. *-gĕr*, a sharp, ringing, or rattling sound.

clank, n. *klăngk* (Dut. *klank*, sound, rumour—see **clang**), the rattling ringing sound of armour or of metallic bodies: **v.** to rattle and sound, as prisoners *clank* their chains: **clank'ing**, imp.: **clanked**, pp. *klăngkt*.

clap, n. *klăp* (an imitative word: Dan. *klappre*, to chatter, as the teeth with cold: Dut. *klappen*, to rattle), a noise made by the meeting of bodies; a loud noise or a burst of sound, as of thunder; a stroke with the open hand: **v.** to strike quickly together so as to produce a sound; to strike gently with the palm of the hand; to applaud by striking the palms of the hands together; to drive together; to thrust hastily: **clap'ping**, imp.: **clapped**, pp. *klăpt:* **clap'per**, n. one who, or the thing which; the tongue or striker of a bell: **clap'trap**, n. any trick or device to gain applause: **adj.** not genuine: **to clap on**, to add or put on quickly.

clare-obscure, n. *klăr-ŏb-skūr'*, also written **claro-obscuro**, n. *klä'rō-ŏb-skō'rō* (L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure), light and shade in painting; a design of two colours.

claret, n. *klăr'ĕt* (F. *clairet*, a red wine, somewhat clear—from L. *clarus*, clear), French wine of a dark-red colour.

clarify, v. *klăr'i-fī* (L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, I make: F. *clarifier*), to make clear; to render pure and bright: **clar'ifying**, imp.: **clar'ified**, pp. *-fīd:* **clar'ifier**, n. one who; that which makes clear: **clar'ifica'tion**, n. *-i-fi-kā'shŭn*, the act of purifying or refining.

clarion, n. *klăr'i-ŏn* (Sp. *clarín*, a trumpet: F. *clairi;* It. *chiaro*, clear), a trumpet with a narrow tube: **clar'ionet**, n. *-ō-nĕt*, a wind musical instrument—also **clar'inet**, n.

clary, n. *klā'ri* (probably corrupted from claret, referring to the red tinge of the tops), the plant meadow and wild sage.

clash, n. *klăsh* (an imitative word: Dut. *klatse*, an echoing stroke: Ger. *klatschen*, imitative of the sound produced by striking with the hand against a partition or wall: F. *glas*, noise, knell: Gr. *klaso*, I clash, as

n. *-ēk-fi-kā'shŭn*, the act of arranging into classes or ranks: **clas'sifiable**, a. *-fi-a-bl*, that may be classified: **clas'sifica'tory**, a. *-kā'tēr-i*, forming the basis of classification.

clathrate, a. *klăth'rāt* (L. *clathri*; Gr. *klethra*, a trellis or lattice), in *bot.*, latticed like a grating: **clathra'ria**, n. *-rā'ri-a*, a genus of fossil stems, so called from the lattice-like arrangement of the leaf-scars which ornament their surface.

clatter, n. *klăt'ēr* (an imitative word: Dut. *klateren*, to rattle), a rapid rattling noise made by hard bodies when brought sharply into contact; a noise tumultuous and confused; rapid noisy talk: v. to make a rattling noise by striking hard bodies together; to talk fast and idly; to clamour: **clat'tering**, imp.: **clat'tered**, pp. *-tērd*: **clat'terer**, n. one who: **clat'teringly**, ad. *-li*.

clause, n. *klawz* (F. *clause*, a clause: L. *clausum*, to shut), a part shut off; a part or member of a sentence; an article in an agreement; a stipulation in a document: **clau'sular**, a. *-sū-lăr*, consisting of or having clauses.

clavate, a. *klā'vāt* (L. *clava*, a club: Sans. *cāla*, a lance or club), in *bot.*, club-shaped; becoming gradually thicker towards the top: **cla'vated**, a. knobbed; set with knobs.

clave, v.—see **cleave**.

clavicle, n. *klăv'i-kl* (L. *clavis*, a key), the collar-bone: **clavicular**, a. *klā-vik'ū-lăr*, pert. to the collar-bone: **claviary**, n. *klā'vi-ē'ri*, in *music*, an index of keys: **cla'vier**, n. *-ēr*, the key-board of an organ or piano: **clavichord**, n. *klăv'i-kawrd* (L. *chorda*, a chord), a musical instrument like a small pianoforte.

claw, n. *klaw* (Dut. *klauwe*, a ball or claw: old Eng. *clower*, a claw: L. *clavus*; F. *clou*, a nail), a sharp hooked nail in the foot of a cat, bird, or other animal; the whole foot of a bird; in *bot.*, the narrow base of some petals corresponding to the petiole of leaves: v. to tear or scratch with the nails: **claw'ing**, imp.: **clawed**, pp. *klawd*: **claw'less**, a.

clay, n. *klā* (AS. *clæg*, sticky earth: Dan. *kleg*, clammy, sticky: Dan. *klag*, mud), a tenacious, tough, and plastic kind of earth; earth in general; frailty; liability to decay: v. to cover with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar: **clay'ing**, imp.: **clayed**, pp. *klād*: **clay'ey**, a. *-i*, abounding in clay: **clay'ish**, a. *-ish*, containing clay: **clay'-marl**, n. *-mārl*, a whitish chalky clay: **clay'-slate**, n. roofing slate: **clay'-stone**, n. an earthy felspathic rock, generally of a buff or reddish-brown colour.

claymore, n. *klā'mōr* (Gael. *claidheamh*, a sword, and *mor*, great), the Highland broadsword.

cleading, n. *klē'ding* (Scot., clothing), a covering for the cylinder of a steam-engine or for a locomotive to prevent the radiation of heat.

clean, a. *klēn* (AS. *cleene*, pure: Icel. *glan*, shine, polish: Gael. and W. *glan*, clean, pure), free from dirt or any offensive matter; not foul; free from moral impurity; pure; neat; dexterous or adroit: **ad.** perfectly; wholly; fully: v. to free from dirt or any foulness: **clean'ing**, imp.: **cleaned**, pp. *klēnd*: **cleanly**, a. *klĕn'li*, free from dirt or foul matter; neat; pure: **clean'ly**, ad. *klēn'li*: **clean'ness**, n. *-nĕs*: **clean'er**, n. one who: **cleanliness**, n. *klĕn'li-nĕs*, purity; neatness of dress: **cleanse**, v. *klĕnz*, to purify; to make clean; to remove dirt or any foul matter; to purify from guilt: **clean'sing**, imp.: **cleansed**, pp. *klĕnzd*, made clean; purified: **clean'ser**, n. one who: **cleansable**, a. *klĕn'za-bl*, that may be cleaned.

clear, a. *klēr* (L. *clarus*; Icel. *klar*, clear, pure: F. *clair*), open; free from obstruction; serene; unclouded; apparent; evident or manifest; distinct; plain; easy to understand; innocent; guiltless; free: **ad.** clean; quite; wholly: v. to remove any obstruction; to separate any foreign or foul matter; to acquit; to vindicate; to leap over; to make gain or profit; to become free from clouds; to become fair; to become disengaged: **clear'ing**, imp.: **cleared**, pp. *klērd*: **clear'er**, n. one who or that which: **clear'ly**, ad. *-li*: **clear'ness**, n.: **clear'-sighted**, a. *-sīt-ĕd*, discerning; acute: **clear-sight'edness**, n.: **clear'ance**, n. *-ăns*, permission by the custom-house for a vessel to sail: **clear'ing**, n. justification or defence; a tract of land prepared for cultivation; among *bankers*, the exchange of notes and drafts; among *railway companies*, the exchange of tickets and equitable division of the money received for them: **clearing-house**, n. the house where the *clearing* among bankers and railway companies is effected: **clear-starch**, v. to stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the open hands: **clear-starching**, imp.: **clear-starched**, pp.: **clear-starcher**, n. one who: **clear-headed**, a. having a clear unclouded intellect: **to clear a ship**, to procure the requisite papers at the custom-house, and obtain permission to sail: **to clear for action**, in *a ship of war*, to remove all encumbrances from the deck previous to an engagement: **to clear the land**, among *seamen*, to gain the open sea: **clear-story**—see **clerestory**, which is the better spelling.

cleat, n. *klēt* (Dut. *kluit*, a lump: AS. *cleot*, a plate, a clout), a piece of wood fastened on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a piece of wood to fasten anything to; a piece of iron worn on shoes to render them more durable.

cleave, v. *klēv* (Ger. *kleben*; Dut. *kleeven*, to stick to, to fasten), to adhere to; to stick to; to be united in interest or affection: **cleav'ing**, imp.: **cleaved**, *klēvd*, or **clave**, *klāv*, pt. did cleave: **cleaved**, pp.

cleave, v. *klēv* (Ger. *klieben*, to cleave—from Ger. *kloben*, a mass or bundle; Dut. *klow*, a cleft), to split; to part or divide by force; to crack; to part; to open: **cleav'ing**, imp.: **clove**, *klōv*, or **cleft**, *klĕft*, pt. did cleave: **cloven**, *klōv'n*, **cleft**, *klĕft*, or **cleaved**, pp. *klēvd*, divided by force: **cleaver**, n. *klē'vēr*, a butcher's chopper: **cleav'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be split or parted: **cleav'age**, n. *-aj*, that structure in many stratified rocks, such as clay-slate, which renders them capable of being split indefinitely into thin plates.

clef, n. *klĕf* (F. *clef*, a key—from L. *clavis*, a key), in *a piece of music*, a figure placed at the beginning of each stave to tell its pitch, or the degree of elevation in which it is to be sung.

cleft, n. *klĕft* (from **cleave**, which see), a crack; a gap; a crevice.

cleg, n. *klĕg*, the gleg or horse-fly.

clematis, n. *klĕm'a-tis* (Gr. *klematis*, a little vine-branch, a small twig), a genus of plants, chiefly climbers—also called *virgin's bower*.

clement, a. *klĕm'ĕnt* (L. *clemens*, mild, merciful: It. *clemente*; F. *clément*), mild; gentle in disposition; kind; merciful; tender: **clem'ency**, n. *-ĕn-si*, mildness in temper and disposition; gentleness; mercy; disposition to forgive or to spare: **clem'ently**, ad. *-li*.

clench, v. *klĕnsh*, for **clinch**, which see: **clench-bolts**, in *a ship*, those clenched at the ends where they come through: **clench-nails**, those which will drive without splitting the board: **to clench an argument**, to place it in a firm and unassailable position.

clepsydra, n. *klĕp'si-drā* (L.—from Gr. *klepto*, I steal, and *(h)udor*, water), an anc. instrument in which time was measured by the gradual dropping of water; a water-clock.

clerestory, n. *klēr'ē-stōr-i* (F. *clérisière*; by others, F. *clair*, clear, bright, and Eng. *story*, a flat), an upper story or row of windows in a church rising clear above the adjoining parts of the buildings: **clerestorial**, a. *-stō'ri-al*, pert. to.

clergy, n. *klēr'ji* (F. *clergé*; L. *clericus*; Sp. *clerigo*; It. *clerico*, one of the clergy—from Gr. *kleros*, a lot), the body of men set apart to conduct the service of God in a Christian Church; ministers of the Established Church of a country: **cler'gyman**, n. a minister of a Christian Church: **clerical**, a. *klēr'i-kăl*, pert. to the clergy or the Church—also **cler'ic**, a. *-ik*: n. a man in holy orders; a clergyman: **benefit of clergy**, an anc. privilege by which clergymen, and subsequently all who could read, were in certain cases exempted from criminal prosecutions: **cler'gyable**, a. *-a-bl*, applied to felonies within the benefit of clergy.

clerk, n. *klārk* (L. *clericus*, a clerk: AS. *cleric*, a clerk, a priest), one engaged to write in an office or keep business books; a clergyman; a reader of responses in the church-service: **clerk'ship**, n. the office of a clerk.

clever, a. *klĕv'ēr* (prov. Dan. *klever*, clever: Scot. *gleg*, quick of perception: Gael. *glac*, to seize, to catch), skilful; ingenious; smart; not dull; ready; **clev'erly**, ad. *-li*: **clev'erness**, n.

clew, n. *klū* (W. *clob*, a hump: L. *glomus*, a ball of twine: Dut. *klouwe*, a ball of yarn), a ball of thread; anything that guides or directs in an intricate case (usually spelt *clue*); one of the corners of a sail: v. to truss up the sails of a ship to the yard: **clew'ing**, imp.: **clewed**, pp. *klūd*: **clew-lines**, lines to truss up sails to the yards.

click, n. *klĭk* (Dut. *klicken*, to rattle; *klick*, a slap: F. *cliquer*, to clap), a sharp sound louder than a *tick* and thinner than a *clack*; a small piece of iron falling

into a notched wheel: **v.** to strike louder and fuller than a tick: **click'ing**, imp.: **clicked**, pp. *klikt*.

client, n. *klī'ĕnt* (L. *cliens*, one who had a patron—gen. *clientis*), one who employs a lawyer; a dependant: **cli'entship**, n.

cliff, n. *klif* (Icel. *kleyf*—from *clúfa*, to cleave: Ger. *kluft*, a cavern, a cleft: Dut. *kleppe*; Dan. *klippe*, a rock), a steep bank; a high and steep rock: **clif'fy**, a. *-fi*, steep, broken, and rugged.

cliff, in *music*—see **clef**.

clift, n. *klift*, same as **cleft**—which see.

climate, n. *klī'mĕt* (Gr. *klimata*, slopes, tracts of land: F. *climat*), the condition of a place or country with respect to the weather that prevails; a region or district of country: **climat'ic**, also **climat'ical**, a. *-mĕt'-i-kĕl*, pert. to or depending on a climate: **clime**, n. *klīm*, poetic for *climate*; a region; a country: **cli'matol'ogy**, n. *-mĕ-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of the different climates of the earth, their causes, products, and peculiarities: **cli'matolog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'i-kĕl*, pert. to: **cli'matise**, v. *-tīz*, to accustom to a new climate: **cli'mati'sing**, imp.: **cli'matised**, pp. *-tīzd*.

climax, n. *klī'mĕks* (Gr. *klimax*, a staircase, a ladder: Gr. *klimakter*, a step), step by step; ascent; a figure of speech in which the sentences rise as it were step by step upwards in intensity: **climacteric**, n. *klīm'ăk-tĕr'ĭk* or *klī-mĕk'tĕr-ĭk*, one of the critical steps or periods in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution: **adj.** also **clim'acter'ical**, *-tĕr'i-kĕl*, pert. to or connected with; critical: **grand climacteric**, the age of 63 in man, after which the constitution is supposed to decline, and old age begin.

climb, v. *klīm* (Dut. *klemmen*, to hold tight, to climb: Dan. *klynge*, to cling, to crowd), to mount upwards with the hands and feet, as up a steep hill, precipice, or tree; to ascend with labour, or as a plant by means of tendrils: **climb'ing**, imp. *-ing*: **climbed**, pp. *klīmd*: **climb'er**, n. one who; a climbing plant: **plu.** an order of birds.

clinandrium, n. *klī-năn'drĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *kline*, a bed, and *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in *bot.*, that part of the column of orchidaceous plants in which the anther lies: **clinan'thium**, n. *-thĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, a receptacle of flowers which is not of a fleshy consistency.

clinch, v. *klĭnsh* (Dut. *klinken*, to clink or rivet: Dan. *klinke*, a rivet: Norm. F. *clanche*; Ger. *klinge*, the latch of a door), to grasp with the hand; to the dip or angle at which strata incline from the horizon.

Clio, n. *klī'ō* (L.—from Gr. *kleio*—from *kleio*, I celebrate), in *anc. myth.*, the muse who presided over history.

clip, v. *klĭp* (a word imitative of the snapping noise made by shears: Dan. *klippe*, to clip or cut: Sw. *klippa*, to wink: Ger. *klipp*, a clap), to cut off with shears or scissors; to pare; to cut short: **n.** a sheep-shearing; that which is shorn off the sheep: **clip'ping**, imp.: **n.** the part cut off: **clipped**, pp. *klĭpt*; also **clipt**, pt. and pp.: **clip'per**, n. one who; a fast-sailing ship: **to clip one's wings**, to put a check upon one's projects or schemes.

clique, n. *klēk* (F.), persons associated for some disreputable purpose; a party; a coterie; a set or party: **cliqu'ish**, a. *-ish*, relating to a clique.

cloaca, n. *klō-ā'kĕ* (L. a drain or sewer), that part of the intestines of birds, fishes, and reptiles, in which the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate: **cloacal**, a. *klō-ā'kĕl*, relating to or connected with.

cloak, n. *klōk* (Flem. *klocke*, a gown: Bohem. *klok*, a woman's mantle), a loose outer garment; that which conceals; a pretext; an excuse: **v.** to cover with a cloak; to hide or conceal; to employ a false covering: **cloak'ing**, imp.: **cloaked**, pp. *klōkt*.

clock, n. *klŏk* (F. *cloche*; Ger. *glocke*; Dut. *klocke*, a bell: Gael. *clag*, to ring), a machine which shows the time of day and strikes the hours: **clockmaker**, one who makes clocks: **clock-work**, mechanism like a clock: **o'clock**, contraction for "time of, on, or by the clock."

clock, n. *klŏk* (Norm. *klaeg*, a horse-fly), familiar name of the common beetle; also **cluck'er**, n.

clock, n. *klŏk* (an imitative word: Dut. *klocken*), the cry of the brooding hen—see **cluck**.

clod, n. *klŏd* (Dan. *klods*; Sw. *klots*, a block, a log: Dut. *klos*, a ball), a hard lump of earth of any kind; earth, ground, or turf; a stupid fellow; a dolt: **clod'dy**, a. *-dĭ*, consisting of clods: **clodhopper**, n. a rustic; a peasant: **clod'dish**, a. lumpish; boorish: **clod'pole**, n. a stupid fellow.

cloff, n. *klŏf*, in *com.*, an allowance of two lb. per cwt. for the turn of the scale to the wholesale purchaser of goods.

clog, n. *klŏg* (Gael. *ploc*, any round mass: Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud), a hindrance; an impediment; anything that hinders motion: **v.** to load so as to hinder or impede motion; to burden; to embarrass; to render difficult; to adhere in a cluster or

into a lump or lumps—*clod* **is applied to earth: v.** to turn into masses or lumps; to coagulate or thicken, as milk or blood: **clot'ting,** imp.: **clot'ted,** pp.: **clot'ty,** a. *-ti,* full of clots.

cloth, n. *klôth* (AS. *clath,* cloth: Ger. *kleid;* Icel. *klæði,* a garment: W. *clyd,* warm), any woven stuff; any fabric woven from wool; the covering of a table: **cloths,** plu. *klôths,* meaning different kinds: **clothe,** v. *klôth,* to cover with articles of dress; to put on raiment; to invest; to surround; to spread over or to cover: **cloth'ing,** imp.: n. garments in general; dress: **clothed** or **clad,** pp. *klôthd, klad;* **clothes,** n. plu. *klôthz,* garments or dress for the body: **bed-clothes,** coverings of a bed: **clothes-basket,** n.: **clothes-brush,** n.: **cloth'ier,** n. *-i-êr,* a seller of cloths; a seller or maker of clothes; an outfitter: **the cloth,** a familiar name for the clergy in general, or the clerical profession.

cloud, n. *klôud* (old Dut. *clote,* a cloud—allied to *clod,* being vapours drawn into *clods* or *separate masses*), a mass of visible vapour floating in the atmosphere; a great multitude, in the sense of a diffused and indistinct mass: **v.** to obscure or darken; to overspread with clouds; to make of a gloomy or sullen aspect; to sully; to tarnish; to become obscure; to grow cloudy: **cloud'ing,** imp.: **cloud'ed,** pp.: **cloud'y,** a. *-i,* overcast; obscure; gloomy; dispiriting; semi-opaque: **cloud'ily,** ad. *-li:* **cloud'iness,** n.: **cloud'less,** a. without a cloud: **cloud'lessly,** ad. *-li:* **cloud-berry,** n. the mountain bramble, abounding in the Highlands of Scotland: **cloud-capt,** a. extremely lofty; very high: **cloud'-wrapt,** a. *-rapt,* misty; obscure: **in the clouds,** beyond the range of the eye—applied to flights of fancy, or to confused and obscure representations; absent; not attending to what is going on around.

clout, n. *clôut* (AS. *clut,* a patch—primary sense, a blow: Dut. *klotsen,* to strike), a patch; a piece of cloth or leather to repair a hole or break; a piece of cloth for cleaning or kitchen use; a flat-headed nail: v. to patch; to mend or repair by putting or sewing on a patch: **clout'ing,** imp.: **clout'ed,** pp.: **a clout on the head,** a blow or stroke on the head.

clove, v. *klôv*—see **cleave.**

clove, n. *klôv* (Dut. *kruyd-naegel,* the nail-spice: L. *clavus,* a nail), a kind of spice, consisting of the dried unexpanded flowers of a tree of the myrtle tribe: **clove gillyflower,** a beautiful flower having a peculiar scent—also called *clove-pink, carnation-pink.*

cleve, n. *klôv* (low Ger. *kloven,* to cleave: Dut. *klove,* a fissure), a division of a root of garlic; in *bot.,* *cloves,* applied to young bulbs, as in the onion; a weight, part of the *wey,* being about 8 lb.

cloven, v. *klôv'n* (pp. of **cleave,** which see), parted; divided into two parts: **cloven-footed,** a. having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

clover, n. *klô'vêr* (AS. *claefer;* Dut. *klaver*—from low Ger. *kloven,* to cleave), a common field-herb called trefoil, used for the fodder of cattle: **to live in clover,** to live in abundance: **clo'vered,** a. *-vêrd,* abounding in clover.

clown, n. *klôun* (Dut. *kloete,* a lump, a block: Ger. *klots,* a log: *klotzig,* blockish, rustic), a peasant; a rustic; one who has the rough manners of one from the country; an ill-bred man; one who plays the fool in a theatre or circus: **clown'ish,** a. like a rustic; coarse and ill-bred: **clown'ishly,** ad. *-li:* **clown'ishness,** n. rudeness of behaviour; awkwardness.

cloy, v. *klôy* (from Eng. *clog,* a thick mass: F. *enclouer,* to choke or stop up), to fill to loathing; to surfeit: **cloy'ing,** imp.: **cloyed,** pp. *klôyd,* filled; glutted: **cloy'less,** a.

club, n. *klub* (W. *clob,* a knob: Russ. *klub',* a ball: Sw. *klabb,* a log: Ger. *kolbe,* a club), a stick with one end heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick or cudgel for beating or defence; a principal war weapon in ancient times, and now in barbarous countries; a number of persons associated for some common purpose; the name of one of the suits of cards: v. to unite for some common end; to pay a share of a common reckoning; to beat with a club; to turn up and place together the club-ends of a number of rifles: **club'bing,** imp.: **clubbed,** pp. *klubd:* **club'bist,** n. one who belongs to a club or association: **club-house,** n. a place of resort for the members of a club: **club-law,** n. brute force: **club-foot,** n. a deformed foot: **club-footed,** a. having crooked or misshapen feet: **club-moss,** n. a moss-like plant; the Lycopodium.

cluck, n. *klûk* (an imitative word: Dut. *klocken;* F. *glousser;* Sp. *cloquear*), the call of a hen to her chickens, or the noise she makes when hatching: v. to call or cry as a hen does to her chickens: **cluck'ing,** imp.: **clucked,** pp. *klûkt.*

clue, n. *klô* (see **clew**), a key to; a guide.

clump, n. *klump* (related to club: Icel. *klumbr,* a lump: Dut. *klompe;* Ger. *klumpen,* a clod, a mass), a short, thick, or shapeless piece of matter; a cluster of trees or shrubs.

clumsy, a. *klum'zi* (low Ger. *klomen;* old Eng. *clomsid,* stiffened with cold: Icel. *klumsa,* suffering from cramp), awkward and inefficient, like one benumbed with cold; unskilful; slow; heavy; ill made: **clum'sily,** ad. *-li:* **clum'siness,** n.

clung, v. *klûng*—see **cling.**

clunch, n. *klûnsh* (from **cling**), any tough coarse clay; soft chalk: the clayey beds of chalk-marl.

Cluniac, n. *klô'ni-ak,* one of a reformed order of monks of the Benedictines, so called from Clugni or Cluny in France.

cluster, n. *klus'têr* (Dut. *klissen,* to stick together; *klister,* a cluster), a bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or grouped together, as a *cluster* of raisins, *cluster* of bees: **v.** to unite in a bunch or bunches; to collect into a flock, crowd, or close body: **clus'tering,** imp.: **clus'tered,** pp. *-têrd:* **clus'teringly,** ad. *-li:* **clus'tery,** a. *-têr-i,* growing in clusters.

clutch, n. *klûch* (Scot. *cleik,* to snatch: Swiss, *klupe,* claws), a firm grasp or griping with the hands by tightening the fingers; a seizure; a grasp: **v.** to seize firmly with the hand; to gripe; to grasp: **clutch'ing,** imp.: **clutched,** pp. *klûcht:* **clutches,** n. plu. claws; hands, in the sense of rapacity and cruelty: **in the clutches,** in the power of, in a bad sense.

clutter, n. *klut'têr* (another form of *clatter*), a noise; a bustle: **v.** to make a confused noise: **clut'tering,** imp.: **clut'tered,** pp. *-têrd.*

clymenia, n. *kli-mê'ni-a* (L. *clymene,* a sea-nymph), in *geol.,* a genus of nautiloid shells.

clypeate, a. *klip'ê-at* (L. *clypeus,* a shield), in *bot.,* having the shape of a shield; also **clype'iform,** n. *-i-fawrm* (L. *forma,* shape).

clyster, n. *klis'têr* (F. *clystère;* Gr. *kluster*—from Gr. *kluzo,* I wash or rinse), an injection into the bowels.

co, *kô* (L. *cum;* Gr. *sun,* with, together: It. *con,* a form of the prefix *con,* and means, with; together; together with; *co* is used before a vowel and *h,* as *coalesce, cohabit,* and is often separated from the word by a hyphen, as *co-operate, co-partner;* in *math.,* *co* is an abbreviation of *complement,* as *co-latitude, co-sine, co-tangent.* *Note.*—The prefix *con* assumes the various forms of *co, cog, col, com, cor,* according to the first letter of the second element of the compound; but, I, *con* becomes *com* before *b* and *p,* as *combustion, compel;* 2, *con* is retained before *f* and *v,* except in *comfort,* as *conflict, convene;* 3, *con* is retained before *t, d, q, g,* and *s,* as *content, condole, conquest, consgeal, consent.*

coach, n. *kôch* (F. *coucher;* Dut. *koetsen,* to lie, to put to bed; Dut. *koetse,* a couch, a coach), a carriage; a four-wheeled vehicle: v. to travel in a coach: **coach'ing,** imp.: **coached,** pp. *kôcht:* **coach-box,** n. the seat on which the driver sits: **coach'ful,** n. *-fûl,* enough to fill a coach: **coachman,** n. the driver of a coach.

coadjutor, n. *kô'ad-jû'têr* (L. *con,* together; *ad,* to; *jutus,* assisted), one who helps another; an assistant: **co'adju'torship,** n. joint assistance: **co'adju'trix,** n. fem. *-jû'triks,* a female assistant.

coadunate, a. *kô-ad'ü-nat* (L. *con,* together, and *adunare,* to unite), in *bot.,* united at the base; cohering.

coagulate, v. *kô-ag'ü-lât* (L. and It. *coagulare,* to curdle: F. *coaguler*), to curdle; to congeal; to change a fluid into a fixed mass; to thicken or turn into clots: **coag'ula'ting,** imp.: **coag'ula'ted,** pp.: **coag'ula'tor,** n.: **coag'ulant,** n. that which: **coag'ula'tion,** n. *-lâ'shûn,* the act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state: **coag'ulable,** a. *-lâ-bl,* that may be thickened: **coag'ulabil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti,* the capacity of being thickened or coagulated: **coag'ula'tive,** a. *-lâ'tiv,* having power to coagulate: **coag'ulum,** n. *-lûm* (L.), clot of blood; the curd of milk; a thickened or fixed mass of a liquid.

coal, n. *kôl* (Icel. *kol;* Ger. *kohle*—original meaning, fire: Sw. *kylla,* to kindle), mineralised vegetable matter; a hard black mineral used as fuel: v. to take in coal for the supply of a steam or sailing vessel: **coal'ing,** imp.: n. taking in of coals, as into a steamship: **coaled,** pp. *kôld:* **coal'y,** a. *-i,* like coal; containing coal: **coal-black,** a. black like coal: **coal-field,** n. a natural deposit or bed of coal in the earth:

coal-fish, n. a sea-fish having the upper part of the head and back black: **coalsey**, n. *kōl'zi*, fry of the coal-fish: **coal-heaver**, n. *-hēv'er*, one who carries coals, as into a house, cellar, or ship; a coal-porter: **coal-mine** or **coal-pit**, n. the place out of which coal is dug: **coal-whipper**, n. one of a gang who unloads a ship's cargo when it consists of coal: **collier**, n. *kōl'yer*, one who digs out the coals in a coal-mine; a ship employed in carrying coals: **col'liery**, n. -i, a place where coal is dug, and the machinery employed in raising it to the surface: **coal-measures**, n. plu. *-mēzh'ūrz*, in *geol.*, the layers or strata of stone, &c., between which the deposits of coal are found: **to blow the coals**, to kindle strife: **to carry coals to Newcastle**, to do something very unnecessary; to lose one's labour: **to haul over the coals**, to call to account; to censure.

coalesce, v. *kō-a-lēs'* (L. *coalescere*, to grow together—from *con*, and *olescere*, to grow up: It. *coalizzare*; F. *coaliser*), to unite; to grow together; to adhere in masses; to assimilate or unite as one, as nations by intermarriages: **coalesc'ing**, imp.: **coalesced'**, pp. *-lēst'*: **coalesc'ent**, a. *-lēs'ēnt*, growing or uniting together: **coalesc'ence**, n. *-ēns*, the act of growing together; union: **coaliti'on**, n. *-lish'ūn*, a union of persons, parties, or states for a common object; a confederacy or league: **coaliti'onist**, n. *-ist*, one who.

coamings, n. plu. *kōm'ingz*, among *seamen*, raised work round the hatches of a ship to prevent water getting down into the hold.

coarse, a. *kōrs* (a supposed corrupted form of "course," as in the phrase "of course," meaning according to the regular order of events), not refined; rude; rough; gross; impure; indelicate: **coarse'ly**, ad. *-li*: **coarse'ness**, n.

coast, n. *kōst* (L. *costa*, a rib, a side: It. *costa*; F. *coste*, a rib, a coast), the limit or border of a country; the sea-shore or land near it: v. to sail near the land or in sight of it; to sail from port to port in the same country: **coast'ing**, imp.: **coast'ed**, pp.: **the coast is clear**, the danger is over; no impediment exists; no enemies or opponents are in sight or at hand: **coast'er**, n. a vessel employed in home-trade only: **coast'wise**, ad. by or along the coast: **coasting-trade**, n. the trade carried on in ships from port to port of the same country: **coast-guard**, body of police for watching the sea from the coast: **sea-coast**, margin of land next the sea.

coat, n. *kōt* (F. *cotte*; It. *cotta*, a coat or frock), a man's garment worn above the waistcoat; an upper

cobweb, n. *kōb'web* (Flem. *kop*, a spider: Fris. *kop*, a bubble), the network spread by a spider to catch its prey; any snare: **adj.** slender and feeble: **cob'webbed**, a. *-webd*, in *bot.*, covered with loose hairs.

coca, n. *kō'kā* (Sp.), the dried leaf of a plant, having highly narcotic qualities, used by the Peruvians.

cocagne or **cocaigne**, n. *kō-kān'* (F. a land of milk and honey), an imaginary land of idleness, plenty, and pleasure; a name applied to London and its suburbs.

cocciferous, a. *kōk-sif'er-ūs* (Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and L. *fero*, I bear), trees or plants that produce berries are so called.

Cocculus Indicus, n. *kōk'ū-lūs-in'di-kūs* (L. Indian berry), the fruit of a large tree, possessing narcotic and poisonous qualities: **Coc'culus Palma'tus**, *-pal-mā'tūs*, the plant from which the Columba root is obtained: **coc'cus** or **coc'cum**, n. *-kūs* (L. a berry used for dyeing), in *bot.*, applied to the closed cells of plurilocular pericarps which separate from each other when ripe: **coccid'ium**, n. *-sid'i-ūm*, in *bot.*, a rounded conceptacle in algæ without spores, or containing a tuft of spores: **coccolite**, n. *kōk'ō-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *min.*, a variety of augite: **coccos'teus**, n. *-kōs'tē-ūs* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone), in *geol.*, a fish of the old red sandstone, so termed from the berry-like tubercles studding its plates.

cochineal, n. *kōch'i-nēl* (Sp. *cochinilla*, a wood-louse), a scarlet and crimson dye-stuff consisting of a mass of very small insects, natives of the warm countries of Central and S. America.

cochlear, a. *kōk'lē-er* (L. a spoon), in *bot.*, a kind of æstivation in which a helmet-shaped part covers all the others in the bud: **coch'lear'iform**, a. *-er'i-fawrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), shaped like a spoon.

cochleary, a. *kōk'lē-er-i* (L. *cochlea*, the shell of a snail, a screw: Gr. *kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell), having the form of a screw; spiral: **coch'leate**, a. *-āt*, also **coch'lea'ted**, a. spiral; screw-like.

cochliodus, n. *kōk'li-ō-dūs* (Gr. *kochlias*, a cockle, and *odous*, a tooth), fossil shell teeth found among mountain limestone, having a cockle-shell-like aspect.

cock, n. *kōk* (an imitation of the cry: F. *coq*: Bohem. *kokot*, a cock), the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl—fem. *hen*; a vane in shape of a cock: **cock'erel**, n. *-er-el*, a young cock: **cock-crowing**, n. the early dawn; also **cock-crow**, n.: **cock-pit**, area where cocks fight: **cock-and-a-bull**, a tedious absurd story; mere babble or boasting: **every cock on his own dunghill**, every one fights best at home, or with his friends to back him: **cock-fight**, n. a battle be-

cocket, n. *kŏk'ĕt* (F. *cachet*, a seal: contr. of L. phrase, *quæ quietus*), an official seal; a written certificate, sealed, given by the custom-house officers to merchants to show that their merchandise has been properly entered.

cockle, n. *kŏk'kl* (F. *coquiole*; Pol. *kokol*; Gael. *cogal*; AS. *cocol*), a weed that grows among corn; the cornrose.

cockle, n. *kŏk'kl* (L. *cochlea*; Gr. *kochlos*, a snail, a shell-fish: F. *coquille*), a shell-fish ribbed or grooved on both sides: v. to contract into folds or wrinkles: **cock'led**, pp. *-kld*.

cockney, n. *kŏk'nĭ* (F. *cocagne*, a plentiful country: F. *coquelinner*, to cocker, to pamper), an anc. nickname for a citizen of London—now applied by way of contempt.

cockroach, *kŏk'rōch* (from *cock*), a common kind of beetle infesting houses and ships.

cockscomb, n. *kŏks'kōm* (from *cock*), the red fleshy substance on the head of a cock; a plant: **cox comb**, n. *kŏks-*, a fop; a vain silly fellow.

cocoa, n. *kō'kō* (Port. *coco*, an ugly mask to frighten children, so called from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut), the common way of now spelling *cacao*; the nut of the cacao roasted and ground; the beverage made of it; the very large nut of the *cocos palm*.

cocoon, n. *kō-kōn'* (F. *cocon*—from L. *concha*, a shell), the round silky case in which the silk-worm and many other larvæ envelop themselves: **cocoon'ery**, n. *-er-ĭ*, a building where silk-worms are fed while preparing to envelop themselves in cases or cocoons.

coction, n. *kŏk'shŭn* (L. *coctio*, a digestion), the act of boiling: **coc'tile**, a. *-tĭl*, made by baking or heat.

cod, n. *kŏd* (Flem. *kodde*, a club—from its large club-shaped head), a well-known fish chiefly inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the sandbanks around Newfoundland: **cod'ling**, n. a young cod: **cod-liver oil**, n. an oil obtained from the livers of the cod-fish.

cod, n. *kŏd* (Icel. *koddi*, a cushion; Sw. *kudde*, a sack: W. *cod*, a bag), any husk or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod: **cod'ded**, a. inclosed in a cod, as in beans and peas.

coddle, v. *kŏd'dl* (F. *cadel*, a starveling: L. *catulus*; Prov. *cadel*, a whelp), to pamper or treat delicately; to parboil; to soften by means of hot water: **codling**, n. *kŏd'lĭng*, or **cod'lin**, n. *-lĭn*, an apple fit for boiling or baking.

code, n. *kōd* (L. *codex*, the body of a tree, a book: F. *code*: It. *codice*), laws collected and arranged, particularly if done by authority; **codex**, *kō'dĕks* (L), any written document, generally an ancient one; an anc. manuscript: **codicil**, n. *kŏd'ĭ-sĭl*, an addition or supplement made to a will: **cod'icil'lary**, a. *-er-ĭ*, of the nature of a codicil: **cod'ify**, v. *-ĭ-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to reduce to a code or system: **cod'ifying**, imp.: **cod'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **cod'ifier**, n. *-er*, or **codist**, n. *kō'dĭst*, one who forms or reduces laws to a system or code: **codification**, n. *kŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of reducing laws to a system.

codeine, n. *kō-dē'ĭn* (Gr. *kodeia*, a poppy head), one of the active medicinal principles of opium.

codger, n. *kŏj'jer* (Ger. *kotzen*, to spit; *kotzer*, a spitting or coughing man or woman), *familiarly*, a term of abuse for an elderly person; a miser.

codille, n. *kō-dēl'* (Sp. *codillo*), a term at ombre, signifying that the stake is won.

codling, n.—see **cod** and **coddle**.

coefficient, n. *kō'ĕf-fĭsh'ĕnt* (L. *con*, together; *ex*, out of; *facio*, I do or make), that which unites with something else to produce the same effect; in *alg.*, the figure or known number or quantity put before the letter or letters that denote an unknown number or quantity, or partly known and partly unknown: **adj.** co-operating; acting to the same end: **co'efficiency**, n. *-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ*: **co'efficiently**, ad. *-ĕnt-lĭ*.

Coehorn, n. *kō'hŏrn* (after the inventer Baron Coehorn), in *mil.*, a small kind of mortar.

coelacanthi, n. plu. *sē'lā-kăn'thī* (Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a spine), an extensive group of fossil sauroid fishes.

coeliac or **celiac**, a. *sē'lĭ-ăk* (Gr. *koilia*, the belly), pert. to the intestinal canal; **coeliac passion**, n. a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food.

coelorhynchus, n. *sē'lō-rĭn'kŭs* (Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *rhungchos*, a beak), a genus of fossil sword-fishes.

coequal, a. *kō-ē'kwăl* (L. *con*, together, and *æquus*, equal), of the same rank, dignity, or power: n. one who is equal to another: **coe'qually**, ad. *-lĭ*.

coerce, v. *kō-ĕrs'* (L. *con*, together, and *arceo*, I drive), to restrain by force; to compel: **coer'cing**, imp.: **coerced'**, pp. *-ĕrst'*: **coer'cer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **coer'cion**, n. *-ĕr'shŭn*, compulsion: **coer'cible**, a. *-ĕr-bl*, that may or ought to be repressed: **coer'cive**, a. *-sĭv*, having power to restrain: **coer'cively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

coeternal, a. *kō'ē-tĕr'nĭl* (L. *con*, together, and *æternus*, perpetual, everlasting), equally eternal with another: **coe'val**, a. *-ē'vĭl* (L. *ævum*, an age), of the same age; contemporaneous; beginning to exist at the same time: **co'exist'**, v. *-ĕgz-tĭst'* (L. *existo*, I exist), to exist at the same time with another: **co'exist'ent**, a. *-ĕnt*, having existence at the same time with another: n. that which coexists with another: **co'exist'ence**, n. *-ĕns*: **co'exten'sive**, a. *-ĕks tĕn'sĭv* (L. *ex*, and *tensum*, to stretch), having the same extent.

coffee, n. *kŏf'fĭ* (Ar. *kawah*; F. and Sp. *café*, coffee), a plant, a native of Caffa in Arabia, now extensively cultivated in the W. Indies and elsewhere; the seeds roasted and ground, an infusion of which is drunk as a beverage: **coffee-pot**, n. a pot in which ground coffee is infused.

coffer, n. *kŏf'fer* (F. *coffre*; It. *cofano*, a chest: AS. *cof*, a receptacle—see **coffin**), a chest or trunk; a chest for containing money; a square depression between the modillions of a cornice, afterwards filled up with some ornament; a hollow lodgment or trench across a dry moat: v. to treasure up: **coffering**, imp.: **coffered**, pp. *-fĕrd*: **coffer-dam**, n. a wooden inclosure formed in the bed of a river, consisting of an outer and inner case, with clay packed in between them to exclude the water, used in laying foundations for the building of piers, &c.

coffin, n. *kŏf'fĭn* (It. *cofano*, a chest: Gr. *kophinos*; L. *cophinus*, a basket: F. *cofin*), the chest or box in which a dead human body is inclosed previous to burial; the conical paper-bag used by grocers; the hollow part of a horse's hoof; the wooden frame surrounding the imposing-stone of printers: v. to inclose in a coffin: **coffining**, imp.: **coffined**, pp. *-fĭnd*: **coffinless**, a. without a coffin.

cog, *kŏg*, prefix—see **co**.

cog, n. *kŏg* (Ir. Gael. *gogach*, nodding, reeling: Sw. *kugge*, a prominence in an indented wheel: It. *cocca*, a notch), the tooth on the rim of a wheel; a piece of deceit; a trick: v. to furnish with cogs; to obtain by flattering or wheedling; to wheedle; to cheat: **cogging**, imp.: **cogged**, pp. *kŏgd*: **cog-wheel**, n. a wheel with teeth on the rim: **to cog dice**, to load them so that they shall fall in a particular direction.

cog, n. *kŏg* (W. *cwch*, a kind of boat), a wooden vessel of a circular form for containing milk, broth, &c.; a little boat.

cogent, a. *kō'jĕnt* (L. *cogens*, driving together—from *con*, together, and *ago*, I drive), urgent; pressing on the mind; not easily resisted; convincing: **co'gently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **co'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, force or pressure on the mind; urgency.

cogitate, v. *kŏj'ĭ-tāt* (L. *cogitatum*, to think, to muse—from *con*, and *agito*, I put in motion: It. *cogitare*), to think; to meditate: **cog'ita'ting**, imp.: **cog'ita'ted**, pp.: **cog'itable**, a. *-tā-bl*, capable of being conceived, as a thought: **cog'ita'tion**, n. *-tā-shŭn*, act of thinking: **cog'ita'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, given to musing or meditating.

cognac, n. *kŏn'ăk* (after a town in France, where made), the best kind of French brandy—sometimes spelt **cog'niac**.

cognate, a. *kŏg'nāt* (L. *cognatus*, connected by birth—from *con*, together, and *natus*, born: It. *cognato*: F. *cognat*), related or allied by blood; proceeding from the same stock or family; having relation to; allied: n. a male relation through the mother: **cogna'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, descent from the same origin; relationship.

cognition, n. *kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn* (L. *cognitio*, knowledge—from *con*, together, and *nosco*, I know: It. *cognizione*: F. *cognition*), knowledge from experience or inspection: **cognisable**, a. *kŏg'nĭ-zā-bl*, or *kŏn'-*, that may be heard, tried, and determined, as by a judge; that falls or may fall under notice or observation: **cog'nisably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **cognisance**, n. *kŏg'nĭ-zăns*, or *kŏn'-*, judicial notice or knowledge; jurisdiction or right to try; perception; observation; knowledge by recollection: **cognisant**, a. *kŏg'nĭ-zănt*, or *kŏn'-*, having knowledge of: **cognisee**, n. *kŏg-nĭ-zē*, or *kŏn'-*, in *law*, one to whom a fine of land is acknowledged: **cognisor**, n. *kŏg'nĭ-zŏr*, or *kŏn'-*, one who acknowledges the right of the cog-

place in a fire: the fire itself. *Fig.*—The prevailing world are [illegible] with a.

cognomen, n. *kŏg-nō'mĕn* (L. *cognomen*, a surname—from *con*, together, and *nomen*, a name), a surname: **cognomi'nal**, a. *-nō'mĭ-nal*, pert. to the surname.

cognosce, v. *kŏg-nŏs'* (L. *cognoscere*, to examine, to investigate—from *con*, together, and *nosco*, to know): It. *conoscere*, to know; Sp. *conocer*, to know, to be aware of a fact: **cognoscing**, imp.: **cognosced**, pp.: **cognoscible**, a. *-ĭ-bĕl*, capable of being known, or made the object of knowledge: **cognoscibility**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, quality of being cognoscible.

cognoscenti, n. pl. *kŏg-nō-shĕn'tē* or *kō'nō-shĕn'tē* (It. *conoscenti*, connoisseurs), a [illegible] of the essential [illegible].

cognovit, n. *kŏg-nō'vĭt* (L. he has acknowledged), in law, an acknowledgment of the plaintiff's claim by the defendant, authorizing speedy judgment and execution against himself.

cohabit, v. *kō-hăb'ĭt* (L. *con*, together, and *habito*, I dwell), to live together as husband and wife, usually applied to a man and woman without marriage: **cohab'iting**, imp.: n. the act of dwelling together: **cohab'ited**, pp.: **cohabita'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*.

cohair, n. *kō-ār'* (L. *con*, together, and *hæres*, an heir), one who inherits along with another.

cohere, v. *kō-hēr'* (L. *cohærere*, to be connected—from *con*, together, and *hæreo*, I stick or cleave; *hæsum*, to stick), to stick together; to be well connected; to depend on; to agree or suit: **cohe'ring**, imp.: **cohered'**, pp. *-hērd'*: **cohe'rent**, a. *-hē'rĕnt*, sticking together; related in some form or order; consistent; having a due agreement of parts: **cohe'rently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cohe'rence**, n. *-rĕns*, or **cohe'rency**, n. *-rĕn-sĭ*, union of parts of the same body; the uniting of two bodies by attraction; consistency: **cohe'sion**, n. *-hē'zhŭn* (F. *cohésion*), the act of sticking together; that power of attraction which unites the particles of matter and preserves the forms of bodies: **cohe'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, that has the power of sticking: **cohe'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cohe'siveness**, n. the quality of being cohesive or sticking together.

cohort, n. *kō'hôrt* (L. *cohors*, a place inclosed, a company of soldiers—gen. *cohortis*: It. *corte*: F. *cour*), among the anc. Rom., a body of soldiers varying from 420 to 600; a body of soldiers.

coif, n. *koif* (F. *coiffe*, a hood or cap: It. *cuffia*; mod. Gr. *skouphia*; Ar. *kufiyah*, a head-kerchief), a caul or cap; a cap to cover a baldness; the distinguishing badge of a sergeant-at-law; v. to cover or dress with

king, imp.: **coifed**, pp. *koift*: **coke-oven**, n. a building of brick or clay in which coals are charred or made into coke.

col, *kŏl*, one of the forms of the prefix *con*, which see.

colander, n. *kŭl'ăn-dĕr* (L. *colare*, straining or filtering, a vessel of tin or earthenware with a perforated bottom; a sieve: also spelt **cullender**.

colchicum, n. *kŏl'chĭ-kŭm* (L., a plant called meadow-saffron, whose seeds and underground stem are used in medicine): **col'chicine**, n. *-sĭn*, also **col'chicia**, *-sĭ-ă*, a peculiar principle obtained from colchicum.

colcothar, n. *kŏl'kō-thĕr* (new L.), the brown-red peroxide of iron, produced by calcining sulphate of iron, used for polishing glass, &c.

cold, a. *kōld* (Gr. *kalos*, cold: Icel. *kala*, to blow cold: Ger. *kalt*, cold), not warm or hot; frigid; indifferent; without zeal; without affection; wanting in animation; n. the sensation or feeling produced by the want or loss of heat; a disease contracted from improper exposure of the person to atmospheric changes; a shivering or chilliness: **colded**, pp. a. *kōld'ĕd*, affected with cold: **cold'ish**, a. *-ĭsh*, somewhat cold: **cold'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, with indifference; not warmly: **cold'ness**, n.: **cold-shoulder**, n. neglect: **cold-blooded**, a. without feeling or concern; in zool., applied to all animals below the class of birds: **cold-hearted**, a. wanting feeling or passion.

cole, n. *kōl* (AS. *caul*; Dan. *kaal*, cole—from L. *caulis*, the stem of a plant), the cabbage kind in general: **cole-wort**, *-wŭrt* (AS. *wyrt*, root, plant), young cabbage.

coleoptera, n. *kŏl'ē-ŏp'tĕr-ă* (Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing), a class of insects having an outside horny covering or sheath, as among the beetles: **col'eop'teral**, a. pert. to; also **col'eop'terous**, a. *-ŭs*: **col'eorhi'za**, n. *-ō-rī'zĕ* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root), the sheath which covers the young rootlets of monocotyledonous plants.

colic, n. *kŏl'ĭk* (L. *colicus*; Gr. *kolikos*, pert. to the colic—from Gr. *kolon*, the largest of the intestines), a severe pain in the stomach or bowels: **adj.** affecting the bowels: **colicky**, a. *kŏl'ĭ-kĭ*, pert. to.

Colisæum, n. *kŏl-ĭ-sē'ŭm*, also **Col'osse'um**, *kŏl'ō-* (L. *colosseus*, of a gigantic size), the amphitheatre of the Emperor Vespasian at Rome; a large building for exhibitions.

collaborator, n. *kŏl-lăb'ō-rā'tĕr* (F. *collaborateur*—from L. *con*, together, and *laborare*, to labour), one who assists in labour, usually literary or scientific; frequently used in the F. form, **collab'orateur**.

purpose: colleagu'ing, imp.: **colleagued',** pp. *-lēgd'*: **col'leagueship,** n.

collect, n. *kŏl'lĕkt* (L. *collecta,* a contribution; *collectum,* to gather together—from *con,* together, and *lectum,* to gather, to select), a short prayer adapted for a particular occasion: v. *kŏl-lĕkt',* to gather separate persons or things into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; to gain by observation or research; to infer as a consequence; to recover from surprise: **collec'ting,** imp.: **collec'ted,** pp.: **adj.** cool; self-possessed: **collec'tible,** a. *-lĕk'tĭ-bl,* that may be gathered: **collec'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* the act of gathering; an assemblage or crowd; a contribution; a sum gathered for a charitable purpose; a book of extracts; a selection of works in painting or sculpture not large enough to form a gallery; a selection of prints without regard to number: **collec'tedly,** ad. *-lĕ:* **collec'tedness,** n. a composed state of mind; recovery from surprise: **collec'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; expressing a number or multitude united as one: **collec'tively,** ad. *-lĭ:* **collec'tiveness,** n.: **collec'tor,** n. *-lĕk'tŏr,* one who collects or gathers: **collec'torship,** n. the office; also **collec'torate,** n. *-āt:* **to collect one's self,** to recover from surprise or embarrassment.

college, n. *kŏl'lĕj* (L. *collegium,* persons united by the same calling—from *con,* together, and *lego,* I choose; It. *collegio:* F. *collège*), an assemblage or society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a number of persons engaged in literary studies; the building where they meet or reside; a university: **colle'gian,** n. *-lē'jĭ-ăn,* a member of, or student in, a college: **colle'giate,** a. *-āt,* containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college: **collegiate church,** a church built and endowed for a corporate body, having dean, canons, prebends, &c., like a cathedral, but not a bishop's see; in *Scotland,* a church with two ministers of equal rank.

collenchyma, n. *kŏl-lĕn'kĭ-mā* (Gr. *kolla,* glue, and *enghuma,* a tissue), in *bot.,* the substance lying between and uniting cells.

collet, n. *kŏl'lĕt* (F. *collet,* a collar—from L. *collum,* the neck), the part of a ring in which a precious stone is set; the neck or part of a plant that lies between the root and stem.

colletic, a. *kŏl-lĕt'ĭk* (Gr. *kolletikos;* L. *colleticus,* sticking—from Gr. *kolla,* glue), having the property of gluing.

collide, v. *kŏl-līd'* (L. *collidere,* to dash together—from *con,* together, and *laedere,* to strike forcibly: It. *collidere*), to strike or dash against each other: **colli'ding,** imp.: **colli'ded,** pp.: **collision,** n. *kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn,* which see.

collier, n. *kŏl'yĕr* (from **coal,** which see).

colligate, v. *kŏl'lĭ-gāt* (L. *colligatus,* bound together—from *con,* together, and *ligo,* I bind), to bind or tie together: **col'liga'ting,** imp.: **col'liga'ted,** pp.: **col'liga'tion,** n. *-gā'shŭn,* act of binding together; that process in inductive philosophy by which a certain number of facts are brought together for generalisation.

collimation, n. *kŏl'lĭ-mā'shŭn* (L. *collineare,* to direct in a straight line—from *con,* together, and *linea,* a line: F. *collimation*), the line of sight in the direction of any object; in the *telescope,* the line of sight passing through the centre of the object-glass and the centre of the cross-wires placed in the focus: **col'lima'tor,** n. an instrument for determining the zenith-point.

collision, n. *kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn* (L. *collisum,* to dash together—see **collide**), the act of striking together of two hard bodies; opposition; interference.

collocate, v. *kŏl'lō-kāt* (L. *collocatum,* to put or set in a place—from *con,* together, and *loco,* I set or place: It. *collocare:* F. *colloquer*), to set or place; to station: **col'loca'ting,** imp.: **col'loca'ted,** pp.: **col'loca'tion,** n. *-kā'shŭn,* the act of placing.

collodion, n. *kŏl-lō-dĭ-ŏn* (Gr. *kolla,* glue, and *eidos,* resemblance), a solution of gun-cotton in ether: **col'loid,** n. *-lōĭd,* in *chem.,* an inorganic compound having a gelatinous appearance: **adj.** resembling glue or jelly.

collop, n. *kŏl'lŏp* (Dut. *klop;* It. *colpo,* a blow: a lump representing the sound of a blow on a flat surface: Scot. *blad,* a lump), a small slice of meat: **mince-collops,** n. plu. meat cut into very small pieces.

colloquial, a. *kŏl-lō'kwĕ-dĭ* (L. *colloquium,* a conversation, a discourse—from *con,* together, and *loquor,* I speak: It. *colloquio:* F. *colloque*), pert. to ordinary conversation: **collo'quial'ly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **collo'quial'ism,** n. *-ĭzm,* a form of expression in common use: **col'loquist,** n. *kŏl'lō-kwĭst,* a speaker in a dialogue: **col'loquy,** n. *-kwē,* conversation between two or more; a conference; dialogue: **collo'qualise',** v. *-dĭ-tīz',* to render colloquial.

collude, v. *kŏl-lōd'* (L. *colludere,* to play or sport together—from *con,* together, and *ludere,* to play, to mock: It. *colludere:* F. *colluder*), to play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert: **collu'ding,** imp.: **collu'ded,** pp.: **collu'der,** n. one who: **collu'sion,** n. *-lō'zhŭn* (L. *collusum,* to sport or play together), a secret agreement between two or more persons for some evil purpose, as to defraud any one: **collu'sive,** a. *-sĭv,* deceitful; fraudulent: **collu'sively,** ad. *-lĭ,* in a manner to defraud secretly: **collu'siveness,** n.: **collu'sory,** a. *-sĕr-ĭ,* carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

collum, n. *kŏl'lŭm* (L. the neck), in *bot.,* the part where the stem and root join, and termed the neck of a plant.

colocynth, n. *kŏl'ō-sĭnth* (Gr. *kolokunthis,* the wild or purging gourd), the bitter apple of the druggists; the fruit of a plant common in many districts of Asia and Europe: **col'ocyn'thine,** n. *-thĭn,* the active medicinal principle of colocynth.

cololites, n. plu. *kŏl'ō-līts* (Gr. *kolon,* one of the intestines, and *lithos,* a stone), in *geol.,* a name given to certain intestinal-like masses and impressions.

colon, n. *kō'lŏn* (L. *colon;* Gr. *kolon,* the largest of the intestines, a member: It. and F. *colon*), the largest of the intestines; in writing or printing, the mark (:) chiefly used to separate the perfect clauses of a sentence, and which indicates a longer pause than a semi-colon (;), but a shorter one than a period (.).

colonel, n. *kĕr'nĕl* (F. *colonel:* It. *colonnello:* formerly *coronel*—from L. *corona,* a crown), the chief officer of a regiment: **lieutenant-colonel,** the second officer in a regiment: **col'onelcy,** n. *-sĭ,* or **col'onelship,** n. *-ship,* the rank or commission of a colonel.

colonnade, n. *kŏl'ō-nād'* (F.—from F. *colonne;* L. *columna,* a column: It. *colonnata*), a series or range of columns placed at certain intervals.

colony, n. *kŏl'ō-nĭ* (L. *colonia,* an abode or dwelling: It. *colonia:* F. *colonie*), a body of persons sent out from their native country to a distant district, or a new country, in order to settle and cultivate it; the country thus settled or planted: **colonial,** a. *kō-lō'nĭ-ăl,* pert. to a colony: **colonist,** n. *kŏl'ō-nĭst,* an inhabitant of a colony: **col'onise,** v. *-nīz,* to settle or plant a colony in; to remove and settle in a country: **col'oni'sing,** imp.: **col'onised',** pp. *-nīzd':* **col'onisa'tion,** n. *-nĭ-zā'shŭn,* the act of planting with inhabitants.

colophon, n. *kŏl'ō-fŏn* (Gr. *kolophon,* summit, finishing-stroke), the device which formerly marked the conclusion of a book, and which contained the place and year of its publication.

colophony, n. *kŏl'ō-fŏn-ĭ* (first brought from Colophon in Ionia: Gr. *kolophonia*), a dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine.

colosseum, n. *kŏl'ō-sē'ŭm,* same as **coliseum,** which see.

colossus, n. *kō-lŏs'ŭs* (L. *colossus;* Gr. *kolossos,* a gigantic statue at Rhodes at the entrance of the port: It. *colosso:* F. *colosse*), a statue of gigantic size: **colo'sal,** a. very large; gigantic: **colossean,** a. *col'ō-sē'ăn,* gigantic.

colour, n. *kŭl'ĕr* (L. *color,* colour: F. *couleur:* It. *colore*), the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; dye or tinge; anything used to give or impart colour to a body; a paint; appearance to the mind; false show: **pln.** a flag, standard, or ensign: **v.** to alter or change the outward appearance of any body or substance; to tinge; to dye; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible; to blush: **col'ouring,** imp.: **n.** the art of dyeing; a specious appearance; the manner of applying colours: **col'oured,** pp. *-ĕrd:* **adj.** shewing colour; of African descent: **col'ourer** or **col'ourist,** n. one who: **col'ourable,** a. *-ă-bl,* specious; plausible: **col'ourably,** ad. *-blĭ:* **col'ourless,** a. destitute of colour; transparent: **water-colours,** colours mixed with gum-water or a size, and not with oil: **colourman,** one who prepares and sells colours: **colour-blindness,** a disease or defect in the eyes through which individuals are unable to distinguish colours.

colportage, n. *kŏl'pŏr-tăj,* also *-dăsh* (F.—from L. *collum,* the neck, and *portare,* to carry), the trade of a hawker; the system of distribution by colporteurs:

col'porteur', n. *-tĕr'* (F.), a hawker or pedlar; in *France*, a hawker of books and pamphlets; one who travels about to distribute and sell religious books.

colt, n. *kōlt* (Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy), a young horse, usually limited to the male; a young foolish fellow: **colt'ish**, a. *-ish*, frisky: **colt'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **colt's-foot**, a medicinal herb.

colter or **coulter**, n. *kōl'tĕr* or *kōōl'tĕr* (L. *culter*, a knife, the cutting part: akin to Sans. *krit*, to split: It. *coltro*: old F. *coultre*), the iron part in front of a plough with an edge that cuts the earth or sod.

colubrine, a. *kōl'ū-brīn* (L. *coluber*, a serpent or adder: It. *colubro*), relating to serpents; cunning.

Columbian, a. *kō-lŭm'bĭ-ăn* (from Columbus, the discoverer of Amer.), pert. to the U.S. or to America: **colum'bite**, n. *-bīt*, a mineral of a greyish or brownish-black colour occurring in single crystals and in small crystalline masses, first discovered in Amer.: **colum'bic**, a. *-bĭk*, pert. to or produced from the metal **colum'bium**, *-bĭ-ŭm*: **colum'bate**, n. *-bāt*, a salt of columbic acid.

columbine, a. *kōl'ŭm-bīn* (L. *columba*, a dove), pert. to a pigeon or dove; dove colour: **n.** name of a plant; the heroine in a pantomime, mistress of harlequin: **col'umbar'y**, n. *-bĕr'ĭ*, a pigeon-house.

column, n. *kōl'ŭm* (L. *columna*, a round pillar: It. *colonna*: F. *colonne*), a pillar or shaft used to adorn or support a building; any body pressing downwards perpendicularly on its base and of the same diameter as the base, as a column of water, air, or mercury; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a division of the page of a book; a perpendicular line of figures; in *bot.*, the solid body formed by the union of the styles and filaments in some plants: **col'umel'la**, n. *-ĕl'lă*, in *bot.*, the central axis round which the carpels of some fruits are arranged; the central column in the sporangia of mosses: **columnar**, a. *kō-lŭm'nĕr*, formed in columns: **n.** the central pillar round which a spiral shell is wound; in *anat.*, the central part of the cochlea of the ear: **col'umned**, a. *-ŭmd*, adorned or provided with columns.

coluros, n. plu. *kō-lōrs'* (Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed—from *kolouein*, to cut, and *oura*, the tail), in *astron.*, the two circles which pass through the four cardinal points of the ecliptic—the equinoctial and solstitial points.

colza, n. *kōl'zĕ* (F. *colza*, wild cabbage—from **cole**, which see), a variety of cabbage or rape whose seeds yield an oil, called *colza-oil*.

com-, *kŏm-*, prefix, another form of **con**, which see.

tion, n. *-bĭ-nā'shŭn*, close union or connection; an intimate union of two or more persons or things to effect some purpose; a union of particulars: **chemical combination**, the tendency of certain substances to unite and form a new substance.

combustible, a. *kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-bl* (L. *combustum*, to wholly consume—from *con*, together, and *ustum*; Sans. *ush*, to burn: F. *combustible*), that will take fire and burn; having the property of catching fire: **n.** a substance that will take fire and burn: **combus'tibil'ity**, n. *-bŭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of taking fire and burning; capacity of being burnt: **combust'ion**, n. *-bŭst'yŭn*, a burning; the action of fire on bodies capable of being burnt; the chemical combination of two or more bodies generally producing heat, and sometimes both heat and light.

come, v. *kŭm* (AS. *cuman*; Ger. *kommen*, to come: Dut. *komen*, to come, to fall, to please), to draw near; to move towards; to arrive or reach; to happen or fall out; to advance and arrive at some state or condition; to sprout; to spring: **com'ing**, imp.: **came**, pt. *kām*, did come: **come**, pp.: **com'er**, n. one who: **come'ly**, a. *-lĭ*, suitable; fitting; graceful; decent: **adv.** handsomely; gracefully: **come'liness**, n. fitness; suitableness; beauty which excites respect: **to come about**, to fall out; to happen; to change: **to come and go**, to flicker; to change: **to come at**, to reach; to gain: **to come in**, to yield; to become the fashion; to obtain; to accrue, as from an estate or from trade: **to come near**, to approach: **to come of**, to proceed, as from ancestors, or as an effect from a cause: **to come off**, to escape; to get free; to take place, as a race: **to come on**, to approach; to make progress: **to come out**, to be made public; to be introduced into general society; to publish: **to come over**, to run over, as a liquid; *familiarly*, to get the better of any one: **to come round**, to recover; to revive: **to come short**, to be insufficient: **to come to one's self**, to recover, as one's senses: **to come to pass**, to happen: **to come up to**, to amount to; to rise: **to come upon**, to invade; to attack: **all comers**, all persons indifferently.

comedy, n. *kŏm'ĕ-dĭ* (L. *comœdia*; Gr. *komoidia*, a village song—from Gr. *komos*, a merry-making, and *ode*, a poem: F. *comédie*), a representation by actors in a theatre of the light and trivial everyday occurrences of life: **come'dian**, n. *-ē'dĭ-ăn*, an actor or player in comedy; a writer of comedy.

comely, a.—see **come**.

comestible, a. *kŏm-ĕs'tĭ-bl* (F. *comestible*—from L.

kindness, affability), courtesy; civility: in *international law*, acts of courtesy between nations and states.

comma, n. *kŏm'mȧ* (Gr. *komma*, a part cut off—from *kopto*, I cut), in written or printed compositions, the point (,) which is used to separate or point off phrases and imperfect clauses, and generally the simpler parts of a sentence, and which marks the shortest pause in reading.

command, n. *kŏm-mȧnd'*, or *-mȧnd'* (L. *con*, and *mando*, I order), right, power, or authority over; an order or message with authority; a naval or military force under the authority of a particular officer: v. to bid, order, or charge with authority; to govern or direct; to have power over; to have within the observation of the eye: **command'ing**, imp.: adj. fitted to impress or influence; authoritative; overlooking: **command'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **command'ed**, pp.: **commandant**, n. *kŏm-mȧn-dȧnt* (F.), one in command of a fort or a body of troops: **command'able**, a. *-dȧ-bl*: **command'atory**, a. *-dȧ-tŏr'i*, having the force of a command: **command'er**, n. *-dĕr*, one who; the captain of a ship of war under a certain size, or an officer who ranks next above a lieutenant: **command'ment**, n. a law; a precept; one of the precepts of the Decalogue: **command'ery**, n. *-dĕr-i*, the body of knights of any military order; the estates and revenue of such order: **commander-in-chief**, in *Great Britain*, the military officer who has the command and direction of the land forces; a generalissimo.

commensurable, a. *kŏm-mĕn'sŭr-ȧ-bl* (L. *con*, and *metior*, I measure), having a common measure.

commemorate, v. *kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rȧt* (L. and It. *commemorare*, to keep in mind—from L. *con*, together, and *memor*, mindful), to call to remembrance by a special act; to do honour to the memory of an individual or some act of his; to celebrate with honour some past event: **commem'ora'ting**, imp.: **commem'ora'ted**, pp.: **commem'ora'tion**, n. *-rȧ'shŭn*, the act of calling to remembrance by some special act or solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of a person or an event: **commem'ora'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, also **commem'orator'y**, a. *-rȧ-tŏr'i*: serving or tending to preserve the remembrance of: **commem'orable**, a. *-bl*, worthy to be remembered.

commence, v. *kŏm-mĕns'* (F. *commencer*; It. *cominciare*, to begin), to begin; to originate or enter upon; to begin to be; to perform the first act or part: **commenc'ing**, imp.: **commenced'**, pp. *-mĕnst'*: **commence'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, beginning, rise, or origin; first existence; the great annual day at Cambridge on which degrees are conferred and prize essays read, &c.; the similar day at Oxford is called "The Commemoration."

commend, v. *kŏm-mĕnd'* (L. *commendare*, to commit to one's favour—from *con*, and *mandare*, to commit, to consign: It. *commendare*: F. *commender*), to praise; to represent as worthy or suitable; to speak in favour of; to intrust or give in charge: **commend'ing**, imp.: **commend'ed**, pp.: **commend'er**, n. one who: **commend'able**, a. *-dȧ-bl*, worthy of praise or approbation; laudable: **commen'dably**, ad. *-bli*: **commen'dableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **com'menda'tion**, n. *-dȧ'shŭn*, approbation or praise; declaration of regard; eulogy: **commen'dator'y**, a. *-tŏr'i*, serving to commend; containing praise.

commendam, n. *kŏm-mĕn'dȧm* (L.—from *commendo*, I commit or intrust to), a vacant church living intrusted to the charge of a qualified person till it can be supplied with an incumbent; the holding of a vacant benefice, or the intrusting of its revenues to another for a time: **com'menda'tor**, n. *-dȧ'tŏr*, one who holds a benefice for a time: **commen'dator'y**, a. *-dȧ-tŏr'i*, holding in *commendam*.

commensurable, a. *kŏm-mĕn'sŭ-rȧ-bl* (L. *con*, and *mensura*, a measure), equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent: **commen'surate'ly**, ad. *-li*: **commen'surate'ness**, n.: **commen'surable**, a. *-sŭ-rȧ-bl*, having a common measure or extent; reducible to a common measure: **commen'surably**, ad. *-bli*: **commen'surabil'ity**, n. *-rȧ-bil'i-ti*, the capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of having a common measure: **commen'sura'tion**, n. *-sŭ-rȧ'shŭn*, proportion in measure.

comment, n. *kŏm'mĕnt* (L. *commentare*, to form in the mind, to ponder—from L. *mens*, the mind; akin to Sans. root, *mana*, to think), a note or remark intended to illustrate a writing, or explain a difficult passage in an author; that which explains or illustrates: v. *kŏm-mĕnt'* or *kŏm'-*, to write notes to explain and illustrate the meaning of an author; to expound or explain: **comment'ing**, imp.: **comment'ed**, pp.: **commentary**, n. *kŏm'mĕn-tĕr'i*, an explanation or illustration of a difficult or obscure passage in an author; a book of comments or notes; a familiar historical narrative: **commentate**, v. *kŏm'mĕn-tȧt*, to write comments or notes upon: **com'menta'ting**, imp.: **com'menta'ted**, pp.: **com'menta'tor**, n. *-dȧ'tŏr*, one who writes notes to explain an author; an expositor or annotator: **commen'tato'rial**, a. *-tȧ-tō'ri-ȧl*, having or exhibiting the character of a commentator.

commerce, n. *kŏm'mĕrs* (L. *commercium*, trade, traffic—from *con*, and *mers*, goods, wares: It. *commercio*: F. *commerce*), trade; traffic; an interchange of productions and manufactures between nations or individuals; intercourse: **commercial**, a. *kŏm-mĕr'shȧl*, pert. to commerce or trade: **commer'cially**, ad. *-shȧl-li*.

commination, n. *kŏm'mi-nȧ'shŭn* (L. *comminatio* a threatening—from *con*, and *minor*, I threaten: F. *commination*), denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the Church of England containing a recital of God's threatenings, used only on Ash-Wednesday: **commin'atory**, a. *-min'ȧ-tŏr-i*, threatening.

commingle, v. *cŏm-mĭng'gl* (L. *con*, and *mingle*), to mix together into one mass.

comminute, v. *kŏm'mi-nūt* (L. *comminutum*, to separate into small parts—from *con*, and *minuo*, I lessen), to make small or fine; to lessen in extent or duration; to pulverise by pounding, &c.—not applied to liquids: **com'minu'ting**, imp.: **com'minu'ted**, pp. made small; reduced in amount or extent: **com'minu'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of reducing or lessening.

commiserate, v. *kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-ȧt* (L. *commiseratus*, commiserated, pitied—from *con*, and *miscror*, I pity: It. *commiserare*, to pity), to pity; to have compassion on; to sympathise with in distress; to be sorry for: **commis'era'ting**, imp.: **commis'era'ted**, pp.: **commis'era'tor**, n. one who pities: **commis'era'tion**, n. *-ȧ'shŭn*, pity; compassion; sorrow for the distress of others: **commis'era'tive**, a. *-ȧ'tĭv*, piteous; compassionate: **commis'era'tively**, ad. *-li*.

commissary, n. *kŏm'mis-sĕr'i* (F. *commissaire*—from L. *con*, and *missus*, sent), one to whom is committed some duty or office; a delegate; an officer who has the charge of providing provisions, clothing, tents, transports, &c., for an army: **com'missar'yship**, n. the office of: **com'missa'rial**, n. *-sȧ'ri-ȧl*, in *an army*, the department or office of a commissary: **com'missa'rial**, a. pert. to a commissary: **commissary-general**, n. a chief officer of the commissariat department.

commission, n. *kŏm-mish'ŭn* (L. *commissum*, that which is intrusted—from *con*, and *missum*, to send: It. *commissione*; F. *commission*, a message, a commission), the act of doing or committing anything; the state of acting by authority for another; the fee allowed and paid to an agent for the sale of property or goods; one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties; a written warrant or authority for exercising certain powers; an order; authority given: v. to empower; to give authority to; to depute: **commissi'oning**, imp.: **commissi'oned**, pp. *-ŭnd*: **commissi'oner**, n. *-ŭn-ĕr*, one who holds authority for the doing of something: **commission merchant**, n. one who transacts business in buying and selling the goods of others, receiving for his remuneration a certain rate per cent: **to put a ship into commission**, in *the navy*, to prepare a ship and put it into active service: **to put the great seal into commission**, to place it in the hands of certain persons till the appointment of a new lord chancellor. *Note.*—Any important secular office is placed *in commission* by intrusting certain persons with the discharge of its duties till a new appointment be made.

commissure, n. *kŏm-mish'ūr* (L. *commissura*, a knot, a joint—from *con*, and *missus*, sent: F. *commissure*: It. *commessura*), a joint or seam; the place where two bodies or their parts meet and unite; the point of union between two parts: **commissural**, a. *kŏm-mish'ū-rȧl*, pert to.

commit, v. *kŏm-mĭt'* (L. *committere*, to bring together in a contest, to trust—from *con*, and *mittere*, to send: It. *commettere*; F. *commettre*, to commit), to intrust; to put into the hands or power of another; to send for confinement; to deposit, as in the memory; to do or effect; to perpetrate; to engage or pledge; to refer, as to a committee: **commit'ting**, imp.: **commit'ted**,

pp.: **commit'ter**, n. one who: **commit'tal**, n., also **commit'ment**, n. a sending to prison; an order for confinement in prison; the act of referring to or intrusting to; a doing or perpetration; the act of pledging or engaging: **committee**, *kŏm-mĭt'tē*, a number of persons chosen to consider and manage any matter: **commit'teeship**, n.: **committee**, n. *kŏm'mĭt-tē'*, the person to whom the custody of an idiot, or a lunatic, or his estate, is committed by the Lord Chancellor, who is called the *committor*.

commix, v. *kŏm-mĭks'* (L. *commixtum*, to mingle together—*from con*, and *mixtum*, to mix), to mingle or blend: **commix'ture**, n. *-tŭr*, state of being mingled; union in one mass; incorporation.

commode, n. *kŏm-mōd'* (F.—see **commodious**), a small sideboard with drawers and shelves; a headdress formerly worn by women; a convenient article of bedroom furniture.

commodious, a. *kŏm-mō'dĭ-ŭs* (L. *commodus*, complete, suitable—*from con*, and *modus*, a measure, a manner: It. *comodo*: F. *commode*), convenient; suitable; useful: **commo'diously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **commo'diousness**, n. convenience; suitableness for its purpose: **commodity**, n. *kŏm-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ*, anything that is useful; any object of commerce; anything that can be bought or sold, animals excepted; goods; wares; merchandise.

commodore, n. *kŏm'mō-dōr'* (Port. *commendador*; F. *commandeur*, a governor or commander), the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships; the senior captain of two or more ships of war cruising in company; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

common, a. *kŏm'mŏn* (L. *communis*, that which is common—*from con*, and *munis*, performing service or duty: It. *comune*: F. *commun*), belonging equally to more than one; serving for the use of all; usual or ordinary; without rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; in *gram.*, applied to nouns that are both masc. and fem.: n. a tract of ground belonging to no one in particular or open to the use of all: **com'monly**, ad. *-lĭ*, usually: **com'monness**, n.: **in common**, in joint possession or use: **common-law**, unwritten law binding by usage: **common-sense**, exercise of the judgment in relation to common or everyday matters, unaided by any art or system of rules: **out of the common**, unusual; not common: **common-council**, the governing body of a city or corporate town: **common-looking**, a. having a plain ordinary appearance: **commonplace**, ordinary; neither new nor striking: **common place-book**, a book in which have intercourse with one's self in meditation: **commu'ning**, imp.: **communed'**, pp. *-mūnd'*: **commun'ion**, n. *-mūn-yŭn* (L. *communio*, mutual participation), familiar intercourse between two or more persons; intimate intercourse or union; concord; a body of Christians who have the same tenets of belief and forms of worship; the celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the partaking of it: **commu'nicant**, n. *-nĭ-kănt*, one who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: **communicate**, v. *kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt*, to impart; to give to another; to reveal; to give, as information, &c.; to partake of the Lord's Supper; to have a passage or entrance from one place to another; to have intercourse by words, &c.: **commu'nica'ting**, imp.: **commu'nica'ted**, pp.: **commu'nica'tor**, n. one who: **commu'nica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of imparting or making known; intercourse by words, letters, or messages; correspondence; means of passing from one place to another: **commu'nica'tive**, a. *-kā'tĭv*, disposed to impart or reveal; unreserved: **commu'nica'tiveness**, n.: **commu'nica'tory**, a. *-kā'tŏr-ĭ*, imparting knowledge: **commu'nicable**, a. *-kă-bl*, capable of being imparted from one to another: **commu'nicably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **commu'nicableness**, n.: **commu'nicabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*.

communism, n. *kŏm'mū-nĭzm* (F. *commun*, common—see **common**), a state of things in which no separate rights of property exist, all property and substance being held in common; socialism: **commu'nist**, n. one who advocates that all things should be common property: **com'munis'tic**, a. *-nĭs'tĭk*, pert. to communism.

community, n. *kŏm-mū'nĭ-tĭ* (L. *communis*, common, ordinary—see **common**), a body of persons having common rights and privileges, or common interests—generally limited in its application to the inhabitants of a city, town, or district, or to a society or profession; the whole body of the people.

commute, v. *kŏm-mūt'* (L. *commutare*, to alter wholly—*from con*, together, and *muto*, I change: It. *commutare*), to put one thing in the place of another; to mitigate; to change a penalty or punishment to one less severe: **commu'ting**, imp.: **commu'ted**, pp.: **com'muta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the giving of one thing for another; the substitution of a less penalty or punishment for a greater: **commu'table**, a. *-mū'tă-bl*, that may be exchanged: **commu'tabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, the capability of being exchanged one for another: **commu'tative**, a. *-tă-tĭv*, relating to exchange: **commu'tatively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

pp. *-pärd'*: **compa'rer**, n. one who: **comparable**, a. *kŏm'pär-ä-bl*, that may be compared: **com'parably**, ad. *-ä-blĭ*: **comparative**, a. *kŏm-pär'ä-tĭv*, not positive or absolute; estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing; in *gram.*, an adjective inflected, expressing more or less: **compar'atively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **compar'ison**, n. *-ĭ-sŏn*, the act of comparing; a consideration of the relations between persons or things in order to discover wherein they agree and wherein they differ; the inflection of an adjective to express more or less: **comparates**, n. *kŏm'pa-räts*, in *logic*, the two things or objects capable of being compared.

compartment, n. *kŏm-pärt'mĕnt* (F. *compartiment*—from L. *con*, together, and *pars*, a part or division), a division or separate part of a general design; one of the divisions of a carriage, room, &c.

compass, n. *kŭm'pas* (F. *compas*, a compass, a round—from L. *con*, and *passus*, a step), grasp; reach; space; extent; the limit or boundary of anything—applied to anything that can be measured or limited; a circuit; a circumference; the magnetic needle or mariner's compass; a guide; a direction: **com'passes**, n. plu. *-ĕz*, an instrument with two legs for describing circles, &c.: **v.** to stretch round; to inclose; to encircle or surround; to go or walk round; to grasp or embrace; to accomplish; to plot; to contrive: **com'passing**, imp.: **com'passed**, pp. *-pŭst*: **com'passless**, a. without a guide: **mariner's compass**, so called because it goes through the whole circle of possible variations of direction between the points N. S. E. and W.: **to compass an object**, to go about it or to contrive it: **to fetch a compass**, to depart from the right line; to advance indirectly.

compassion, n. *kŏm-pash'ŭn* (It. *compassione*; F. *compassion*, compassion—from L. *con*, and *passus*, suffered), sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; sympathy; fellow-feeling: **compas'sionate**, a. *-shŭn-ät*, inclined or disposed to compassion; merciful; pitiful; having a tender heart: **v.** to pity; to commiserate: **compas'sionating**, imp.: **compas'sionated**, pp.: **compas'sionless**, a.: **compas'sionat'ely**, ad. *-lĭ*.

compatible, a. *kŏm-pät'ĭ-bl* (F. *compatible*; It. *compatibile*, suitable, compatible—from L. *con*, and *patior*, I suffer), that may exist with; suitable; fit; consistent with: **compat'ibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, consistency; suitableness; agreement: **compat'ibly**, ad. *-ĭ-blĭ*.

compatriot, n. *kŏm-pā'trĭ-ŏt* (It. *compatriota*, compatriot—from L. *con*, and *patria*, one's native country), a fellow-patriot: **adj.** of the same country; of like interests and feelings.

compear, v. *kŏm-pēr'* (F. *comparoir*, to appear in law—from L. *con*, and *pareo*, I appear), in *Scots law*, to appear in a court by order, either in person or by counsel: **compear'ing**, imp.: **compeared'**, pp. *-pērd'*: **compear'ance**, n. *-ăns*.

compeer, n. *kŏm-pēr'* (Norm. F. *compère*—from *con*, and *par*, equal), an equal; a companion or colleague.

compel, v. *kŏm-pĕl'* (L. *compellere*, to drive or force together—from *con*, and *pello*, I drive: It. *compellere*), to force; to oblige; to constrain: **compel'ling**, imp.: **compelled'**, pp. *kŏm-pĕld'*: **compel'ler**, n. one who: **compel'lable**, a. *-lä-bl*, that may be forced: **compel'lably**, ad. *-lä-blĭ*.

compendium, n. *kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm*, also **compend**, n. *kŏm'pĕnd* (L. *compendium*, a shortening: It. *compendio*: F. *compendium*), an abridgment; a summary; a book containing the substance of a larger work: **compen'dious**, a. *-dĭ-ŭs*, short; concise; abridged: **compen'diously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **compen'diousness**, n.

compensate, v. *kŏm-pĕn'sät* (L. *compensatum*, to counterbalance—from *con*, and *penso*, I weigh out carefully: It. *compensare*: F. *compenser*), to give equal value to; to recompense; to make amends for: **compen'sating**, imp.: **compen'sated**, pp.: **compensation**, n. *kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn*, amends; recompense; what is given to supply a loss or make good a deficiency; satisfaction: **compen'sative**, a. *-sä-tĭv*, also **compen'sator'y**, a. *-sä-tĕr'ĭ*, making amends.

compete, v. *kŏm-pēt'* (L. *competere*, to strive after—from *con*, and *peto*, I seek: It. *competere*: F. *compéter*), to seek or strive for the same thing or position as another; to strive to be equal: **compe'ting**, imp.: **compe'ted**, pp.: **compet'itor**, n. *-pĕt'ĭ-tŏr*, one who competes: **competition**, n. *kŏm'pē-tĭsh'ŭn*, rivalry; strife for superiority; emulation: **competitive**, a. *kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv*, in the way of competition; emulous: **compet'itor'y**, a. *-tĕr'ĭ*, acting in competition: **competent**, a. *kŏm'pē-tĕnt* (L. *competens*, fit, suitable), fit; suitable; adequate; able or qualified: in *law*, having power or right: **com'petence**, *-tĕns*, also **com'peten'cy**, n. *-tĕn'sĭ*, fitness; suitableness; sufficiency; legal right or power: **com'petent'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

compile, v. *kŏm-pīl'* (F. *compiler*—from L. *compilare*, to plunder, to rob—from *con*, and *pilo*, I pillage: It. *compilare*), to write or compose; to select and put together for publication; to collect and rearrange: **compi'ling**, imp.: **compiled'**, pp. *-pīld'*: **compi'ler**, n. one who: **compilation**, n. *kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn*, a book compiled; a selection from an author, or from different authors.

complacent, a. *kŏm-plā'sĕnt* (L. *complacere*, to be pleasing to several at the same time—from *con*, and *placeo*, I please: It. *compiacere*: F. *complaire*), civil; agreeable; having a desire or disposition to please: **compla'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, also **compla'cency**, n. *-sĕn-sĭ*, pleasure; satisfaction; cause of pleasure: **complacential**, a. *kŏm'plā-sĕn'shäl*, marked by complacence: **com'placen'tially**, ad. *-lĭ*, in an accommodating manner: **compla'cently**, ad. *-plā'sĕnt-lĭ*, softly; in a complacent manner.

complain, v. *kŏm-plān'* (F. *complaindre*—from L. *con*, and *plangere*, to beat one's breast in agony, to lament aloud), to utter expressions of grief, censure, resentment, uneasiness, or pain; to murmur; to find fault; to present an accusation against: **complain'ing**, imp.: **n.** expression or act of complaint: **complained'**, pp. *-plānd'*: **complain'er**, n. one who: **complain'ant**, n. in *law*, a prosecutor or plaintiff: **complaint'**, n. *-plānt'*, expression of grief, regret, &c.; murmuring; fault-finding; a bodily ailment; a charge against any one or a thing, &c.: **complain'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

complaisant, a. *kŏm'plā-zänt* (F. *complaisant*, affable, courteous—from L. *con*, and *placeo*, I please, I delight), pleasing in manners; courteous; civil; polite: **com'plaisant'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **com'plaisance'**, n. *-zänz'*, desire of pleasing; civility.

complement, n. *kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt* (L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes—from *con*, and *pleo*, I fill: It. *complemento*: F. *complément*), a filling up or completing; that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; something added by way of ornament: **com'plemen'tal**, a. *-mĕn'tăl*, also **com'plemen'tary**, a. *-mĕn'tĕr-ĭ*, supplying a deficiency: **com'plement'ing**, n.

complete, a. *kŏm-plēt'* (L. *completum*, to fill up—from *con*, and *pleo*, I fill: It. *completo*; F. *complet*, complete, entire), without a flaw; perfect; not defective; finished; concluded; **v.** to finish; to perfect; to accomplish: **comple'ting**, imp.: **comple'ted**, pp.: **comple'tion**, n. *-plē'shŭn*, act of completing; fulfilment: **comple'tly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **complete'ness**, n. **completory**, a. *kŏm-plē'tĕr-ĭ*, fulfilling: **n.** the evening; the compline of the Rom. Cath. Church.

complex, a. *kŏm'plĕks* (L. *complexus*, entwined, encircled—from *con*, and *plexus*, plaited, interwoven), intricate; composed of two or more parts or things; not simple; difficult: **com'plexly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **complexity**, n. *kŏm-plĕks'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being intricate.

complexion, n. *kŏm-plĕk'shŭn* (L. *complexio*, a combination, a connection: F. *complexion*, temper, disposition), the hue or colour of the skin, particularly of the face; colour of the whole skin; natural temperament or disposition of the body: **complex'ional**, a. pert. to: **complex'ionally**, ad. *-dĭ-lĭ*: **complex'ioned**, a. *-shŭnd*, having a certain hue of skin or natural temperament.

compliable, compliant, &c.—see **comply**.

complicate, v. *kŏm'plĭ-kät* (L. *complicatum*, to fold together—from *con*, and *plico*, I fold: It. *complicare*: F. *compliquer*), to fold and twist together; to involve; to entangle; to make intricate; to confuse: **com'plica'ting**, imp.: **com'plica'ted**, pp. *-kä'tĕd*: **com'plica'tion**, n. *-kä'shŭn*: **com'plicate**, a. intricate; confused: **com'plicately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **com'plicacy**, n. *-kä-sĭ*, state of being intricate: **com'plica'tive**, a. *-kä'tĭv*, tending to involve: **complicity**, n. *kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being an accomplice or sharer in guilt.

compliment, n. *kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt* (L. *complere*, to fill up: It. *complire*, to accomplish: F. *compliment*), an expression of civility, respect, or regard—used in this sense generally in the plu., as, *my compliments* to a friend; a present or favour bestowed: **v.** to flatter; to praise; to congratulate; to address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect: **com'plimen'ting**, imp.: **com'plimen'ted**, pp.: **com'plimen'ter**, n. one who: **com'plimen'tal**, also **com'plimen'-**

tary, a. *-mĕn'tĕr-i*, containing or expressing civility, respect, or praise: **com'plimen'tally**, ad. *-tăl-li*.

compline or **complin**, n. *kŏm'plin* (L. *complere*, to fill up or complete), the last division of the breviary of the R. Cath. Ch.; the last prayer at night, so called because it fills up or closes the services of the day.

comply, v. *kŏm-plī'* (F. *complier*, to bend to: It. *compliré*, to accomplish, to complete—from L. *con*, and *pleo*, I fill), to yield to; to fulfil or complete; to accord with; to be obsequious to: **comply'ing**, imp.: **adj.** obsequious; yielding: **complied'**, pp. *-plīd'*: **compli'er**, n. one who: **compli'able**, a. *-ā-bl*: **compli'ance**, n. *-ăns*, act of yielding; submission: **compli'ably**, ad. *-blī*: **compli'ant**, a. *-ănt*, bending; yielding; disposed to yield: **compli'antly**, ad. *-lī*, in a yielding manner.

component, n. *kŏm-pō'nĕnt* (L. *componens*, placing or laying together—from *con*, and *pono*, I place), a constituent part; an elementary part of a compound: **adj.** constituent; helping to form a compound.

comport, v. *kŏm-pōrt'* (F. *comporter*, to bear, to behave—from L. *con*, and *porto*, I bear or carry), to agree with; to suit; to behave or conduct: **comport'ing**, imp.: **comport'ed**, pp.: **comport'able**, a. *-ā-bl*.

compose, v. *kŏm-pōz'* (F. *composer*, to compose—from L. *con*, and *positus*, placed or set: It. *composto*, composed), to form one entire body or thing by joining together several individuals, things, or parts; to write as an author; to calm; to quiet; to place or dispose in proper form; to set up types; to form a piece of music: **compo'sing**, imp.: **composed**, pp. *kŏm-pōzd'*: **adj.** calm; sedate; tranquil; formed; contributed: **compo'sedly**, ad. *-lī*, sedately; calmly: **compo'sedness**, n.: **compo'ser**, n. *-pō'zĕr*, one who: **composition**, n. *kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn*, the act of composing; the thing composed; any mass or body formed by combining together two or more substances; combining ideas or thoughts, arranging them in order, and committing them to writing; a book written by an author; any union, combination, or disposition of parts; the payment of a part only of a debt in lieu of the full debt; the sum so paid; *synthesis* as opposed to *analysis*: **composing-stick**, n. a small instrument in which types are set: **composite**, a. *kŏm'pōz-ĭt*, made up of parts; compound; in *bot.*, having the structure of the compositæ: **composite order**, in *arch.*, the last of the five orders of columns, so called from its capital being made up of parts borrowed from the others: **composite number**, a number that can be measured or divided by other numbers greater than a unit or one: **compositive**, a. *kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv*, able or

much; large; full: **com'prehen'sively**, ad. *-sĭv-lī*: **com'prehen'siveness**, n.

compress, n. *kŏm'prĕs* (L. *compressus*, pressed together—from *con*, and *pressus*, pressed, kept under: It. *compresso*), folds of soft linen cloth used to cover the dressings of wounds, &c., or to keep them in their proper place and defend them from the air: **v.** *kŏm-prĕs'*, to crush or force into a smaller bulk; to press together; to bring within narrow limits; to squeeze: **compres'sing**, imp.: **compressed'**, pp. *-prĕst'*: **adj.** in *bot.*, flattened laterally or lengthwise: **compression**, n. *-prĕsh'ŭn*, the act of forcing into a narrower compass: **compres'sible**, a. *-prĕs'sĭ-bl*, that may be squeezed into smaller bulk: **compres'sibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of yielding to pressure: **compres'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, having the power to compress: **compres'sor**, n. *-sĕr*, that which serves to compress: **compres'sure**, n. *-prĕsh'ōōr*, the act or force of bodies pressing together.

comprise, v. *kŏm-prīz'* (F. *compris*, included—from L. *comprehendere*, to comprise, to include), to include within itself; to comprehend; to contain or embrace: **compri'sing**, imp.: **comprised'**, pp. *-prīzd'*: **compri'sal**, n. *-prī'zăl*, the act of comprising.

compromise, n. *kŏm'prō-mīz'* (F. *compromis*, agreement, treaty—from L. *con*, and *promissus*, a promise), an agreement between persons having a dispute, to settle their differences by mutual concessions; an arrangement of differences in a dispute: **v.** to arrange and settle differences by mutual agreement; to agree; to pledge or engage; to put to hazard by some previous act not to be recalled, as *to compromise* the honour of a nation: **com'promi'sing**, imp.: **com'promised'**, pp. *-mīzd'*: **com'promi'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, n. one who.

comptrol, v. *kŏn-trōl'* (same as **control**, which see): **comptroller**, n. *kŏn-trō'lĕr*, a regulator; a superintendent; a supervisor.

compulsion, n. *kŏm-pŭl'shŭn* (L. *compulsus*, driven together—from *con*, and *pulsus*, driven—see **compel**), the act of driving or urging by some kind of force; constraint of will or action; the state of being compelled: **compul'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, able to compel; having power to compel or constrain by force: **compul'sively**, ad. *-lī*: **compul'siveness**, n.: **compul'sory**, a. *-sĕr-ĭ*, not of choice; not voluntary; having the power to compel: **compul'sorily**, ad. *-lī*.

compunction, n. *kŏm-pŭngk'shŭn* (L. *compunctio*, a pricking—from *con*, and *punctus*, pricked or stung: It. *compunzione*: F. *componction*), grief, anguish, or remorse from a consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience; repentance: **compunctionless**, a.: **com-**

concave, a. *kŏn'kāv* (L. *concavus,* completely hollow—from *con,* and *cavus,* hollow: It. *concavo:* F. *concave*), hollow: n. a hollow place scooped out; the inner surface of any rounded or spherical body—the inside is called the *concave surface,* the outside the *convex surface:* **concav'ity,** n. *-kăv'i-ti,* the inner surface of a rounded hollow body; the hollow place or part in any body: **concavo-concave,** a. *-kā'vō,* concave on both sides: **concavo-convex,** a. concave on one side and convex on the other: **con'cavous,** a. *-kā-vŭs,* hollow; without angles: **con'cavous'ly,** ad. *-li.*

conceal, v. *kŏn-sēl'* (L. *con,* and *celare,* to hide), to keep out of sight; to keep secret; to cover; to disguise; to dissemble: **conceal'ing,** imp.: **concealed',** pp. *-sēld':* **conceal'er,** n. one who: **conceal'able,** a. *-d-bl,* that may be hid or kept close: **conceal'ment,** n. a keeping close or secret; the act of hiding or withdrawing from sight; a place of hiding; a secret place.

concede, v. *kŏn-sēd'* (L. *concedere,* to depart, to yield—from *con,* and *cedere,* to yield: It. *concedere:* F. *concéder*), to yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to surrender: **conce'ding,** imp.: **conce'ded,** pp.

conceit, n. *kŏn-sēt'* (It. *concetto;* F. *concept,* an imagination, anything conceived: L. *conceptum,* to perceive, to become pregnant), an opinion; a pleasant fancy; an affected expression or forced allusion; an imagination of one's own importance: **conceit'ed,** a. vain; full of self-esteem: **conceit'edly,** ad. *-li:* **conceit'edness,** n. vanity; the state of being filled with too high an opinion of self: **conceive,** v. *kŏn-sēv',* to form in the mind; to imagine; to understand or comprehend; to think; to receive into the womb; to breed: **conceiv'ing,** imp.: **conceived',** pp. *-sēvd':* **conceiv'er,** n. one who: **conception,** n. *-sĕp'shŭn,* the act of conceiving or being conceived; image or idea in the mind; view, sentiment, or thought: **conceiv'able,** a. *-a-bl,* that may be understood or believed: **conceiv'ably,** ad. *-bli:* **conceiv'ableness,** n.

concentrate, v. *kŏn-sĕn'trāt* or *kŏn'-* (It. *concentrare;* F. *concentrer,* to meet in one centre—from L. *con,* and *centrum,* the middle point), to bring to one point; to bring to a common centre; to cause to come nearer to a common point or centre; to increase the weight or specific gravity of a body: **concen'trating,** imp.: **concen'trated,** pp.: **con'centra'tion,** n. *-trā'shŭn,* the act of bringing nearer together; collection into one point or centre; the act of reducing to a smaller bulk: **concen'trative,** a. *-tĭv,* tending to condense or hold together: **concen'trativeness,** n. in *phren.,* one of the organs of the brain: **concentre,** v. *kŏn-sĕn'tĕr,* to come to a point; to bring to a centre: **concen'tring,** imp.: **concen'tred,** pp. *-tĕrd:* **concen'tric** or **concen'trical,** a. *-trĭk* or *-trĭ-kăl,* having a common centre, as circles or circular layers within each other: **con'centric'ity,** n. *-trĭs'i-ti.*

concept, n. *kŏn'sĕpt* (L. *conceptum,* the thing conceived—see **conceit**), object conceived by the mind; mental representation: **conceptive,** a. *-sĕp'tĭv,* capable of conceiving; active in conceiving: **concep'tualism,** n. *-tū-ăl-ĭzm,* in *mental phil.,* the doctrine that conceptions are the only universals: **concep'tualist,** n. *-ă-lĭst,* one who maintains that conceptions are the only universals.

conception, n. *kŏn-sĕp'shŭn*—see under **conceit.**

conceptacle, n. *kŏn-sĕp'tă-kl* (L. *conceptaculum,* that which serves for receiving), that in which anything is contained; in *bot.,* a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of spores.

concern, n. *kŏn-sĕrn* (F. *concerner;* It. *concernere,* to concern—from L. *con,* and *cernere,* to see, to separate), that which relates or belongs to one; business, interest, or affair; anxiety; careful regard; a business or those connected with it: v. to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to be of importance to; to take an interest in: **concern'ing,** imp.: **concerned',** pp. *-sĕrnd':* **concern'ment,** n.: **concern'edly,** ad. *-ĕd-li:* **concern'ing,** prep. in regard to; about; relating to.

concert, v. *kŏn-sĕrt'* (It. *concerto;* F. *concerti,* concert, agreement: L. *con,* and *certum,* to join together, to interweave), to contrive and settle by mutual agreement; to strive in union for a common purpose: **concert'ing,** imp.: **concert'ed,** pp.: adj. planned by persons acting in union: **con'cert,** n. the union of two or more in effecting a common design or plan; agreement in a scheme; a number of performers playing or singing the same piece of music in harmony; a musical entertainment: **con'cert-pitch,** the elevation of a given note of an instrument, by which the other notes are regulated: **concer'to,** n. (It), a musical composition written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra: **concertina,** n. *kŏn'sĕr-tē'nă,* a musical instr., so called from the harmonious richness of its tones.

concession, n. *kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn* (L. *concessio,* an allowing, a granting—from *con,* and *cessus,* yielded: It. *concessione:* F. *concession*), the act of yielding or conceding; the thing yielded; a grant; acknowledgment by way of apology: **concessionary,** a. *-ĕr-i,* giving way to by indulgence; yielding: **concessionist,** n. one favourable to concession: **conces'sive,** a. *-sĕs'ĭv,* implying concession: **conces'sively,** ad. *-sĭv-li:* **conces'sory,** a. *-sĕr-i,* conceding; yielding.

conch, n. *kŏngk* (L. *concha,* a shell: Gr. *kongchē:* It. *conca:* F. *conque*), a shell: **conchifer,** n. *kŏng'ki-fĕr* (L. *fero,* I bear or carry), an animal covered with a shell; a bivalve: **conchifera,** n. plu. *kŏng-kĭf'ĕr-ă,* or **con'chifers,** n. plu. an extensive class of bivalve shell-fish, including the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, and the scallop: **conchif'erous,** a. *-ŭs,* producing or having shells: **conchite,** n. *kŏng'kīt,* a fossil shell: **conchit'ic,** a. *-kĭt'ĭk,* composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: **conchoi'dal,** a. *-koĭ'dăl* (Gr. *eidos,* form), shell-like—applied to that peculiar fracture of rocks and minerals which exhibits concave and convex surfaces resembling shells: **conchoid,** n. *kŏng'koĭd,* a mathematical curve of a shell-like form: **conchom'eter,** n. *-kŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *metron,* a measure), an instrument for measuring the angle of the spires of shells: **concho-spiral,** a kind of spiral curve as seen in shells: **conchol'ogy,** n. *-kŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos,* a discourse), the natural history of shells and their inhabitants: **conchol'ogist,** n. *-ō-jĭst,* one who: **con'cholo'gical,** a. *-kō-lŏj'i-kăl,* pert. to: **conchylaceous,** a. *kŏng'ki-lā'shŭs,* of or pert. to shells.

concierge, n. *kŏn'sē-ĕrj'* (F.), a housekeeper; keeper of a prison or a palace.

conciliate, v. *kŏn-sĭl'i-āt* (L. *conciliatum,* to join together, to unite: It. *conciliare:* F. *concilier*), to win or gain, as the affections or goodwill; to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship persons or parties formerly at enmity or variance: **concilia'ting,** imp.: **concil'ia'ted,** pp.: **concil'ia'tor,** n. one who: **concil'ia'tion,** n. *-ā'shŭn,* the act of gaining back favour, esteem, or affection: **concil'iator'y,** a. *-tŏr'i,* tending to conciliate.

concise, a. *kŏn-sīs'* (L. *concisus,* cut off, brief—from *con,* and *cædo,* I cut), brief; short; comprehensive; containing few words: **concise'ly,** ad. *-li:* **concise'ness,** n. brevity in speaking or writing: **concisi'on,** n. *-sĭsh'ŭn,* a cutting off; the Jews in the N. T. who adhered to the rites of the law.

conclave, n. *kŏn'klāv* (L. *conclave,* a room, a chamber—from *con,* and *clavis,* a key: It. and F. *conclave*), that which is locked up; the meeting of cardinals for the election of a pope when they are shut up for that purpose; any close assembly.

conclude, v. *kŏn-klōd'* (L. *concludere,* to shut up; *conclusus,* shut up—from *con,* and *claudo,* I shut: It. *concludere:* F. *conclure*), to infer; to decide or determine; to close or finish; to end; to form an opinion: **conclu'ding,** imp.: adj. final; closing: **conclu'ded,** pp.: **conclu'sion,** n. *-klō'zhŭn,* end; close; inference or consequence; final determination or judgment: **conclu'sive,** a. *-sĭv,* final; decisive: **conclu'sively,** ad. *-li:* **conclu'siveness,** n. the quality of being decisive.

concoct, v. *kŏn-kŏkt'* (L. *concoctio,* digestion—from *con,* and *coctum,* to prepare by fire, to cook: F. *concection*), to digest, as food in the stomach; to purify; to refine; to form and mature in the mind; to plan or devise, as a scheme: **concoc'ting,** imp.: **concoc'ted,** pp.: **concoc'tion,** n. *-kŏk'shŭn,* the change which food undergoes in the stomach; maturation by heat; the process of purifying: **concoc'ter,** n. one who plans: **concoc'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* having the power of digesting.

concomitant, a. *kŏn-kŏm'i-tănt* (L. *concomitans,* attending—from *con,* and *comitans,* following, attending: F. *concomitant:* It. *concomitante*), conjoined with; accompanying: n. an attendant; that which accompanies; a person or thing collaterally connected: **concom'itantly,** ad. *-li:* **concom'itance,** n. *-i-tăns,* also **concom'itancy,** n. *-tăn-si,* the being conjoined with another thing.

concord, n. *kŏng'kŏrd* (L. *concordia,* agreement—from *con,* and *cor,* the heart: It. *concordia:* F. *concorde*), agreement; harmony; union; peace; agreement or proper relation of words in a sentence; harmony of two or more sounds in music: **concor'dance,** n. *-kŏr'dăns,* an index or dictionary of the words and

phrases, and sometimes of passages, of the *Scriptures*, with the book, chap., and verse in which they occur: **concor'dant**, a. agreeing; corresponding: **concor'dantly**, ad. *-li:* **concor'dancy**, n. *-dăn-sĭ:* **concordat**, n. *kŏn-kôr'dăt*, a treaty or compact between a sovereign and the pope; a convention.

concourse, n. *kŏng'kôrs* (L. *concursus*, a meeting together—from *con*, and *cursum*, to run: It. *concorso:* F. *concours*), a running together; confluence; an assembly of men or things.

concrescence, n. *kŏn-krĕs'ĕns* (L. *concrescere*, to grow strong—from *con*, and *crescere*, to grow), growth or increase; the act of growing by the spontaneous union of separate particles: **concres'cible**, a. *-ĭ-bl*, capable of congealing.

concrete, a. *kŏng'krēt* (L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened—from *con*, and *cretum*, to grow: It. *concreto:* F. *concret*), united in growth; formed by massing several things together; having a real existence; not abstract, but applied to a subject—as *white*, abstract, *white sugar*, concrete: **n.** a compound; any mass formed of lime, sand, pebbles, &c.: **v.** *kŏn-krēt'*, to unite or form into one mass; to congeal or grow hard: **concre'ting**, imp.: **concre'ted**, pp.: **concrete'ly**, ad. *-li:* **concrete'ness**, n.: **concre'tion**, n. *-krē'shŭn*, the act of growing together; a mass formed by the union of various parts adhering to each other: **concre'tive**, a. *-krē'tĭv*, causing or tending to concrete: **concre'tional**, a. *-krē'shŭn-ăl*, also **concre'tionary**, a. *-shŭn-ĕr-ĭ*, pert. to; made up of concretions: **concretionary deposits**, in *geol.*, chemically formed deposits, generally arising from calcareous and silicious springs: **concrete number**, a number applied to a particular object—as *three* men, *six* months.

concubine, n. *kŏng'kū-bĭn* (L. *concubina*, a concubine—from *con*, and *cubo*, I lie down: It. *concubina:* F. *concubine*), a woman who lives with a man without being married; an inferior wife: **concu'binage**, n. *-bĭ-nĕj*, living together without marriage: **concu'binal**, a. *-bĭ-năl*, pert. to.

concupiscence, n. *kŏn-kū'pĭs-sĕns* (L. *concupiscens*, longing much for—from *con*, and *cupio*, I desire: It. *concupiscenza:* F. *concupiscence*, lust), desire for unlawful pleasure: **concu'piscent**, a. lustful.

concur, v. *kŏn-kĕr'* (L. *concurrere*, to run together—from *con*, and *curro*, I run: It. *concorrere:* F. *concourir*), to meet in the same point; to agree or unite in action or opinion; to combine; to coincide: **concur'ring**, imp.: **concurred'**, pp. *-kŭrd':* **concur'rent**, a. *-kŭr'rĕnt*, acting in conjunction; conjoined; united; associated; ad. *-lĭ:* **con'descen'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, in *Scot. law*, a distinct written statement of the facts in dispute, to be laid before the court; a written pleading.

condign, a. *kŏn-dīn'* (L. *condignus*, wholly deserving: F. *condigne*, appropriate), deserved; merited—applied to punishment: **condign'ly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **condign'ness**, n.: **condig'nity**, n. *-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ*, merit; desert.

condiment, n. *kŏn'dĭ-mĕnt* (L. *condimentum*, seasoning: It. *condimento:* F. *condiment*), seasoning for food; sauce; pickle.

condition, n. *kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn* (L. *conditio*, external position, situation: F. *condition*), a particular mode or state of being; a disposition of body or mind; order, rank, or quality; terms of agreement; something laid down as essential: **conditi'onal**, a. *-ŭn-ăl*, containing or depending on certain terms; not absolute: **conditi'onally**, ad. *-lĭ:* **conditi'onal'ity**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being conditional or limited: **conditi'oned**, a. *-ŭnd*, having certain qualities—preceded by such words as *good*, *well*, *bad;* in *meta.*, having conditions or relations.

condole, v. *kŏn-dōl'* (L. *con*, and *dolere*, to grieve), to grieve with another in distress or misfortune; to sympathise: **condo'ling**, imp.: **condoled'**, pp. *-dōld':* **condo'lator'y**, a. *lā-tĕr'ĭ*, expressing condolence: **condo'ler**, n. one who: **condole'ment**, n.: **condo'lence**, n. *-lĕns*, grief or pain of mind excited and expressed by the distress or misfortunes of another.

condor, n. *kŏn'dôr* (Sp. *condor*), a large bird of prey—the vulture of S. Amer.

conduce, v. *kŏn-dūs'* (L. *conducere*, to bring or lead together—from *con*, and *ducere*, to lead: It. *conducere:* F. *conduire*), to lead or tend to; to contribute: **condu'cing**, imp.: **conduced'**, pp. *-dūsd':* **condu'cible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, leading or tending to: **condu'cibly**, ad. *-blĭ:* **condu'cibleness**, n.: **conducive**, a. *kŏn-dū'sĭv*, that may contribute; having a tendency to promote: **condu'civeness**, n. the quality of tending to promote.

conduct, n. *kŏn'dŭkt* (L. *conductum*, to lead together—from *con*, and *ductum*, to lead: F. *conduite*, behaviour), personal behaviour; mode of life; management; guidance; escort: **v.** *kŏn-dŭkt'*, to bring along or guide; to behave, as one's self; to direct; to point out the way; to manage; to lead or command; to transmit: **conduc'ting**, imp.: **conduc'ted**, pp. **conduc'tor**, n. masc., **conduc'tress**, fem. one who: **conduc'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, transmission through a conductor: **conduc'tor**, n. a body that receives and communicates to another body electricity or heat; a lightning-rod; **conduc'tibil'ity**, n. *-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, capacity

confabulation, n. *kŏn-făb'ū-lā'shŭn* (L. *con,* and *fabulor,* I converse, I chat), familiar and easy conversation: **confab'ulate,** v. *-lāt,* to talk in an easy unrestrained manner; to chat: **confab ula'ting,** imp.: **confab'ula'ted,** pp.: **confab'ulator'y,** a. *-lā-tĕr'ĭ,* having the character of an easy and familiar conversation: **confab,** n. *kŏn-făb',* a familiar contraction of *confabulation.*

confect, v. *kŏn-fĕkt'* (L. *confectio,* a preparing, a composing—from *con,* and *facium,* to make), to preserve with sugar; to form into sweetmeats: n. *kŏn'fĕkt,* a sweetmeat: **confec'ting,** imp.: **confec'ted,** pp.: **confec'tion,** n. *-fĕk'shŭn,* anything prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat: **confec'tioner,** n. *-ĕr,* one who makes sweetmeats: **confec'tionery** or **-ary,** n. *-ĕr-ĭ,* sweetmeats; the art of preparing them.

confederate, v. *kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āt* (L. *con,* and *fœderatus,* leagued together, confederate: F. *confédérer*), to ally; to unite together in a league with others: n. a person or a nation united in a league with others; an ally; an accomplice: adj. united in a league; allied by treaty: **confed'era'ting,** imp.: **confed'era'ted,** pp. **confed'era'tion,** n. *-ā'shŭn,* an agreement for mutual support; a league; an alliance: **confed'eracy,** n. *-ă-sĭ,* persons, states, or nations united by a league; a combination for any unlawful purpose.

confer, v. *kŏn-fĕr'* (L. *conferre,* to bring or carry together—from *con,* and *ferre,* to carry, to bring: It. *conferire:* F. *conférer*), to give or bestow; to consult together; to converse; to bring to or contribute: **confer'ring,** imp.: **conferred,** pp. *kŏn-fĕrd'*: **conference,** n. *kŏn'fĕr-ĕns,* the act of conversing on any important subject; a discussion between two or more for mutual instruction, as committees or delegates: **confer'rer,** n. one who.

conferva, n. *kŏn-fĕr'vă,* plu. **confer'væ,** *-vē* (L. *conferva,* a medicinal water-plant—from *confervere,* to boil up), in *bot.,* fresh-water plants, consisting of slender-jointed green filaments: **con'ferva'ceous,** a. *-vā'shŭs,* pert. to the confervæ: **confer'void,** a. *-voĭd,* in *bot.,* formed of a single row of cells; having articulations like the confervæ: **confer'vites,** n. plu. *-vīts,* in *geol.,* fossil plants, apparently allied to the aquatic confervæ.

confess, v. *kŏn-fĕs'* (L. *confessus,* fully or entirely acknowledged—from *con,* and *fateor,* I confess. I own: F. *confesser:* It. *confessare,* to confess), to admit or own; to acknowledge, as a crime or fault; to disclose or avow; to admit or assent to as true; to hear the confession of another, as a Roman Catholic priest does: **confes'sing,** imp.: **confessed',** pp. *-fĕst'*: adj. avowed; undenied; clear: **confessi'on,** n. *-fĕsh'ŭn,* anything disclosed or acknowledged: **confes'sedly,** ad. *-sĕd-lĭ:* **confes'sant,** n. one who confesses to a priest: **confessi'onal,** n. *-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl,* the place where a priest sits to hear confessions: **confes'sor,** n. a priest who hears confessions; one who has borne persecution for his profession of Christianity—one who suffers death for his religion is a *martyr:* **confessi'onary,** a. *-ĕr-ĭ,* pert. to confession to a priest.

confide, v. *kŏn-fīd'* (L. *confidere,* to trust confidently—from *con,* and *fidere,* to trust: It. *confidare:* F. *confier,* to trust; to rely on; to commit to the charge of; to believe in; to deliver into the possession of another for safe keeping: **confi'ding,** imp.: adj. trusting; disposed to put confidence in: **confi'ded,** pp.: **confidence,** n. *kŏn'fĭ-dĕns,* trust; reliance; security; boldness; courage: **con'fident,** a. *-dĕnt,* having full belief; trusting; relying on one's own ability; positive; impudent: n. one intrusted with secrets or important matters, as a servant or friend: **con'fidant',** n. masc., **con'fidante',** n. fem. *-dănt'* (F.), a bosom-friend, chiefly in love affairs and the lighter matters of life: **con'fidently,** ad. *-dĕnt-lĭ:* **con'fiden'tial,** a. *-dĕn'shăl,* spoken or written in confidence; trusty; faithful: **con'fiden'tially,** ad. *-lĭ:* **confi'der,** n. *-dĕr,* one who: **confi'dingly,** ad. *-lĭ.*

configure, v. *kŏn-fĭg'ūr* (L. *configurare,* to form in accordance with—from *con,* and *figura,* a form or shape: It. *configurare*), to dispose or form in a certain figure or shape: **config'uring,** imp.: **config'ured,** pp. *-ūrd:* **config'ura'tion,** n. *-ū-rā'shŭn,* external form; shape or outline of a body; aspects of the planets.

confine, v. *kŏn-fīn'* (L. *confinis:* It. *confine,* bordering on—from L. *con,* and *finis,* a boundary or limit: F. *confiner,* to restrain within a place), to restrain within limits; to imprison; to shut up; to be much at home or in retirement: to tie or make fast; to bind: **confi'ning,** imp.: **confined,** pp. *kŏn-fīnd'*: **confi'ner,** n. one who: **confi'nable,** a. *-nă-bl,* that may be limited: **confine,** n. *kŏn'fīn,* bordering on; adjacent: **con'fines,** n. plu. joint limits; adjacent parts; boundaries: **confi'nement,** n. restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion; voluntary restraint in any way; restraint by sickness—applied to a woman in childbirth.

confirm, v. *kŏn-fĕrm'* (L. *confirmare,* to establish—from *con,* and *firmare,* to strengthen: It. *confirmare:* F. *confirmer*), to add strength to; to fix or settle; to assure or ratify; to admit to full Christian privileges by the laying on of hands: **confirm'ing,** imp.: **confirm'ingly,** ad. *-lĭ,* in a manner to strengthen or make firm: **confirmed',** pp. *-fĕrmd':* **confirm'atory,** a. *-ă-tĕr'ĭ,* serving to confirm; affording additional proof: **confirm'er,** n. one who: **confirm'able,** a. *-ă-bl,* that may be established or made more firm: **confirmation,** n. *kŏn'fĕr-mā'shŭn,* the act of fixing, settling, or making more certain; evidence; proof; convincing testimony; admission to full Christian communion by laying on of the hands of the bishop: **confirm'ative,** a. *-ă-tĭv,* having the power of confirming: **confirm'atively,** ad. *-lĭ:* **con'firma'tor,** n. *-mā'tĕr,* he that affirms or attests.

confiscate, v. *kŏn-fĭs'kāt* (L. *confiscare,* to transfer to the state treasury—from *con,* and *fiscus,* a basket, a money-bag: It. *confiscare:* F. *confisquer*), to forfeit to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a rebel or traitor: **confis'cating,** imp.: **confis'cated,** pp.: **con'fisca'tor,** n. one who: **confis'cable,** a. *-kă-bl:* **con'fisca'tion,** n. *-kā'shŭn,* the act of forfeiting or adjudging to the public treasury: **confis'cator'y,** a. *-fĭs'kă-tĕr'ĭ,* having the character of confiscation; consigning to forfeiture.

conflagration, n. *kŏn'flă-grā'shŭn* (L. *conflagrare,* to be on fire—from *con,* and *flagrare,* to blaze: It. *conflagrare*), a great fire; a burning of any great mass, as houses or a forest: **con'flagra'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* causing conflagration.

conflict, n. *kŏn'flĭkt* (L. *conflictus,* a striking of one thing against another—from *con,* and *flictus,* a striking or dashing against: It. *conflitto:* F. *conflit*), a dashing or striking together of two bodies; a contest; a battle; strife; contention; distress; agony: v. *kŏn-flĭkt',* to strike or dash against; to strive or struggle together; to contend; to fight: **confic'ting,** imp.: **confic'ted,** pp.: **confic'tive,** a. *-flĭk'tĭv,* tending to conflict.

confluent, a. *kŏn'flū-ĕnt* (L. *confluens,* a flowing together—from *con,* and *fluens,* flowing: It. *confluente:* F. *confluent*), flowing together; meeting; joining; running into each other and spreading: **con'fluence,** n. *-ĕns,* the junction or meeting together of two or more streams of water; the running together or crowding of people in a place: **con'flux,** n. *-flŭks* (L. *fluxus,* flowing, fluid), a flowing together; a crowd; a multitude collected.

conform, v. *kŏn-fŏrm'* (L. *conformare,* to form, to shape—from *con,* and *forma,* shape: It. *conformare:* F. *conformer*), to comply with or yield to; to act according to; to comply with; to make similar or like; to reduce to a like form or shape; to make agreeable to: **conform'ing,** imp.: **conformed',** pp. *-fŏrmd':* **conform'er,** n. one who: **conform'able,** a. *-ă-bl,* like; resembling; corresponding; suitable; compliant; in *geol.,* applied to strata or groups of strata lying one above another in parallel order: **conform'ably,** ad. *-blĭ:* **conformation,** n. *kŏn'fŏr-mā'shŭn,* the act of conforming; the particular make or construction of a body: **conform'ist,** n. one who conforms; a member of an Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist: **conform'ity,** n. *-ĭ-tĭ,* resemblance; correspondence or agreement in form or manner; compliance with established forms, &c.

confound, v. *kŏn-found'* (L. *confundere,* to mingle, to blend—from *con,* and *fundere,* to pour out: F. *confondre:* It. *confondere*), to mingle different things so that they cannot be distinguished; to mix or blend; to confuse or perplex; to astonish or stupefy; to cast down; to terrify; to dismay: **confound'ing,** imp.: **confound'ed,** pp.: **confound'er,** n. one who: **confound'edly,** ad. *-lĭ,* in *familiar language,* hatefully; shamefully.

confraternity, n. *kŏn'frĕ-tĕr'nĭ-tĭ* (L. *con,* and *fraternitas,* brotherhood: It. *confraternita:* F. *confraternité*), a brotherhood; a society or body of men—generally a religious one.

confront, v. *kŏn-frŭnt'* (L. *con,* and *frons,* the forehead, front: It. *confrontare:* F. *confronter*), to stand face to face; to set face to face; to oppose; to bring into the presence of: **confront'ing,** imp.: **confront'ed,** pp.: **confront'er,** n. one who.

confuse, v. *kŏn-fūz'* (L. *confusus*, disordered—from *con*, and *fusus*, poured out, diffused: It. *confuso*: F. *confus*), to mix or disorder things so that they cannot be distinguished; to render indistinct; to perplex; to throw into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame: **confu'sing**, imp.: **confused'**, pp. *kŏn-fūzd'*: **confu'sedly**, ad. *-fū'zĕd-lĭ*: **confu'sedness**, n.: **confu'sion**, n. *-fū'zhŭn*, disorder; indistinctness; astonishment; distraction of mind.

confute, v. *kŏn-fūt'* (L. *confutare*, to cool down, to repress—from *con*, and *futum*, a vessel to sprinkle water: It. *confutare*: F. *confuter*), to prove to be wrong or false; to convict of error by argument or proof: **confu'ting**, imp.: **confu'ted**, pp.: **confu'ter**, n. one who: **confu'table**, a. *-tā-bl*: **con'futa'tion**, n. *-fū-tā'shŭn*, the act of disproving: **confu'tant**, n. one who confutes or undertakes to confute.

conge, n. *kŏng'shē* (F. leave), leave; farewell; parting ceremony; bow: **v.** to take leave by a bow or other mark of civility or respect: **con'geed**, pp. *-shēd*: **conge d'elire**, *-dē-lēr'* (F. *congé*, leave; *élire*, to choose), the sovereign's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

congeal, v. *kŏn-jēl'* (L. *congelare*, to congeal—from *con*, and *gelu*, frost: It. *congelare*: F. *congeler*), to change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold or loss of heat; to fix or stagnate; to produce a sensation of cold or shivering by some external cause: **congealing**, imp.: **congealed'**, pp. *-jēld'*: **congeal'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that can be thickened or made solid: **con'gela'tion**, n. *-jē-lā'shŭn*, the act of converting a fluid into a solid, as by cold.

congener, n. *kŏn-jē'nĕr* (L. *congener*, of the same species or kind—from *con*, and *genus*, a kind: It. *congenere*: F. *congénère*), one of the same origin or kind: **congen'erous**, a. *-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs*: **con'gener'ic**, a. *-jē-nĕr'ĭk*, of the same kind or nature.

congenial, a. *kŏn-jē'nĭ-ăl* (L. *con*, and *genialis*, jovial, genial; *genius*, fondness for good living), adapted; suitable; kindred; similar; belonging to the nature: **conge'nially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **conge'niality**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, suitableness; state of being congenial.

congenital, a. *kŏn-jĕn'ĭ-tăl* (L. *congenitus*, born together—from *con*, and *genitus*, brought forth, produced: It. *congenito*), of the same birth; born with another; existing from birth, as a disease or some deformity.

conger, n. *kŏng'gĕr* (L. *conger*: It. *congro*: F. *congre*), a kind of sea-eel.

congeries, n. plu. *kŏn-jē'rĭ-ēz'* (L. a heap, a pile—from *con*, and *gero*, I bear or bring), a collection of

joy to another on account of some event deemed happy or fortunate; to wish joy to another: **congrat'ulating**, imp.: **congrat'ulated**, pp.: **congrat'ulation**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of expressing joy or good wishes to another—commonly used in plural: **congrat'ulator**, n. one who: **congrat'ulatory**, a. *-lā-tĕr'ĭ*, expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

congregate, v. *kŏng'grē-gāt* (L. *congregatum*, to collect into a flock—from *con*, and *grex*, a flock, a herd), to collect separate persons or things into one place; to bring into a crowd; to assemble; to meet: **con'gregating**, imp.: **con'gregated**, pp.: **con'grega'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, an assembly of persons; a number of persons met for divine worship: **con'grega'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, pert. to an assembly of persons: **con'grega'tionalism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the system of church government in which each church or congregation claims complete control of its own affairs: **con'grega'tionalist**, n. *-ăl-ĭst*, one who holds to the complete independence of each church.

congress, n. *kŏng'grĕs* (L. *congressus*, a friendly meeting together—from *con*, and *gressus*, a step, a course: It. *congresso* F. *congrès*), a meeting; an assembly of persons for the settlement of affairs between different states or countries; the legislature of the United States of America: **congressional**, a. *-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl*, pert. to a congress: **congres'sive**, a. *-grĕs'sĭv*, coming together.

congruent, a. *kŏn'grōō-ĕnt* (L. *congruentia*, agreement, harmony: It. *congruenza*), suitable; agreeing; harmonious: **con'gruence**, n. *-grōō-ĕns*, agreement: **con'gruous**, a. *-grōō-ŭs*, accordant; suitable; consistent: **con'gruously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **congruity**, n. *kŏn-grōō'ĭ-tĭ*, the relation of agreement between things; fitness; reason.

conia, n. *kō-nī'ă*, also **coneine**, n. *kō'nē-ĭn'* (L. *conium*, hemlock), the poisonous alkaloid of the plant hemlock.

con'ic, **con'ics**, **conif'erous**, &c.—see under **cone**.

conirosters, n. plu. *kŏn'ĭ-rŏs'tĕrs* (L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak), a family of birds having strong bills more or less conical: **con'iros'tral**, a. *-rŏs'trăl*, having a thick conical beak, as a crow.

conjecture, n. *kŏn-jĕk'tūr* (L. *conjectura*, an inference, a conclusion—from *con*, and *jactum*, to throw: It. *conjectura*: F. *conjecture*), a guess; a supposition; an opinion formed on very slight evidence: **v.** to form an opinion by guess or on very slight evidence; to surmise: **conjec'turing**, imp.: **conjec'tured**, pp. *-tūrd*: **conjec'turer**, n. *-tū-rĕr*, one who: **conjec'tural**, a. *-răl*, depending on a guess or on slight evidence: conjec-

-jōrd': **conjure'ment**, n.: **con'jura'tion**, n. *-jōō-rā'shŭn*, the act of using certain words or ceremonies in order to gain the assistance of a superior power; the act of summoning in a sacred name: **conjurer**, n. *kŏn-jōō'rĕr*, one who summons in a sacred name: **conju'ror**, n. *-jōō'rŏr*, one bound by oath with others: **conjure**, v. *kŭn'jĕr*, to act in some manner by supernatural influence; to practise magic arts: **con'juring**, imp.: **con'jured**, pp. *-jĕrd*: **con'jurer**, n. *-er*, one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural; a juggler; a man of sagacity.

connascence, n. *kŏn-năs'ĕns* (L. *con*, and *nascens*, being born, springing up; *natus*, born), a common birth or origin; act of growing together: **connate**, a. *kŏn'nāt*, born with another; in *bot.*, applied to two leaves united by their bases: **connat'ural**, a. *-năt'ū-răl*, connected by nature or birth; inherent: **connat'urally**, ad. *-lĭ*.

connect, v. *kŏn-nĕkt'* (L. *connectere*, to bind or fasten together—from *con*, and *necto*, I tie, I bind), to tie or link together; to knit or fasten together; to join or unite; to combine or associate; to have a close relation: **connec'ting**, imp.: **connec'ted**, pp.: **connec'tedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **connec'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, able to connect: n. that which joins: **connec'tion** or **connex'ion**, n. *-nĕk'shŭn*, state of being joined or fastened together; union by an intervening substance; relation by blood or marriage; a religious sect: n. plu. acquaintances; business friends. *Note.*—By most writers the spelling **connection** (L. *con*, *necto*, I tie) and **connexion** (L. *con*, *nexus*, tied) are used indifferently. As derived from the English verb *connect* and the Latin *necto*, the spelling *connection* should be preferred to that of *connexion*. If, however, both forms are preserved, their application ought to be restricted, and they ought not to be made identical in signification. As suggested by Dr Latham, the form (1) **connection** should be used when *a link or bond of union* is meant; and (2) **connexion** when *the object which is linked* is signified—thus (1) **connection**, n. *kŏn-nĕk'shŭn*, state of being fastened together; act of fastening together; junction by an intervening substance or medium; just relation to something precedent or subsequent; coherence: (2) **connexion**, n. *kŏn-nĕk'shŭn*, a relation by marriage or blood; a religious sect or communion; circle of persons with whom any one is in contact.

connive, v. *kŏn-nīv'* (L. *connivere*, to wink or shut the eyes: F. *connivir*), to close the eyes upon the faults or wrong-doings of another; to pretend ignorance of the faults of another; to overlook a wrong act: **connai'ving**, imp.: **connived'**, pp. *-nīvd'*: **connai'ver**, n. one who: **connai'vance**, n. *-nī'văns*, pretended ignorance of, or blindness to, the faults of others.

connoisseur, n. *kŏn'nĭs-sŭr'* (F.), a good judge in the fine arts; a knowing or skilful critic, especially applied to painting and sculpture, &c.: **con'noisseurship**, n. the office of.

connote, v. *kŏn-nōt'* (L. *con*, and *noto*, I mark), to imply; to include; to betoken: **conno'ting**, imp.: **conno'ted**, pp.: **connotation**, n. *kŏn'nō-tā'shŭn*, the act of designating with something; implication; inference: **conno'tative**, a. *-nō'tā-tĭv*, attributive.

connubial, a. *kŏn-nū'bĭ-ăl* (L. *connubialis*, pert to wedlock—from *con*, and *nubo*, I marry), pert. to marriage; nuptial.

conoid and **conoidal**—*see* **cone**.

conquer, v. *kŏng'kĕr* (L. *conquirere*, to seek after earnestly—from *con*, and *quærere*, to seek: It. *conquadere*; F. *conquérir*, to conquer), to overcome by physical force, as an enemy in battle; to vanquish; to defeat; to subdue by argument or by moral influence; to gain by perseverance or effort: **con'quering**, imp.: **con'quered**, pp. *-kĕrd*: **con'querer**, n. one who has obtained a victory: **con'querable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be overcome: **con'quest**, n. *-kwĕst* (old F. *conquête*, conquest: L. *conquisitus*, sought out, selected), the act of overcoming by physical or moral force; success in arms; the thing conquered.

consanguineous, a. *kŏn'săng-gwĭn'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *consanguineus*, related by blood—from *con*, and *sanguis*, blood: It. *consanguineo*: F. *consanguin*), related by birth or blood; descended from the same parent or ancestor: **con'sanguin'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, relationship by blood; descent from the same ancestor.

conscience, n. *kŏn'shĕns* (L. *conscientia*, a knowing along with others—from *con*, and *sciens*, knowing: It. *coscienza*: F. *conscience*), self-knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the power or faculty by which we judge of the rectitude or wickedness of our own actions; justice; real sentiment; truth; candour; scruple: **con'scienceless**, a.: **con'scien'tious**, a. *-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs*, regulated by conscience; scrupulous or exact, as in word or deed: **con'scien'tiously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'scien'tiousness**, n. a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience: **con'scious**, a. *-shŭs* (L. *conscius*, privy to), possessing the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; having knowledge of anything without extraneous information; aware; sensible: **con'sciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'sciousness**, n. the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind: **con'scionable**, a. *-shŭn-ă-bl*, according to conscience; reasonable; just: **con'scionably**, ad. *-ă-blĭ*: **con'scionab'leness**, n. *-ăbl-nĕs*.

conscription, n. *kŏn-skrĭp'shŭn* (L. *conscriptio*, a writing—from *con*, and *scriptus*, engraved or written: F. *conscription*), a forced enrolment of all males above a certain age for naval or military service, adopted in France and other Continental countries: **conscript**, n. *kŏn'skrĭpt*, one drawn by lot from the enrolled list: adj. enrolled: **conscript-fathers**, senators of anc. Rome.

consecrate, v. *kŏn'sē-krāt* (L. *consecratum*, to dedicate or devote to a deity—from *con*, and *sacer*, sacred: It. *consecrare*: F. *consacrer*), to make or declare sacred; to set apart or dedicate to the service and worship of God; to render venerable or make respected: **con'secra'ting**, imp.: **con'secra'ted**, pp.: **con'secra'tor**, n. one who: **con'secra'tion**, n. *-krā'shŭn*, a separation from a common to a sacred use; the act of dedicating to the service of God: **con'secra'tory**, a. *-krĕ-tĭ*, making sacred: **con'secra'tedness**, n.

consecution, n. *kŏn'sē-kū'shŭn* (L. *consecutio*, a consequence—from *con*, and *secutus*, followed), a train of consequences from premises; succession; series of things that follow each other: **consec'utive**, a. *-sĕk'ū-tĭv*, following one another in regular order; succeeding: **consec'utively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **consec'utiveness**, n. *-nĕs*.

consent, n. *kŏn-sĕnt'* (L. *consentire*, to agree—from *con*, and *sentire*, to think, to feel: It *consentire*: F. *consentir*), a yielding of the mind or will to the proposals or conditions of another; a conceding what may be withheld; concurrence; agreement: v. to yield; to agree in mind and will; to permit: **consent'ing**, imp.: **consent'ed**, pp.: **consent'er**, n. one who: **consentaneity**, n. *-tā-nē'ĭ-tĭ*, mutual agreement: **consentaneous**, a. *kŏn'sĕn-tā'nĭ-ŭs*, agreeable; consistent with: **con'senta'neously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'senta'neousness**, n.: **consentient**, a. *kŏn-sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt*, agreeing in mind: **consent'ingly**, ad. *-ĭng-lĭ*.

consequent, a. *kŏn'sē-kwĕnt* (L. *consequentia*, a consequence—from *con*, and *sequens*, following: It. *conseguente*; F. *conséquent*, consequent), following as a natural effect: n. that which follows a cause; an effect: **con'sequence**, n. *-kwĕns*, that which naturally follows an effect; an event or effect resulting from some preceding act or cause; result or issue; importance; influence; moment: **con'sequently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'sequential**, a. *-kwĕn'shăl*, following as the effect; important; conceited; pompous: **con'sequen'tially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in consequence**, by means of; as the effect of.

conserve, n. *kŏn'sĕrv* (L. *conservare*, to keep thoroughly—from *con*, and *servare*, to keep, to preserve: It. *conservare*: F. *conserver*), fruit crushed and preserved among sugar; jam; any fruit or vegetable preserved by sugar: v. *kŏn-sĕrv'* to keep in sound or safe state; to defend from injury; to preserve fruits, &c., by means of sugar: **conserving**, imp.: **conserved'**, pp. *-sĕrvd'*: **conser'ver**, n. one who: **conser'vable**, a. *-vă-bl*, that may be preserved from injury: **conservation**, n. *kŏn'sĕr-vā'shŭn*, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state: **conser'vant**, a. preserving; having the power of preserving from decay: **conser'vancy**, n. *-văn-sĭ*: **conser'vative**, a. *-vā-tĭv*, able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury: n. that which preserves; in *politics*, one opposed to unwarranted or hasty changes in the state: **conser'vatively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **conser'vativeness**, n.: **conser'vatism**, n. *-tĭzm*, the principles and opinions of conservatives: **con'serva'tor**, n. *-vā-tŏr*, an individual who has the charge of preserving anything, as the public peace, a museum, &c.: **conser'vatory**, n. *-vā-tō-rĭ*, a place where anything is kept as nearly as possible in its natural state, as plants in a greenhouse, &c.; a greenhouse: adj. having the quality of preserving from loss or decay: **conservatoire**, n. *kŏn-sĕr'vā-twär* (F.), a public school of music.

consider, v. *kŏn-sĭd'ĕr* (L. *considerare*, to look at carefully: F. *considérer*: It. *considerare*), to fix the mind on; to think on with care; to ponder; to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate: **consid'ering**, imp.: **consid'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **consid'erable**, a. *-ĕr-a-bl*, that may be considered; important; valuable; moderately large: **consid'erably**, ad. *-a-blĭ*: **consid'erableness**, n. *-ab-l-nĕs*: **considerate**, a. *kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āt*, thoughtful; careful; prudent; having regard to: **consid'erately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **consid'erateness**, n.: **consid'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, mature thought; reflection; regard; claim to notice; that which induces to an agreement, as in a contract or bargain: **consid'ering**, a. deliberative; reflective: **prep.** taking into account; making allowance for—as in the sentence, "It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature": **consid'eringly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

consign, v. *kŏn-sīn'* (L. *consignare*, to put one's seal to—from *con*, and *signum*, a seal or stamp: It. *consignare*: F. *consigner*, to consign), to send, transfer, or deliver; to commit or intrust to; to intrust goods to another for sale: **consign'ing**, imp.: **consigned'**, pp. *-sīnd'*: **consign'er**, n. one who: **consign'ment**, n. the act of sending or committing for safe keeping or management; goods sent for sale: **consignee**, n. *kŏn'sī-nē'*, the person to whom goods are intrusted or sent for sale; a factor: **consignor** or **-er**, n. *kŏn-sīn'nĕr*, he who consigns goods to others for sale, &c.

consist, v. *kŏn-sĭst'* (L. *consistere*, to make to stand—from *con*, and *sistere*, to cause to stand: It. *consistere*: F. *consister*), to be composed of; to be made up of; to stand or be in: **consist'ing**, imp.: **consist'ed**, pp.: **consis'tent**, a. uniform; not contradictory or opposed; agreeing: **consis'tently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **consis'tence**, n. *-sĭs'tĕns*, also **consis'tency**, n. *-tĕn-sĭ*, degree of density or firmness of a body; agreement or harmony in all parts; conduct in harmony with profession: **to consist with**, to agree; to be in accordance with.

consistory, n. *kŏn-sĭs'tĕr-ĭ* (see **consist**), a spiritual court; the court held by a bishop in his diocese for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of Cardinals at Rome; a council or assembly of ministers and elders: **con'sisto'rial**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to: **con'sisto'rian**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăn*, relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

console, n. *kŏn'sōl* (F. *console*—from L. *con*, and *solidus*, solid), an ornamental bracket carved in wood or stone for supporting a cornice; an ornament, as on the key-stone of an arch; a small fancy side-table.

console, v. *kŏn-sōl'* (L. *consolari*, to comfort, greatly

sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of the letters a, e, i, o, u, sometimes w, y, called vowels: **con'sonous**, a. *-nŭs*, agreeing in sound: **con'sonan'tal**, a. *-năn-tăl*, pert. to a consonant.

consort, n. *kŏn'sōrt* (L. *consors*, having an equal share with another—from *con*, and *sors*, lot, condition: It. *consorte*: F. *consorts*, partners), a companion or partner; a wife or husband—applied to those in exalted station; union; one ship keeping company with another: **v.** *kŏn-sōrt'*, to associate; to keep company with: **consort'ing**, imp.: **consort'ed**, pp.: **con'sortship**, n.

conspicuous, a. *kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs* (L. *conspicuus*, that is or comes in view, visible—from *con*, and *specio*, I see: It. *conspicuo*), easy to be seen by the eye; obvious to the mind; prominent; eminent; distinguished: **conspic'uously**, ad. *-ū-ŭs-lĭ*: **conspic'uousness**, n. openness to view; extensively known and distinguished.

conspire, v. *kŏn-spīr'* (L. *conspirare*, to blow together—from *con*, and *spirare*, to breathe, to blow: It. *conspirare*: F. *conspirer*), to band together to commit crime; to plot; to hatch treason; to combine for an unlawful purpose; to concur to one end: **conspi'ring**, imp.: **conspired'**, pp. *-spīrd'*: **conspir'acy**, n. *-spĭr'a-sĭ*, a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose: **conspir'ator**, n. *-tĕr*, one who engages in a conspiracy: **conspi'ringly**, ad. *-spī'rĭng-lĭ*.

constable, n. *kŭn'stă-bl* (L. *comes stabuli*, the attendant or count of the stable—hence master of the horse, whose duty it was to preserve public order: It. *constabile*, a constable), once a high officer of the Crown, now a peace-officer; a policeman: **con'stableship**, n.: **constablery**, n. *kŏn'stă-blĕr-ĭ*, the body or jurisdiction of constables: **con'stablewick**, n. *-wĭk*, the district to which a constable is limited: **constab'ulary**, a. *-stăb'ū-lĕr-ĭ*, pert. to or consisting of constables: **n.** the body of constables in a district: **high constables**, a standing body of citizens invested with special powers for preserving order: **special constables**, a body of citizens appointed to act on special emergencies.

constant, a. *kŏn'stănt* (L. *constans*, standing firm—from *con*, and *stans*, standing: It. *costante*: F. *constant*), firm; fixed; unchanged; steadfast; unchangeable, as in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; determined; invariably the same: **n.** that which remains unchanged: **con'stantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'stancy**, n. *-stăn-sĭ*, fixedness; unshaken determination; lasting affection.

constellation, n. *kŏn'stĕl-lā'shŭn* (L. *constellatio*, a group of stars—from *con*, and *stella*, a star: F. *constel-*

constitution; also **con'stitu'tionist**, n.: **con'stitu'tive**, a. *-tē:tĭv*, that constitutes or forms; having power to enact: **con'stitu'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

constrain, v. *kŏn-strān'* (L. *constringere*, to draw or bind together—from *con*, and *stringere*, to bind, to strain: It. *costringere*: F. *contraindre*, to constrain), to force or compel; to press or urge with a force sufficient to produce a desired effect: **constrain'ing**, imp.: **constrained'**, pp. *-strānd'*: **constrain'edly**, ad. *-ĕd-lĭ*: **constrain'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be forced or repressed: **constraint'**, n. *-strānt'*, any force or power, physical or moral, that compels to do or keeps from doing; urgency.

constrict, v. *kŏn-strĭkt'* (L. *constrictus*, drawn or bound together—see **constrain**), to draw together; to bind; to draw into a narrow compass: **constric'ting**, imp.: **constric'ted**, pp.: adj. tightened or contracted: **constric'tor**, n. that which contracts or draws together; a large species of serpent, as the *boa constrictor*: **constric'tion**, n. *-strĭk'shŭn*, a contracting or drawing together.

constringe, v. *kŏn-strĭnj'* (see **constrain**), to contract; to force into a narrow compass: **constring'ing**, imp.: **constringed'**, pp. *-strĭnjd'*: **constrin'gent**, a. *-strĭn'jĕnt*, having the property of contracting or drawing together.

construct, v. *kŏn-strŭkt'* (L. *constructio*, the building of anything—from *con*, and *structum*, to pile up, to build: It. *costruzione*: F. *construction*), to form or build; to compose and put in order; to make; to invent: **construc'ting**, imp.: **construc'ted**, pp.: **construc'tor**, n. one who: **construc'tion**, n. *-strŭk'shŭn*, the thing formed or built; the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the sense, meaning, or interpretation, as of the words of another, &c.; the manner of drawing figures or diagrams in mathematics: **construc'tional**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to: **construc'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, not exactly expressed but inferred: **construc'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **construc'tiveness**, n. in *phren.*, the faculty of the mind that produces a desire to construct or form.

construe, v. *kŏn'strō* (L. *construere*, to construct, to make: F. and It. *construire*—see **construct**), in a dead or foreign language, to arrange words in their natural order and to translate them; to interpret; to explain; **con'struing**, imp.: **con'strued**, pp. *-strōd*.

consupurate, v. *kŏn'sū-prāt* (L. *consupratum*, to violate—from *con*, and *stupro*, I ravish), to violate the person of; to ravish: **con'stupra'tion**, n. *-prā'shŭn*.

consubstantial, a. *kŏn'sŭb-stăn'shăl* (L. *consubstantialis*—from *con*, and *substantia*, substance or matter), having the same substance, essence, or nature: **con'substan'tially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'substan'tiate**, v. *-shĭ-āt*, to unite in one common substance or nature: **con'substan'tia'ting**, imp.: **con'substan'tia'ted**, pp.: **con'substan'tia'tion**, n. *-shĭ-ā'shŭn*, according to the followers of Luther, a substantial though mysterious union of the body and blood of our Lord with the bread and wine of the sacrament after consecration: **con'substan'tial'ity**, n. *-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, the existence of more than one in the same substance: **con'substan'tialist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who.

consuetude, n. *kŏn'swē-tūd* (L. *consuetudo*, habit, use—from *con*, and *suetum*, to be accustomed, to be wont), custom; usage: **con'suetud'inary**, a. *-tūd'ĭ-nĕr-ĭ*, customary; derived from use and wont; from time immemorial.

consul, n. *kŏn'sŭl* (L. *consul*—from *consulo*, I consider, I deliberate: It. *console*: F. *consul*, a consul), in anc. Rome, a person elected to exercise sovereign power in the state—there being two of them chosen annually; a person chosen to represent a sovereign in a foreign state, and to look after the interests of his country in that state: **con'sular**, a. *-sū-lĕr*, pert. to the power or dignity of a consul: **consulship**, n. the office: **con'sulate**, n. *-sū-lăt*, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul: **con'sulage**, n. *-lăj*, a duty laid on imports and exports by the consul of a port.

consult, v. *kŏn-sŭlt'* (L. *consultare*, to consider maturely: It. *consultare*: F. *consulter*), to seek the opinion of another; to ask advice of; to seek for information in, as in books; to have regard to, in acting or judging: **consult'ing**, imp.: **consult'ed**, pp.: **consul'ter**, n. one who: **con'sulta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, a meeting of two or more persons for deliberation on some matter: **consul'tative**, a. *-tā-tĭv*, having the privilege of consulting.

consume, v. *kŏn-sūm'* (L. *consumere*, to consume—from *con*, and *sumere*, to take: It. *consumare*: F. *consumer*), to destroy by separating the parts; to eat or devour; to squander or waste; to spend idly, as time; to become wasted; to bring to utter ruin: **consu'ming**, imp.: **consumed'**, pp. *-sūmd'*: **consu'mer**, n. one who: **consu'mable**, a. *-sū'mā-bl*, that may be destroyed, wasted, or dissipated, as by fire: **consumption**, n. *kŏn-sŭm'shŭn* (L. *con*, and *sumptum*, to take), the act of consuming; a wasting away of the body by disease, generally understood of the lungs; the use of the products of industry: **consumpt**, n. *kŏn'sŭmt* (contr. of *consumption*), the use of any product of industry, as the consumpt of grain, of tea, &c.: **consump'tive**, a. *-sŭm'tĭv*, wasting; exhausting; affected with disease of the lungs: **consump'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **consump'tiveness**, n.

consummate, a. *kŏn-sŭm'māt* (L. *consummare*, to accomplish, to finish—from *con*, and *summa*, the summit, completion: F. *consommer*), complete; perfect; finished: v. *kŏn'sŭm-māt* or *kŏn-sŭm'-*, to complete; to finish; to effect a purpose: **con'summa'ting**, imp.: **con'summa'ted**, pp.: **consum'mately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'summa'tion**, n. *-mā'shŭn*, completion; end of the present system of things; end of life.

contact, n. *kŏn'tăkt* (L. *contactus*, touch, contact—from *con*, and *tactus*, touched: It. *contatto*: F. *contact*), the touching or close union of bodies; touch.

contagion, n. *kŏn-tā'jŭn* (L. *contagio*, contact, touch—from *con*, and *tangere*, to touch: It. *contagione*: F. *contagion*), the communication of a disease by contact or touch; the subtile or virulent matter proceeding from the bodies of diseased persons imparting the same diseases to others—the latter strictly applies to *infection*, and the former to *contagion*; that which propagates evil or mischief: **conta'gious**, a. *-jŭs*, producing disease by contact or near approach; containing that which may be propagated, as mischief or some affection of the mind: **conta'giously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **conta'giousness**, n.: **conta'gionist**, n. one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

contain, v. *kŏn-tān'* (L. *continere*, to hold or keep together—from *con*, and *tenere*, to hold), to be able to hold; to have capacity; to comprehend; to hold within limits; to include; to embrace; to inclose: **contain'ing**, imp.: **contained'**, pp. *-tānd'*: **contain'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be contained.

contaminate, v. *kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nāt* (L. *contaminatum*, to defile: It. *contaminare*: F. *contaminer*), to pollute or defile; to render impure; to sully; to taint: adj. corrupt by base mixture: **contam'ina'ting**, imp.: **contam'ina'ted**, pp.: **contam'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, pollution; defilement: **contam'ina'tive**, a. *-nā'tĭv*, tending to make impure.

contankerous, a. *kŏn-tăng'kĕr-ŭs* (originally a slang word), querulous; very contentious; perverse; more frequently spelt *cantankerous*.

contemn, v. *kŏn-tĕm'* (L. *contemnere*, to value little—from *con*, and *temnere*, to despise: It. *contennere*), to look upon as mean and despicable; to treat with scorn; to despise; to reject with disdain: **contemn'ing**, imp.: **contemned'**, pp. *-tĕmd'*: **contemn'er**, n. *-tĕm'ĕr*, one who.

contemplate, v. *kŏn-tĕm'plāt* (L. *contemplatus*, viewed attentively—from *con*, and *templum*, a place for observation on every side: It. *contemplare*: F. *contempler*, to contemplate), to view with continued attention; to study; to meditate on or ponder over; to intend or design; to muse: **contem'plating**, imp.: **contem'plated**, pp.: **contem'plator**, n. one who: **contem'platist**, n. one who: **con'templa'tion**, n. *-plā'shŭn*, study; meditation; the act of considering anything attentively: **contem'plative**, a. *-plā-tĭv*, given to study and reflection; thoughtful: **contem'platively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **contem'plativeness**, n.

contemporaneous, a. *kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā'nĭ-ŭs*, also **contempora'neous**, a. *kō-* (L. *contemporaneus*, a contemporary—from *con*, and *tempus*, time), living or being at the same time: **contem'pora'neously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **contem'pora'neousness**, n., also **contem'porane'ity**, n. *-pō-rā-nē'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being contemporaneous: **contem'porary**, a. *-pō-rĕr-ĭ*, also **cotem'porary**, a. being or existing at the same time: n. one who lives at the same time with another. *Note.*—In the spelling of these words, usage is now in favour of *con* rather than *co*.

contempt, n. *kŏn-tĕmt'* (L. *contemptus*, despised—from *con*, and *temnere*, to despise), the act of despising; the act of viewing or treating as utterly mean,

vile, and worthless; disobedience or disrespect to a court, or to a constituted authority; disgrace; shame: **contemp'tible**, a. *-tèm'ti-bl*, worthy of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable: **contemp'tibly**, ad. *-ti-bli*: **contemp'tibleness**, n. *-bl-nès*: **contemp'tuous**, a. *-tèm'tū-us*, showing or expressing contempt or disdain; haughty; insolent: **contemp'tuously**, ad. *-li*: **contemp'tuousness**, n.

contend, v. *kŏn-tĕnd'* (L. *contendere*, to strain violently—from *con*, and *tendere*, to stretch: It. *contendere*), to strive; to struggle in opposition; to dispute earnestly; to debate; to strive to obtain; to quarrel: **contend'ing**, imp.: **contend'ed**, pp.: **conten'der**, n. one who: **conten'tion**, n. *-tĕn'shŭn* (L. *con*, and *tentum*, to stretch, to strive), strife; violent struggle or effort to obtain something; quarrel; strife in words: **conten'tious**, a. *-shŭs*, quarrelsome; given to angry debate; litigious: **conten'tiously**, ad. *-li*: **conten'tiousness**, n.

content, a. *kŏn-tĕnt'* (L. *contentus*, contented, satisfied—from *con*, and *tentus*, held, kept within limits: It. *contento*: F. *content*), held or contained within limits; quiet; having a mind easy or satisfied: **n.** rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction and ease of mind; acquiescence; measure or capacity: **v.** to make quiet; to satisfy the mind; to please; to gratify: **content'ing**, imp.: **content'ed**, pp.: **content'edly**, ad. *-li*: **content'edness**, n.: **content'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, quiet; satisfaction of mind: **content'less**, a. dissatisfied: **content'** and **non-content'**, words used by the Lords in their House of Parliament to express—the former approval, and the latter disapproval,—the former being equivalent to *ay* or *yea*, and the latter to *no*: **contents**, n. plu. *kŏn-tĕnts'* or *kŏn'*, that which is held or contained within a limit; the heads of a book; an index.

contention, contentious, &c.—see under **contend.**

conterminous, a. or **coterminous**, a. *kŏn-* or *kō-tĕr'mi-nŭs* (L. *conterminus*, bordering upon—from *con*, and *terminus*, a limit or border), bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous: **conter'minal**, a. bordering upon.

contest, v. *kŏn-tĕst'* (L. *contestari*, to call to witness—from *con*, and *testis*, a witness: It. *contestare*: F. *contester*, to contest), to dispute; to struggle or strive earnestly; to litigate; to oppose; to emulate: **n.** *kŏn'tĕst*, struggle; conflict; dispute: **contest'ing**, imp.: **contest'ed**, pp.: **adj.** disputed: **contes'table**, a. *-tĕs'tā-bl*, that may be called in question or disputed: **con'testa'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, joint testimony; alty: **contin'gently**, ad. *-jĕnt-li*, accidentally; without design.

continual, continuance, &c.—see **continue.**

continue, v. *kŏn-tĭn'ū* (L. *continuare*, to join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession—from *con*, and *tenere*, to hold: It. *continuare*: F. *continuer*), to abide or remain in a state or place; to endure; to extend from one thing to another; to protract; to persevere in: **contin'uing**, imp.: **contin'ued**, pp. *-ūd*: **contin'uer**, n. *-ū-ĕr*, one who: **contin'ua'tor**, n. *-ā'tŏr*, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession: **contin'uable**, a. *-ū-a-bl*, capable of being continued: **contin'uedly**, ad. *-ūd-li*, without ceasing: **contin'uous**, a. *-ū-us*, uninterrupted; joined without intervening space: **contin'uously**, ad. *-li*: **con'tinu'ity**, n. *-nū'i-ti*, uninterrupted connection; close union of parts: **contin'ual**, a. *-ū-al*, without interruption or cessation; unceasing; perpetual; constant: **contin'ually**, ad. *-li*: **contin'uance**, n. *-ans*, duration; perseverance; residence; uninterrupted succession: **contin'ua'tion**, n. *-ū-ā'shŭn*, uninterrupted succession; carrying on to a further point, as a line or a story: **contin'ua'tive**, a. *-ū-ā'tĭv*, that continues: **n.** that which continues or endures.

contort, v. *kŏn-tôrt'* (L. *contortus*, intricate, obscure—from *con*, and *tortus*, twisted: It. *contorto*), to twist together; to pull awry; to writhe: **contort'ing**, imp.: **contort'ed**, pp.: **adj.** twisted together; twisted back upon itself; arranged so as to overlap each other: **contor'tion**, n. *-tôr'shŭn*, a twist or twisting; a wresting; a wry motion; a wresting or twisting of a part of the body out of its natural place, as the muscles of the face or a limb.

contour, n. *kŏn-tôr'* (F. *contour*; It. *contorno*, circuit, outline—from L. *con*, and F. *tour*; It. *torno*; L. *tornus*; Gr. *tornos*, a lathe), the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure or surface.

contra, a. or ad. *kŏn'trā* (L.), on the other hand; on the contrary; opposite; a common prefix, with its form *counter*, signifying against; in opposition.

contraband, a. *kŏn'trā-bănd'* (It. *contrabbando*, illegal traffic—from L. *contra*, against, and mid. L. *bannum*, a proclamation), contrary to proclamation; prohibited: **n.** prohibited goods; illegal traffic: **con'traban'dist**, n. one who traffics in prohibited goods; a smuggler; also **con'trabandis'ta** (Sp.).

contract, n. *kŏn'trăkt* (L. *contractus*, an agreement—from *con*, and *tractus*, drawn or dragged: It. *contratto*: F. *contrat*), an agreement; a mutual promise; a bargain; the writing which contains the terms and

posed to another in all its terms: **con'tradic'torily**, ad. *-li.*

contra-distinctive, a. *kŏn'trȧ-dĭs-tĭnk'tĭv* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinctive*), distinguished or marked by opposite qualities: **con'tra-distinc'tion**, n. *-tĭnk'shŭn*, distinction by opposite qualities.

contra-distinguish, v. *kŏn'trȧ-dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinguish*), to explain not only by different but by opposite qualities: **con'tra-distin'guishing**, imp.: **con'tra-distin'guished**, pp. *-gwĭsht.*

contra-indicate, v. *kŏn'trȧ-ĭn'dĭ-kāt* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *indicate*), in *med.*, to point out some peculiar method of cure contrary to the usual treatment: **con'tra-in'dicant**, n. *-kănt*, symptom in a disorder forbidding the usual treatment: **con'tra-in'dica'tion**, n. *-kā-shŭn*, a symptom which forbids the usual treatment.

contralto, n. *kŏn-trăl'tō* (It.—from L. *contra*, and *altus*, high), in harmonised music, the counter-tenor or alto; one of the middle parts.

contra-position, n. *kŏn'trȧ-pō-zĭsh'ŭn* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *position*), a placing over against; in *logic*, conversion in particular propositions.

contrapuntal, a. *kŏn'trȧ-pŭn'tăl* (It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint in music—see **counterpoint**), pert. to counterpoint: **con'trapun'tist**, n. one skilled in counterpoint.

contrariety, contrarily, &c.—see **contrary.**

contrary, a. *kŏn'trȧ-rĭ* (L. *contrarius*, lying or being over against—from *contra*, against: It. *contrario*: F. *contraire*), adverse; opposite; contradictory; repugnant: in an opposite direction: n. a thing of opposite qualities: **con'trariea**, n. plu. *-rĭz*, opposites; propositions that destroy each other: **contrary to**, opposite to: **on the contrary**, in opposition; on the other side: **to the contrary**, to an opposite purpose or intent: **con'trari'ety**, n. *-rĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, some inherent quality or principle which creates opposition; repugnance; inconsistency: **con'trarily**, ad. *-trȧ-rĭ-lĭ*: **con'trariness**, n.: **con'trariwise**, conj. ad. *-rĭ-wīz*, on the other hand; conversely.

contrast, n. *kŏn'trȧst* (F. *contraste*, opposition: It. *contrastare*, to oppose—from L. *contra*, against, *stare*, to stand), opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by direct comparison; opposition of outline or colour to increase effect: v. *kŏn-trȧst'*, to oppose different things, qualities, or conditions to each other that, by comparison, the superior excellence of one of them may be seen; to set things in opposition, or side by side, in order that the superiority of one of them may be exhibited in a more striking point of view: **contrast'ing**, imp.: **contrast'ed**, pp.

contrate-wheel, n. *kŏn'trȧt-hwēl* (L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *wheel*), in a watch, a wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to the other wheels, or parallel to the axis.

contravallation, n. *kŏn'trȧ-văl-lā'shŭn* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *vallum*, a wall, a rampart), in *fort.*, a trench guarded by a parapet, formed to secure the besiegers from the sallies of the besieged.

contravene, v. *kŏn'trȧ-vēn'* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *venio*, I come: It. *contravenire*: F. *contrevenir*), to obstruct in operation; to oppose; to defeat; to do anything in opposition to the provisions of a law: **con'trave'ning**, imp.: **con'travened'**, pp. *-vēnd'*: **con'trave'ner**, n. one who: **con'traven'tion**, n. *-vĕn'shŭn*, obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect, as of a law or treaty.

contraversion, n. *kŏn'trȧ-vĕr'shŭn* (L. *contra*, opposite, and *versus*, turned), a turning to the opposite side.

contretemps, n. *kŏng'tr-tŏng* (F.—from L. *contra*, against, and *tempus*, time), an unexpected accident which throws everything into confusion.

contribute, v. *kŏn-trĭb'ūt* (L. *contributum*, to contribute—from *con*, and *tribuere*, to grant or give: It. *contribuire*: F. *contribuer*), to give or grant in common with others, as to a common stock; to pay a share; to give a part or share; to impart aid or influence to a common purpose: **contrib'uting**, imp.: **contrib'uted**, pp.: **contrib'utable**, a. *-tĭ-bl*: **contrib'utar'y**, n. *-tĕr'ĭ*, paying tribute to the same sovereign: **contrib'utor**, n. one who: **con'tribu'tion**, n. *-trĭ-bū'shŭn*, anything given to a common stock; the payment of each man's share of some common expense; the act of imparting or lending aid or influence for a common purpose: **contrib'utive**, a. *-trĭb'ū-tĭv*, having the power or quality of partly promoting any purpose: **contrib'utor'y**, a. *-tŏr'ĭ*, promoting the same end; bringing aid to the same stock or purpose.

contrite, a. *kŏn'trīt* (L. *contritus*, bruised, much used—from *con*, and *tritus*, rubbed: It. *contrito*; F. *contrit*, contrite), deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; humble: **contrite'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **contrition**, n. *-trĭsh'ŭn*, deep sorrow; penitence; grief of heart for sin.

contrive, v. *kŏn-trīv'* (F. *controuver*, to devise—from L. *con*, and F. *trouver*, to find; It. *trovare*, to invent or seek out), to plan out; to frame or devise; to scheme: **contri'ving**, imp.: **contrived'**, pp. *-trīvd'*: **contri'ver**, n. one who: **contri'vable**, a. *-vȧ-bl*, capable of being planned or devised: **contri'vance**, n. *-trĭ'vȧns*, the act of planning or devising; the thing planned or devised; a scheme.

control, v. *kŏn-trōl'* (F. *controrolle*, the copy of a roll of accounts—from *contre*, against, and *role*, a roll), to check by a contra-account; to restrain; to govern; to subject to authority: n. check; restraint; power; command; that which restrains, as *Board of Control*: **control'ling**, imp.: **controlled'**, pp. *-trōld'*: **control'ler**, n.—spelt also **comptroller**, one who: **control'lable**, a. *-lȧ-bl*, that may be checked or restrained: **control'lership**, n. the office of a controller.

controvert, v. *kŏn'trō-vĕrt* (It. *controvertere*, to controvert—from L. *contra*, and *vertere*, to turn), to dispute; to contend against in words or writing; to deny and attempt to confute or disprove: **con'trovert'ing**, imp.: **con'trovert'ed**, pp.: **con'trover'tible**, a. *-tĭ-bl*, disputable: **con'trover'tibly**, ad. *-tĭ-blĭ*: **con'trover'tist**, n. one who: **con'troversy**, n. *-vĕr-sĭ* (L. *contra*, and *versus*, turned), debate or dispute, generally carried on in writing; an agitation of contrary opinions; quarrel; strife: **con'trover'sial**, a. *-vĕr'shăl*, relating to disputes: **con'trover'sially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'trover'sialist**, n. *-ĭst*, a disputant; one who.

contumacious, a. *kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs* (L. *contumacia*, haughtiness, pride—from L. *con*, and *tumere*, to swell, to be puffed up: It. *contumacia*; F. *contumace*), stubborn; perverse; unyielding; disobedient to lawful authority: **con'tuma'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'tuma'ciousness**, n. *-shŭs-nĕs*: **con'tumacy**, n. *-mȧ-sĭ*, stubbornness; contempt of lawful authority; disobedience.

contumelious, a. *kŏn'tū-mē'lĭ-ŭs* (L. *contumelia*, a bitter taunt, an affront—from *con*, and *tumere*, to swell: It. *contumelia*), insolent; haughtily reproachful; rude and sarcastic in speech: **con'tume'liously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **con'tume'liousness**, n.: **con'tumel'y**, n. *-mĕl'ĭ*, insolence; excessive rudeness in order to affront; contemptuous language.

contuse, v. *kŏn-tūz'* (L. *contusum*, a bruise—from *con*, and *tusus*, beaten: It. *contuso*; F. *contus*, bruised), to bruise; to beat; to bruise or injure any fleshy part of the body without breaking the skin: **contu'sing**, imp.: **contused'**, pp. *-tūzd'*: **contu'sion**, n. *-tū'zhŭn*, an injury on any part of the body from a blow without breaking the skin; a bruise.

conularia, n. *kŏn'ū-lā'rĭ-ȧ* (L. *conulus*, a little cone), a genus of fossil pteropod shells having a tapering conical outline.

conundrum, n. *kō-nŭn'drŭm* (AS. *cunnan*, to know; *cunned*, crafty), a sort of riddle in which some fanciful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things totally unlike.

convalesce, v. *kŏn'vȧl-lĕs'* (L. *convalescere*, to grow quite strong—from *con*, and *valesco*, I grow or get strong), to be gradually growing better after sickness; to recover health by degrees: **con'vales'cing**, imp.: **con'valesced'**, pp. *-lĕst'*: **con'vales'cent**, a. *-lĕs'sĕnt*, recovering health and strength after sickness: n. one who: **con'vales'cence**, n. *-lĕs'sĕns*, renewal of health after sickness or debility.

convection, n. *kŏn-vĕk'shŭn* (L. *convectum*, to convey), the process of conveying or transmitting; the communication of heat through fluid bodies: **convec'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, caused or accomplished by convection: **convec'tively**, ad. *-lĭ.*

convene, v. *kŏn-vēn'* (L. *convenire*, to come or meet together—from *con*, and *venire*, to come: It. *convenire*: F. *convenir*), to call; to meet; to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble; to call together: **conve'ning**, imp.: **convened'**, pp. *-vēnd'*: **conve'ner**, n. the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together.

convenient, a. *kŏn-vē'nĭ-ĕnt* (L. *convenienz*, agreeing, suitable: It. *convenienle*—see **convene**), suitable; fit; adapted to use or wants; commodious: **conve'-**

niently, ad. *-li:* **conve'nience**, n. *-nī-ĕns*, also **conve'niency**, n. *-nī-ĕn-sī*, suitableness; commodiousness; what is suited to wants or necessity.

convent, n. *kŏn'vĕnt* (L. *conventus*, a meeting, an assembly—from *con*, and *ventum*, to come: It. *convento:* F. *convent*), a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nuns—the house for the former is called a *monastery*, and for the latter a *nunnery:* **conven'tual**, a. *-vĕn'tū-ăl*, belonging to a convent: **n.** a monk; a nun.

conven'ticle, n. *kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-kl* (L. *conventiculum*, an assembly, a place of assembly: It. *conventicolo:* F. *conventicule*—see **convene**), formerly an assembly for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, now used in contempt of a religious meeting of questionable propriety or decency; a meeting for plots: **conven'ticler**, n. *-tĭ-klĕr*, one who.

convention, n. *kŏn-vĕn'shŭn* (L. *conventio*, an assembly: F. *convention*—see **convene**), an assembly, particularly of delegates or representatives; an agreement made at a public assembly; an agreement made before a treaty or between the commanders of two hostile armies: **conven'tional**, a. *-ăl*, customary; tacitly understood: **conven'tionally**, ad. *-li:* **conven'tional'ity**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, anything pert. to the customary usages of social life in living and acting: **conven'tionalism**, n. *-ĭzm*, that which is received or established by custom or tacit consent: **conven'tionary**, a. *-shŭn-ĕr-ĭ*, acting under contract: **conven'tioner**, n. a member of a convention: **conven'tionist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who enters into a contract.

converge, v. *kŏn-vĕrj'* (F. *converger:* It. *convergere*, to converge—from L. *con*, and *vergere*, to incline, to bend), to incline or tend to one point, as rays or lines—*diverge*, its opposite, means to branch or ray off from a point: **conver'ging**, imp.: **converged'**, pp. *-vĕrjd'*: **conver'gent**, a. *-vĕr-jĕnt*, tending to one point: **conver'gence**, n. *-jĕns*, also **conver'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, tendency to one point.

conversable, **conversant**, &c.—see **converse.**

conversazione, n. *kŏn'vĕr-săt'zĭ-ō-nē*—plu. **con'versaz'ioni**, *-săt'zĭ-ō-nē* (It.), a select company met for conversation, generally on literary topics.

converse, v. *kŏn-vĕrs'* (L. *conversari*, to live or keep company with—from *con*, and *versare*, to turn much or often: It. *conversare;* F. *converser*, to talk with), to talk familiarly with; to speak with, as a friend with a friend; to convey thoughts and opinions in friendly intercourse: **n.** *kŏn'vĕrs*, familiar discourse or talk: **conver'sing**, imp.: **conversed'**, pp. *-vĕrst'*: **conver'**

n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, a roundness of surface: **convex'o-con'cave**, a. round on one side and hollow on the other: **convex'o-con'vex**, a. round on both sides: **pla'no-con'vex**, a. flat on one side and convex on the other.

convey, v. *kŏn-vā'* (Norm. F. *conveier;* F. *convoyer*, to attend, to conduct: It. *conviare*, to conduct—from L. *con*, and *via*, a way), to carry; to bear or transport; to pass or transmit, as a right; to transfer; to impart; to communicate: **convey'ing**, imp.: **conveyed'**, pp. *-vād'*: **convey'er**, n. one who: **convey'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be carried away; that may be transferred: **convey'ance**, n. *-ăns*, the act of conveying or removing; the act of transmitting or transferring, as property; the deed which transfers anything to another, as property; the means of carrying a thing from place to place, as a waggon, a railway, a canal: **convey'ancer**, n. *-ăn-sĕr*, a lawyer employed to draw up writings (*conveyances*) by which property is transferred to another: **convey'ancing**, n. *-ăn-sĭng*, the business of a conveyancer; the practice of drawing deeds or other writings for transferring the title of real property from one person to another.

convict, v. *kŏn-vĭkt'* (L. *convictum*, to prove guilty or wrong—from *con*, and *victum*, to vanquish or subdue), to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to convince of sin; to show or prove to be false: **n.** *kŏn'vĭkt*, a person proved guilty of a crime by a court of justice; a felon: **convic'ting**, imp.: **convic'ted**, pp.: **convic'tion**, n. *-vĭk-shŭn*, the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief grounded on evidence; the act of making, or being made, sensible of sin or error: **convic'tive**, a. *-vĭk'tĭv*, having the power to convict or make sensible of error: **convic'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

convince, v. *kŏn-vĭns'* (L. *convincere*, to completely overcome—from *con*, and *vincere*, to vanquish or subdue), to persuade; to satisfy the mind by evidence; to compel the mind by arguments to yield its assent: **convin'cing**, imp.: **convinced'**, pp. *-vĭnst'*: **convin'cer**, n. one who: **convin'cible**, a. *-vĭn'sĭ-bl:* **convin'cingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

convivial, a. *kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-ăl* (L. *convivium*, a feast—from *con*, and *vivere*, to live: L. and It. *conviviale*, convivial), relating to a feast; festal; social; jovial: **conviv'ialist**, n. a person good-humoured and social at an entertainment: **conviv'ially**, ad. *-li:* **conviv'ial'ity**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, the good-humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.

convoke, v. *kŏn-vōk'* (L. *convocare*, to call together—from *con*, and *vocare*, to call: It. *convocare:* F. *con-*

coo, v. *kō* (imitation of the noise of doves: Dut. *koeren*: Icel. *kurra*), to cry as a pigeon or dove: **coo'ing**, imp.: **cooed**, pp. *kōd*.

cooey, v. *kōō'i* (an imitative word—from the cry of the aborigines), to utter a peculiar whistling sound: n. a peculiar whistling sound uttered by persons in the woods or deserts of Australia in order to indicate to friends their exact position: **coo'eying**, imp. *-i-ing:* n. the peculiar whistling sound, &c.: **coo'eyed**, pp. *-id*.

cook, v. *kōōk* (L. *coquere*, to prepare by fire: Ger. *kochen*, to boil), to dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose: n. one whose occupation is to dress food for the table: **cook'ing**, imp.: **cooked**, pp. *kōōkt*: **cook'ery**, n. *-er-i*, the art of preparing victuals for the table: adj. pert. to: **cooky** or **cookie**, *kōōk'i* (Scotch), a small cake or bun.

cool, a. *kōl* (Icel. *kula*, a cold blast: Ger. *kühl*, cool, fresh), moderately cold; not excited by passion of any kind; not hasty; not retaining heat; indifferent; self-possessed; impudent in a high degree: n. a moderate state of cold; freedom from heat or warmth: v. to make moderately cold; to lessen heat; to allay passion of any kind; to moderate; to become indifferent; to become less hot, angry, zealous, or affectionate: **cool'ing**, imp.: **cooled**, pp. *kōld*: **cool'er**, a. less hot: n. that which cools; a vessel in which liquors are cooled: **cool'ly**, ad. *-li*: **cool'ness**, n. moderate degree of cold; indifference: **cool'ish**, a. somewhat cool: **cool-headed**, a. not easily excited; free from passion.

coolie, n. *kōō'li*, an East Indian porter or carrier.

coom, n. *kōm* (Ger. *kahm*, mould: Sw. *kimrök*, pine-soot), refuse matter such as collects in the boxes of carriage-wheels or at the mouths of ovens; soot; coal-dust.

coomb, n. *kōm* (F. *comble*, heaped measure: Dut. *kom*, a trough), a dry measure of four bushels, used in England; in *phys. geog.*, a valley or depression, generally without a stream.

coop, n. *kōp* (L. *cupa*; F. *cuve*, a tub, a cask: It. and Sp. *cuba*, a hen-coop: AS. *cufa*, a chamber), a box barred on one side for confining fowls; a pen; an inclosed place for animals; a barrel or cask: v. to confine in a coop or in a narrow compass: **coop'ing**, imp.: **cooped**, pp. *kōōpt*: **cooper**, n. *kōōp'er*, one who makes casks or barrels: **coop'erage**, n. *-aj*, the work-shop of a cooper; the price paid for cooper's work.

coopee, n. *kō'pē* (F. *coupé*—from *couper*, to cut), a motion in dancing.

co-operate, v. *kō-ŏp'er-āt* (L. *con*, and *operate*), to act or work together for the same end; to concur in producing the same effect: **co-op'era'ting**, imp.: **co-op'era'ted**, pp.: **co-op'erant**, a. working to the same end: **co-op'era'tive**, a. *-ā-tiv*, working jointly to the same end: **co-op'era'tor**, n. one who: **co-op'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, joint assistance to the same end.

co-ordinate, a. *kō-ŏr'di-nāt* (L. *con*, and *ordinatus*, put in order, arranged), of equal order; of the same rank or degree: **co-or'dinately**, ad. *-li*: **co-or'dinateness**, n. equality of rank or authority: **co-or'dina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the state of holding equal rank or authority: **co-or'dinates**, n. plu. in *geom.*, lines or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines or planes.

coot, n. *kōōt* (Dut. *koet*, a small black duck: W. *cwt*, a short tail), a small black water-fowl frequenting lakes and still rivers.

copaiba, n. *kō-pā'bā*, or **copai'va**, n. *-vā* (Sp. and Port.), a balsam obtained from the various species of *copaifera* trees: **copai'vic**, a. *-vik*, noting an acid obtained from copaiba balsam.

copal, n. *kō'pal* (Mexican *copalli*, a general name for resins), a resinous substance from certain trees, used as a cement and in hard varnishes: **copaline**, a. *kōp'ā-lin*, in *geol.*, a fossil resin found in some tertiary clays.

coparcenary, n. *kō-pär'sĕn-ĕr'i* (L. *con*, and *particeps*, a partaker, a sharer), joint share in an inheritance: **copar'cener**, n. *-er*, a joint sharer in an inheritance.

copartner, n. *kō-pärt'nĕr* (L. *con*, and *pars*, a part—gen. *partis*), one who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on a business; a sharer; a partaker: **copart'nership**, n., or **copart'nery**, n. *-nĕr-i*, joint concern in a business; the persons who have a joint interest in a business.

cope, n. *kōp* (Dut. *kap*, a cap, a hood, summit of a building: Sp. *copa*, crown of a hat: It. *copi*, tiles), a sacerdotal vestment or garment worn in sacred ministrations; a cover for the head; anything spread over the head; the top or covering course of a wall: v. to cover with a cope: **co'ping**, imp.: n. the top or sloping part of a wall: **coped**, pp. *kōpt*: **cope'stone**, n. head or top stone.

cope, v. *kōp* (Icel. *kapp*, contention) to contend with on equal terms; to match; to oppose with success; to strive or struggle with: **co'ping**, imp.: **coped**, pp. *kōpt*.

Copernican, a. *kō-pĕr'ni-kăn*, pert. to the system of Copernicus, a celebrated astronomer, who taught that the earth revolves round the sun.

cophinus, n. *kōf'i-nŭs* (Gr. *kophinos*, a basket), in *geol.*, a term applied to curious organic markings.

copied, copier—see **copy**.

copious, a. *kō'pi-ŭs* (L. *copiosus*, having abundance—from *copia*, plenty: It. *copioso*: F. *copieux*), abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; not barren; full in matter: **co'piously**, ad. *-li*: **co'piousness**, n. abundance; full supply; great plenty.

copland, n. *kōp'land* (W. *cop*, the top of anything, and *land*), a piece of ground terminating in a *cop* or angle.

copper, n. *kōp'pĕr* (L. *cuprum*, copper—from Cyprus, where found in abundance: Ger. *kupfer*), a metal of a brownish-red colour; any vessel made of it; a large boiler; a coin: v. to cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: **cop'pering**, imp.: **coppered**, pp. *kōp'pĕrd*: **cop'perish**, a., also **coppery**, a. *kōp'pĕr-i*, containing copper; tasting or smelling like copper: **copper-bottomed**, sheathed with copper, as a ship: **copper-fastened**, fastened with copper bolts: **copper-glance**, a valuable but scarce ore of copper: **copper-nickel**, an ore of nickel of a colour like copper, found in Westphalia, used in the manufacture of German silver: **copper-nose**, *-nōz* (F. *couperose*, an extreme redness of the face, with many pimples about the nose), a red nose: **copperplate**, a plate of polished copper on which copies from paintings, figures, or designs are engraved: **copper-pyrites**, an ore of copper and sulphur of a brass-yellow colour.

copperas, n. *kōp'pĕr-ăs* (F. *couperose*: It. *copparosa*, copperas—from L. *cupri rosa*, the flower of copper), a familiar term for the sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

coppice, n. *kōp'pis* (old F. *copeiz*, wood newly cut: Gr. *kopades*, trees cut down), a wood of small growth; a wood consisting of underwood or brushwood cut at certain times.

coprolite, n. *kōp'rō-lit* (Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, the petrified dung of animals, chiefly of saurians and sauroid fishes, found in the lias and coal-measures: **cop'rolit'ic**, a. *-lit'ik*, containing or resembling coprolites: **coprophagous**, a. *kōp-rŏf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *phagein*, to eat), feeding on excrements or filth: **coproph'agans**, n. plu. *-gănz*, a family of beetles which live on the dung of animals.

copse, v. *kŏps*—another form of **coppice**, which see: **cop'sy**, a. *-si*, having copses.

Coptic, n. *kōp'tik* (a supposed corruption of the L. *Ægyptius*, an Egyptian), the language of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, called Copts: **adj.** pert. to the Copts: **Copts**, n. plu. *kōpts*, also **Cophti**, n. *kŏf'tit*, descendants of an anc. Egyptian race.

copula, n. *kōp'ū-lā* (L. *copula*, a couple, a tie: It. *copula*: F. *couple*), in *logic*, the word that couples or ties the predicate to the subject—namely, *is*, or *is not*: **cop'ulate**, v. *-lāt*, to unite in pairs; to have sexual intercourse: **cop'ula'ting**, imp.: **cop'ula'ted**, pp.: **cop'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*: **cop'ula'tive**, a. *-lā'tiv*, that unites or couples; that connects: n. in *gram.*, a word which connects: **cop'ula'tory**, a. *-tĕr-i*, that unites.

copy, n. *kōp'i* (F. *copie*, an imitation—from L. *copia*, abundance: It. *copia*), an imitation; a likeness of a thing; a pattern or example for imitation: v. to write, print, paint, &c., from an original or pattern; to imitate; to follow in habits or manners; to try to be like; to act in imitation of: **cop'ying**, imp. *-i-ing:* **cop'ied**, pp. *-id*: **cop'ier**, n. *-i-ĕr*, one who: **cop'yist**, n. *-i-ist*, a transcriber or imitator: **copyright**, n. property in a literary work, or in a work of the fine arts: **copy-book**, n. a book containing examples for imitation: **copyhold**, n. in *England*, a tenure of land or houses by copy of court-roll: **copyholder**, n. one who: **copying-press**, n. a machine for taking copies from written letters.

coquet, v. *kō-kĕt'* (F. *coqueter*, to strut or swagger, as a cock among hens—from *coq*, a cock), to trifle in love in order to gratify vanity; to attempt to attract admiration: **coquet'ting**, imp.: **coquet'ted**, pp. **coquetry**, n. *kōk'ĕt-ri*, attempts to attract notice or

love from vanity: **coquette**, n. *kō-kĕt'*, a vain trifling girl who endeavours to attract admiration and love from vanity, and then rejects her lover for another; a jilt: **coquet'tish**, a. *-tĭsh*, invitingly pretty; affecting the manner of a coquette: **coquet'tishly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

cor, *kōr* (L.), a prefix; another form of **con**, which see.

coracle, n. *kŏr'ă-kl* (W. *cwrwgl*), a boat made by covering a frame of wicker or basket work with leather or oil-cloth, used in Wales.

coracoid, a. *kŏr'ă-kōĭd* (Gr. *korax*, a crow, and *eidos*, shape), resembling a crow's beak; in *anat.*, applied to a process of the shoulder-blade, which attains a large size in birds and reptiles.

coral, n. *kŏr'ăl* (L. *corallium*; Gr. *korallion*; It. *corallo*; F. *corail*, coral), the hard limy substance secreted by the coral zoophyte, and occurring most abundantly in the warmer latitudes of the ocean: **adj.** pert. to: **coral-rag**, n. in *geol.*, the upper member of the middle oolite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals: **coral-reef**, also **coral-island**, n. a chain or ridges of coral in various parts of the ocean, at or above the surface, forming an island: **cor'alla'ceous**, a. *-lā'shŭs*, also **cor'alline**, a. *-lĭn*, of or like coral: **cor'alline**, n. a coral-like substance; small corals resembling moss: **cor'allif'erous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing coral: **coral'liform**, a. (L. *forma*, a shape), resembling coral: **cor'alloid**, a. *-loĭd*, also **cor'alloi'dal**, a. *-loĭ'dăl* (Gr. *korallion*, and *eidos*, a form), branching like coral; having the appearance or structure of coral.

corban, n. *kōr'băn* (Heb. *korban*; Ar. *kurban*, offering, sacrifice), among the *anc. Jews*, a living offering or sacrifice; an alms-basket; a gift; an alms.

corbel, n. *kōr'bĕl* (F. *corbeille*; It. *corbello*; L. *corbula*, a little basket), a little basket filled with earth, used in sieges: **cor'bel**, n. *-bĕl*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from a wall for giving support to any mass, sometimes carved as a head or in the form of a basket; a niche in a wall; the base of a Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket: **v.** to support on corbels; to furnish with corbels: **cor'belling**, imp.: **cor'belled**, pp. *-bĕld*.

corcule, n. *kōr'kŭl* (L. *corculum*, a little heart—from *cor*, the heart), in *bot.*, the heart of a seed, or the embryo.

cord, n. *kawrd* (L. *chorda*; Gr. *chorde*, a string, gut; It. *corda*; F. *corde*), a string or small rope having the strands or plies well twisted; a quantity of wood formerly measured by a cord; that by which persons are

coriaceous, a. *kō-rĭ-ā'shŭs* (L. *corium*; Gr. *chorion*, skin, hide; It. *corio*; F. *cuir*), consisting of or resembling leather; tough: **corium**, n. *kō'rĭ-ŭm*, the true skin lying beneath the cuticle.

coriander, n. *kŏr'ĭ-ăn'dĕr* (L. *coriandrum*; It. *coriandro*; F. *coriandre*), a plant whose seeds are used in cookery and in making sweetments.

Corinthian, a. *kō-rĭn'thĭ-ăn*, pert. to Corinth, a city of Greece: **n.** an inhabitant of Corinth; a gay licentious person: **Corinthian order**, in *arch.*, the fourth of the five orders, characterised by fluted shafts, and foliated capitals delicately formed.

cork, n. *kŏrk* (Sp. *corcho*—from L. *cortex*, bark; Fin. *kuori*, bark), a species of oak whose bark, called cork, is extensively used in making stoppers for bottles, casks, &c.: **v.** to stop bottles or casks with corks; to make fast with a cork: **cork'ing**, imp.: **corked**, pp. *kŏrkt*: **adj.** provided or fitted with a cork: **corky**, a. *kŏrk'ĭ*, also **corked**, a. resembling or tasting of cork: **cork'iness**, n. elasticity; buoyancy: **corkcutter**, n. one who makes corks, &c.: **cork-jacket**, n. a float: **cork-screw**, n. an instrument for drawing corks.

corm, n. *kawrm* (Gr. *kormos*, a stem or log), in *bot.*, a short, roundish, bulb-like underground stem, not formed of concentric layers, but solid, as in the crocus, gladiolus, &c.

cormorant, n. *kōr'mō-rănt* (F. *cormorant*; It. *corvo marino*, a sea-raven), a large native sea-bird distinguished for its voracity—often called the sea-raven; a glutton.

corn, n. *kawrn* (Goth. *kaurn*; Icel. *kiarni*, corn, grain; Dut. *keerne*, a grain, kernel), a single seed or grain of one of the edible plants; grain of all kinds—applied to wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, &c.: **corn'less**, a.: **cor'ny**, a. *kŏr'nĭ*, corn-like: **cornbrash**, n. in *geol.*, a coarse shelly limestone, so called from the facility with which it disintegrates and breaks up for the purposes of corn-land: **corn-chandler**, n. a dealer in corn: **corn-crake**, n. the corn-crow: **corn**, v. to cure meat with salt in grains: **corn'ing**, imp.: **corned**, pp. *kawrnd*: **corned-beef**, n. beef cured with salt: **corn exchange**, n. a place where grain is sold and where corn-merchants meet: **corn-cockle**, n. a weed in corn-fields: **corning-house**, n. the place where gunpowder is granulated or corned: **corn-flag**, n. a kind of plant bearing red or white flowers: **cornflower**, n. a plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy or corn-rose, the blue-bottle, &c.: **corn-laws**, n. plu. the laws regulating the duties on the import of grain: **cornstone**, n. in *geol.*, a term usually applied

ona; Gr. *korone*, the summit or head), the highest projection or border on a wall or column.

cornicle, n. *kôr'nĭ-kl* (L. *corniculum*, a little horn—from *cornu*, a horn), a little horn: **cornic'ulate,** a. *nĭk'ū-lāt*, horned: **cornif'ic,** a. *-nĭf'ĭk* (L. *facio*, I make), producing horns: **cor'niform,** a. *-nĭ-fâwrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the shape of a horn: **cornig'erous,** a. *-nĭj'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *gero*, I carry), having horns: **cornute,** a. *kôr'-nūt*, also **cornu'ted,** a. in *bot.*, horn-shaped.

Cornish, a. *kôr'nĭsh*, of or relating to Cornwall.

cornucopia, n. *kôr'nū-kō'pĭ-ă*, plu. **cor'nuco'pias,** *-kō'pĭ-ă* (L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty), the horn of plenty; in *sculp.*, the emblem of abundance.

cornulites, n. *kôr'nū-lĭts* (L. *cornu*, a horn, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of ringed shelly tubes occurring in silurian strata: **cor'nu-am'monis,** n. *-ăm'mō-nĭs*, a fossil-shell like a ram's horn; the ammonite.

corolla, n. *kō-rŏl'lă*, also **corol,** n. *kôr'ŏl* (L. *corolla*, a small wreath or crown), the inner covering of a flower: **cor'olla'ceous,** a. *-lā'shŭs*, pert. to a corolla; protecting like a wreath: **cor'oliet,** n. *-lĕt*, one of the florets of a corolla.

corollary, n. *kôr'ŏl-lĕr'ĭ* (mid. L. *corollarium*, a corollary—from L. *corolla*, a little crown, a garland: It. *corollario*: F. *corollaire*), a consequence drawn from the demonstration of a proposition; an inference from a preceding proposition.

corona, n. *kō-rō'nă* (L. *corona*, a crown, a garland: It. *corona*: F. *couronne*), the flat projecting part of a cornice; a drip; a halo or luminous circle round the sun, moon, or stars; in *anat.*, the upper surface of the molar teeth; in *bot.*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower: **coronal,** a. *kôr'ō-năl*, belonging to a crown; pert. to the top of the head; in *anat.*, accented *kō-rō'năl*: **cor'onal,** n. a crown; a wreath; a garland: **cor'ona'ted,** a. *-nă'tĕd*, crowned: **cor'onary,** a. *-nĕr-ĭ*, relating to the crown of the head; encircling the head like a crown; in *anat.*, applied to the arteries which encompass the heart in the manner of a garland, and supply it with blood for its nutrition: **cor'ona'tion,** n. *-nă'shŭn*, the act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp and assembly accompanying a coronation: **cor'oner,** n. *-nĕr*, formerly an officer acting for the interest of the Crown in regard to property, &c., in a county, *now* an officer whose duty is to inquire (holding an inquest) into the causes of sudden deaths, &c.: **cor'onet,** n. *-nĕt*, a crown worn by princes and the nobility—each one, according to rank, having some distinguishing marks; an ornamental head-dress: **cor'oneted,** a. wearing or entitled to wear a coronet: **coroniform,** a. *kō-rŏn'ĭ-fâwrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), crown-shaped: **coronule,** n. *kôr'ō-nūl*, the coronet or downy tuft on seeds.

coronoid, a. *kôr'ō-nŏyd* (Gr. *korone*, a crow, and *eidos*, form), resembling a crow's beak; in *anat.*, applied to certain processes of bones, so called from their being shaped like the beak of a crow.

corporal, a. *kôr'pō-răl* (L. *corporalis*, bodily—from *corpus*, a body: It. *corporale*: F. *corporel*), of or relating to the body; pert. to the animal frame in its proper sense: **cor'porally,** ad. *-lĭ*: **cor'poral** or **cor'pora'le,** n. *-ră'lĭ* (F. *corporal*), a fine linen cloth used to cover the sacred elements of the Eucharist.

corporal, n. *kôr'pō-răl* (F. *caporal*: It. *caporale*, head, principal—from *caput*, the head), the lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of foot; in the navy, an officer under the master-at-arms: **cor'poralship,** n. the office.

cor'porate, a. *kôr'pō-rāt* (L. *corpus*, a body, the flesh—gen. *corporis*: It. *corpo*: F. *corps*), united in a body or community by law, and empowered to transact business as an individual: **cor'porately,** ad. *-lĭ*: **cor'porateness,** n.: **cor'pora'tion,** n. *-rā'shŭn*, a number of individuals formed into one body, and authorised by law to act as one person; the municipal authorities of a town or city: **corporeal,** a. *kôr-pō'rĭ-ăl* (L. *corporeus*, composed of flesh), having a body or substance; material, as opposed to spiritual or immaterial: **corpo'really,** ad. *-lĭ*: **corpo'real'ity,** n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, state of being a body; opposed to spirituality: **corpo'realism,** n. *-ĭzm*, corporeal character: **corpo'realist,** n. one who denies the existence of spirit as separate from body: **cor'pore'ity,** n. *-pō-rē'ĭ-tĭ*, bodily substance; state of having a body.

corps, n. *kôr*; **corps,** plu. but pronounced *kôrz* (F. *corps*—from L. *corpus*, a body: It. *corpo*), a body of soldiers; any division of an army: **corpse,** n. *kôrps*—in *poetry*, **corse,** n. *kôrs*, the dead body of a human being: **corpus,** n. *kôr'pŭs*, matter of whatever kind: **corselet,** n. *kôrs'lĕt*, light armour for the body: **corset,** n. *kôr'sĕt*, stays; a quilted waistcoat for women.

corpulence, n. *kôr'pū-lĕns*, also **cor'pulency,** n. *-lĕnsĭ* (L. *corpusculum*, a little body—from *corpus*, a body: It. *corpusculo*: F. *corpuscule*) bulkiness of body; excessive fatness; fleshiness: **cor'pulent,** a. *-lĕnt*, fleshy; bulky; fat: **cor'pulent'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **corpuscle,** n. *kôr-pŭs'l*, a small body; a particle: **corpus'cular,** a. *-pŭs'kū-lĕr*, relating to small bodies or particles: **corpus'cula'rian,** a. *-lā-rĭ-ăn*, material; physical; atomic: n. an advocate for the atomic or material philosophy; a materialist.

correct, v. *kôr-rĕkt'* (L. *correctio*, an amendment—from *con*, and *rectum*, to set right: It. *correzione*: F. *correction*), to amend; to make right; to punish: **adj.** free from faults; right; conformable to truth; accurate: **correc'ting,** imp.: **correc'ted,** pp.: **correc'tion,** n. *-rĕk'shŭn*, the act of correcting; amendment; punishment: **correc'tional,** a. *-ăl*, having a tendency to correct: **correc'tive,** a. *-tĭv*, having power to correct: n. that which corrects: **correct'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **correct'ness,** n. *-rĕkt'nĕs*, accuracy; exactness; conformity to established rules or usages: **correc'tor,** n. one who.

corregidor, n. *kôr-rĕj'ĭ-dôr* (Sp.), a Spanish magistrate.

correlate, n. *kôr'rē-lāt'* (L. *con*, and *relatum*, to carry or bring back), one that stands in a reciprocal relation, as father and son: **v.** to stand in a reciprocal relation, as father and son: **cor'rela'ting,** imp.: **cor'rela'ted,** pp.: **cor'rela'tion,** n. *-lā'shŭn*, mutual relation: **correl'ative,** a. *-rĕl'ă-tĭv*, having a reciprocal relation: **n.** that which has a reciprocal relation; relationship or dependence, as father to son, light to darkness; in *gram.*, the word or words to which a pronoun refers: **correl'atively,** ad. *-lĭ*: **correl'ativeness,** n. *-tĭv-nĕs*.

correspond, v. *kôr'rē-spŏnd* (L. *con*, and *respondere*, to answer or promise: F. *correspondre*), to suit; to agree; to be proportionate; to hold intercourse by letter: **cor'respon'ding,** imp.: **cor'respon'ded,** pp.: **correspondence,** n. *kôr'rē-spŏn'dĕns*, suitableness; fitness; intercourse by letters or otherwise; the letters so sent: **cor'respon'dent,** a. *-dĕnt*, adapted; suitable: n. one who holds intercourse by letters: **cor'respon'dently,** ad. *-lĭ*: **cor'respon'dingly,** ad. *-ding-lĭ*: **cor'respon'sive,** a. *-sĭv*, answerable.

corridor, n. *kôr'rĭ-dôr* (F.: Sp. *corredor*, a runner, a gallery—from L. *curro*, I run or flow), a gallery round a building; a covered way; a long passage or aisle.

corrigenda, n. plu. *kôr'rĭ-jĕn'dă* (L.), things to be corrected.

corrigible, a. *kôr'rĭ-jĭ-bl* (L. *corrigo*, I set right: F. *corrigible*), that may be corrected or reformed; capable or deserving of punishment.

corroborate, v. *kôr-rŏb'ō-rāt* (L. *corroboratum*, to strengthen very much—from *con*, and *robur*, strength: It. *corroborare*: F. *corroborer*), to strengthen; to confirm: **corrob'ora'ting,** imp.: **corrob'ora'ted,** pp.: **corrob'orant,** a. *-rănt*, having the power of giving strength: n. in *med.*, that which gives strength to the body when weak: **corrob'ora'tion,** n. *-rā'shŭn*, the act of strengthening or confirming: **corrob'ora'tive,** a. *-rā'tĭv*, strengthening; having the power to confirm.

corrode, v. *kôr-rōd'* (L. *corrodere*, to gnaw to pieces—from *con*, and *rodere*, to gnaw: It. *corrodere*: F. *corroder*), to eat away by degrees; to prey upon; to consume: **corro'ding,** imp.: **corro'ded,** pp.: **corro'dent,** a. *-dĕnt*, having the power of corroding: n. that which eats away: **corro'dible,** a. *-dĭ-bl*, that may be eaten away: **corro'dibil'ity,** n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **corro'sive,** a. *-rō'sĭv* (L. *con*, and *vosum*, to gnaw), consuming; wearing away; fretting; vexing: n. that which corrodes: **corro'sively,** ad. *-lĭ*: **corro'siveness,** n.: **corro'sion,** n. *-shŭn*, the act of eating away by degrees: **corro'sibil'ity,** n. *-rō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **corrosive sublimate,** *-sŭb'lĭ-mĕt*, a virulent poison, a preparation from mercury.

corrugate, v. *kôr'rō-gāt* (L. *corrugatum*, to make full of wrinkles—from *con*, and *ruga*, a wrinkle: It. *corrugare*), to wrinkle or purse up; to furrow or form into ridges, as sheets of metal: **adj.** in *bot.*, shaped into wrinkles or folds; wrinkled: **cor'ruga'ting,** imp.: **cor'ruga'ted,** pp.: **adj.** covered with irregular folds; having a crumpled and uneven surface: **cor'rugant,** a. having the power of contracting into wrinkles:

cor'ruga'tion, n. *-gā'shŭn*, contraction into wrinkles: **cor'ruga'tor**, n. he who or that which.

corrupt, v. *kŏr-rŭpt'* (L. *corruptum*, to corrupt—from *con*, and *ruptum*, to break), to turn from a sound to a putrid state; to taint; to deprave; to pervert; to bribe: **adj.** unsound; tainted; vitiated; not genuine: **corrup'ting**, imp.: **corrup'ted**, pp.: **corrup'ter**, n. that which or one who: **corrup'tible**, a. *-ti-bl*, that may be corrupted: **n.** in *Scrip.*, the human body: **corrup'tibly**, ad. *-bli*: **corrup'tibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, possibility of being corrupted: **corrup'tibleness**, n.: **corrup'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, wickedness; putrescence; perversion; depravity; bribery: **corrup'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to corrupt or vitiate: **corrupt'ly**, ad. *-rŭpt'li*: **corrupt'less**, a.: **corrupt'ness**, n. state of being corrupt.

corsair, n. *kŏr'sâr* (It. *corsaro*, a pirate—from Sp. *corsa*, a cruise or course at sea: L. *cursus*, a voyage: F. *corsaire*, a pirate), a pirate; one who scours the sea in an armed ship for the purpose of plundering merchant vessels; a robber on the sea.

corse—see **corps**.

corselet, n. *kŏrs'lĕt* (F.—see **corps**), light armour for the fore part of the body: **corset**, n. *kŏr'sĕt*, stays; bodice.

cortege, n. *kŏr'tăzh* (F. *cortège*: It. *corteggio*), a train of attendants.

Cortes, n. plu. *kŏr'tĕz* (Sp.), the Spanish or Portuguese parliament, or assembly of the states, consisting of the nobility, the clergy, and representatives from cities.

cortex, n. *kŏr'tĕks* (L. *cortex*, the bark of trees—gen. *corticis*: It. *cortice*), the bark of a tree; a cover: **cor'tical**, a. *-ti-kăl*, belonging to the bark; consisting of bark: **cor'tica'ted**, a. *-kā'tĕd*, resembling bark; having the bark: **cor'ticif'erous**, a. *-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing bark or that which resembles it: **cortic'iform**, a. *-tĭs'i-fôrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like bark: **cor'ticose**, a. *-ti-kōz*, full of bark; barky.

corundum, n. *kŏ-rŭn'dŭm* (Indian name, *korund*), the hardest known mineral except the diamond, generally of a greyish or greenish-brown tint, used for polishing steel and cutting gems.

coruscate, v. *kŏ-rŭs'kāt* (L. *coruscatum*, to vibrate, to glitter: It. *coruscare*), to throw off vivid flashes of light; to flash or sparkle: **corus'cating**, imp.: **corus'cated**, pp.: **coruscation**, n. *kŏr'ŭs-kā'shŭn*, a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a flash; glitter.

corvette, n. *kôr-vĕt'* (F. *corvette*: Sp. *corveta*, a

cosmography, n. *kŏz-mŏg'rĕ-fi* (Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, I describe, I write of), a description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the several parts of the world, their laws and relations: **cosmog'rapher**, n. *-rĕ-fĕr*, one who describes the world or universe: **cos'mograph'ical**, a. *-mō-grăf'i-kăl*: **cos'mograph'ically**, ad. *-li*.

cosmology, n. *kŏz-mŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, a discourse), the science that treats of the system of the universe and the nature of the world and material things: **cosmol'ogist**, n. one who writes of: **cos'molog'ical**, a. *-mō-lŏj'i-kăl*: **cos'molog'ically**, ad. *-li*.

cosmoplastic, a. *kŏz'mō-plăs'tĭk* (Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *plastikos*, plastic), world-forming.

cosmopolitan, n. *kŏz'mō-pŏl'i-tăn*, also **cosmop'olite**, n. *-mŏp'ō-lit* (Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *politēs*, a citizen), one who is at home everywhere; a citizen of the world: **cos'mopol'itanism**, n. *-mō-pŏl'i-tăn-ĭzm*, citizenship of the world.

cosmorama, n. *kŏz'mō-rā'mă* (Gr. *kosmos*, and (h)*orama*, a view), an optical exhibition in which objects are represented as if of their natural size; a diorama: **cos'moram'ic**, a. *-răm'ĭk*, pert. to.

Cossacks, n. plu. *kŏs'săks*, in Russia, military tribes guarding the S. and E. frontiers of the Russian empire—very skilful as horsemen.

cosset, n. *kŏs'sĕt* (It. *casiccio*, a lamb bred by hand—from *casa*, a house), a lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb.

cost, n. *kŏst* (L. *constare*: old F. *couster*, to stand one in, to cost: It. *costare*, to cost), the price or value of a thing; expense; charge; expense of any kind; pain; suffering: **n. plu.** law charges: **v.** to be had at the price; to be bought for; to require to be given, laid out, bestowed, or employed; to cause to bear or suffer: **cost'ing**, imp.: **cost**, pt. and pp: **cost'ly**, a. *-li*, of a high price; expensive: **cost'liness**, n. expensiveness: **cost'less**, a. without cost.

costal, a. *kŏs'tăl* (L. *costa*, a side or rib: It. *costale*: F. *costal*, costal), pert. to the sides or ribs of the body: **costate**, a. *kŏs'tāt*, ribbed; also **cos'tated**, a.

costardmonger, n. *kŏs'tĕrd-mŭng'gĕr*—now spelt **costermonger**, n. *kŏs'tĕr-* (old Eng. *costard* or *custard*, an apple round and large like the head, and *monger*), one who sells fruit, fish, or vegetables in the streets of a town in a barrow or small cart.

costeaning, n. *kŏs-tēn'ĭng*, in *mining*, sinking shallow pits at intervals, and driving headings at right angles to the general course of the veins, for the sake

cottage, n. *kŏt'ĭj* (Fin. *koti*, a dwelling-place: AS. *cote*, a hovel), any small detached house; a small country-house: **cot'tager**, n. *-ér*, one who lives in: **cot'ter, cot'tar, cot'tier**, n. *kŏt'ér*, contractions for cottager.

cotton, n. *kŏt'n* (F. *coton*; Sp. *algodon*; Arab. *qo'ton*; prov. F. *coutou*, wool, flock, cotton), a soft downy substance resembling fine wool, obtained from the pods of a plant grown in warm countries; the cloth made from it; calico: **adj.** made of or pert. to cotton: **cottony**, a. *kŏt'n-ĭ*, soft like cotton: **cotton-gin**, n. *-jĭn*, a machine to separate the seeds from the cotton-wool.

cotyla, n. *kŏt'ĭ-lâ* (Gr. *kotule*, a cup or socket), in *anat.*, the socket or hollow that receives the end of another bone: **cot'yloid**, a. *-loĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, shape), resembling the socket of a joint.

cotyledon, n. *kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn* (Gr. *kotuledon*, a cup-like hollow), in a plant, the temporary leaf which first appears above ground; in *anat.*, applied to the portions of which the placenta of some animals are formed: **cot'yled'onous**, a. *-lēd'ō-nŭs*, pert. to; having a seed-lobe.

couch, n. *kŏwch* (F. *coucher*, to lay down: It. *colcare*; L. *collocare*, to lay or place down—from L. *con*, and *locare*, to lay), a place for rest or sleep: **a bed**; **a sofa**; in making malt, a layer or stratum of barley spread on the malt-floor: **v.** to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to lay down in a bed or stratum; to conceal or express in words obscurely; to include or comprise; to recline on the knees, as a beast; to crouch; to fix a spear in the posture for attack; to depress or remove the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye, called a cataract: **couch'ing**, imp.: **couched**, pp. *kŏwcht*: **couch'er**, n. one who couches cataracts: **couch-grass**, n. (a probable corruption of *quick-grass*), a grass with a long jointed root which spreads with great rapidity: **couch'less**, a.: **couch-ant**, a. *kŏwch'ănt* (F.), lying down with the head raised up.

cougar, n. *kō'gâr*, the American panther.

cough, v. *kŏf* (an imitative word: Dut. *kuch*, a cough; *kichen*, to breathe with difficulty), to expel the air from the lungs with considerable force and noise; to expectorate: **n.** an effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, as phlegm from the air passages, accompanied with considerable noise: **coughing**, imp.: **coughed**, pp. *kŏfd*.

could, v. *kŏŏd* (AS. *cuthe*, was able), past tense of *can*; had sufficient power, moral or physical.

coulees, n. *kōō-lăz'* (F. *couler*, to flow as melted metals), in *geol.*, streams of lava, whether flowing or become solid.

coulter, n. *kōl'tĕr* (L. *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife: F. *coultre*, a coulter), the sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth; also **col'ter**.

coumarine, n. *kōm'ă-rĭn*, an odoriferous substance obtained from Tonquin beans.

council, n. *kŏwn'sĭl* (L. *concilium*, an assembly: F. *concile*: It. *concilio*), an assembly met for consultation or convened to give advice; an ecclesiastical meeting; a municipal body: **coun'cilor**, n. a member of a council: **coun'cilorship**, n. the office: **common council**, in a city, the body which represents the citizens: **Œcumenical council**, *ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl-*, in *eccles. hist.*, a general council or assembly of a select number of ecclesiastics of various ranks representing the whole church: **Privy Council**, a select number of persons for advising a sovereign in the administration of public affairs: **council-board**, the table around which councillors sit in consultation.

counsel, n. *kŏwn'sĕl* (F. *conseil*; L. *consilium*, deliberation), advice; opinion or advice given for the instruction or guidance of another; consultation; secret opinions; design; purpose; will; one who advises in matters of law; an advocate; a barrister: **v.** to advise; to give advice or a deliberate opinion to another for his guidance; to warn; to admonish: **coun'selling**, imp.: **coun'selled**, pp. *-sĕld*: **coun'sellor**, n. *-lĕr*, one who advises another; an advocate; a barrister: **coun'sellorship**, n.

count, v. *kŏwnt*, formerly spelt *compt*, as in *accompt* (L. *computare*, to sum up—from *con*, and *putare*, to clear up, to arrange: It. *computare*; F. *compter*, to reckon), to number; to sum up; to reckon; to ascribe to; to rely on: **n.** a question in arithmetic; a number; act of numbering; total amount; in *law*, a particular charge in an indictment: **count'ing**, imp.: **count'ed**, pp.: **count'er**, n. one who; that which is used in reckoning numbers; a table on which money is counted or goods laid; an imitation of a piece of money: **count'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be numbered: **count'less**, a. that cannot be numbered; innumerable.

count, n. *kŏwnt* (F. *comte*; It. *conte*—from L. *comes*, an associate, the name given to the great officers of state under the Frankish kings), a foreign title of nobility answering to English *earl*: **count'ess**, n. *-ĕs*, the wife of a count.

countenance, n. *kŏwn'tē-nănz* (F. *contenance*, looks: L. *continere*, to hold together—from *con*, and *tenere*, to hold), the whole external appearance of the body; the features of the human face; look; favour; good-will; support: **v.** to favour; to support; to encourage; to aid: **coun'tenancing**, imp.: **coun'tenanced**, pp. *-nănst*: **coun'tenancer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **in countenance**, in favour; pleased: **to keep in countenance**, to support; to aid by favour; to please by giving assurance to; to keep from dejection or dismay: **to put in countenance**, to encourage; to make cheerful by support; to bring into favour: **out of countenance**, annoyed and vexed; abashed; dismayed: **to put out of countenance**, to annoy and vex; to disconcert; to abash.

counter, n.—see **count**, to number.

counter, ad. *kŏwn'tĕr* (F. *contre*; L. *contra*, against), contrary; in opposition; the wrong way: another form of prefix **contra**, opposition or contrariety.

counter, n. *kŏwn'tĕr*, or **coun'ter-ten'or**, *-tĕn'ŏr* (L. *contra*, in opposition to), in *music*, the part immediately below the treble—formerly an under part serving as a contrast to a principal part.

counteract, v. *kŏwn'tĕr-ăkt'* (L. *contra*, against, and *actus*, done), to act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate: **coun'terac'ting**, imp.: **coun'terac'ted**, pp.: **coun'terac'tive**, a. *-ăk'tĭv*, tending to counteract: **coun'terac'tion**, n. *ăk'shŭn*, hindrance; action in opposition: **counter-agent**, n. he who or that which acts in opposition to.

counter-attractive, a. *kŏwn'tĕr-ăt-trăk'tĭv* (*counter*, and *attractive*) attracting in a different or in an opposite direction: **counter-attrac'tion**, n. opposite attraction.

counterbalance, v. *kŏwn'tĕr-băl'ăns* (*counter*, and *balance*), to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with an equal power or effect: **n.** equal weight or power.

counter-buff, v. *kŏwn'tĕr-bŭf* (*counter*, and *buff*), to repel; to strike back: **n.** a blow in a contrary direction.

counter-charge, n. *kŏwn'tĕr-chârj* (*counter*, and *charge*), an opposite charge: **counter-charm**, n. *-chârm* (*counter*, and *charm*), that by which a charm is dissolved or destroyed: **v.** to destroy the effect of enchantment: **counter-check**, n. *-chĕk* (*counter*, and *check*), check in opposition to another; hindrance: **v.** to oppose or stop by some obstacle: **counter-cur'rent**, n. *-kŭr-ĕnt* (*counter*, and *current*), a current in an opposite direction: **adj.** running in an opposite direction.

counter-drain, n. *kŏwn'tĕr-drān* (*counter*, and *drain*), a drain running parallel to a canal or artificial water-course to collect the leakage water: **counter-draw**, v. *-drâw* (*counter*, and *draw*), to copy a design or painting by means of fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or any similar transparent substance spread over it, through which the strokes appearing are traced with a pencil.

counter-evidence, n. *kŏwn'tĕr-ĕv'ĭ-dĕns* (*counter*, and *evidence*), evidence or testimony opposing some other evidence.

counterfeit, v. *kŏwn'tĕr-fĭt* (F. *contre*, against, and *faire*, to make: L. *contra*, and *facere*, to make), to copy or imitate without authority or right; to forge; to imitate with a view to deceive; to feign; to dissemble: **adj.** false; forged; made in imitation of something else; not genuine: **n.** a cheat or impostor; one who pretends to be what he is not; that which is made in imitation of something else: **coun'terfeit'ing**, imp.: **coun'terfeit'ed**, pp.: **coun'terfeit'er**, n. one who.

counterfoil, n. *kŏwn'tĕr-foĭl* (*counter*, and *foil*), the corresponding part of a tally or check: **counter-gauge**, n. *-gāj* (*counter*, and *gauge*), in *carpentry*, a method of measuring joints: **counter-ir'ritant**, n. *-ĭr'ĭ-tănt* (*counter*, and *irritant*), in *med.*, any substance employed to produce an artificial or secondary disease for the relief of the original one.

countermand, v. *kŏwn'tĕr-mănd* (L. *contra*, against, and *mando*, I order), to give an order contrary to one given before; to annul or forbid the execution of a former command: **n.** a contrary order: **coun'termand'ing**, imp.: **coun'termand'ed**, pp.

countermarch, v. *kŏŏn'tĕr-mârch* (*counter*, and *march*), to march back: **n.** a marching back; a change of measures: **coun'termarch'ing**, imp.: **coun'termarched'**, pp. *-mârcht'*.

counter-mark, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-mârk* (*counter*, and *mark*), a mark or token added in order to afford security or give proof of quality; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age: **v.** to add a mark as a test of quality, &c.; to make an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse.

countermine, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-mĭn* (*counter*, and *mine*), a pit and gallery sunk in the earth in the attack or defence of a fortified place in order to blow up the works of an enemy is called a *mine*—one dug to destroy a *mine* is called a *countermine;* a secret project to frustrate any contrivance: **v.** to mine in opposition, or to search for an enemy's mine; to frustrate by secret measures: **coun'termi'ning**, imp.: **coun'termined'**, pp. *-mind'*.

counter-motion, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-mō'shŭn*, (*counter*, and *motion*), an opposite motion: **coun'ter-move'ment**, n. (*counter*, and *movement*), a movement in opposition to another.

counterpane, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-pān* (L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched cushion: F. *courte-pointe*, a counterpane, corrupted into *contre-pointe*), the upper covering of a bed, having the stitches arranged in patterns for ornament; a quilt or coverlet.

counterpart, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-pârt* (*counter*, and *part*), the part that answers to another; the key of a cipher; in *music*, the part to be applied to another, as the *bass* is the counterpart to the *treble*.

counter-plea, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-plē'* (*counter*, and *plea*), in *law*, in an incidental pleading, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea: **coun'ter-plead**, v. *-plēd*, to plead the contrary of; to deny: **counter-plot**, n. (*counter*, and *plot*), artifice opposed to an artifice: **v.** to oppose one machination by another: **coun'ter-plot'ting**, n. act of plotting against a plot.

counterpoint, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-pŏĭnt* (L. *contrapunctus;* It. *contrappunto;* F. *contrepoint*, counterpoint—literally, point against point), an opposite point; the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds.

counterpoise, n. *kŏŏn'tĕr-poyz* (F. *contre-peser*, to counterpoise—from L. *contra*, and *pensare*, to weigh), an equal weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; a force or power sufficient to balance another force or power: **v.** to weigh against; to counterbalance; **coun'ter-wheel**, v. *hwēl*, to move backwards and forwards in opposition to other movements: **coun'ter-work**, v. *-wŭrk*, to hinder by contrary operations; to counteract.

countess, n. *kŏŏn'tĕs*, (F. *comtesse*—see **count**), the wife or consort of an earl or count.

counting, n. *kŏŏn'tĭng* (see **count**, to reckon), reckoning; computing: **counting-house** or **-room**, the room or house appropriated by a trader, manufacturer, or merchant, for keeping their business-books, accounts, &c.

countless, a.—see **count**.

country, n. *kŭn'trĭ* (F. *contrée;* It. *contrada*, the district lying opposite you—from L. *con*, and *terra*, land), rural districts; a kingdom or state; any tract of land; one's residence or native soil: **adj.** pert. to the districts beyond a town; rural; rustic; untaught; rude: **country-dance** is a corruption of *contra-dance*, which see: **country seat**, n. a residence at a distance from a town or city: **countryman**, n. a rustic; one not a native of a town; one born in the same country: **countrified**, a. *kŭn'trĭ-fīd*, having the air and mien of a rustic.

county, n. *kŏŏn'tĭ* (Norm. F. *counté;* F. *comté:* It. *contea*, a county—from L. *comes*, a companion—see **count**), originally an earldom or district under a count; a particular division or district of a state or kingdom; a shire: **county-town**, n. the chief town of a county where the district courts and markets are held.

coup, n. *kō* (F.), a blow; a stroke: **coup-de-grace**, n. *kō'dĕ-grâs'* (F. stroke of mercy), finishing stroke; death-stroke: **coup-de-main**, n. *kō'dĕ-măng* (F. stroke of hand), in *mil.*, an instantaneous and vigorous attack to capture a position: **coup-de-soleil**, n. *kō'dĕ-sŏl-ĭ'* (F. a stroke of the sun), a disease produced by exposure of the head to the rays of the sun: sun-stroke: **coup-d'etat**, *kō'-dā-tā'* (F. a stroke of state), a sudden and decisive blow; in *politics*, a stroke of policy: **coup-d'œil**, n. *kō-dē'* (F. a stroke or glance of the eye) a single view of anything.

coupe, n. *kōō-pā'* (F.), the front division of a stage-coach or diligence.

couple, n. *kŭp'l* (F. *couple;* L. *copula*, a band or tie), two or a pair; the male and female; a man and his wife; two of the same species or kind taken together; a brace: **v.** to link, chain, or unite one thing to another; to fasten together; to unite as man and

dishes set on table at one time; elements of an art or science exhibited and explained in a series of lessons or lectures, as a course of chemistry; a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building; the track of a ship: v. to hunt; to chase; to run through or over; to move with speed: cour'sing, imp.: n. the sport of chasing and hunting with greyhounds: coursed, pp. *kōrst*: cour'ser, n. *-ser*, a swift horse; a war-horse: cour'ses, n. plu. *-sēz*, in *a ship*, the principal sails; in *geol.*, thin regular strata, from their being superimposed upon one another like the hewn courses of a building; the menses: of course, by consequence: in the course of, at some time during.

court, n. *kōrt* (F. *cour*; It. *corte*; L. *cohors*, a cattle-yard, an inclosed place), an open space of ground attached to a house; a small paved square or space surrounded by houses: the palace of a king, also the persons attached to his person as attendants, council, &c.; a place of justice, likewise the judges and officers engaged there; civility; flattery; the art of pleasing: v. to endeavour to please; to woo or pay addresses to a woman; to solicit; to seek: court'ing, imp.: courted, pp. *kōrt'ĕd*: court'ship, n. the act of soliciting favour; paying addresses or making love to a woman: court-martial, n. courts-martial, plu. a court of justice composed of military or naval officers for the trial of offences committed in the army or navy: court'ier, n. *-per*, a man who attends at the courts of princes seeking for favours or advancement; one who flatters to please: court'eous, a. *-yŭs*, affable; polite; civil; obliging; of elegant manners: court'eously, ad. *-li*: court'eousness, n. *kōrt'li*, elegant; refined; worthy of a court: ad. in the manner of a court: court'liness, n. *-nĕs*: courtesan, n. *kōr'tĭ-zăn*, a woman of loose virtue: court-plaster, a black sticking-plaster—formerly used in patches on the face by ladies as ornaments or beauty-spots: court-yard, an inclosed space before a house: court-card, n. in *card-playing*, king, queen, and knave of a suit: court-day, a day on which a court sits to administer justice: court-dress, a dress suitable for appearing at court, or a levee.

courtesy, n. *kōr'tĭ-sĭ* (from *court*: F. *courtiser*, to flatter; *courtoisie*, civility), politeness of manners combined with kindness; civility; an act of civility or respect; favour not by right: courtesy, n. *kōrt'sĭ*, an act of respect or reverence paid by a woman: v. to perform an act of respect, &c., as a woman: court'esying, imp. or n. *-ing*: court'esied, pp. *-sĭd*.

cousin, n. *kŭz'n* (F. *cousin*: It. *cugino*), the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; any relation more distant than a brother or sister; title of address used by a king to his nobles: cousins-german, the children of brothers or sisters: cous'inly, a. *-li*, having the relation of cousins: ad. becoming a cousin.

cove, n. *kōv* (L. *cavus*, hollow: Sp. *cueva*, a cave: Port. *cova*, a hole, a ditch), a small inlet or recess in the sea-shore where boats may find shelter; a creek or small bay; a mock: v. to arch over: co'ving, imp.: coved, pp. *kōvd*: adj. arched over.

covenant, n. *kŭv'ĕ-năn̄t* (F. *convenant*, a contract: L. *conventum*, an agreement—from L. *con*, and *venio*, I come), a written agreement between parties to do or not to do some act or thing; a stipulation; an engagement in writing; a solemn league; the promise made by God to man on certain conditions: v. to enter into a formal agreement; to contract: co'enan'ting, imp.: co'enan'ted, pp.: covenanter, n. *kŭv'ĕ-năn̄'ter*, one who joined in the solemn league and covenant in Scotland in the reigns of Charles I. and II.

cover, n. *kŭv'er* (F. *couvrir*, to conceal: It. *coprire*, to cover—from L. *con*, and *operire*, to cover), anything laid or spread over something else; anything that veils or conceals; disguise; shelter; protection: v. to overspread the surface or top of anything by another thing; to veil or conceal from view by some intervening object; to clothe; to shelter; to protect; to equal or be equivalent to: co'ering, imp.: n. anything spread or laid over another; a garment; bed-clothes: co'ered, pp. *-erd*: co'ercle, n. *-er-kl*, a small cover; a lid: co'erlet, n. *-er-lĕt* (F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-cover), the upper covering of a bed: co'ert, a. *-ert*, concealed; private; secret; disguised; insidious; under protection: n. a place which covers or shelters; a defence; a shady place; a thicket; a hiding-place: co'ertly, ad. *-li*, secretly; insidiously: co'ertness, n.: covert-way or covered-way, in a fortified place, the level road or space on the outer edge of the main ditch: co'erture, n. *-er-tŭr*, shelter; defence; in *law*, the state or condition of a married woman, as being under the power and protection of her husband.

covet, v. *kŭv'ĕt* (Prov. *cubitos*; L. *cupidus*, passionately desirous, covetous: F. *convoiteux*, very desirous), to desire or wish for eagerly; to desire earnestly to obtain; to desire any object which cannot be obtained or possessed lawfully; to have an earnest desire for: cov'eting, imp.: cov'etingly, ad. *-li*: cov'eted, pp.: cov'eter, n. one who: cov'etable, a. *-tĕ-bl*, that may be coveted: cov'etous, a. *-ĕ-tŭs*, eager to obtain; greedily desirous after; avaricious: cov'etously, ad. *-li*: cov'etousness, n.

covey, n. *kŭv'ĭ* (F. *couvée*, a brood—from *couver*, to hatch), a brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds; a brood of partridges.

covin, n. *kŭv'ĭn* (old F. *covine*—from *convenir*, to agree: L. *convenire*, to meet together, to agree), deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another: cov'inous, a. *-ĭ-năs*, deceitful; fraudulent.

cow, n. *kŏw*, plu. cows, *kŏwz*, old plu. kine, *kīn* (AS. *cu*, a cow; *cy*, cows: Sans. *gao*; Ger. *kuh*, a cow), the female of the bull; a well-known animal yielding milk for domestic uses: cow-pox, small blisters that appear on the teats of a cow, the vaccine matter for inoculation being obtained from these: cow-hide, leather made from the skin of a cow; a rough riding-whip: v. to whip roughly: cow'feeder, n. one whose business it is to feed cows and deal in their milk: cow'herd, n. one who tends cows in the field: cow-tree, a tree of S. Amer. producing a nourishing milk.

cow, v. *kŏw* (Sw. *kuwa*; Dan. *kue*, to subdue, to bring down), to depress with fear; to keep under; to dispirit: cow'ing, imp.: cowed, pp. *kŏwd*.

coward, n. *kŏw'erd* (old F. *couard*, a hare, an animal proverbially timid—so called from its short tail: L. *cauda*, the tail—also applied to one who holds back), one who wants courage to meet danger of any kind; a timid person; a poltroon: adj. also cow'ardly, a. *-li*, destitute of courage; timid; base; fearful; dastardly: cow'ardly, ad. *-li*: cow'ardliness, n.: cow'ardice, n. *-er-dĭs*, want of courage, to face danger; undue fear or timidity.

cower, v. *kŏw'er* (W. *cwrian*, to squat: Gael. *curr*, a corner: Fin. *kuari*, a curve), to sink by bending the knees; to shrink or crouch through fear: cow'ering, imp.: cowered, pp. *kŏw'erd*.

cowl, n. *kŏwl* (L. *cucullus*; old F. *cuoule*; AS. *cugle*; W. *cugl*, a monk's hood), a monk's hood or habit; a cover for a chimney that turns with the wind: cowled, a. *kŏwld*, hooded; covered with a cowl: cowl-staff, a staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.

co-worker, n. *kō-wĕrk'er* (*con*, and *worker*), one who works with another.

cowry, n. *kŏw'rĭ* (Hind. *kauri*), a small shell used as money in Africa and the E. I.

cowslip, n. *kŏw'slip* (probably for *cow's-leek*, as house-leek: Icel. *laukr*, a garden vegetable), a spring flower; a species of primrose: cow'leech, n. *-lēch* (*cow*, and AS. *læce*, a physician, a leech), a cattle-doctor.

coxcomb, n. *kŏks'kōm* (*cock's-comb*, something resembling it formerly worn by licensed fools in their caps), a fop; a vain showy fellow: cox'combry, n. *-rĭ*, foppishness: coxcom'ical, a. *-kŏm'ĭ-kăl*, foppish; conceited.

coy, a. *kŏy* (F. *coi*, still, quiet: It. *cheto*; Sp. *quedo*; L. *quietus*, quiet), bashful; modest; reserved; not accessible: coy'ly, ad. *-li*: coy'ness, n. reserve; unwillingness to become familiar: coy'ish, a. *-ĭsh*, somewhat coy: coy'ishly, ad. *-li*: coy'ishness, n.

coz, n. *kŭz*, a contracted form of *cousin*.

cozen, v. *kŭz'n* (It. *cogionare*, to deceive, to make a dupe of: Venet. dialect, *cugionnare*), to cheat; to defraud; to deceive: co'ening, imp.: cozened, pp. *kŭz'ĕnd*: coz'ener, n. a cheat: coz'enage, n. *-ĕn-ăj*, fraud; deceit; the practice of cheating.

cozy, a.—see cosey.

crab, n. *krăb* (Icel. *krabbi*; Ger. *krebs*; L. *cancer*, a crab, the pinching animal: Bret. *krab*, a crab; *kraban*, a claw), a well-known crustacean or shell-fish; one of the signs of the zodiac; a wild apple; a peevish morose person; an engine with three claws for launching ships: crabbed, a. *krăb'ĕd*, sour; rough; austere; peevish; morose: crab'bedly, ad. *-li*: crab'bedness, n.: crab-tree, n. wild-apple tree.

crab, n. *krăb* (Sp. *cabra*, a goat, a machine for throwing stones; *cabria*, a crane), a wooden apparatus something like a capstan, and used for similar purposes.

crack, n. *krăk* (a word imitative of the sound of a hard substance in splitting, or by the collision of hard bodies: F. *crac*: Dut. *krak*: Gael. *cnac*), a partial break; a clink or fissure; a crevice; a rent; any violent, sudden, or sharp sound; a smart, quick blow: **v.** to rend; to burst or break partially; to split; to disorder or destroy; to throw out smartly, as to *crack a whip*, to *crack a joke*: **adj.** in *familiar language*, having qualities to be boasted of; first-rate, as a *crack horse*, a *crack stud*: **crack-brained**, a. crazed: **crack'ing**, imp.: **cracked**, pp. *krăkt*: **adj.** split; broken; crazed: **crack'er**, n. a noisy firework; a hard biscuit; anything that breaks sharply: **crackle**, v. *krăk'l*, to send out slight cracks or snaps; to repeat small cracks rapidly; to crepitate: **crackling**, imp. *krăk'lĭng*: **crack'led**, pp. *-ld*: **crack'lings**, n. plu. cakes made from the refuse of tallow-melting, used for dogs' food: **crack'nel**, n. *-nĕl*, a small brittle cake or biscuit.

cradle, n. *krā'dl* (AS. *cradol*; Gael. *creathall*, a cradle—from *creathach*, underwood), a movable bed in which children are rocked to sleep; infancy; a framework used for various purposes, as in shipbuilding; a rocking-machine: **v.** to lay or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly: **cra'dling**, imp.: **n.** *krā'dlĭng*, the open timbers or ribs of any vaulted ceiling: **cradled**, pp. *krā'dld*.

craft, n. *krăft* (AS. *craft*, strength, skill: Ger. *kraft*, strength, power: W. *crafu*, to seize with the understanding), a trade; manual art or skill; fraud; cunning; small sailing-ships: **craftsman**, n. *krăfts'măn*, a mechanic; an artificer: **craftsmaster**, n. a skilled artificer: **crafty**, a. *krăf'tĭ*, artful; cunning: **craf'tily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **craf'tiness**, n. *-tĭ-nĕs*, dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning: **craft'less**, a. destitute of craft.

crag, n. *krăg* (Gael. *creag*, a rock: W. *careg*, a stone; *caregos*, pebbles), a steep rugged rock; a cliff; a rocky point or ridge on a hill; in *geol.*, shelly tertiary deposits of the pliocene epoch, chiefly developed in Norfolk and Suffolk: **crag'gy**, a. *-gĭ*, also **crag'ged**, a. *-gĕd*, covered with crags or broken rocks; rugged: **crag'gedness**, n. *-gĕd-nĕs*, fulness of crags or prominent rocks: **crag'giness**, n. *-gi-nĕs*, state of being craggy: **crag and tail**, in *geol.*, a form of secondary hills common in Britain, in which a bold precipitous front is exposed to the west or north-west, and a sloping declivity towards the east.

crake, n. *krāk* (Icel. *kraka*, a crow; *krakr*, a raven), a bird so named from its cry, as *corn-crake*; a boast; species, so named from the seed-vessels resembling the beak or bill of a crane; long-beaked pincers used by surgeons.

cranium, n. *krā'nĭ-ŭm*, plu. **cra'nia**, *-ă* (Gr. *kranion*; mid. L. *cranium*, the skull), the skull: **cranial**, a. *krā'nĭ-ăl*, of or pert. to the skull: **cra'nia**, n. plu. *-ă* (Gr. *kranos*, a helmet or headpiece), in *geol.*, a genus of small brachiopodous molluscs having the lower valve flat and the upper limpet-like or helmet-shaped: **cra'niol'ogy**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science that treats of the skull in connection with the faculties and propensities of animals; phrenology: **cra'niol'ogist**, n. one skilled in the study of the skull: **cra'niolog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the study of the skull: **cra'niog'nomy**, n. *-ŏg'nō-mĭ* (Gr. *gnomen*, an index or interpreter), practical phrenology: **cra'niom'eter**, n. *-ŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring skulls: **cra'niom'etry**, n. *-ŏm'ē-trĭ*, the art of measuring skulls: **cra'niomet'rical**, a. *-mĕt'rĭ-kăl*: **cra'nios'copy**, n. *-ŏs'kō-pĭ* (Gr. *skopeo*, I see or look), the scientific examination of the skull.

crank, n. *krăngk* (Dut. *kronkelen*, to twist, to bend: Lap. *kranket*, to crook, to bend: Dan. *kringel*, crooked: prov. Eng. *cringle-crangle*, zigzag), anything bent or turned; in a *machine*, an iron axis bent and jointed like an arm, used for changing a rotatory motion into a horizontal or perpendicular one, or the contrary; a metal brace.

crank, a. *krăngk*, also **cranky**, a. *krăng'kĭ* (Dut. *krengen*, to press down a vessel on its side: Lap. *kranket*, to bend), inclined to heel over, as a ship that wants steadiness; liable to be upset: **crank'ness**, n., *-nĕs*, also **crank'iness**, n. *-kĭ-nĕs*, liability to be overset, as a ship that wants steadiness.

crannogs, n. *krăn'nōgs* (Irish), in *Ireland*, lake-fortresses constructed on artificial islands for greater security in troublous times.

cranny, n. *krăn'nĭ* (F. *cran*, a notch, a mark: Bav. *krinnen*: Ger. *krinne*, a notch, a rent), an open crack; a chink; a cleft; a crevice; a retired or secret place: **cran'nied**, a. *-nĭd*, full of chinks.

crape, n. *krāp* (F. *crêpe*, a tissue of fine silk twisted to form a series of minute wrinkles; *crespe*, curled: L. *crispus*, crisped, curled), a thin cloth loosely woven and wrinkled.

crapnel, n. *krăp'nĕl*—see **grapnel**.

crash, n. *krăsh* (an imitation of the noise made by a number of things breaking—another form of *clash*),

anciently the exclamation of the party overcome in single combat, when he yielded: prov. Eng. *cradant*; Scotch, *craudon*, a coward), a recreant; one cowardly base: **adj.** weak-hearted; spiritless; cowardly base: **cra'venly**, ad. *-li*.

craw, n. *krăw* (Ger. *kragen*, the neck or throat: Dut. *kraeye*, the neck: Sw. *kraftva*, a craw), the crop or first stomach of a bird or fowl.

crawfish, n. *krăw'fish* (a comparatively modern corruption of *crevys* or *crevish*: F. *écrevisse*: Dut. *krevisse*, a crawfish: Ger. *krebs*, a crab), a crustacean or shell-fish of the same genus as the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams; crayfish.

crawl, v. *krăwl* (Norm. *crauler*; F. *grouiller*, to stir, to swarm: Dut. *krielen*, to stir about, to swarm: Dan. *gryle*, to swarm, to crawl), to creep; to move slowly, as a worm; to move on the hands and knees, as a child: **n.** an inclosure on the coast for fish; the place set apart for fish in a fishing-boat: **crawl'ing**, imp.: **crawled**, pp. *krăwld*: **crawl'er**, n. one who: **crawl'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

crayfish, n. *krā'fish*—see **crawfish**.

crayon, n. *krā'ŏn* (F. *crayon*, a piece of drawing-chalk: L. *creta*, chalk: Gael. *creadh*, clay), a kind of pencil: **cray'ons**, n. plu. pieces of chalk of different colours used for drawing with; the drawing itself done with crayons: **v.** to sketch with a crayon: **cray'oning**, imp.: **cray'oned**, pp. *-ŏnd*.

crease, v. *krēs* (F. *écraser*, to crush, to bruise: Dan. *kraae*, to crackle), to disorder or weaken the intellect; to impair the natural force or energy, as of the intellect; to bruise or crush: **n.** a weakness of mind in any particular thing: **cre'sing**, imp.: **creased**, pp. *krēsd*: **crazy**, a. *krā'zi*, broken; feeble; weak; shattered in mind: **cra'zily**, ad. *-li*: **cra'zineess**, n. the state of being broken or weakened in intellect, or in a thing: **crazing-mill**, a mill for crushing or grinding tin.

creak, v. *krēk* (a word imitative of a more acute sound than that represented by crack: F. *criquer*, to creak: It. *criccare*, to rattle: Dut. *krick*, a crash, a creak), to make a sharp, harsh, grating noise: **creak'ing**, imp.: **creaked**, pp. *krēkt*.

cream, n. *krēm* (F. *crême*; It. *crema*, cream—from *cremore*, the simmering of milk beginning to boil: Icel. *krauma*, cream—from *kraumr*, the lowest point of boiling: AS. and Scotch *ream*), the thick oily scum which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for a time; the best part of a thing: **v.** to skim; to take off the best part of anything: **cream'ing**, imp.: **creamed**, pp. *krēmd*: **cream'y**, a. *-i*, full of cream: **cream-faced**, a. pale; having a coward look: **cream'iness**, n. *-i-nĕs*: **cream of tartar**, a compound of tartaric acid and potassa, much used in medicine—so called because in its separation from the other compounds among which it is found, its crystals show themselves first on the surface.

crease, n. *krēs* (Bret. *kriz*, a wrinkle, a tuck in a garment: F. *grisser*, to crackle), a line or mark made in not folding cloth smoothly: **v.** to mark by a fold like a furrow: **creasing**, imp.: **creased**, pp. *krēst*.

creasote, n. *krē'ā-sōt* (Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *soso*, I preserve), an oily colourless liquid with the smell of smoke, procured from coal-tar, &c., and which has the property of preserving animal substances.

create, v. *krē-āt'* (L. *creatum*, to create—allied to Sans. *kri*, to make: It. *creare*: F. *créer*), to form out of nothing; to bring into existence by inherent power; to produce from existing materials a body invested with new powers and qualities; to generate; to form anew; to invest with a new character or dignity; to produce or cause: **crea'ting**, imp.: **crea'ted**, pp.: **Crea'tor**, n. the Deity; one who creates: **crea'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of creating the world; the world itself; the universe: **crea'tive**, a. *-tiv*, that has a power or tendency to create: **crea'tively**, ad. *-li*: **crea'tiveness**, n.: **creature**, n. *krē'tŭr*, often *-chŭr*, every living thing except God, the Creator—applied also to inanimate substances; an animal; a human being in contempt or pity; anything produced or imagined; a dependent or tool: **crea'turely**, ad. *-li*: **crea'tureship**, n. state of a creature: **creature-comforts**, those things which minister to the comforts of the body.

creatin, n. *krē'ā-tĭn* (Gr. *kreas*, flesh—gen. *kreatos*), a substance from the juice of flesh, presenting itself in the form of colourless transparent crystals: **creat'inin**, n. *-ĭt'i-nĭn*, a substance in the form of prismatic crystals, procured chiefly from the urine.

credence, n. *krē'dĕns* (L. *credens*, trusting or confiding in—allied to Sans. *crat*, faith: It. *credenza*, belief), belief; credit; confidence: **credenda**, n. plu. *krē-dĕn'dā* (L.), things to be believed; articles of faith: **creden'tial**, a. *-shăl*, giving a title to credit: **creden'tials**, n. plu. *-shăls*, that which gives a title to credit; the letters or written documents on which a claim to hospitality or official status is founded at a foreign court.

credence-table, n. *krē'dĕns-tā'bl* (F. *crédence*: It. *credenza*—from the anc. Gothic *gereden*, to make ready, to prepare), the small table at the side of the altar or communion-table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

credible, a. *krĕd'i-bl* (L. *credibilis*, credible—from *credere*, to trust, to confide in), worthy of credit or belief: **cred'ibly**, ad. *-bli*: **cred'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed: **cred'ibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

credit, n. *krĕd'it* (L. *credit*, he confides or trusts in: F. *crédit*; It. *credito*, credit), trust; reliance on the truth of words spoken; confidence in the sincerity of intentions or actions; good opinion derived from character or social position; power; influence; sale of goods on trust; time allowed for payment of goods not sold for ready money; in *book-keeping*, one side of an account is called the credit (Cr.) side, the other the debtor (Dr.) side — *by* is the sign of entry of the former, and *to* of the latter: **v.** to confide in; to believe; to trust; to sell goods on trust; to do honour to; to put a payment to an account to lessen its amount: **cred'iting**, imp.: **cred'ited**, pp.: **cred'itable**, a. *-i-tā-bl*, worthy of praise or commendation; honourable: **cred'itably**, ad. *-tā-bli*: **cred'itableness**, n. *-tā-bl-nĕs*: **cred'itor**, n. *-i-tŏr*, one who has a just claim on another for money.

credulous, a. *krĕd'ū-lŭs*, (L. *credulus*, easy of belief—from *credo*, I believe: It. *credulo*: F. *crédule*), too easy of belief; unsuspecting; easily deceived: **cred'ulously**, ad. *-li*: **cred'ulousness**, n.: **credulity**, n. *krē-dū'li-ti*, excessive easiness of belief; unsuspecting trust.

creed, n. *krēd* (L. *credo*, I believe), a brief summary of the essential articles of religious belief; any system of principles professed or believed.

creek, n. *krēk* (Dut. *kreke*, a crooked ditch, a small stream having an elbow: F. *crique*, a small natural haven: Icel. *kryki*, a corner: AS. *creccs*, a creek), a narrow inlet of water from the sea into the land; a sudden bend of a river; a pool in a deserted river-course: **creek'y**, a. *-i*, full of creeks; winding.

creel, n. *krēl* (Scotch), a small wicker basket used by anglers; a larger basket used by women to carry fish in on the back.

creep, v. *krēp* (AS. *creopan*; Dut. *kruipen*; Ger. *kriechen*, to creep: Icel. *kriupa*, to kneel), to move forwards on the belly, as an animal without feet; to crawl, as on the hands and knees; to move slowly, feebly, secretly, or insensibly, as time; to grow along, as a plant; to trail: **creep'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having a tendency to creep or the habit of creeping: **crept**, pt. and pp. *krĕpt*: **creep'er**, n. *-ĕr*, a climbing or trailing plant; an instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging at the bottom of water: **creep'hole**, n. *-hōl*, an excuse; a subterfuge: **creep'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

creese, n. *krēs*, a Malay dagger—also written *kris*.

cremaillere, *krĕm'ăl-yăr'* (F. a pot-hanger), in *fort.*, lines having an indented or zigzag outline somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw.

cremation, n. *krē-mā'shŭn* (L. *crematio*, a consuming by fire—from *cremo*, I burn), a burning; the burning of the dead.

cremocarp, n. *krĕm'ō-kärp* (Gr. *kremao*, I suspend, and *karpos*, fruit), the fruit of the umbelliferæ, consisting of two one-sided carpels completely invested by the tube of the calyx.

crenate, a. *krē'nāt*, also **cre'nated**, a. (mid. L. *crena*, a notch: F. *crené*), notched; in *bot.*, having a series of rounded marginal prominences: **crenature**, n. *krĕn'ā-tŭr*, in *bot.*, a notch in a leaf or style: **cren'ulate**, a. *-ū-lāt*, in *bot.*, having the edge slightly scolloped or notched: **cren'ela'ted**, a. *-ē-lā'tĕd* (F. *crénelé*, embattled), provided with loopholes, as in a castellated building, through which missiles might be shot; in *arch.*, a kind of indented moulding.

creole, n. *krē'ōl* (F. *créole*; Sp. *criollo*, a creole—properly, nursed, grown up), in Spanish Amer. or W. I. Islands, a descendant from European ancestors; native of Brazil of African parents.

creosote, n. *krē'ō-sōt*—see **creasote.**

crepane, n. *krē'pān*, also **cre'pance**, n. *-pāns* (L. *crepare*, to crack), a chop or scratch in a horse's leg caused by the shoe on one hind leg striking the other.

crepitate, v. *krēp'i-tāt* (L. *crepitare*, to crackle or creak: It. *crepitare*), to make a small crackling noise, as salt suddenly thrown on a fire: **crep'ita'ting**, imp.: **crep'ita'ted**, pp.: **crep'ita'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, a small sharp crackling noise, as salt thrown on a fire.

crept, v.—see under **creep.**

crepuscule, n. *krē-pŭs'kūl* (L. *crepusculum*, twilight, dusk—from *creper*, dusky, dark: It. *crepuscolo*), twilight: **crepus'cular**, a. *-kū-lĕr*, pert. to twilight; glimmering; also, **crepus'culous**, a. *-lŭs*; also sometimes **crepus'culin**, a. *-lĭn.*

crescendo, n. *krē-sĕn'dō* (It.—from L. *cresco*, I grow, I increase), in *music*, a mark over a passage or note to indicate that it is to be sung with an increasing volume of sound.

crescent, n. *krĕs'sĕnt* (L. *crescens*, growing or increasing: F. *croissant*: It. *crescente*), the moon in the form of a curve, broad in the centre and tapering towards the two ends, called the horns; anything so shaped, as a block of buildings or houses; the emblem on the national standard of Turkey, in the form of a hollow half-moon: **adj.** growing: **cres'cented**, a. adorned with a crescent; crescent-like; crescent-shaped: **crescen'tic**, a. *-sĕn'tĭk*, in the shape of a crescent.

cress, n. *krĕs* (AS. *cærse*; Dut. *kersse*; Sw. *krasse*, a cress: F. *cresson*, a cress—from *crisser*, to grind the teeth), a well-known salad plant of a moderately pungent taste: **cres'sy**, a. *-sĭ*, abounding in cresses.

cresset, n. *krĕs'sĕt* (Dut. *kruyscl*; F. *creuseul*, a hanging lamp: connected with *crock*, *cruet*, *cruise*, and *crucible*), a large open lantern fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light set on a beacon or watch-tower; the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.

crest, n. *krĕst* (L. *crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of birds: akin to Gr. *keras*, a horn: It. *cresta*), the plume of feathers or a like ornament on the top of an ancient helmet; the helmet itself; the comb on the head of a bird; pride; courage; the figure or device that surmounts a coat of arms; the foamy top of a wave; the highest part of a hill or ridge: **crest'ed**, a. adorned with a tuft or crest: **crest'less**, a.: **crest'fallen**, a. dispirited; dejected.

cretaceous, a. *krē-tā'shŭs* (L. *creta*, chalk: It. *creta*: F. *craie* and *crayon*), composed of chalk; chalky; in sand, or gravel; coarse flour or meal: **v.** to cause to pass through a coarse sieve: **crib'bling**, imp. *-lĭng*, sifting: **cribbled**, pp. *krĭb'ld*, sifted: **crib'riform**, a. *-rĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a sieve.

crick, n. *krĭk* (from *creak*), a familiar term for a painful stiffness in neck or back.

cricket, n. *krĭk'ĕt* (Dut. *kricken*, to chirp), a chirping insect found about ovens and fireplaces on ground floors.

cricket, n. *krĭk'ĕt* (F. *criquet*, the stick or peg serving for a mark in the game of bowls), a favourite outdoor game played with bats, wickets, and ball: **crick'eting**, imp.: **n.** the act of playing at cricket: **crick'eter**, n. *-ĕr*, a player at cricket.

cricoid, a. *krī'koĭd* (Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, shape), like a ring.

cried, v.; **crier**, n., &c.—see **cry.**

crime, n. *krīm* (L. *crimen*, a crime, a fault: It. *crimine*: F. *crime*), a violation or breaking of some human or divine law; a serious fault; iniquity: **criminal**, a. *krĭm'ĭ-nal*, that violates a human or divine law; guilty of or tainted with crime; abandoned; wicked; in *law*, opposed to *civil*: **n.** a person who has violated human or divine laws; one guilty: **crim'inally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **crim'inal'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being guilty of a crime; guiltiness: **crimeless**, a. *krīm'lĕs*, innocent: **criminate**, v. *krĭm'ĭ-nāt*, to accuse; to charge with a crime: **crim'ina'ting**, imp.: **crim'ina'ted**, pp. charged with a crime: **crim'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of accusing; a charging with being guilty of some crime or offence: **crim'ina'tor**, n. *-ĭ-nā'tŏr*, one who: **crim'ina'tory**, a. *-tŏr-ĭ*, that involves accusation; accusing: **capital crime**, a crime punishable with death: **crim. con.** n. *krĭm-kŏn'* (contr. for criminal conversation), adultery.

crimp, v. *krĭmp* (W. *crimpio*, to pinch, or crimp: Dan. *krympe*, to shrink: Dut. *krimpen*, to contract—connected with *cramp*, *crump*, and *crimple*, all used in the sense of contraction), to pinch up in small ridges, as a frill or ruffle; to induce rigid muscular contraction in a fish by making cuts through the flesh: **adj.** brittle; easily crumbled: **crimp'ing**, imp.: **n.** the operation of inducing rigid muscular contraction in fish by transverse cuts and immersion in cold water; the act of forming into ridges or plaits: **crimped**, pp. *krĭmpt*: **adj.** applied to cod and other fish prepared for table by the operation of crimping: **crimping-iron**, an iron for curling hair and crimping frills: **crimple**, v. *krĭm'pl*, to contract or draw together; to cause to curl: **crim'pling**, imp.: **crimpled**, pp. *krĭm'pld*, con-

crinalina, n. *krin-ă-lēn* (F—from L. *crinis*; F. *crin*, hair, and L. *linea*, a line or string), a lady's petticoat stiffened with cane, steel, or horsehair bands; the bands that stiffen petticoats.

crioceras, n. *krī-ŏ-sēr-as*, also **crioceratite**, n. *krī-ŏ-sēr-a-tīt* (Gr. *krios*, a ram, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from its shape.

cripple, n. *krip'l* (Icel. *kryppa*, a hump: Dut. *krepel*, a cripple: Dan. *krybe*, to creep), one who has lost the use of a limb or limbs, or is partly disabled; a lame person: v. to deprive of the use of a limb or limbs; to lame; to disable: **crip'pling**, imp.: **crippled**, pp. *krip'ld*, disabled.

crisis, n. *krī'sis*, plu. **cri'ses**, *-sēz* (L. *crisis*; Gr. *krisis*, a decision: It. and F. *crise*), the change in the symptoms of a disease that indicates recovery or death: the decisive point in any important affair.

crisp, a. *krisp* (L. *crispus*; old F. *crespe*, curled: AS. *cirpian*, to crisp or curl: It. *crespo*), curled; formed into ringlets or curls; brittle; easily broken short; in *bot.*, having an undulated or curling margin: v. to wrinkle; to curl: **crisp'ing**, imp.: **crisped**, pp. *krisp'd*: **crisp'ly**, ad. *-lī*: **crisp'ness**, n. brittleness: **cris'py**, a. *-pi*, curled; brittle: **cris'pate**, a. *-pāt*, having a crisp appearance; rough, with waving lines.

crispin, n. *kris'pin*, a shoemaker, after St Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

cristate, a. *kris'tāt* (L. *crista*, a crest), in *bot.*, crested; tufted: **cris'ta**, n. *-tă*, in *anat.*, a term applied to several processes of bones.

criterion, n. *krī-tēr'i-ŏn*, plu. **crite'ria** (Gr. *kriterion*, means for judging—from *krino*, I judge), a standard or rule by which a judgment can be formed.

critic, n. *krit'ik* (L. *criticus*, a critic: Gr. *kritikos*: It. *critico*: F. *critique*—from Gr. *krino*, I judge), a person skilled in judging of the merits of works in the fine arts, or of the beauties and defects in literature; a fault-finder: **crit'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, highly important; momentous—from *critis*; nicely exact; prone to judge severely the productions of others; fault-finding: **crit'ically**, ad. *-li*: **crit'icalness**, n.: **crit'icise**, v. *-sīz*, to examine and judge, with attention to beauties and faults; to find fault with; to censure or blame: **crit'ici'sing**, imp.: **crit'icised'**, pp. *-sīzd*: **crit'ici'sable**, a. *-zd-bl*, capable of being criticised: **crit'icism**, n. *-sizm*, the art of judging of the beauties or faults in literature or the fine arts; critical remarks, verbal or written: **critique**, n. *kri-tēk'* (F.), a critical examination in writing of any work; a criticism.

crizzel, n. *kriz'zĕl* (F. *grésiller*, to drizzle; *grésillé*, covered or hoar with rime), a roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency.

croak, n. *krōk* (AS. *cruccian*, to croak: Ger. *krachzen*, to croak: L. *crocio*; Gr. *krozo*, I cry as a raven), the cry of a frog or raven; any low harsh sound: v. to make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog; to utter a low muttering sound; to grumble: **croak'ing**, imp.: **croaked**, pp. *krōkt*: **croak'er**, n. one who murmurs or grumbles.

Croats, n. plu. *krō'ats*, inhabitants of Croatia; its native troops.

croceous, a.—see **crocus**.

crochet, a. *krō-shā* (F. *crochet*, a little hook—from *croc*, a hook: Icel. *krokr*, a hook), applied to fancy-work performed with a hooked needle: n. in *fort.*, a cut into the glacis opposite a traverse, continuing the covered-way around the traverse: **cro'cheting**, imp. *-shā-ing*: **crocheted**, pp. *krō-shād*; in *mil.*, usually pronounced *krō'shĕt*: *krō-shē-ting*: *krō-shē-tĕd*.

crock, n. *krŏk* (Dut. *krupcke*; Ger. *krug*; Dan. *krukke*; W. *crogen*, an earthen vessel, a pitcher—see **crosset**), an earthen pot or pitcher: **crock'ery**, n. *-ēr-i*, earthenware.

crocket, n. *krŏk'ĕt* (Eng. *crook*; Dut. *kroke*, a curl; Dan. *krog*, a corner), in *arch.*, ornaments of leaves, flowers, bunches of foliage, or animals, employed to decorate angles of spires, pinnacles, &c.

crocodile, n. *krŏk'ō-dīl* (L. *crocodilus*; Gr. *krokodeilos*), a large voracious reptile of amphibious habits, in shape resembling a lizard, and covered with scutes: adj. like a crocodile; false: **croc'odil'ian**, a. *-dil-i-ăn*, pert. to: n. an animal akin to the crocodiles: **croc'odil'ia**, n. *-i-ă*, an order of reptiles, including the crocodile, the gavial, and the alligator.

crocoisite, n. *krō-koy'sīt* (Gr. *krokoeis*, of a saffron or yellow colour), the chromate of lead; red-lead ore—used as a pigment.

crocus, n. *krō'kŭs* (L. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos*; Gael. *crock*, red), an early spring flower; saffron; a yellow powder: **cro'ceous**, a. *-shē-ŭs*, like saffron; yellow.

croft, n. *krŏft* (AS. *croft*, a small farm: Gael. *croft*), a small field attached to a house, or near it: **croft'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who.

cromlech, n. *krŏm'lĕk* (W. *cromlech*, a crooked stone), an anc. monument consisting of a huge flat stone, supported like a table by others set on end.

cromorna, n. *krō-mōr'nă* (F. *cromorne*; It. *cromorno*), a reed-stop in the organ.

crone, n. *krōn* (Gael. *cromam*, a low murmuring sound: Scot. *croon*, a hollow continued moan), an old woman: **crony**, n. *krō'ni*, an intimate companion or acquaintance.

crook, n. *krŏk* (Icel. *krakl*, a hook: Dut. *kroke*, a fold, a curl: Dan. *krog*, a hook), anything bent; a curve; a shepherd's staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to turn from a straight line: **crook'ing**, imp.: **crooked**, pp. *krŏkt*: adj. *krŏk'ĕd*, bent; curved; winding; perverse; deceitful; without rectitude: **crook'edly**, ad. *-ĕd-li*: **crook'edness**, n. a winding or bending.

crop, n. *krŏp* (AS. *crop*, top, craw of a bird: Gael. *crap*, a knob, a little hill: F. *croupe*, the top or protuberance of a hill: Dut. *crop*, the knob of the throat: Ger. *kropf*, the craw of a bird), craw of a bird; first stomach into which a bird's meat descends; anything gathered into a heap; the gathered harvest; corn or other vegetable products while growing, or after being gathered: v. to cut or pluck the ends off; to mow or reap; to sow or plant: **crop'ping**, imp.: n. the act of cutting off; the raising of crops: **cropped**, pp. a. *krŏpt*, plucked; cut short; eaten off: **neck and crop**, altogether; at once; bag and baggage: to **crop out**, in *geol.*, to come to the surface, as the edge of any inclined stratum, which is called the *crop* or *outcrop*: **crop'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, having a full crop or belly: **crop'per**, n. *-pēr*, a pigeon with a large crop: **crop-sick**, a. sick from excess in eating or drinking.

croquet, n. *krō'kā* (F.), an open-air game played with wooden balls and mallets.

crore, n. *krōr*, in the *East Indies*, 100 lacs of rupees, equal to about one million sterling.

crosier, n. *krō-zhē-ĕr* (F. *croiz*; It. *croce*: Icel. *kross*; Ger. *kreuz*, a cross—from L. *crux*, a cross for the punishment of malefactors), a staff crooked at the head and highly ornamented with gold or silver; a symbol of pastoral care and authority; a bishop's staff or crook: **cross**, n. *krŏs*, two lengths of any body placed across each other—thus (+), (X), or (†); a line drawn through another; the ensign of the Christian religion; the instrument on which the Saviour died; any misfortune; a hindrance: v. to draw a line, or place a body, across another; to pass or move over; to pass from side to side; to cancel; to erase; to obstruct or hinder: adj. oblique; transverse; obstructing; adverse; peevish or ill-humoured: **cros'sing**, imp.: n. a paved part for passing across a street: **crossed**, pp. *krŏst*: **crossette**, n. *krŏs-sĕt'*, in *arch.*, the small projecting pieces in arch-stones which hang upon the adjacent stones: **cross'ly**, ad. *-li*, adversely; in opposition: **cross'ness**, n. peevishness: **cross-grained**, a. having the fibres cross or irregular; perverse; troublesome: **crossbar**, n. a kind of lever: **crossbow**, n. a weapon formed by fastening a bow at the end of a stock: **cross-bun**, n. a bun with the form of a cross on one side: **cross let**, n. a little cross: to **take up the cross**, to submit to afflictions and self-denial for love to Christ: **cross-action**, in *law*, a case in which A having an action against B, B also brings an action against A on the same case: **cross-examination**, a strict examination of a witness by the opposing counsel: **cross-beam**, a large beam running from wall to wall: to **cross the breed**, to breed animals from different varieties of the same species: **cross-armed**, a. having arms across: **cross-barred**, a. *-bärd*, secured by bars crossing each other: **crossbill**, a bird so called from the form of the bill: **cross-course**, in *mining*, a vein or lode which intersects at right angles the general direction of the veins: **cross-cut**, in *mining*, a level driven at right angles with the view of intersecting a lode or vein: **cross-cut saw**, a saw managed by two men, one at each end: a **crossed check**, an order for payment of money on demand, having the name of a banker written across it: **cross-purpose**, contradictory conduct or system, as proposing a difficulty to be solved; a riddle: to **cross-question**, to examine again in another direction: **cross-sea**, waves running

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crescent, n. *krĕs'sĕnt* (L. *crescens*, growing or increasing: F. *croissant*: It. *crescente*), the moon in the form of a curve, broad in the centre and tapering towards the two ends, called the horns; anything so shaped, as a block of buildings or houses; the emblem on the national standard of Turkey, in the form of a hollow half-moon: **adj.** growing: **cres'cented**, a. adorned with a crescent; crescent-like; crescent-shaped: **crescen'tic**, a. *-sĕn'tĭk*, in the shape of a crescent.

cress, n. *krĕs* (AS. *cærse*; Dut. *kersse*; Sw. *krasse*, a cress: F. *cresson*, a cress—from *crisser*, to grind the teeth), a well-known salad plant of a moderately pungent taste: **cres'sy**, a. *-sĭ*, abounding in cresses.

cresset, n. *krĕs'sĕt* (Dut. *kruysel*; F. *creuseul*, a hanging lamp: connected with *crock*, *cruet*, *cruise*, and *crucible*), a large open lantern fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light set on a beacon or watch-tower; the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.

crest, n. *krĕst* (L. *crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of birds: akin to Gr. *keras*, a horn: It. *cresta*), the plume of feathers or a like ornament on the top of an ancient helmet; the helmet itself; the comb on the head of a bird; pride; courage; the figure or device that surmounts a coat of arms; the foamy top of a wave; the highest part of a hill or ridge: **crest'ed**, a. adorned with a tuft or crest: **crest'less**, a.: **crest'-fallen**, a. dispirited; dejected.

cretaceous, a. *krē-tā'shŭs* (L. *creta*, chalk: It. *creta*: F. *craie* and *crayon*), composed of chalk; chalky; in geol. the last or uppermost of the secondary forma-

sand, or gravel; coarse flour or meal: **v.** to cause to pass through a coarse sieve: **crib'bling**, imp. *-lĭng*, sifting: **cribbled**, pp. *krĭb'ld*, sifted: **crib'riform**, a. *-ri-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a sieve.

crick, n. *krĭk* (from *creak*), a familiar term for a painful stiffness in neck or back.

cricket, n. *krĭk'ĕt* (Dut. *krieken*, to chirp), a chirping insect found about ovens and fireplaces on ground floors.

cricket, n. *krĭk'ĕt* (F. *criquet*, the stick or peg serving for a mark in the game of bowls), a favourite outdoor game played with bats, wickets, and ball: **crick'eting**, imp.: **n.** the act of playing at cricket: **crick'eter**, n. *-ĕr*, a player at cricket.

cricoid, a. *krī'kŏĭd* (Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, shape), like a ring.

cried, v.; **crier**, n., &c.—see **cry.**

crime, n. *krīm* (L. *crimen*, a crime, a fault: It. *crimine*: F. *crime*), a violation or breaking of some human or divine law; a serious fault; iniquity: **criminal**, a. *krĭm'i-nāl*, that violates a human or divine law; guilty of or tainted with crime; abandoned; wicked; in *law*, opposed to *civil*: **n.** a person who has violated human or divine laws; one guilty: **crim'inally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **crim'inal'ity**, n. *-i-tĭ*, the quality of being guilty of a crime; guiltiness: **crimeless**, a. *krīm'lĕs*, innocent: **criminate**, v. *krĭm'i-nāt*, to accuse; to charge with a crime: **crim'ina'ting**, imp.: **crim'ina'ted**, pp. charged with a crime: **crim'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of accusing; a charging with being guilty of some crime or offence: **crim'ina'tor**, n. *-i-nā'tŏr*, one who: **crim'ina'tory**, a. *-tĕr-i*, that involves accusation; accusing: **capital crime**, a crime punishable with death: **crim. con.** n. *krĭm'kŏn'* (contr. for criminal conversation), adultery.

crimp, v. *krĭmp* (W. *crimpio*, to pinch, or crimp: Dan. *krympe*, to shrink: Dut. *krimpen*, to contract—connected with *cramp*, *crump*, and *crimple*, all used in the sense of contraction), to pinch up in small ridges, as a frill or ruffle; to induce rigid muscular contraction in a fish by making cuts through the flesh: **adj.** brittle; easily crumbled: **crimp'ing**, imp.: **n.** the operation of inducing rigid muscular contraction in fish by transverse cuts and immersion in cold water; the act of forming into ridges or plaits: **crimped**, pp. *krĭmpt*: **adj.** applied to cod and other fish prepared for table by the operation of crimping: **crimping-iron**, an iron for curling hair and crimping frills: **crimple**, v. *krĭm'pl*, to contract or draw together; to cause to curl: **crim'pling**, imp.: **crimpled**, pp. *krĭm'pld*, contracted, shrunk.

crinoline, n. *krin'ō-lēn* (F—from L. *crinis*; F. *crin*, hair, and L. *linea*, a line or string), a lady's petticoat stiffened with cane, steel, or horsehair bands; the bands that stiffen petticoats.

crioceras, n. *kri-ōs'ēr-ăs*, also **crioceratite**, n. *krī'ō-sēr'ă-tīt* (Gr. *krios*, a ram, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from its shape.

cripple, n. *krip'l* (Icel. *kryppa*, a hump: Dut. *krepel*, a cripple: Dan. *krybe*, to creep), one who has lost the use of a limb or limbs, or is partly disabled; a lame person: v. to deprive of the use of a limb or limbs; to lame; to disable: crip'pling, imp.: **crippled**, pp. *krip'ld*, disabled.

crisis, n. *krī'sis*, plu. **cri'ses**, *-sēz* (L. *crisis*; Gr. *krisis*, a decision: It. and F. *crise*), the change in the symptoms of a disease that indicates recovery or death: the decisive point in any important affair.

crisp, a. *krisp* (L. *crispus*; old F. *crespe*, curled: AS. *cirpsian*, to crisp or curl: It. *crespo*), curled; formed into ringlets or curls; brittle; easily broken short; in *bot.*, having an undulated or curling margin: v. to wrinkle; to curl: **crisp'ing**, imp.: **crisped**, pp. *krī-pt*: **crisp'ly**, ad. *-lī*: **crisp'ness**, n. brittleness: **cris'py**, a. *-pi*, curled; brittle: **cris'pate**, a. *-pāt*, having a crisp appearance; rough, with waving lines.

crispin, n. *krīs'pin*, a shoemaker, after St Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

cristate, a. *krīs'tāt* (L. *crista*, a crest), in *bot.*, crested; tufted: **cris'ta**, n. *-tă*, in *anat.*, a term applied to several processes of bones.

criterion, n. *krī-tē'ri-ōn*, plu. **crite'ria** (Gr. *kriterion*, means for judging—from *krino*, I judge), a standard or rule by which a judgment can be formed.

critic, n. *krit'ik* (L. *criticus*, a critic: Gr. *kritikos*: It. *critico*: F. *critique*—from Gr. *krino*, I judge), a person skilled in judging of the merits of works in the fine arts, or of the beauties and defects in literature; a fault-finder: **crit'ical**, a. *-ă-kăl*, highly important; momentous—from *crisis*; nicely exact; prone to judge severely the productions of others; fault-finding: **crit'ically**, ad. *-li*: **crit'icalness**, n.: **crit'icise**, v. *-sīz*, to examine and judge, with attention to beauties and faults; to find fault with; to censure or blame: **crit'ici'sing**, imp.: **crit'icised'**, pp. *-sīzd'*: **crit'ici'sable**, a. *-zā-bl*, capable of being criticised: **crit'icism**, n. *-sizm*, the art of judging of the beauties or faults in literature or the fine arts; critical remarks, verbal or written: **critique**, n. *krī-tēk'* (F.), a critical examination in writing of any work; a criticism.

crizzel, n. *kriz'zēl* (F. *grésiller*, to drizzle; *grésillé*, covered or hoar with rime), a roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency.

croak, n. *krōk* (AS. *cracetan*, to croak: Ger. *krachzen*, to croak: L. *crocio*; Gr. *krouo*, I cry as a raven), the cry of a frog or raven; any low harsh sound: v. to make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog; to utter a low muttering sound; to grumble: **croak'ing**, imp.: **croaked**, pp. *krōkt*: **croak'er**, n. one who murmurs or grumbles.

Croats, n. plu. *krō'ăts*, inhabitants of Croatia; its native troops.

crocesous, a.—see **crocus**.

crochet, a. *krō'shā* (F. *crochet*, a little hook—from *croc*, a hook: Icel. *krokr*, a hook), applied to fancy-work performed with a hooked needle: v. to do fancy-work with a hooked needle: n. in *fort.*, a cut into the glacis opposite a traverse, continuing the covered-way around the traverse: **cro'cheting**, imp. *-shā-ing*: **cro'cheted**, pp. *krō'shād*; false: in *mil.*, usually pronounced *krō'shēt*; *krō'shē-ting*; *krō'shē-tēd*.

crock, n. *krōk* (Dut. *kruycke*; Ger. *krug*; Dan. *krukke*; W. *cregen*, an earthen vessel, a pitcher—see **crosset**), an earthen pot or pitcher: **crock'ery**, n. *-ēr-i*, earthenware.

crocket, n. *krōk'ĕt* (Eng. *crook*; Dut. *kroke*, a curl; Dan. *krog*, a corner), in *arch.*, ornaments of leaves, flowers, bunches of foliage, or animals, employed to decorate angles of spires, pinnacles, &c.

crocodile, n. *krōk'ō-dīl* (L. *crocodilus*; Gr. *krokodeilos*), a large voracious reptile of amphibious habits, in shape resembling a lizard, and covered with scutes: adj. like a crocodile; false: **croc'odil'ian**, a. *-dil'i-ăn*, pert. to: n. an animal akin to the crocodiles: **croc'odil'ia**, n. *-ă-ă*, an order of reptiles, including the crocodile, the gavial, and the alligator.

crocoisite, n. *krō-koi'sīt* (Gr. *krokoeis*, of a saffron or yellow colour), the chromate of lead; red-lead ore—used as a pigment.

crocus, n. *krō'kŭs* (L. *crocus*; Gr. *krokos*; Gael. *crock*, red), an early spring flower; saffron; a yellow powder: **cro'cous**, a. *-shi-ŭs*, like saffron; yellow.

croft, n. *krŏft* (AS. *croft*, a small farm: Gael. *croft*), a small field attached to a house, or near it: **croft'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who.

cromlech, n. *krŏm'lĕk* (W. *cromlech*, a crooked stone), an anc. monument consisting of a huge flat stone, supported like a table by others set on end.

cromorna, n. *krō-mōr'nă* (F. *cromorne*; It. *cromorno*), a reed-stop in the organ.

crone, n. *krōn* (Gael. *cronan*, a low murmuring sound: Scot. *croon*, a hollow continued moan), an old woman: **crony**, n. *krō'ni*, an intimate companion or acquaintance.

crook, n. *krŏŏk* (Icel. *krakl*, a hook: Dut. *kroke*, a fold, a curl: Dan. *krog*, a hook), anything bent; a curve; a shepherd's staff curved at the end: v. to bend; to curve; to turn from a straight line: **crook'ing**, imp.: **crooked**, pp. *krŏŏkt*: adj. *krŏŏk'ĕd*, bent; curved; winding; perverse; deceitful; without rectitude: **crook'edly**, ad. *-ĕd-li*: **crook'edness**, n. a winding or bending.

crop, n. *krŏp* (AS. *crop*, top, craw of a bird: Gael. *crop*, a knob, a little hill: F. *crope*, the top or protuberance of a hill: Dut. *crop*, the knob of the throat: Ger. *kropf*, the craw of a bird), craw of a bird; first stomach into which a bird's meat descends; anything gathered into a heap; the gathered harvest; corn or other vegetable products while growing, or after being gathered: v. to cut or pluck the ends off; to mow or reap; to sow or plant: **crop'ping**, imp.: n. the act of cutting off; the raising of crops: **cropped**, pp. a. *krŏpt*, plucked; cut short; eaten off: **neck and crop**, altogether; at once; bag and baggage: **to crop out**, in *geol.*, to come to the surface, as the edge of any inclined stratum, which is called the *crop* or *outcrop*: **crop'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, having a full crop or belly: **crop'per**, n. *-pĕr*, a pigeon with a large crop: **crop-sick**, a. sick from excess in eating or drinking.

croquet, n. *krō'kā* (F.), an open-air game played with wooden balls and mallets.

crore, n. *krōr*, in the *East Indies*, 100 lacs of rupees, equal to about one million sterling.

crosier, n. *krō'zhi-ĕr* (F. *croiz*; It. *croce*: Icel. *kross*; Ger. *kreuz*, a cross—from L. *crux*, a cross for the punishment of malefactors), a staff crooked at the head and highly ornamented with gold or silver; a symbol of pastoral care and authority; a bishop's staff or crook: **cross**, n. *krŏs*, two lengths of any body placed across each other—thus (+), (X), or (†); a line drawn through another; the ensign of the Christian religion; the instrument on which the Saviour died; any misfortune; a hindrance: v. to draw a line, or place a body, across another; to pass or move over; to pass from side to side; to cancel; to erase; to obstruct or hinder: adj. oblique; transverse; obstructing; adverse; peevish or ill-humoured: **cros'sing**, imp.: n. a paved part for passing across a street: **crossed**, pp. *krŏst*: **crossette**, n. *krŏs-sĕt'*, in *arch.*, the small projecting pieces in arch-stones which hang upon the adjacent stones: **cross'ly**, ad. *-li*, adversely; in opposition: **cross'ness**, n. peevishness: **cross-grained**, a. having the fibres cross or irregular; perverse; troublesome: **crossbar**, n. a kind of lever: **crossbow**, n. a weapon formed by fastening a bow at the end of a stock: **cross-bun**, n. a bun with the form of a cross on one side: **cross let**, n. a little cross: **to take up the cross**, to submit to afflictions and self-denial for love to Christ: **cross-action**, in *law*, a case in which A having an action against B, B also brings an action against A on the same case: **cross-examination**, a strict examination of a witness by the opposing counsel: **cross-beam**, a large beam running from wall to wall: **to cross the breed**, to breed animals from different varieties of the same species: **cross-armed**, a. having arms across: **cross-barred**, a. *-bärd*, secured by bars crossing each other: **crossbill**, a bird so called from the form of the bill: **cross-course**, in *mining*, a vein or lode which intersects at right angles the general direction of the veins: **cross-cut**, in *mining*, a level driven at right angles with the view of intersecting a lode or vein: **cross-cut saw**, a saw managed by two men, one at each end: **a crossed check**, an order for payment of money on demand, having the name of a banker written across it: **cross-purpose**, contradictory conduct or system, as proposing a difficulty to be solved; a riddle: **to cross-question**, to examine again in another direction: **cross-sea**, waves running

high across others; a swell: **cross-staff**, a surveyor's instrument for measuring offsets: **cross-tie**, a railway sleeper; in *arch.*, a connecting band in a building: **cross-trees**, in *ships*, certain pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower masts and top masts: **cross-road**, an obscure road or path leading from one part of the main road to another, or intersecting it: **cross-wind**, an unfavourable or side wind: **crosswise**, ad. *-wīz*, across; in the form of a cross: **to play cross and pile**, to play at tossing up money which had a cross on one side and a pile or pillar on the other: **cross-stone**, n. harmotome or pyramidal zeolite.

crotch, n. *krŏch* (F. *croc*, a hook; *crochet*, a hook, a little hook), a hook or fork: **crotched**, a. *krŏcht*, hooked: **crotch'et**, n. *-ĕt*, a fixedness of the mind on some particular object or pursuit; a whim or fancy; a musical note; a bracket: **crotcheted**, a. *krŏch'ĕ-tĕd*, marked with crotchets: **crotch'ety**, a. *-ĭ-tĭ*, having a changeable tendency to fix the mind too exclusively on one object; whimsical.

croton-oil, n. *krō'tŏn-ŏĭl*, an oil expressed from the seeds of one of the *croton* tribe of plants, violently purgative: **croton'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to.

crouch, v. *krŏwch* (Icel. *krokinn*, crooked, bowed down: W. *crwcau*, to bow, to curve), to stoop low; to bend; to act meanly; to fawn or cringe: **crouch'ing**, imp.: **crouched**, pp. *krŏwcht*.

croup, n. *krōp* (Gael. *crup*, to contract, to shrink: Goth. *kroupjan*; Icel. *kropa*; Scot. *roup*, to cry), a disease very fatal to children, arising from inflammation of the upper part of the windpipe caused by cold.

croup, n. *krōp* (F. *croupe*, hind quarters), the hinder part or buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

croupier, n. *krō-pēr'* (F. an assistant at a gaming-table), in *Scot.*, one who sits at the foot of the table at a public dinner and assists the chairman.

crout, n. *krŏwt* (Ger. *kraut*, a plant, a vegetable: Dan. *kruid*, an herb, cabbage), sliced or chopped cabbage placed in layers alternately with salt and spices, closely packed and allowed to ferment, usually called *sour crout*; a universal article of domestic use in Germany, and called *sauer kraut*.

crow, n. *krō* (Ger. *krähen*, to crow: L. *crocire*; F. *croasser*; Gr. *krozein*, to croak: Icel. *krakí*, a crow: an imitation of the cry of different birds), a large bird of a very deep blue-black colour; the cry of a cock; an iron lever: **v.** to sing or cry as a cock, being a mark of joy or defiance; to boast in triumph: **crow'ing**, imp.: which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters: **crown-prince**, n. the prince who succeeds to the crown or throne: **crown-wheel**, n. a wheel having cogs at right angles with its plane; in a watch, the wheel which drives the balance: **crown-work**, in *fort.*, an outwork consisting of a bastion connected by a curtain on each side with two demi-bastions, situated on some elevated point, which, besides defending the position, covers the other works.

crucial, a. *krō'shĭ-ăl* (F. *crucial*; It. *cruciale*, crucial—from L. *crux*, a cross—gen. *crucis*), in *surg.*, passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; severe; trying: **cru'cia'ted**, a. *-ā-tĕd*, tormented: **cru'cia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, torture; exquisite pain: **crucif'erous**, a. *-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, pert. to an order of plants, the **crucif'eræ**, *-ĕr-ē*, having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross: **cru'ciform**, a. *-sĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, consisting of four equal petals disposed in the form of a cross. *Note.*—the *cruciform plants* include the stocks, wallflowers, cabbages, and cresses.

crucible, n. *krō'sĭ-bl* (F. *creuset*, a little earthen pot; mid. L. *crucibulum*, a melting-pot—from L. *crux*, a cross, as formerly marked with a cross), a pot for melting metals, &c., usually of Stourbridge clay, plumbago, platinum, or other fire-resisting materials.

crucifix, n. **crucified**, &c.—see **crucify**.

crucify, v. *krō'sĭ-fī* (F. *crucifier*; It. *crucifiggere*, to crucify,—from L. *crux*, a cross—gen. *crucis*, and *figo*, I fix; *fixus*, fixed), to put to death by nailing to a cross; to repress and subdue evil passions and desires from love to Christ: **cru'cifying**, imp.: **cru'cified**, pp. *-fīd*: **cru'cifier**, n. one who: **crucifix**, n. *krō'sĭ-fĭks*, a figure in wood, metal, or other substance, representing Christ fastened to the cross: **cru'cifix'ion**, n. *-fĭk'shŭn*, the act of nailing to the cross; the punishment of death by the cross: **the crucifixion**, n. the death of Christ by the cross.

crud, *krŭd*, and **cruddle**, *krŭd'l*, same as **curd** and **curdle**, which see.

crude, a. *krōd* (L. *crudus*, bloody, raw: Bohem. *krew*; W. *crau*, blood—connected with *cruel*), in a raw, unprepared state; rough; imperfect; clumsy; hasty; not matured: **crude'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **crude'ness**, n.: **crudity**, n. *krō'dĭ-tĭ*, rawness.

cruel, a. *krō'ĕl* (L. *crudelis*; It. *crudele*; F. *cruel*, cruel, fierce—see **crude**), inclined to inflict pain or sufferings on others; barbarous; inhuman; extremely unkind; hard-hearted; merciless: **cru'elly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cru'elty**, n. *-tĭ*, inhumanity; disposition to

croupe, the ridge of the back, the rump of a horse), a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and which, passing under the horse's tail, prevents the saddle from slipping forward on to the horse's neck: **v.** to put a crupper on: **crup'pering**, imp.: **crup'pered**, pp. *-pérd*.

crural, a. *krö'-räl* (L. *crus*, the leg—gen. *cruris*: **Sans.** *cri*, to go, to run), of or belonging to the legs.

crusades, n. plu. *krö-sädz'* (F. *croisade*, a crusade—from L. *crux*, a cross: Sp. *cruzada*), military expeditions in the middle ages for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens, the soldiers wearing the figure of the cross, or having banners with crosses on them: **crusade'**, n. a romantic undertaking: **crusa'der**, n. *-sä-dér*, one who: **crusa'ding**, a. pert. to: **crusa'do**, n. *-dö*, a Portuguese coin, so called from the figure of the cross stamped upon it.

cruse, n. *krüz* (Icel. *krus*: Ger. *krus*: Dut. *kroes*, a cup, a drinking-vessel—see crucible), a small cup; a small bottle: **cruset**, n. *krö'-sét*, a goldsmith's melting-pot.

crush, v. *krush* (a word imitative of the noise of crushing a hard or brittle body: F. *croissir*, to crack or crash: It. *crosciare*, to crush: Lith. *kruszti*, to grind), to press and bruise between two hard bodies; to beat or force down; to subdue; to overwhelm by superior power; to conquer; to be pressed into a smaller compass: **n.** a collision; a violent pressure, as of a crowd: **crush'ing**, imp.: **adj.** pressing into a mass; overwhelming: **crushed**, pp. *krushd'*: **adj.** broken or bruised by pressure or by a fall: **crush'er**, one who or that which.

crust, n. *krust* (L. *crusta*, the shell of anything: imitative of the sound of crunching a crust of bread: Ger. *kruste*, a crust: Bohem. *chraustati*, to crunch), the outward covering or shell of anything, generally harder than the body itself; the outer portion of the earth; the tartar deposited from wine on the bottle, evidence of age, the wine being then called *crusted*: **v.** to cover with a crust; to harden the outside of a thing: **crust'ing**, imp.: **crusted**, pp. *krust'éd*: **crusta'ceæ**, n. plu. *-tä-shi-ē*, also **crusta'ceans**, n. plu. *-shi-ănz*, a general name for all kinds of animals with jointed shells, as the crab, lobster, &c.: **crusta'ceau**, a. *-ăn*, pert. to; having jointed shells: **crusta'ceous**, a. *-tä'-shus*, pert. to; of the nature of crust or shell; in *bot.*, hard, thin, and brittle: **crus'tated**, a. *-tä-téd*, covered with a crust: **crusta'tion**, n. *-tä'-shún*, an adherent crust: **crusty**, a. *krus'-ti*, hard; abrupt in manner or speech; ill-tempered: **crus'tily**, ad. *-ti-li*: **crus'tiness**, n. *-ti-nés*, the quality of being crusty; peevishness; moroseness.

crut, n. *krüt* (contracted from **crust**), the rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crutch, n. *krüch* (Ger. *krücke*: Dut. *kruck*: Lith. *kruke*, a crutch: It. *crocciа*, a little cross, a crutch—from L. *crux*, a cross), a staff having at one end a curved cross for the armpit; a support for the lame in walking: old age: **v.** to support on crutches: **crutch'ing**, imp.: **crutched**, pp. *krüchd*.

crux, n. *krüks* (L. a cross), the southern cross—name of a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

cry, v. *krī* (imitative of a shrill sudden exertion of the voice: It. *gridare*: F. *crier*: Ger. *schreien*, to cry and weep), to utter a loud voice; to speak or call loudly; to utter a voice in weeping or sorrow; to lament; to squall as a child; to proclaim: **cries**, n. plu. *krīz*, a loud sound uttered by any animal; a loud sound in lamentation or weeping; clamour; bitter complaints; a street announcement; **crying**, imp. *krī'-ing*: **adj.** uttering a squalling noise, as a child; calling for notice; notorious: **n.** clamour; outcry: **cried**, pp. *krīd*: **crier**, n. *krī'-ér*, one who; a public officer who makes announcements or proclamations: **to cry against**, to utter a loud voice by way of reproof or threatening: **to cry out against**, to complain of or censure strongly: **to cry out**, to exclaim: **to cry down**, to depreciate: **to cry up**, to praise or extol: **to cry to**, to call on in prayer; to implore.

cryolite, n. *krī'-ō-lit* (Gr. *kruos*, ice, hoar-frost, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral found only in the gneiss of West Greenland, which melts like ice in the flame of a candle; the commercial ore of aluminium: **cryophorus**, n. *-ō'-fō-rus* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation.

crypt, n. *kripf* (fr. and L. *crypta*, a vault, a concealed subterranean passage—from Gr. *krupto*, I conceal: F. *crypte*), an underground cell or cave for burial, generally under a church; the part of a church or chapel underground: **cryptic**, a. *krip'-tik*, also **cryp'tical**, *-ti-kăl*, pert. to; hidden; secret: **cryp'tos**, a. *-tōs*; in *bot.*, inconspicuous or concealed; in composition, *crypto*.

cryptogamia, n. *krīp'-tō-gā'-mi-ā* (Gr. *kruptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, one of the great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, comprising the mushrooms, lichens, mosses, sea-weeds, and ferns, the organs of fructification in which are concealed or not apparent; also **cryptog'amy**, n. *-tōg'-ā-mi*: **cryptogam'ic**, a. *-tō-gām'-ik*, also **cryptog'amous**, a. *-tōg'-ā-mus*, pert. to plants of the order *cryptogamia*: **cryptog'raphy**, n. *tōg'-rā-fi* (Gr. *graphe*, a writing), the act or art of writing in secret characters: **cryp'tograph'ical**, a. *grăf'-i-kăl*, pert. to: **cryptog'rapher**, n. *-tōg'-rā-fér*, one who.

crystal, n. *krīs'-tăl* (L. *crystallum*, rock-crystal: Gr. *krustallos*, ice, rock-crystal: It. *cristallo*: F. *cristal*), anything congealed like ice with smooth surfaces; any natural body transparent or semi-transparent; a transparent substance made by fusing certain bodies together, as an alkali with flint or sand and lead; a fine kind of glass: **adj.** consisting of crystal; clear; transparent: **crys'talline**, a. *-lin*, like crystal; clear; transparent: **crys'tallise**, v. *-līz*, to cause to form into crystals; to be converted into crystals: **crys'talli'sing**, imp.: **crys'tallised'**, pp. *-lizd'*: **crys'talli'sable**, a. *-lī'-zā-bl*, that may be formed into crystals: **crys'tallisa'tion**, n. *-zā'-shún*, the act or process of being formed into crystals: **crys'talli'ser**, n. *-lī'-zér*, he who or that which: **sub-crystalline**, a. indistinctly or faintly crystalline: **rock-crystal**, n. transparent or colourless quartz: **crystalline lens** or **humour**, a white, transparent, firm substance having the form of a convex lens, situated in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye: **crys'tallog'raphy**, n. *-tōg'-rā-fi* (Gr. *graphe*, a writing), that department of mineralogy which investigates the relation of crystalline forms, and the origin and structure of crystals: **crys'tallog'rapher**, n. one who: **crys'tallograph'ic** or **-graph'ical**, a. pert. to: **crys'tallograph'ically**, ad. *-kăl-li*: **crys'talloid**, a. *-lōyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), having the form or likeness of a crystal: **n.** that which has the form or likeness of a crystal.

ctenoid, a. *tē'-noyd* (Gr. *kteis*, a comb—gen. *ktenos*, and *eidos*, form), comb-shaped; having the appearance of a comb: **ctenoi'dans**, n. plu. *-noy-dănz*, the third order of fishes in the arrangement of Agassiz, having scales with rough and jagged edges, as the perch: **ctenoptychius**, n. *tēn'-ōp-tik'-i-us* (Gr. *ptuche*, a wrinkle), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fish-teeth, distinguished by the serrated or comb-like margins of their edges.

cub, n. *kŭb* (Icel. *kobbi*, a seal), the young of certain animals, generally of the bear and fox; a boy or girl, in contempt: **v.** to bring forth young: **cub'bing**, imp.: **cubbed**, pp. *kŭbd*.

cubation, n. *kū-bā'-shún* (L. *cubare*, to lie down: It. *cubare*: F. *couver*), a reclining; the act of lying down: **cubatory**, a. *kū'-bā-tér-i*, lying down; recumbent.

cube, n. *kūb* (L. *cubus*, a square on all sides: Gr. *kubos*), a solid body with six equal sides, all squares; a number multiplied twice by itself, as $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, 64 being the cube of 4: **v.** to raise to the third power: **cu'bing**, imp.: **cubed**, pp. *kūbd*: **cubic**, a. *kū'-bik*, also **cu'bical**, a. *-kăl*, solid; not superficial; pert. to the length, breadth, and thickness of a body: **cu'bical'ly**, ad. *-li*: **cu'bical'ness**, n.: **cu'biform**, a. *-bi-fáwrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of a cube: **cu'boid**, a. *-boyd*, also **cuboi'dal**, a. *-dăl* (Gr. *eidos*, form), having nearly the form of a cube: **cube root**, the first power of a cube, as 4 is the *cube root* of 64: **cubature**, n. *kū'-bā-tūr*, the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body: **cube-ore**, an arsenate of iron occurring in perfect cubes in copper ores.

cubeb, n. *kū'-bĕb* (Hind. *kabděb*), a small spicy berry, a native of various parts of the East Indies, stimulant and purgative.

cubit, n. *kū'-bit* (Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow or bending of the arm—from *kupto*, I bend: L. *cubitum*, the elbow, bending or curvature of a shore—from *cubare*, to lie or bow down: It. *cubito*), the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; an ancient measure of length from about 20 in.: in *anat.*, the forearm: **cu'bital**, a. *-bi-tăl*, of the length or measure of a cubit; pert. to the elbow: **cu'bited**, a. *-bi-téd*, having the measure of a cubit.

cuboid, n. *kū'-boyd*—see cube.

cucking-stool, n. *kŭk'-ing-stōl* (Manx, *cugh*, excrement in children's language: L. *caco*: Gr. *kakao*, I go to stool: Icel. *kuka*, to go to stool), a chair on which

females for certain offences, as for brawling and scolding, were fastened and ducked.

cuckold—see under **cuckoo**.

cuckoo, n. *kōōk'kō* (L. *cuculus*; F. *coucou*, the cuckoo), a well-known bird, so called from its note in spring: **cuckoo-spit** or **spit'tle**, n. a frothy matter found on plants, containing the larva of the frog-hopper: **cuckold**, n. *kŭk'ōld*, a husband whose wife is false to his bed: **cuck'oldly**, a. *-li*, having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly: **cuckold-maker**, n. one who corrupts men's wives: **cuck'oldom**, n. act of adultery; state of a cuckold: **cuck'oldry**, n. *-ri*, system of making cuckolds.

cucullate, a. *kū-kŭl'lāt*, also **cu'culla'ted**, a. (L. *cucullus*, a cowl or hood; It. *cucullo*), in *bot.*, formed like a hood; covered as with a hood or cowl.

cucumber, n. *kū'kŭm-bĕr* (L. *cucumis*; old F. *coucombre*), the fruit of a trailing plant of a long round shape, used as a pickle and salad: **cu'cumites**, n. plu. *-kū-mīts*, fossil cucumbers found in the London clay.

cucurbit, n. *kū-kŭr'bĭt* (L. and It. *cucurbita*, a gourd: F. *cucurbite*), a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd having a wide mouth: **cucur'bita'ceous**, a. *-bĭ-tā'shŭs*, resembling a cucumber or gourd: **cucur'bita'ceæ**, n. *-tā'shĭ-ē*, the natural order of plants of which the gourd is the type.

cud, n. *kŭd* (AS. *cud*, what is chewed, a cud: Icel. *quidr*, the womb, the paunch: Esthon. *kŏht*, the belly), the food which a ruminating animal, as the cow or sheep, throws up from its first stomach to chew at leisure: **cud-chewing**, a. applied to ruminating animals: **to chew the cud**, *fig.* to reflect, as to chew the cud of bitter reflection.

cudbear, n. *kŭd'bār* (after Dr Cuthbert Gordon), a purple or violet colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

cuddle, v. *kŭd'l* (prov. Eng. *crewdle*, to crouch together—from Eng. *crowd*, to press, which see), to embrace so as to keep warm; to fondle; to lie close and snug: **cud'dling**, imp.: **cuddled**, pp. *kŭd'ld*.

cuddy, n. *kŭd'dĭ* (probably a contraction of *cuddle*, to lie close and snug: W. *cawd*, shut up or inclosed), a small room or cabin in a ship; a small apartment.

cuddy, n. *kŭd'dĭ* (Scot.), the coal-fish; one of the cod-fish family.

cudgel, n. *kŭj'ĕl* (Dut. *kudse*, a knobbed stick: It. *cozzare*, to knock), a short thick stick of wood: **v.** to beat with a thick stick: **cudg'elling**, imp.: **cudg'elled**, pp. *-ĕld*: **cudg'eller**, n. one who.

cudweed, n. *kŭd'wēd* (probably a contraction of

cull, v. *kŭl* (F. *cueillir*, to pluck or gather: L. *colligere*, to bind together—from *legere*, to gather), to pick out; to gather; to select from many: **cul'ling**, imp.: **culled**, pp. *kŭld*: **cul'ler**, n. one who: **cul'lers**, n. plu. *-lĕrz*, the worst of a flock culled out for disposal: **cul'let**, n. *-lĕt*, broken glass for remelting.

cullender, n. *kŭl'lĕn-dĕr* (L. *colare*, to strain: F. *couler*, to flow: Sp. *colar*, to filter), a colander; a strainer: **cul'lis**, n. *-lĭs* (F. *coulis*, strained juice of meat), broth of boiled meat strained; a kind of jelly.

cully, n. *kŭl'lĭ*, also **cul'lion**, n. *-yŭn* (old F. *couille*, a testicle: old F. *couillon*; Sp. *collon*, a vile fellow, a dastard), the entertainer or companion of a courtesan; a soft-headed fellow; a man easily deceived or imposed upon: **v.** to make a tool of: to impose upon; to trick: **cul'lying**, imp. *-lĭ-ing*: **cul'lied**, pp. *-lĭd*: **cul'lyism**, n. *-ĭzm*: **cul'libl'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, easiness of being gulled.

culm, n. *kŭlm* (L. *culmus*, the stalk of corn: It. *culmo*), the stalk or stem of corn or grasses, usually hollow and jointed: **culmiferous**, a. *kŭl-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), having smooth jointed stalks, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as in wheat, oats, &c.

culm, n. *kŭlm* (W. *cwlm*, culm: old Eng. *colmie*, black, foul), an impure shaly kind of coal or anthracite shale: **culm measures**, in *geol.*, the anthracite shales of North Devon: **culmif'erous**, a. *-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), abounding in culm.

culminate, v. *kŭl'mĭ-nāt* (L. *culmen*, a top, a summit), to be vertical; to come to the meridian; to reach the highest point; to top or crown: **cul'mina'ting**, imp.: **cul'mina'ted**, pp.: **cul'mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the transit of a planet over the meridian, or its highest point of altitude for the day; crown; top; the most brilliant or highest point in the progress of any person or time.

culpable, a. *kŭl'pā-bl* (L. *culpa*, a fault: It. *colpa*: F. *coulpe*), deserving of blame or censure; sinful; criminal: **cul'pably**, ad. *-blĭ*, in a faulty manner: **cul'pabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **cul'pable'ness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

culprit, n. *kŭl'prĭt* (L. *culpa*, a fault, and *reatus*, the condition of an accused person: old law L. *culpatus*, applied to a person accused), a person accused of a crime; one convicted of a crime; a criminal.

cultch, n. *kŭlch*, also **cutch**, n. *kŭch*, the spawn of oysters; the objects on which the spawn or spat is adhering.

cultirostral, a. *kŭl'tĭ-rŏs'trăl* (L. *culter*, a ploughshare, and *rostrum*, a beak), pert. to the **cul'tiros'tres**, *-trēz*, an order of birds having bills shaped like the

cool., the term for the lowest slaty and partially-fossiliferous beds of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

cumin, n. *kŭm'ĭn* (L. *cuminum*: Gr. *kuminon*), an Eastern plant, cultivated for its agreeable aromatic seed.

cumulative, a. *kū'mū-lā'tĭv* (L. *cumulatus*, heaped up: It. *cumulare*; F. *cumuler*, to heap up), composed of parts in a heap that is added to something else; in *logic*, applied to a series of arguments which, taken in the whole, carries strong conviction; in *med.*, a drug which remains long in the system without acting.

cumulus, n. *kū'mū-lŭs* (L. *cumulus*, a heap: It. *cumulo*), the "heap cloud," one of the primary modifications of cloud: **cu'mulo-stra'tus**, one of the combined modifications of cloud: **cu'mulo-cir'ro-stra'tus**, "the nimbus or rain-cloud," one of the combined modifications of cloud.

cuneal, a. *kū'nĭ-ăl* (L. *cuneus*, a wedge: It. *cuneo*), having the form of a wedge: **cu'neate**, a. *-nĭ-āt*, also **cu'neated**, a. wedge-shaped; tapering like a wedge: **cune'iform**, a. *-nē'ĭ-fŏrm*, and **cu'niform**, a. *-nĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the shape or form of a wedge: **cuneiform letters**, those letters in which the old Persian and Babylonian inscriptions are written, so called from their wedge-like appearance.

cunette, n. *kū-nĕt'* (F.), in *fort.*, a narrow ditch running at the bottom of a dry ditch for the purpose of draining it.

cunning, a. *kŭn'ĭng* (AS. *cunnan*; Goth. *kunnan*, to know: Sw. *kunna*, to be able), artful; sly; crafty; deceitful; trickish: in *Scrip.*, skilful; experienced: n. artifice; craft; shrewdness; deceit: **cun'ningly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cun'ningness**, n.

cup, n. *kŭp* (F. *coupe*; It. *coppa*, a head, a cup: Ger. *kopf*, a cup, a knob: L. *cupa*, a cask: Sans. *kūpa*, a small cistern), a small drinking-vessel; the contents of a cup; anything hollow: in *Scrip.*, sufferings or afflictions; any good received, or evil endured: v. to draw blood by puncturing the skin and applying a cupping-glass: **cup'ping**, imp.: n. in *surg.*, the operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass: adj. part. to: **cupped**, pp. *kŭpt*: **cups**, n. plu. the excessive drinking of intoxicants: **cup'ping-glass**, n. a small glass vessel shaped like a cup, used for drawing blood or morbid matter: **cup'per**, n. *-pĕr*, a surgeon who draws blood by cupping: **cupbearer**, n. one who attends on a prince: **in his cups**, drunk with strong drink: **cupboard**, n. *kŭb'bŏrd*, originally a board or shelf for cups; a case of shelves for chinaware, &c.

cupel, n. *kū'pĕl* (L. *cupella*, a little cup: F. *coupelle*, the little pot in which goldsmiths fine their metals—from *coupe*, a cup), a small cup-like vessel, very porous, used in refining metals: **cupellation**, n. *kū'pĕl-lā'shŭn*, the process of refining gold or silver by the cupel.

Cupid, n. *kū'pĭd* (L. *cupido*, Cupid—from *cupido*, desire), the god of love in heathen mythology.

cupidity, n. *kū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *cupiditas*, a longing desire: It. *cupidità*: F. *cupidité*), an eager desire after the possession of wealth or power; avarice; greediness.

cupola, n. *kū'pō-lā* (It. *cupola*, a round vaulted chapel behind the chancel—from *cupo*, deep, hollow; F. *coupeau*, the top or head of a thing; *coupole*, a cupola), an arched or spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a round top or dome, shaped like a half-globe: v. to make in the form of a dome; to cover a war-ship with plates of iron in the form of a half-globe or dome: **cu'pola'ing**, imp. *-lā'ĭng*: **cu'poled**, pp. a. *-lăd*, having a hemispherical roof or covering.

cupreous, a. *kū'prĭ-ŭs* (L. *cupreus*, of copper—from *cuprum*, copper: It. *cupreo*), of or like copper; coppery: **cupriferous**, a. *kū-prĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *ferro*, I bear), yielding copper—applied to veins, rocks, &c. containing ores of copper: **cu'prite**, n. *-prīt*, the red oxide of copper.

cupressinites, n. plu. *kū-prĕs'sĭ-nīts* (L. *cupressus*, the cypress-tree: It. *cupresso*: F. *cyprès*), a genus of fossil fruits occurring in Tertiary strata, and allied to those of the existing cypress: **cu'pressites**, n. plu. *-sīts*, in *geol.*, a general term for all coniferous remains which are allied to those of the existing cypress, or identical with them.

cupula, n. *kū'pū-lā*, also **cu'pule**, n. *-pūl* (L. a little cup), in *bot.*, the cup of the acorn; the husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.: **cu'puliferous**, a. (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing cupules.

cur, n. *kĕr* (Dut. *korre*, a house-dog, a small dog: W. *cor*, a dwarf), a degenerate dog; a worthless snarling fellow: **cur'rish**, a. *-rĭsh*; **cur'like**, a. like a cur; having the qualities of a cur.

curable, a.; **curability**, n., &c.—see **cure**.

curacoa, n. *kū'rĭ-sō'ā* (from the island of *Curaçoa*, where first made), a cordial made by distilling brandy flavoured with orange-peel, cloves, &c., and sweetened.

curasso, n., or **curassow**, *kū-rĭs'sō*, a large S. Amer. turkey-like bird of a deep shining black colour.

curate, n. *kū'rĭt* (L. *curator*, he who cares for—from *curare* to take care of: It. *curatore*; F. *curateur*, a guardian; *curé*, a parson, a curate), one who has the cure or care of souls; a clergyman; one who assists a beneficed clergyman in spiritual duties: **a perpetual curate**, one not removable at pleasure, as the others are; the incumbent of a district taken from a rectory or vicarage: **cu'racy**, n. *-rĭ-sĭ*, the office or employment of a curate: **cu'rateship**, n.: **cura'tor**, n. *-rā'tŏr*, one who has the care or superintendence of anything; a guardian or trustee.

curb, n. *kĕrb* (F. *courber*, to bend, to crook: Gael. *crup*, to crouch: Manx, *crib*, to curb: L. *curvus*, crooked), the flat iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle; a check; restraint; hindrance; v. to guide or restrain by a curb, as a horse; to check or restrain; to hold back; to keep in subjection: **curb'ing**, imp.: **curbed**, pp. *kĕrbd*: **curb-stones**, a row of stones along the edge of a pavement—in *Scot.*, also written *kerb* or *kirb*: **curb'less**, a.

curd, n. *kĕrd* (W. *crud*, a round lump: F. *crottes*, the lumpy dung of sheep: AS. and Scot. *crud*, coagulated milk—the old spelling *crud* is more true to the origin), the cheesy matter or coagulum that separates from milk on the addition of rennet or an acid; any coagulated matter: v. to turn to curd: **cur'ding**, imp.: **cur'ded**, pp.: **cur'dy**, a. *-dĭ*, like curd; full of curd: **curdle**, v. *kŭr'dl*, to thicken or change into curd; to coagulate; to stagnate or congeal: **cur'dling**, imp.: **cur'dled**, pp. *-dld*: adj. coagulated; congealed.

cure, n. *kūr* (L. *cura*, care, pain: It. *cura*: F. *cure*), the act of healing; a remedy for a disease; a care of souls; the spiritual charge of a parish; the parish itself: v. to heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to remove an evil; to salt, pickle, or dry for preservation: **cu'ring**, imp.: **cured**, pp. *kūrd*: **cure'less**, a. that cannot be cured: **cu'rer**, n. *-rĕr*, one who cures; one who prepares salted or cured fish or flesh, as *fish-curer*: **cu'rable**, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be healed: **cu'rableness**, n.: **cu'rabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, possibility of being cured: **cu'rative**, a. *-rā-tĭv*, tending, or having the power, to heal.

curfew, n. *kĕr'fū* (F. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire), in former times, the ringing of an evening (8 o'clock) bell, as a signal to the people to cover up fires, put out lights, and retire to rest.

curious, a. *kū'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *curiosus*, very full of care, inquisitive—from *cura*, care: It. *curioso*; F. *curieux*, curious, inquisitive), strongly desirous to know or see; inquisitive; prying; wrought with elaborate care and art; difficult to please; singular; rare: **cu'riously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cu'riousness**, n.: **cu'rios'ity**, n. *-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, a strong desire to see or to know; that which excites a desire of seeing; a rarity: **curioso**, n. *kū'rĭ-ō'sō* (It.), one fond of collecting rare and curious articles.

curl, n. *kĕrl* (formerly written *crull*: Dut. *krol*; low Ger. *krukel*, a curl—from the sense of a vibratory movement, and thence of a spiral or twisted form), a ringlet of hair or anything like it: v. to turn, form, or bend into ringlets, as the hair; to twist; to coil; to play at the game of curling: **cur'ling**, imp.: n. *kĕr'lĭng*, in *Scot.*, a winter outdoor game played with smooth stones on the ice: **curlers**, n. plu. players at the game of curling: **curled**, pp. *kĕrld*: **curly**, a. *-lĭ*, having curls; full of ripples: **cur'liness**, n.: **cur'lingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **cur'ling-tongs** or **irons**, n. an instrument for curling the hair: **curly-headed**, a. having hair curled naturally.

curlew, n. *kĕr'lū* (the name imitative of the shrill cry of the bird: F. *courlis*), a wild bird of the snipe tribe.

curmudgeon, n. *kŭr-mŭj'ŭn* (probably from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in corn—such persons in former times being supposed to keep up the price of corn from avarice), an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a griping man: **curmudg'eonly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

currant, n. *kŭr'rănt* (from *Corinth* in Greece, whence they were first brought), a well-known small fruit; a small variety of dried grape, chiefly from the Ionian Islands.

currency, n. *kŭr'rĕn-sĭ* (L. *currens*, flowing or run-

ning—from *currere*, to run: It. *corrente*), a continued course or passing of anything, like the running of a stream; a passing from person to person, or from age to age, as a report; a passing from hand to hand, as money or bills of credit; the whole *circulation* of money, or the whole *quantity* of money of every sort, is called *the currency;* anything in circulation as a medium of trade; general estimation or reception; the rate at which any thing is valued: **cur'rent,** a. *-rĕnt,* passing from person to person, or from hand to hand: circulating; common; general; generally received; passable; now passing: **n.** a flowing or passing; a stream; course; continuation; general course or tendency: **cur'rently,** ad. *-li:* **cur'rentness,** n. circulation; general reception.

curricle, n. *kŭr'ri-kl* (L. *curriculum,* a career, a course—from *currere,* to run: It. *curricolo,* a curricle), an open carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast: **curriculum,** n. *kŭr-rik'ū-lŭm,* the whole course of study at a school or university.

curried, and **currier**—see **curry.**

currish—see **cur.**

curry, v. *kŭr'ri* (F. *corroyer,* to dress leather—from L. *corium,* a hide: It. *corredare,* to prepare, to rig out), to dress leather after being tanned; to rub and clean a horse with a comb: **cur'rying,** imp.: **n.** the act of dressing skins after they are tanned; the act of rubbing down a horse: **cur'ried,** pp. *-rid:* **cur'rier,** n. *-ri-ĕr,* a workman who dresses leather: **to curry favour** (a supposed corruption of the F. *courroyer fauvel,* to rub the fauvel or the bay horse), to seek or gain favour by flattery or officious civilities: **curry-comb,** a comb of iron for rubbing down and cleaning horses.

curry, n. *kŭr'ri,* sometimes **currie** (Pers. *khŭrdi,* broth, juicy meats), a highly-spiced condiment much used throughout India; a dish flavoured with curry: **v.** to prepare with curry: **curry-powder,** a powder consisting of many ingredients for making curries.

curse, v. *kĕrs* (AS. *corsian,* to execrate by the sign of the cross), to utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to execrate; to utter imprecations; to vex or torment: **n.** a malediction; a wishing of evil; great vexation or torment: **cur'sing,** imp.: **n.** the uttering of a curse; execration: **cursed,** pp. *kĕrst* or *kĕr'sĕd:* **adj.** blasted by, or under the influence of, a curse; abominable; detestable; execrated: **cur'ser,** n. one who: **cur'sedly,** ad. *-li:* **cur'sedness,** n.

cursive, a. *kĕr'siv* (L. *cursus,* quick motion, a running: It. *corso,* a running; *corsivo,* cursive), running; fluent: **cur'sively,** ad. *-li:* **cursory,** a. *kĕr'sĕr-i,* hasty; cealment; the part of a wall or rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together: **v.** to inclose by means of curtains: **cur'taining,** imp.: **cur'tained,** pp. *-tĭnd:* **cur'tainless,** a.: **to draw the curtain,** to close a curtain so as to shut out the light or conceal an object: **to raise the curtain,** to commence: **to drop the curtain,** to close the scene; to throw off the mask; to end: **behind the curtain,** in concealment; in secret: **curtain lectures,** the querulous and discontented talk of a wife to her husband while in bed with him.

curtal, n. *kĕr'tăl*—same as **curtail,** which see: **adj.** brief; abridged.

curtate, a. *kĕr'tāt* (L. *curtatum,* to shorten, to diminish), in *astron.,* applied to denote a planet's distance from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic.

curtsey, n. *kĕrt'si,* **curt'seys,** plu. *-siz*—also **curtsy,** n. *kĕrt'si,* **curt'sies,** plu. *-siz* (F. *courtiser,* to court, to entertain with compliments of respect—see **courtesy**), a woman's or girl's act of reverence or respect; a woman's salutation of respect by slightly bending the knees and inclining the body forwards: **curt'seying** or **curt'sying,** imp. *-si-ĭng:* **curt'seyed** or **curt'sied,** pp. *-sĭd.*

curule, a. *kū'rūl* (L. *curulis,* pert. to a chariot, a curule chair: It. and F. *curule*—from *currus,* a chariot), pert. to the chair or seat used in Rome by public officers; senatorial; magisterial.

curve, n. *kĕrv* (L. *curvus,* bent: F. *courbe:* It. *curvo*), anything bent; part of a circle; an arched line: **adj.** crooked; bent: **v.** to bend; to crook; to make circular: **cur'ving,** imp.: **curved,** pp. *kĕrvd:* **curva'tion,** n. *-vā'shŭn,* the act of bending: **cur'vative,** a. *-vā-tĭv,* in *bot.,* scarcely folded; having the margins merely curved a little: **cur'vature,** n. *-vā-tūr,* crookedness, or the manner of being bent; a curve; a bending from a straight line: **cur'vated,** a. *-vā-tĕd,* curved; bent in a regular form.

curvet, n. *kĕr'vĕt* (F. *courbette,* curvet: L. *curvus,* bent), the prancings of a managed horse, in which he bends his body together and springs out: **v.** to leap in curvets; to frisk; to leap and bound: **cur'veting,** imp.: **cur'veted,** pp.

curvicaudate, a. *kĕr'vi-kăw'dāt* (L. *curvus,* bent, and *cauda,* a tail), having a bent tail: **cur'vifoliate,** a. *-fō'li-āt* (L. *folium,* a leaf), having bent leaves: **cur'viform,** a. *-vi-fŏrm* (L. *forma,* a shape), being of a curved form.

curvilinear, a. *kĕr'vi-lĭn'i-ĕr* (L. *curvus,* bent, and

ner; the practice of frequenting a shop for the purchase of goods; usage; toll or tax: **cus'toms**, n. plu. duties or taxes on goods imported or exported: **cus'tom-house**, the house where the customs are paid, &c.: **cus'tomable**, a. *-à-bl*, habitual; frequent: **cus'tomably**, ad. *-à-bli*: **cus'tomar'y**, a. *-ér'i*, usual; habitual: in common practice: **cus'tomer**, n. *-mér*, one who frequents a shop for the purchase of goods; a buyer: **cus'tomar'ily**, ad. *-ér'i-li*: **cus'tomar'iness**, n.

cut, v. *kŭt* (W. *cwtt*, a little piece: Turk. *kat'*, a cutting), to separate by a cutting instrument; to divide; to sever; to hew, as timber; to penetrate or pierce; to affect deeply; to intersect or cross; to intercept: n. a stroke or blow with a sharp instrument; a cleft; a notch; a gash; a channel or ditch made by digging or cutting; a part cut off; a carving or engraving, likewise the print from it; form; shape; fashion: adj. divided; carved; intersected: **cut'ter**, n. one who or that which cuts; one of the boats of a large ship; a light swift vessel with one mast; an incisor or tooth so called: **cut'ting**, imp.: adj. sarcastic; severe: n. an incision; a piece cut off; a portion of a plant for propagation; a long deep excavation, as in making a road, a railway, or a canal: **cut'ters**, n. plu. in a *machine*, knives that cut; bricks used chiefly for the arches of windows, doors, &c.: **cut'tingly**, ad. *-li*: **cut**, pp. and pt. divided; pierced; deeply affected: **to cut a figure**, to show off conspicuously: **to cut a joke**, to be witty and sociable: **to cut down**, to reduce; to retrench; to fell, as timber: **to cut off**, to separate; to destroy; to intercept: **to cut up**, to divide into pieces: **to be cut up**, applied to an army in the field that has lost many men in killed and wounded: **to cut out**, to remove a part; to shape: **to cut out a ship**, to enter a harbour and seize and carry off a ship by a sudden attack: **to cut short**, to abridge: **to cut one's acquaintance**, to refuse or avoid recognising him when meeting or passing each other: **to cut a knot**, to effect anything by short and strong measures: **to cut the cards**, to divide a pack into two portions: **cut and dry or dried**, prepared for use: **to cut in**, to divide; to join in anything suddenly: **to draw cuts** (W. *cwtwz*, lot), to draw lots by means of straws or pieces of paper, &c., cut in pieces of different lengths and held between the forefinger and thumb: **cut-purse**, n. *kŭt'-pérs*, a thief; a rubber: **cut-throat**, a murderer; an assassin: adj. murderous; barbarous: **cut-water**, the fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water.

cutaneous, a. *kū-tā'nē-ŭs* (L. *cutis*, skin: allied to Sans. *sku*, to cover: It. *cutanco*; F. *cutané*, cutaneous), pert. to the skin; affecting the skin: **cuticle**, n. *kū'ti-kl*, the thin exterior coat of the skin; the scarf skin; the thin external covering of a plant: **cutic'ular**, a. *-tik'ū-lér*, pert. to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

cutchery, n. *kŭch'ér-i*, a court of justice in the E. I.

cute, a. *kūt* (a familiar contraction for *acute*), sharp; clever.

cutlass, n. *kŭt'lăs* (a corruption of old Eng. *curtalaxe*; F. *coutelas*, a hanger or sword: It. *coltello*; Venet. *cortelo*, a knife), a broadsword used by seamen in boarding an enemy's ship.

cutler, n. *kŭt'lér* (L. *culter*; W. *cyllel*, a knife: F. *coutelier*, a maker of knives), one who makes knives and other cutting instruments: **cut'lery**, n. *-i*, knives and other cutting instruments.

cutlet, n. *kŭt'let* (from *cut*), a small slice of meat for cooking—generally applied to veal.

cuttle-fish, n. *kŭt'tl-fish* (AS. *cudele*, a cuttle-fish: old Eng. *cuttle*, a knife—from F. *couteau*, a knife—from the knife or feather shaped bone or shell contained in its body: in W. *sworpyllet*, the sea-knife), a fish, or rather mollusc, with long arms or feelers having horny rough surfaces, remarkable for its power of throwing out a brownish-black liquor which darkens the water and conceals it from its pursuers.

cutty, a. *kŭt'ti* (W. *cwtt*, a little piece), a word used as the first part of a compound, meaning short or small: **cutty-pipe**, a tobacco-pipe with a short stem; **cutty-stool**, in *Scot.*, a small low three-legged seat.

cwt., n. pronounced *hundred-weight*, a contr. for hundred weight—*c* first letter of L. *centum*, a hundred—*w t*, first and last letters of *weight*.

cyanate, n. *sī'ă-nāt* (Gr. *kuanos*, dark-blue), a salt composed of *cyanic acid* and a base: **cyan'ic**, a. *-ăn'ik*, relating to blue—applied to a series of colours having blue as the type: **cy'anide**, n. *-ă-nīd*, a compound of cyanogen with an elementary substance: **cyan'ogen**, n. *-ăn'ō-jĕn* (Gr. *gennao*, I produce), a gas having an odour like that of crushed peach-leaves, and which burns with a rich purple flame, an essential ingredient in Prussian blue: **cy'anite**, n. *-ă-nīt*, one of the garnet family, so called from its prevailing azure-blue colour: **cy'anose**, n. *-nōs*, also **cyan'osite**, n. *-ăn'ō-sīt*, sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, used as a pigment and dye-stuff: **cy'anoʼsis**, n. *-ă-nō'sis*, in *med.*, a diseased condition arising from a defect in the heart, and characterised by blueness of the skin: **cy'anu'ric**, a. *-nū'rik* (Gr. *ouron*, urine), noting an acid obtained from urine, &c.: **cy'anom'eter**, n. *-nŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the intensity of the blueness of the sky or ocean: **cyanotype**, n. *sī-ăn'ō-tīp* (Gr. *tupos*, an impression), a process of taking photographs in Prussian blue.

cyathiform, a. *sī-ăth'ī-fŏrm* (L. *cyathus*, a cup or small ladle, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, cup-shaped: **cyathophyllum**, n. *sī'ă-thō-fŭ'lŭm* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, a genus of cup-corals—the simple turbinated forms being familiarly known by the name of "petrified rams' horns."

cycadaceous, a. *sīk'ă-dā'shŭs* (L. *cycas*, one of the genera—gen. *cycados*; Gr. *kukas*, a kind of palm), pert. to the natural order of **cycads**, *sī'kădz*, or small palm-like trees, the **cycadaceæ**, *sīk'ă-dā'shī-ē*, from the pith of some of which a kind of sago is obtained: **cyc'adeoʼdea**, n. *-dē-ŏy'dī-ă* (Gr. *eidos* form), in *geol.*, a genus of roundish or oblong stems, greatly resembling those of the cycas: **cyc'adites**, n. plu. *-dīts*, fossil plants from the oolite and chalk, apparently allied to the existing cycas.

cyclamen, n. *sīk'lă-mĕn* (L. *cyclaminos*; Gr. *kuklaminos*, the plant sow-bread—from Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, referring to the round leaves), in *bot.*, a genus of bulbous plants having beautiful flowers, called sow-bread, because the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily.

cycle, n. *sī'kl* (F. *cycle*; Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, an orb: W. *cylch*, a circle), the revolution of a certain period of time which finishes and begins again in a perpetual circle; a round of years in which the same course begins again: **cycle of the moon**, or *golden number*, a period of 19 years, at the end of which the new and full moons occur again on the same days of the month: **cycle of the sun**, a period of 28 years: **cycle of indiction**, a period of 15 years: **cyclic**, a. *sī'klik*, pert. to a cycle or circle; also **cy'clical**, a. *-kli-kăl*: **cy'clas**, n. *-klăs*, in *zool.*, a genus of fresh-water bivalves having oval, transverse, equivalved shells: **cycloclad'ia**, n. *sī'klō-klă'dī-ă* (Gr. *klados*, a branch), in *geol.*, certain coal-measure plants.

cyclobranchiate, a. *sī'klō-brăng'kī-āt* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, and *brangchia*, gills), having the gills disposed round the body, as among certain shell-fish, like the limpet: **cy'clograph**, n. *-grăf* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an instrument for describing the arcs of very large circles.

cycloid, n. *sī'klŏyd* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, and *eidos*, form), a geometrical curve: **cycloi'dal**, a. *-dăl*, pert. to: **cycloi'deans**, n. plu. *-klŏy'dī-ănz*, in the system of Agassiz, the fourth order of fishes, having smooth scales, as the salmon and herring: **cyclom'etry**, n. *-klŏm'ē-tri* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art of measuring circles or cycles.

cyclones, n. plu. *sī'klōnz* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle), rotatory hurricanes which occur most frequently between the equator and the tropics, and near the equatorial limits of the trade-winds: Latham recommends the spelling **cycloons**, *sī'klōōnz*.

cyclopædia or **cyclopædia**, n. *sī'klō-pē'dī-ă* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, learning, instruction), a book of universal knowledge; a book containing treatises on every branch of knowledge, arranged in alphabetical order.

Cyclops, n. plu. *sī'klŏps* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, and *ops*, the eye), in the *Greek myth.*, giants, described as huge misshapen monsters, inhabiting Sicily, having but one eye, and that situated in the middle of the forehead: **cy'clopeʼan**, a. *-klō-pē'ăn*, pert. to the Cyclops; vast; terrific; applied to those vast remains of anc. architecture, which consist of large unhewn masses of stones fitted together without mortar: **cyclop'ic**, a. *-klŏp'ik*, pert. to the Cyclops; savage; gigantic.

cyclopteris, n. *sī-klŏp'tér-is* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, and *pteris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of fern-like plants, having their leaflets of a round shape.

cyclosis, n. *sī-klō'sis* (Gr. *kuklosis*, a surrounding, a circulation—from *kuklos*, a circle), the partial circulation observable in the milky juice of certain plants.

cyclostomous, n. *sī-klŏs'tō-mŭs* (Gr. *kuklos*, a circle and *stoma*, a mouth), having a circular mouth or aperture for sucking, among certain fishes, as the lamprey.

cyder, n. *sī'dĕr*, for **cider,** which see.

cygnet, n. *sig'nĕt* (L. *cygnus;* Gr. *kuknos*, a swan), a young swan.

cylinder, n. *sĭl'ĭn-dĕr* (L. *cylindrus;* G. *kulindros*, a roller), a roller; a long circular body of uniform diameter: **cylindric,** a. *sĭ-lĭn'drĭk*, also **cylin'drical,** a. *-drĭ-kăl*, pert. to; having the form of a cylinder: **cylin'dricule,** n. *-kūl*, a small cylinder: **cylin'drically,** ad. *-kăl-lĭ:* **cylindricity,** n. *sĭl'ĭn-drĭs'ĭ-tĭ:* **cylindriform,** a. *sĭ-lĭn'drĭ-fawrm* (Gr. *forma*, shape), in the form of a cylinder: **cylindroid,** n. *sĭl'ĭn-drŏyd*, a cylinder having its ends elliptical.

cyma, n. *sī'mă*, also **cyme,** n. *sīm* (Gr. *kuma*, a wave), in *arch.*, a moulding whose contour resembles that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part and swelling below; an ogee: **cy'moid,** a. *-moĭyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), formed like a cyma.

cymar, n. *sĭ-mär'* (F. *simarre*), a slight covering; a scarf; also **simar.**

cymbal, n. *sĭm'băl* (L. *cymbalum;* Gr. *kumbalon*, a cymbal—from *kumbos*, a cavity: It. *cimbalo:* F. *cymbale*), a musical instrument of brass of a circular form like a dish, struck together in pairs when used.

cymbiform, a. *sĭm'bĭ-fawrm* (L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, shape), boat-shaped.

cyme, n. *sīm* (L. *cyma;* Gr. *kuma*, the young sprout of a cabbage), in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence resembling a flattened panicle, as that of the elder: **cymoid,** a. *sī-moĭyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), having the form of a cyme: **cy'mose,** a. *-mōs*, flowering in cymes.

cymophane, n. *sĭm'ō-fān* (Gr. *kuma*, a wave, and *phaino*, I appear), a semi-transparent variety of chrysoberyl: **cymophanous,** a. *sĭ-mŏf'ă-nŭs*, having a wavy floating light.

cynanche, n. *sĭ-năn'kē* (Gr. *kuon*, a dog, and *angcho*, I strangle), a disease of the windpipe attended with inflammation.

cynic, n. *sĭn'ĭk* (Gr. *kunikos*, dog-like—from *kuon*, a dog), a surly or snarling man; a misanthrope; one of the cynics: **Cyn'ics,** n. plu. an anc. sect of philosophers who contemned riches, the arts, the sciences, and amusements; followers of Diogenes; rude men: **cyn'ic,** a. or **cyn'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl*, snarling; having the qualities of a surly dog: **cyn'icalness,** n.: **cyn'ically,** ad. *-lĭ:* **cyn'icism,** n. *-sĭzm*, austerity; churlishness.

cynosure, n. *sī-nō-zhŏor* (L. *cynosura;* Gr. *kunosoura*, a dog's tail—from Gr. *kuon*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail),

cypher, n. *sī'fĕr*, another spelling of **cipher,** which see.

cypress, n. *sī'prĕs* (L. *cupressus*, the cyprus), plants or trees valued for the durability of their wood; the emblem of mourning for the dead, anciently used at funerals: **cyprine,** a. *sĭp'rĭn*, pert. to the cypress-tree; n. (L. *cuprum*, copper), a blue mineral found in Norway.

cyprinoid, a. *sĭp'rĭ-noĭyd* (L. *cyprinus*, a carp, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness), carp-like; in *geol.*, applied to many species of small fossil fishes: **cyprinodonts,** n. plu. *sĭ-prĭn'ō-dŏnts* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), recent fossil species of carp-like small fishes.

cypris, n. *sĭ'prĭs*, **cypridide,** plu. *-prĭd'ĭ-dē* (Gr. *kupris*, a name of Venus), a genus and family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

cyprus, n. *sī'prŭs* (*Cyprus*, an island in the Levant), a thin, transparent, black stuff.

Cyprian, a. *sĭp'rĭ-ăn* (L. *Cyprus*, where Venus was worshipped), pert. to Cyprus: **n.** a lewd woman: **Cyp'riot,** n. *-ŏt*, an inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cyrenaic, a. *sī'rē-nā'ĭk*, pert. to Cyrene, a Grecian colony on the N. coast of Africa: **Cyre'nians,** n. plu. *-rē'nĭ-ănz*, the philosophers of a school founded at Cyrene.

cyriologic, a. *sī'rĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭk* (Gr. *kurios*, chief, and *logos*, discourse), pert. to capital letters.

cyst, n. *sĭst*, also **cystis,** n. *sĭs'tĭs* (Gr. *kustis*, a bladder), in animal bodies, a bag containing morbid matter: **cys'tic,** a. *-tĭk*, pert. to or contained in a cyst: **cys'ticle,** n. *-tĭ-kĭl*, a small cyst: **cys'tine,** n. *-tĭn*, a kind of calculus formed in the human bladder: **cystid'ea,** n. *-tĭd'ĭ-ē*, in *geol.*, a family of Silurian echinoderms having a spherical or bladder-like form: **cys'tiphyl'lum,** n. *-tĭ-fĭl'lŭm* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, a genus of Silurian turbinated corals, composed internally of small bladder-shaped cells: **cysti'tis,** n. *-tī'tĭs*, inflammation of the bladder: **cys'tocele,** n. *tō-sēl* (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), hernia or rupture of the bladder: **cys'tose,** a. *-tōz*, containing cysts: **cystot'omy,** n. *-tŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), the act or art of opening encysted tumours: **cystid'ia,** n. *-tĭd'ĭ-ă*, in *bot.*, sacs containing spores; a kind of fructification in *fungi.*

cytherean, a. *sĭth'ĕr-ē'ăn* (*Cythera*, an island in the Ægean Sea, now Cerigo, celebrated for the worship of Venus), of or belonging to Venus, or to love: **cytheridæ,** n. plu. *sĭ-thĕr'ĭ-dē*, in *geol.*, a family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

cytoblast, n. *sī'tō-blăst* (Gr. *kutos*, a vessel, a cell,

dade, v. *dād* (imitative of the syllables *da*, *da*, the incoherent utterances which accompany the muscular exertions of an infant; F. *dada*, a hobby-horse), to teach a child to walk; to hold up a child by leading-strings while attempting to walk: **da'ding**, imp.: **da'ded**, pp.: **dading-strings**, leading-strings by which a child is held up while learning to walk: **daddle**, v. *dād'l*, also **daidle**, v. *dād'l* (Scot.), to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle like a duck; to do anything imperfectly; to trifle: **daddling**, imp. *dād'ling*: **daidling**, imp. *dād'ling*: **daddled**, pp. *dād'ld*: **daidled**, pp. *dād'ld*.

dado, n. *dā'dō* (It. a cube or die for playing with), the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal; an architectural arrangement of moulding, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room.

dædalian, a. *dē-dā'li-an* (L. *dædalus*, artificial, skilful—from Dædalus, a renowned Athenian artificer), formed with art; displaying artistic skill; intricate: **dædalous**, a. *dē'dā-lus*, in *bot.*, irregularly jagged, as the broad apex of a leaf.

daffodil, n. *daf'ō-dil* (Gr. *asphodelos*; F. *asphodèle*), a native flowering plant of a deep yellow hue; a lily: also written **daf'fodil'ly**, n. *-dil'li*, and **daf'fodown-dil'ly**, n. *-dōwn-dil'li*.

daft, a. *dāft* (Scot.), insane; stupid; foolish.

dag, n. *dāg* (imitative of the noise of a blow with something sharp; F. *dague*; It. *daga*, a dagger), the original pistol of the fifteenth century: **dagger**, n. *dāg'ger*, a short sword; a poniard; a mark of reference—thus (†): v. to pierce or stab with a dagger: to look **daggers**, to look fiercely or reproachfully: **daggers drawn**, at enmity.

daggle, v. *dāg'l* (old Eng. *dag*, a jag or shred: Fin. *takku*, a shaggy fleece: Sw. *dagg*, dew), to trail in the dirt; to hang in wet dirty dags or jags, as the wool at a sheep's tail: **dag'gling**, imp.: **dag'gled**, pp. *-ld*, trailed in mud or foul water; befouled: **daglock**, a lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet: **dag-swain**, a coarse woollen blanket: **daggle-tailed**, a. *-tāld*, bemired or bespattered behind with mud or water.

Dagon, n. *dā'gŏn* (Heb. *dag*, a fish), the national god of the anc. Philistines, &c., represented with the face and hands of a man and the tail of a fish.

daguerreotype, n. *dā-gēr'ō-tīp* (from M. Daguerre of Paris, the inventor), a painting on metal by means of sunlight.

dahlia, n. *dāl'i-a* (after Dahl, a Swedish botanist), a plant from Mexico bearing a large and beautiful compound flower: **dahline**, n. *dā'lin*, a substance resembling starch obtained from the root of the dahlia.

daily, a. *dā'li*—see **day**.

dainty, a. *dān'ti* (W. *dant*, a tooth: Bav. *dāntsch*, a delicacy: L. *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), pleasing to the taste; delicious; delicate; effeminately beautiful; affectedly particular as to food; n. something nice to the taste; a delicacy: **dain'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, nicety in taste; delicacy: **dain'tily**, ad. *-li*.

dairy, n. *dā'ri* (old Eng. *dey*, a female servant whose duty was to make cheese and butter, &c.: Pol. *doić*, to milk cows; *dojka*, a dairymaid: Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid), everything connected with milk and its products; the house or room where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese: **dairymaid**, n. *-mād*, a female servant engaged in the management of milk: **dairyman**, n. a man who keeps cows and sells milk.

ais, n. *dā'is* (F. *dais* or *daïs*, a canopy over the head of a throne, the whole seat: old F. *dais*, a table—from L. *discus*, a quoit), the raised floor at the upper end of a dining-room; a raised seat, often canopied.

daisy, n. *dā'zi* (a corruption of day's eye), a well-known flower; the wild daisy is called in Scotland, the *gowan*: **dai'sied**, a. *-zid*, full of or adorned with daisies.

dak, n. *dāk*, also **dawk**, n. *dawk* (Hind. *dāk*), a mode of travelling by post in the East.

dakoit or **dacoit**, n. *dāk'oit* (Beng. *dakke*, a robber), in the E. I., one of a class of robbers who act in gangs: **dakoi'ty**, n. *-koi'ti*, the act or practice of gang robbery.

dale, n. *dāl* (W. *toll*, a hole, a pit: Pol. *dol*, a pit, a bottom: Goth. *dal*; Ger. *thal*, a valley), the low ground between hills; a vale or valley: **dales'man**, n. one who resides in a district of hills and dales.

dalliance, n. *dāl'li-āns* (see **dally**), acts of toying fondness between males and females; a lingering.

dally, v. *dāl'li* (Ger. *dallen*, to chatter, to trifle: Swiss *dalen* or *talen*, to speak imperfectly: Westph. *dalen*, to speak or act childishly: a word imitative of senseless chatter, as in *fal-lal-la*, *fiddle-de-dee*, &c.), to lose time by trifling; to fondle; to play with carelessingly; to put off; to amuse for the purpose of delay: **dal'lying**, imp.: **dal'lied**, pp. *-lid*: **dal'lier**, n. *-li-ĕr*, one who: **dal'liance**, n. *-ans*: **dilly-dally**, v. to waste time in trifling.

dam, n. *dăm* (L. *domina*; It. *dama*; F. *dame*, a lady), a female parent, now used only for animals.

dam, v. *dăm* (Pol. *tama*, a dam, a dike: Icel. *dammr*; Dan. *dam*, a fish-pond: old Sw. *damm*, a dam), to stop wholly or partially the flow of a stream of water by a mound of earth and stones, or by any other obstruction: n. a bank or mound of earth and stones; anything to confine wholly or partially a stream of water: **dam'ming**, imp.: **dammed**, pp. *dămd*.

dam, n. *dăm*, also **daum**, n. *dawm*, an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee.

damage, n. *dăm'āj* (old F. *dommage*—from L. *damnum*, hurt, loss), any hurt, loss, or harm to property or person; the value of the mischief done: v. to injure; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured: **dam'aging**, imp.: **dam'aged**, pp. *-ājd*: **damages**, n. plu. *dăm'ā-jĕz*, money awarded by a court of law on account of loss or injury to property, or injury to person, through the fault of another: **dam'ageable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be injured.

damascene, n. *dăm'as-sēn* (from *Damascus* in Syria), a particular kind of plum, now written *damson*: **damask**, n. *dăm'ask*, figured silk or linen; a red colour; v. to form flowers on cloth; to variegate: **dam'asking**, imp. *-ing*: **dam'asked**, pp. *-askt*: **dam'askeen**, v. *-as-kēn*, to produce Damascus blades having a many-coloured watered appearance; to etch slight ornaments on polished steel wares; to inlay steel or iron with gold and silver: **dam'askee'ning**, imp.: n. the act of beautifying iron or steel by engraving, or by inlaying with gold or silver: **dam'askeened'**, pp. *-kend'*: **dam'askins**, n. plu. *-as-kinz*, Damascus blades: **dam'assin**, n. *-as-sin*, damask cloth interwoven with flowers in gold and silver.

dame, n. *dām* (L. *domina*; It. *dama*; F. *dame*, a lady), formerly a title of honour for a woman—still applied to the wife of a baronet or knight; a woman in general: **dame-school**, n. a school taught by a female of mature age.

damn, v. *dăm* (L. *damnare*, to condemn: It. *dannare*: F. *damner*), to sentence to eternal misery in the future world; to condemn; to condemn as bad or displeasing, as by hissing: **damn'ing**, imp. *-ing*: **damned**, pp. *dămd*: adj. sentenced to eternal punishment; condemned; hateful: **dam'nable**, a. *-nā-bl*, deserving damnation, or leading to it; odious: **dam'nably**, ad. *-bli*: **dam'nableness**, n. *-nā-bl-nĕs*: **damnation**, n. *-nā-shŭn*, sentence to everlasting punishment: **dam'natory**, a. *-nā-tŏr-i*, tending to condemn; containing a sentence of condemnation: **damnif'ic**, a. *-nif'ik*, (L. *fio*, I become), causing loss; injurious: **dam'nify**, v. *-ni-fī*, to inflict damage on any one; to injure; to impair.

damp, a. *dămp* (Ger. *dampf*, vapour, steam; *dämpfen*, to suffocate: Dut. *dempen*; Sw. *dampa*, to extinguish a light, to repress), in a state between dry and wet; moist; humid: n. moist air; moisture; fog; vapour; depression of spirits; dejection: v. to moisten; to make slightly wet; to depress or discourage; to weaken; to check or restrain: **damp'ing**, imp.: **damped**, pp. *dămpt*: **dam'per**, n. that which damps or checks; in *Australia*, &c., a kind of unleavened bread; in a *locomotive engine*, a kind of iron venetian blind fixed to the smoke-box end of the boiler, which is shut down when the engine is standing, and opened when it is running: **damps**, n. plu. noxious vapours issuing from the earth, as from old wells or pits: **damp'ness**, n. moisture; humidity: **choke-damp**, n. *chōk-*, the carbonic acid gas, fatal to animal life, which is generated in close and confined places, as coal-pits, cellars, wells, &c.: **fire-damp**, n. the inflammable gas generated in coal-pits: **damp'en**, v. *-ĕn*, to make damp or moist: **dampening**, imp. *dămp'ening*: **damp'ened**, pp. *-end*: **damp'ish**, a. *-ish*, moderately damp or moist: **damp'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **damp'ishness**, n.

damsel, n. *dăm'zĕl* (F. *demoiselle*, a gentlewoman: It. *damigella*, dim. of *dama*, a lady—from L. *domina*, a lady), a young unmarried woman; a maiden; a girl.

damson, n. *dăm'zn* (from *damascene*, the Damascus plum), a small dark plum.

dance, v. *dăns* (F. *danser;* Ger. *tanzen;* Dan. *dandse*, to frisk, to dance: Sw. *dunsa*, to fall heavily), to move nimbly; to leap and frisk about; to move with measured steps: **dan'cing**, imp.: **danced**, pp. *dănst*: **dan'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **to dance attendance**, to strive to gain favour and patronage by assiduous civilities and officious endeavours to please: **dance** or **dan'cing**, n. a leaping and frisking about; a measured stepping and jumping, nearly always to music; a graceful movement of the figure.

dandelion, n. *dăn'dĭ-lī'ŏn* (F. *dent*, tooth; *de*, of; *lion*, lion—the lion's tooth), a well-known plant having a yellow flower on a naked stem, and deeply-notched leaves.

dander, v. *dăn'dĕr* (Scot.), to walk without thinking whither; to saunter: **dan'dering**, imp.: **dandered**, pp. *dăn'dĕrd*.

dandle, v. *dăn'dl* (It. *dondolo*, a foolish toy or bauble; *dondola*, a child's playing baby: Ger. *tandeln*, to toy, to trifle), to move up and down, as an infant on the knee; to amuse; to fondle: **dan'dling**, imp.: **dan'dled**, pp. *dăn'dld*; **dan'dler**, n. one who.

dandruff, n. *dăn'drŭf*, or **dan'driff**, n. *-drĭf* (F. *teigne*, scurf: W. *ton*, skin, and *drueg*, bad, evil), a scurf on the head that comes off in small scales or particles.

dandy, n. *dăn'dĭ* (It. *dondola*, a toy: Ger. *tandeln*, to trifle, to toy: but probably Dan. *dannede*, accomplished—from *danne*, to educate), one who dresses to excess, like a doll; a fop; a coxcomb: **dan'dyish**, a. *-ish*, like a dandy: **dan'dyism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the manners and dress of a dandy.

Dane, n. *dān*, a native of Denmark: **dane'gelt**, *-gĕlt*, a tax formerly paid by the English for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to procure peace from them by giving tribute: **Danish**, a. *dā'nĭsh*, of or belonging to the Danes: **n.** the language.

danger, n. *dān'jĕr* (mid. L. *damnum*, a fine imposed by legal authority: F. *damager*, to distrain or seize cattle found in trespass: mid. L. *domigerium*, the power of exacting a damnum or fine for trespass), peril; hazard; risk; exposure to any injury or evil: **dan'gerous**, a. *-ŭs*, unsafe; perilous; full of danger: **dan'gerously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dan'gerousness**, n.

dangle, v. *dăng'gl* (Icel. *dengia*, to knock: Dan. *dingle;* Sw. *dangla*, to dangle, to swing to and fro), to hang loose and swinging; to hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower: **dan'gling**, imp.: **dan'gled**, pp. *-gld;* **dan'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who dangles, particularly one who hangs about women.

dank, a. *dăngk* (synonymous with damp: Dut. *donk*, a. *dărk* (AS. *deorc;* Gael. *dorch*, dark), without light; obscure; gloomy; disheartening; ignorant; secret; concealed: **n.** also **dark'ness**, n. absence of light; obscurity; ignorance, or state of ignorance; secrecy: **dark'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a dark manner; obscurely: **dark'ish**, a. somewhat dark: **dark-browed**, a. stern of aspect; frowning: **dark-coloured**, a. having a dark hue: **dark'some**, a. *-sŭm*, rather dark; obscure: **darken**, v. *dărk'n*, to deprive of light; to obscure; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less white; to tan; to grow dark: **darkening**, imp. *dărk'nĭng;* **dark'ened**, pp. *-ĕnd;* **dark'ling**, a. *-lĭng*, in the dark; without light.

darling, n. *dăr'lĭng* (AS. *deorling*, dim. of *deor*, dear), a much-loved one; a favourite: **adj.** dear; dearly beloved; favourite.

darn, v. *dărn* (originally signified a patch; old F. *darne*, a slice: W. *dyrnaid*, a handful), to mend a rent or hole by interlacing it with stitches; to sew together in imitation of the texture of the stuff: **dar'ning**, imp.: **darned**, pp. *dărnd:* **dar'ner**, n. one who: **darning-needle**, n. a long strong needle for mending holes or rents.

darnel, n. *dăr'nĕl* (Lith. *durnas*, foolish, crazy: Sw. *dare;* Ger. *thor*, a fool), a weed among corn, supposed to induce intoxication.

dart, n. *dărt* (F. *dard*, a dart: Bret. *tarz*, a clap: W. *tarddu*, to spring forth or appear, as the dawn), a short lance; a sharp-pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand: **v.** to throw a pointed weapon with a sudden thrust; to shoot; to send rapidly; to spring or run with celerity; to start suddenly and run: **dart'ing**, imp.: **dart'ed**, pp.: **dart'er**, n. one who; a Brazilian bird of the pelican family: **dart'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

dash, v. *dăsh* (imitation of the sound of a blow, the beating of the waves upon the shore, &c.: Bav. *dossen*, to sound as heavy rain, rushing brooks, &c.: Dan. *daske*, to slap: Sw. *daska*, to drub), to strike with suddenness or violence; to throw water suddenly; to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to rush or strike with suddenness; to break through with violence: **n.** a striking together of two bodies; collision; a slight addition; a rushing or onset; a sudden stroke, flourish, or parade; in *writing* or *printing*, a mark thus (—); in *music*, thus (¹), over a note: **dash'ing**, imp.: **adj.** bold; showy; spirited: **dashed**, pp. *dăsht;* **dash-board**, a board on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent water, mud, or snow being thrown upon the persons in it by the heels of the horses.

ing, or an act directed to an object; this relation in Eng. is expressed by *to* or *for*.

daub, n. *dawb* (from *dab*, an imitation of the sound made by throwing down a lump of something moist), a coarse painting: **v.** to smear or cover with any soft matter; to plaster; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste: **daub'ing**, imp.: **daubed**, pp. *dawbd*: **daub'er**, n. one who: **daub'y**, a. *-i*, slimy; adhesive.

daughter, n. *daw'tér* (Ger. *tochter*; Gr. *thugater*; Sans. *duhitri*; Lap. *daktar*; AS. *dohter*), a female child; female offspring; a term of affection for a female: **daughter-in-law**, n. a son's wife: **daugh'terly**, a. *-li*, dutiful: **daugh'terliness**, n.

dauk, n.—see **dawk**.

daunt, v. *dawnt* (F. *dompter*, to tame: Scot. *dant*, to subdue: L. *domare*, to tame), to dishearten; to discourage; to check by fear; to dismay: **daunt'ing**, imp.: **daunt'ed**, pp.: **daunt'less**, a. bold; fearless; not timid: **daunt'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **daunt'lessness**, n. fearlessness; intrepidity.

Dauphin, n. *daw'fin* (L. *delphin*, a dolphin, a star—originally the title of the lord of Dauphiné), a title of the eldest son of the king of France prior to the revolution in 1830; his wife was called **Dauphiness**.

davite, n. *dá'vit* (after Sir H. Davy), a native sulphate of alumina of a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

davits, n. plu. *dá'vits* (F. *davier*, a davit), the projecting iron beams on the side or stern of a vessel from which a boat is suspended for immediate use in case of need: **da'vit**, n. a spar on board a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor and keeping it clear of the ship.

Davy-lamp, n. *dá'vi-lámp*, a form of lamp whose light is surrounded by fine wire gauze, invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, used in workings subject to explosions of fire-damp.

daw, n. *daw* (Swiss, *dähi*: Bav. *dahel*), a bird of the crow kind; the jackdaw: **daw'ish**, a. like a daw.

dawdle, v. *daw'dl* (F. *dada*, a hobby-horse: Scot. *daidle*, to walk unsteadily like a child), to do a thing in a purposeless manner like a child, and slowly; to trifle and waste time: **daw'dling**, imp.: **daw'dled**, pp. *-dld*: **daw'dler**, n. *-dlér*, a trifler; one who lingers.

dawk, n. *dawk* (Hind.), the mail post in the E. I.

dawn, n. *dawn* (Icel. *dagan*, dawn; *dagur*, day: AS. *dagian*, to become day), the break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; rise; beginning; first appearance: **v.** to begin to grow light; to begin to open or expand; to glimmer obscurely: **dawn'ing**, imp.: **n.** first appearance of anything, as the day, reason, intellectual powers: **dawned**, pp. *dawnd*.

day, n. *dá* (in the middle ages the word *day* was applied to the day appointed for hearing a cause, or for the meeting of an assembly: Dut. *daghen*, to appoint a day for a certain purpose: old Sw. *dag*, the time appointed for a convention: AS. *dæg*; L. *dies*, a day), one complete revolution of the earth on its axis; the time from midnight to midnight; a period of twenty-four hours; in *common language*, the time from sunrise to sunset, as opposed to the darkness or night; publicity; light; any specified time; age, as in these days; time: **dai'ly**, a. *-li*, every day: **dayman**, n. *dá'man*, the judge appointed to decide between parties at a judicial hearing: **day-book**, n. a book containing entries of transactions just as they occur every day: **daybreak**, n. dawn: **day-dream**, n. a vision while awake: **daylight**, n. the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon: **day-star**, n. morning star; the Divine revelation; the light of the gospel: **day by day**, every day: **day of grace**, the time that mercy is offered: **days of grace**, the three days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after its date has expired: **dayspring**, n. the dawn of light: **day-ticket**, in a *railway* or *steamboat*, a ticket to enable a passenger to return on the same day: **day-labour**, labour performed or hired by the day: **day-labourer**, one who works by the day: **day's journey**, in the *East*, a mode of computing the distance that can easily be travelled over in a day: **daytime**, the time during which the sun gives light to the earth: **from day to day**, without certainty or continuance: **to-day**, on this day: **astronomical day**, the day which begins at noon and ends at noon: **civil day**, the mean solar day of twenty-four hours, being that in ordinary use, and divided into two series, each from *one* to *twelve*: **Jewish day**, the period from sunset to sunset: **sidereal day**, the day measured by the stars, being the interval between two successive transits of the first point of Aries over the same meridian: **solar day**, the day measured by the sun, being the interval between two successive transits of the sun's centre over the same meridian: **mean solar day**, the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year: **to win the day**, to gain the victory; to be successful.

daze, v. *dáz* (Dut. *dazen*, to lose one's wits in fright; Icel. *das*, a faint exhaustion: Bav. *dosen*, to keep still), to stun; to stupefy with a blow, or with excess of light, fear, cold, &c.: **n.** among *miners*, a glittering stone: **da'zing**, imp.: **dazed**, pp. *dázd*: **dazzle**, v. *dáz'l*, to overpower with light; to strike or surprise with brilliancy or splendour; to be overpowered with light: **daz'zling**, imp.: **daz'zled**, pp. *-ld*: **daz'zlingly**, ad. *-ling-li*: **daz'zlement**, n. *-l-mént*.

de, pref. (L.), a moving down or from; separation or taking away: **de** often expresses a negative, and sometimes only augments the sense: **de** has the force of **dis**, asunder, as in *derange*, *depart*.

deacon, n. *dé'kn* (L. *diaconus*; Gr. *diákonos*, a minister or servant), in the *Eng. Ch.* and in the *Ch. of R.*, a person in the lowest order of the clergy—originally an overseer of the poor, but *deacons* do not now fulfil their original purpose; in *Scot.*, the chairman of an incorporated trade; in certain denominations, one who attends to the secular affairs of the congregation: **deaconship**, n. *dé'kn-ship*, or **dea'conry**, n. *-ri*, the office of: **dea'coness**, n. formerly a female deacon in Christian churches.

dead, a. *déd* (Goth. *dauths*; Icel. *daud*; Sw. *dod*; Ger. *todt*, dead), deprived of life; deceased; without life; that never had life; senseless; inactive; perfectly still; tasteless; vapid; perfect or complete, as a dead shot; wholly under the power of sin: **dead'ly**, a. *-li*, that may occasion death; fatal; destructive: **ad.** in a manner resembling death; mortally: **dead'ness**, n. state of being destitute of life, vigour, or activity: **dead-lift**, or **dead-weight**, n. a heavy weight or burden: **dead-light**, a shutter for the window of a ship's cabin: **dead-reckoning**, n. a ship's place ascertained from the log-book: **dead level**, a term applied to a flat country which offers facilities for railway or road making: **dead-colouring**, the first layers of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts: **dead drunk**, rendered perfectly helpless through strong drink: **dead-letter**, at a post-office, a letter whose owner cannot be found: **deadly nightshade**, a poisonous plant of the genus *atropa*: **dead-march**, a solemn piece of music played on instruments at the interment of the dead, principally of military men: **dead-water**, the water that closes in after a ship's stern when sailing: **deads**, n. plu. *dédz*, in *mining*, any vein-stone or mine stuff that does not contain enough of ore to make it worth removing from the mine; mine waste or rubbish: **dead top**, a disease of young trees: **dead nettle**, a common plant like the nettle, but having no stinging property: **the dead**, n. plu. human beings without life: **dead language**, one no longer spoken: **deaden**, v. *déd'n*, to lessen force, vigour, or sensation; to blunt; to retard; to render spiritless; to smother, as sound; to cloud or obscure: **dead'ening**, imp. *-ning*: **dead'ened**, pp. *-nd*: **dead'liness**, n. *-li-nés*.

deaf, a. *déf* (founded on the notion of stopping an orifice; *dead* and *deaf* have the same primary origin: Goth. *daubs*; Icel. *daufr*, deaf, dull of hearing), without the sense of hearing; with imperfect hearing; inattentive; unwilling to hear: **deaf'ly**, ad. *-li*: **deafness**, n.: **deafen**, v. *déf'n*, to make deaf; to stun: **deaf'ening**, imp. *-ning*: **deaf'ened**, pp. *-nd*.

deal, n. *dél* (Goth. *dails*; Ger. *theil*; Gael. *dála*; Sans. *dala*, a part, a lot, a portion), an indefinite quantity; a great part: **v.** to distribute, as cards; to divide into portions; to give gradually; to transact business; to traffic; to act: **deal'ing**, imp.: **n.** conduct in relation to others; behaviour; intercourse for trade, &c.; trade; business: **dealt**, pt. and pp. *délt*, distributed; given in succession: **deal'er**, n. one who: **to deal in**, to trade in; to practise: **to deal with**, to trade with; to be a customer to: **to deal by**, to treat well or ill.

deal, n. *dél* (Sw. *tall*, pine-tree: Icel. *talga*, to hew: Ger. *diele*, a board), a board or plank of wood, generally of the pine or fir.

dean, n. *dén* (F. *doyen*; Dut. *deken*, the head of a collegiate body,—from L. *decanus*, the chief of ten—from *decem*, ten), the second dignitary of a diocese; an officer in the universities of Oxford and Cam-

bridge (one of the fellows) appointed to see to the discipline of the college, especially as to attendance at chapel and hall; the chief or head of a faculty: **dean'ery,** n. *-er-i,* the office or revenue of a dean; the residence of a dean: **dean'ship** n. the office: **dean and chapter,** the title of the governing body of a cathedral: **rural deans,** clergy appointed by the bishop to inspect a certain number of parishes, and preside at the rural-decanal chapters: **dean of guild,** in *Scot.,* the head or president of a merchant company or guildry: **dean of faculty,** in *Scot.,* the head of the faculty of advocates or barristers: **dean of guild court,** in *Scot.,* a court that has the care of buildings within a royal burgh.

dear, a. *dēr* (AS. *deor,* dear: Gael. *daor,* bound, precious, dear in price: Manx, *deyrey,* condemning, dear), high priced; not plentiful; more costly than usual; highly esteemed; beloved; precious: **n.** a darling; a word of endearment or affection: **dear'ly,** ad. *-li:* **dear'ness,** n. the state or condition of being dear: **dear-bought,** a. purchased at too high a price: **dear'y,** n. *-i,* a familiar term for *a dear.*

dearth, n. *dērth* (from *dear,* as *length* from *long*), scarcity; want; famine; barrenness or want of.

death, n. *dēth* (Goth. *dauthus;* Icel. *daudhi,* death; low Ger. *dode,* a dead body: Icel. *deya,* to die), a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions; cause of death; decease; mortality; alienation or separation of the soul from God; state of being under the dominion of sin: **death'less,** a. immortal: **death-like,** a. resembling death; very still: **death-bed,** the bed on which a person dies; the closing hours of life on a bed: **death-watch,** n. a small insect that makes a ticking noise: **death's door,** n. a near approach to death: **death-rattle,** n. a rattle in the throat of a dying person: **death's-head moth,** the largest moth in Europe, so named from a figure resembling a human skull on its thorax: **death-stroke,** the stroke of death: **death-token,** that which is supposed to indicate approaching death: **death-warrant,** an order signed by the sovereign for the execution of a criminal.

deave, v. *dēv* (Scot.: Norm. *dyuja,* to buzz, to sound hollow), to stupefy with noise: **deav'ing,** imp.: **deaved,** pp. *dēvd.*

debacle, n. *dē-bāk'l* (F. breaking of a frozen river), in *geol.,* any sudden flood or rush of water which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other debris.

debar, v. *dē-bär'* (*de,* from, and *bar*), to cut off; to

or borrowed money, on which a certain amount of interest is agreed to be paid yearly or half-yearly, as a *railway debenture;* a certificate of drawback on goods exported: **deben'tured,** a. *-tūrd,* pert. to goods on which a certificate of drawback has been granted.

debilitate, v. *dē-bil'i-tāt* (F. *débiliter,* to enfeeble—from L. *debilis,* weak), to enfeeble; to weaken; to impair the strength of: **debil'ita'ting,** imp.: **debil'ita'ted,** pp.: **debil'ita'tion,** n. *-tā'shun,* a weakening relaxation: **debil'ity,** n. *-i,* weakness; languor; feebleness.

debit, n. *dēb'it* (L. *debitum,* to owe, that which is owing—from *debeo,* I owe: It. *debito;* F. *débit,* a debt), an entry on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: **v.** to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: **deb'iting,** imp.: **deb'ited,** pp.

deblai, n. *dē-blā'* (F. act of taking away or clearing), in *fort.,* the mass of earth taken from a ditch, a trench, or a mound.

debonair, a. *dēb'ō-nār'* (It. *bonario,* upright, honest: F. *débonnaire,* courteous, affable—from *de bon air,* of good air or mien), good-humoured; gentle; complaisant; elegant; well-bred: **deb'onair'ness,** n. good-humour; gentleness: **deb'onair'ly,** ad. *-li,* elegantly.

debouch, v. *dē-bōsh'* (F. *déboucher,* to open, to escape—from *de,* and *bouche,* mouth), to march out of a narrow place, a wood or a defile, as troops: **debouch'ing,** imp.: **debouched',** pp. *-bōsht':* **debou'chure,** n. *-bō'shōr,* the opening or mouth of a river or strait.

debris, n. *dēb'rē* (F. *débris,* rubbish—from *de,* and *bris,* wreck), rubbish; ruins; fragments of rocks, &c.

debt, n. *dēt* (L. *debitum,* to owe—see **debit**), anything due from one person to another; what one is bound or obliged to pay; obligation; liability; sin; trespass: **debt of nature,** death: **debtor,** n. *dēt'ėr,* the person who owes another money, goods, or services; the side of an account in which debts are marked.

debut, n. *dā-bū'* (F.), entrance; first appearance; first step or attempt: **debutant,** n. *dēb'ū-tāng,* a beginner; a novice: **deb'utante,** n. *-tāngt,* a woman who makes her first appearance before the public.

deca, pref. *dēk'a,* (Gr. *deka;* Sans. *daçan*), ten; a prefix signifying ten.

decachord, n. *dēk'a-kärord* (Gr. *deka,* ten, and *chorde,* L. *chorda,* a string), an anc. musical instrument of ten strings.

decade, n. *dēk'ād* (F. *décade*—from Gr. *dekas,* the [illegible] the sum or number of ten;

decan'ter, n. *-tĕr*, a glass bottle used for holding liquors, from which they may be poured into drinking-glasses: **decantation**, n. *dē'kăn-tā'shŭn*, the act of pouring from one vessel into another.

decapitate, v. *dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt* (L. *de*, and *caput*, the head—gen. *capitis*), to behead; to cut off the head: **decap'ita'ting**, imp.: **decap'ita'ted**, pp.: **decap'ita'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the act of beheading.

decapoda, n. plu. *dē-kăp'ō-dā* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), the highest order of crustacea; animals that have ten legs united to a common crust, as the common crab, the crayfish, the lobster, the prawn, &c.: **decapod**, n. *dēk'ā-pŏd*, an animal having ten feet: **adj.** having ten feet: **decapodal**, a. *dē-kăp'ō-dăl*, ten-footed.

decarbonise, v. *dē-kär'bō-nīz'* (L. *de*, down, and *carbo*, coal), to deprive of carbon: **decar'boni'sing**, imp.: **decar'bonised'**, pp. *-nīzd'*.

decastich, n. *dēk'ā-stĭk* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, an order, a row, a line), a poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle, n. *dēk'ā-stīl* (Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stulos*, a column), a portico having ten pillars or columns in front.

decay, v. *dē-kā'* (Prov. *decaier*; F. *déchoir*, to fall away, to go to ruin—from L. *de*, and *cado*, I fall), to become less perfect; to fail; to decline; to waste away: **n.** a gradual failure; decline of fortune; corruption: **decay'ing**, imp.: **decayed'**, pp. *-kād'*: **decay'edness**, n. *-kā'ĕd-nĕs*.

decease, n. *dē-sēs'* (L. *decessus*, departed—from *de*, and *cessum*, to go: It. *decesso*: F. *décès*), departure from this life; death: **v.** to die: **decease'ing**, imp.: **deceased'**, pp. *-sēst'*.

deceit, n. *dē-sēt'* (L. *deceptum*, to catch, to ensnare—from *de*, and *captum*, to take), the misleading any person; the leading of a person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true; deception; fraud; trick; device: **deceit'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, tending to deceive or mislead; fraudulent; insincere: **deceit'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **deceit'fulness**, n.: **deceive**, v. *dē-sēv'* (F. *décevoir*, to deceive), to mislead the mind; to cause to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true; to impose on; to cheat; to disappoint: **deciv'ing**, imp.: **deceived'**, pp. *-sēvd'*: **deciv'er**, n. one who: **deciv'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, capable of being misled: **deciv'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **deciv'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

December, n. *dē-sĕm'bĕr* (L. *december*—from L. *decem*, ten, and Sans. *vara*; Pers., *bar*, time or period), the last month of the year—formerly the tenth month.

decempeda, n. *dē-sĕm'pē-dā* (L. *decem*, ten, and *pes* a foot—gen. *pedis*), a ten-foot rod employed by architects and surveyors for taking measurements: **decem'pedal**, a. *-dăl*, ten feet long.

decemvir, n. *dē-sĕm'vĕr* (L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man), one of the magistrates of anc. Rome, who possessed absolute power: **decem'viri**, n. plu. *-vĭ-rī*: **decem'viral**, a. *-vĭ-răl*, pert. to: **decem'virate**, n. *-rāt*, the office, or duration of the office, of a decemvir.

decency, n.—see **decent**.

decennary, n. *dē-sĕn'nĕr-ĭ* (L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year), a period of ten years: **decen'nial**, a. *-nĭ-ăl*, lasting for ten years; happening every ten years: **decen'nially**, ad. *-lĭ*.

decennoval, a. *dē-sĕn'nō-văl*, also **decen'novar'y**, a. *-vĕr'ĭ* (L. *decem*, ten, and *novem*, nine), pert. to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years.

decent, a. *dē'sĕnt* (F. *décent*—from L. *decens*, becoming: It. *decente*), becoming in speech, behaviour, dress, &c.; fit; comely; not gaudy; moderate; not large; respectable: **de'cently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **de'cency**, n. *-sĕn-sĭ*, state or quality of being suitable or becoming in words or behaviour; propriety: **de'centness**, n.

deceptible, a. *dē-sĕp'tĭ-bl* (L. *deceptum*, to ensnare, to beguile—from *de*, and *captum*, to take, to seize), that may be deceived: **decep'tibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **decep'tion**, n. *-sĕp'shŭn*, the act of misleading; a cheat: **decep'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to mislead, or impress with false opinions: **decep'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **decep'tiveness**, n.

decern, v. *dē-sĕrn'* (L. *decernere*, to decide—from *de*, and *cernere*, to judge: It. *decernere*: F. *décerner*), in *Scots law*, to determine; to pass a decree; to judge: **decern'ing**, imp.: **decerned'**, pp. *-sĕrnd'*.

dechristianise, v. *dē-krĭst'yăn-īz* (L. *de*, and *Christian*), to turn from Christian belief and practice: **dechrist'iani'sing**, imp.: **dechrist'ianised'**, pp. *-īzd'*.

decide, v. *dē-sīd'* (L. *decidere*, to cut off, to determine—from *de*, and *cædo*, I cut or strike: It. *decidere*: F. *décider*), to terminate or settle; to determine; to end; to fix the event of; to come to a conclusion; to form a definite opinion: **deci'ding**, imp.: **deci'ded**, pp.: **adj.** clear; that puts an end to doubt; unequivocal; resolute; determined: **deci'dedly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a determined manner; clearly; indisputably: **deci'dable**, a. *-dă-bl*, that may be decided: **deci'der**, n. one who.

decidence, n. *dē'sĭ-dĕns* (L. *decidens*, falling off), the act of falling off; downfall.

deciduous, a. *dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs* (L. *deciduus*, that falls down or off—from *de*, and *cado*, I fall), liable to fall; not perennial or permanent; that falls in autumn: **decid'uousness**, n. the quality of falling once a-year.

decillion, n. *dē-sĭl'yŭn* (L. *decem*, ten, and *million*), in British computation, a number consisting of 1 followed by 60 ciphers; in French and Italian, 1 followed by 33 ciphers.

decimal, a. *dĕs'ĭ-măl* (L. *decimus*, tenth: It. *decima*: F. *décime*, or *dîme*, the tenth part), numbered by tens; increasing or diminishing by ten times: **n.** a tenth: **decimal fraction**, n. a fraction having 10, or some power of ten, for a denominator, as 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c.: **dec'imally**, ad. *-lĭ*.

decimate, v. *dĕs'ĭ-māt* (L. *decimare*, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment—from *decem*, ten: It. *decimare*: F. *décimer*), to destroy a tenth part, as by disease; to punish with death every tenth man; to take a tenth part; to destroy any large portion: **dec'ima'ting**, imp.: **dec'ima'ted**, pp.: **dec'ima'tion**, n. *-mā'shŭn*, a selection of every tenth by lot; destruction of any large portion: **dec'ima'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who.

decimo-sexto, n. *dĕs'ĭ-mō-sĕks'tō* (L. *decem*, ten, and *sex*, six), a book made up of sixteen leaves to each sheet.

decipher, v. *dē-sī'fĕr* (F. *déchiffrer*, to decipher—from *de*, and *chiffre*, a figure), to read ciphers; to explain; to unfold; to unravel; to ascertain the meaning of anything obscure or difficult to be understood: **deci'phering**, imp.: **deci'phered**, pp. *-fĕrd*: **deci'pherer**, n. *-fĕr-ĕr*, one who: **deci'pherable**, a. *-fĕr-ă-bl*, that may have its meaning ascertained.

decision, n. *dē-sĭzh'ŭn* (L. *decisum*, to cut off, to determine—see **decide**), determination; final judgment or opinion; the end of a struggle; firmness and strength in character: **deci'sive**, a. *-sī'sĭv*, final; conclusive; having the power to settle a contest or an event: **deci'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **deci'siveness**, n.

deck, n. *dĕk* (old H. Ger. *dekjan*; Icel. *thekja*, to cover, to roof: Ger. *dach*, roof: L. *tectum*, to cover), the planked flooring of a ship—large ships having several decks; a pack of cards piled regularly on each other: **v.** to adorn; to clothe or dress with great care; to furnish with a deck: **deck'ing**, imp.: **decked**, pp. *dĕkt*: **quarter-deck**, that which is above the upper deck, and which reaches from the stern to the gangway: **deck'er**, n. a ship having decks; one who adorns.

declaim, v. *dē-klām'* (L. *declamare*, to declaim—from *de*, and *clamo*, I cry out: F. *déclamer*), to harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, with a view to convince, or to move the passions; to speak with force and zeal; to inveigh; to speak pompously or noisily: **declaim'ing**, imp.: **declaimed'**, pp. *-klāmd'*: **declaim'er**, n., and **declaim'ant**, n. one who: **declamation**, n. *dĕk'lă-mā'shŭn*, a set or prepared speech; a harangue; in *schools* and *colleges*, a speech prepared and uttered by a student; a noisy address without solid sense or argument: **declamatory**, a. *dē-klăm'ă-tĕr'ĭ*, appealing to the passions; applied to noisy address; bombastic.

declare, v. *dē-klär'* (F. *déclarer*; L. *declarare*, to make evident—from *de*, and *claro*, I make clear), to make known; to tell explicitly and plainly; to assert or affirm; to decide in favour of or against: **decla'ring**, imp.: **decla'rable**, a. *-ra-bl*, capable of being declared: **declared'**, pp. *-klärd'*: **decla'rer**, n. *-rĕr*, one who: **decla'redly**, ad. *-rĕd-lĭ*: **declaration**, n. *dĕk'lă-rā'shŭn*, an open expression of facts, opinions, &c.; a statement given verbally, or reduced to writing; proclamation: **declarative**, a. *dē-klăr'ă-tĭv*, explanatory: **declarator**, n. *dē-klăr'ă-tĕr*, in *Scots law*, a form of action to assert some right or interest: **declaratory**, a. *dē-klăr'ă-tĕr-ĭ*, making clear or manifest: **declar'atorily**, ad. *-lĭ*.

declension, n. *dē-klĕn'shŭn* (L. *declinatio*, a turning aside, a departure: F. *déclinaison*—see **decline**), a falling or declining toward a worse state; decay; in *gram.*, the variation or change in the termination of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun.

decline, v. *dē-klīn'* (L. *declinare*, to turn aside, to inflect—from *de*, and *clino*, I lean: It. *declinare*: F. *décliner*), to refuse; to shun; to avoid; not to com-

ply; to lean from a right line; to decay; to droop; to tend to a less perfect state; to sink; to diminish; to fall in value; to vary or change the termination of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun: **n.** tendency to a worse state; decay; a falling off; consumption: **decli'ning,** imp.: **declined',** pp. *-klīnd':* **decli'nable,** a. *-nă-bl,* in *gram.,* capable of being declined: **declin'atory,** a. *-klin'ă-tēr-i,* in *law,* claiming exemption from punishment: **declin'ature,** n. *-ă-tūr,* the act of declining or refusing: **declination,** n. *dĕk'li-nā'shŭn,* deviation; falling to a worse state or condition; in *astron.,* a variation from a fixed line or point: **dec'lina'tor,** n. an instrument used in astronomy and dialling: **declinometer,** n. *dĕk'li-nŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron,* a measure), an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle: **dec'linate,** a. *-nāt,* in *bot.,* directed downwards from its base: **declination of the needle of a compass,** the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place: **declination of a heavenly body,** the angular distance of a celestial body from the equinoctial.

declivity, n. *dē-klĭv'i-ti* (L. *declivitas,* a sloping place—from *de,* and *clivus,* a slope: F. *déclivité*), inclination downward; a slope; gradual descent—opposite of *acclivity.*

decoct, v. *dē-kŏkt'* (L. *decoctus,* a boiling down—from *de,* and *coctus,* boiled or baked: It. *decotto;* F. *décocte,* a decoction), to prepare by boiling; to extract by boiling: **decoc'ting,** imp.: **decoc'ted,** pp.: **decoc'tible,** a. *-ti-bl:* **decoc'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* the extraction of the virtues of any substance by boiling it in water: **decoc'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* that may be decocted: **decoc'ture,** n. *-tūr,* an extract obtained from a body by boiling it in water.

decollate, v. *dē-kŏl'lāt* (L. *decollatum,* to behead—from *de,* and *collum,* the neck), to sever the neck; to behead: **decol'lating,** imp. *-lā-tĭng:* **decol'lated,** pp. *-lā-tĕd:* **adj.** taken off by the neck: **decollation,** n. *dĕk'ŏl-lā'shŭn,* the act of beheading; state of one beheaded.

decolour, v. *dē-kŭl'ēr* (L. *de,* down or from, and *colour*), to deprive of colour; to bleach: **decol'ouring,** imp.: **decol'oured,** pp. *-ērd:* **decol'orant,** n. *-ēr-ănt,* a substance which removes colour: **decol'ora'tion,** n. *-ē'shŭn,* the loss or absence of colour: **decol'ourise,** v. *-ēr-īz,* to deprive of colour: **decol'ouri'sing,** imp.: **decol'ourised',** pp. *-īzd'.*

decompose, v. *dē'kŏm-pōz'* (L. *de,* from, and *compose:* F. *décomposer*), to separate the constituent parts of a body; to rot or decay; to resolve into original elements: **de'compo'sing,** imp.: **de'composed',** pp. from *de,* and *crescere,* to grow: It. *decrescere*), to grow less; to diminish gradually; to become less; to lower; to abate: **n.** a becoming less; decay; gradual diminution: **decreas'ing,** imp.: **decreased',** pp. *-krēst':* **decreas'ingly,** ad. *-li:* **decrescent,** a. *dē-krĕs'sĕnt,* becoming gradually less.

decree, n. *dē-krē* (F. *décret;* L. *decretum,* a decree—from *de,* and *cretum,* to judge: It. *decreto*), an order or law of an absolute sovereign; an edict or law made by a superior authority; in the *Calvinistic system of theology,* the pre-determined purpose of God; in *Scot.* *dĕk'rē,* a decision or final judgment of a court of law: **v.** to determine judicially; to fix or appoint; to constitute by edict: **decree'ing,** imp.: **decreed',** pp. *-krēd':* **decre'er,** n. *-krē'ēr,* one who: **decre'tal,** a. *-krē'tăl,* containing a decree; pert. to a decree: **n.** a decree or edict; a book containing decrees of the Pope: **decre'tist,** n. *-tĭst,* one skilled in the knowledge of the decretals: **decre'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* having the force of a decree: **decretory,** a. *dĕk'rē-tēr-i,* judicial; established by a decree.

decrement, n. *dĕk'rē-mĕnt* (L. *decrementum,* decrease—from *de,* and *cresco,* I grow), decrease; waste.

decrepit, a. *dē-krĕp'ĭt* (L. *decrepitus,* very old—from *de,* and *crepitum,* to rattle, to creak: It. *decrepito:* F. *décrépit*), broken down by the infirmities of age; crippled and enfeebled by age: **decrep'itude,** n. *-i-tūd,* also **decrep'itness,** n. the feeble state of the body produced by the infirmities of age.

decrepitate, v. *dē-krĕp'i-tāt* (L. *de,* and *crepitare,* to rattle much, to crackle: It. *decrepitare,* to roast salt or other matter till it has ceased to crackle), to roast or calcine in the fire so as to cause a bursting or crackling noise, as salt; to crackle: **decrep'ita'ting,** imp.: **decrep'ita'ted,** pp.: **decrep'ita'tion,** n. *-tā'shŭn,* the act of roasting with a continuous crackling noise.

decrescent, a.—see **decrease.**

decretal, decretive, decretory, &c.—see **decree.**

decrial and **decrier**—see **decry.**

decry, v. *dē-krī'* (F. *décrier,* to cry down—from L. *de,* and F. *crier,* to cry—see **cry**), to censure; to cry down; to clamour against: **decry'ing,** imp.: **decried',** pp. *-krīd':* **decri'al,** a. *-krī'ăl,* a clamorous censure: **decri'er,** n. one who.

decumbent, a. *dē-kŭm'bĕnt* (L. *decumbens,* lying down—from *de,* and *cubo,* I lie), declined or bending down: **decum'bence,** n. *-bĕns,* also **decum'bency,** n. *-sĭ,* the act or posture of lying down: **decum'bently,** ad. *-li:* **decum'biture,** n. *-bi-tūr,* confinement to a sick-bed; a term used by astrologers to indicate the state

deduce, v. *dē-dūs'* (L. *deducere*, to lead or bring away—from *de*, and *ducere*, to lead or bring: It. *deducere*), to draw from in reasoning; to gather a truth or opinion from statements called premises; to infer something from what precedes: **dedu'cing,** imp.: **deduced',** pp. *-dūst'*: **dedu'cible,** a. *-st-bl*, that may be deduced: **dedu'cibleness,** n.: **deduce'ment,** n. *-dūs'mēnt*, the thing deduced; inference: **deduct,** v. *dē-dukt'* (L. *ductus*, led), to subtract or take from: **dedu'ting,** imp.: **deduc'ted,** pp.: **deduc'tion,** n. *-dūk'shūn*, the act of deducting; that which is deducted; subtraction; abatement; that which is drawn from principles or from a supposed cause by a process of reasoning; inference; consequence or conclusion: **deduc'tive,** a. *-tiv*, that is or may be deduced from premises: **deduc'tively,** ad. *-li*.

deed, n. *dēd* (AS. *dæd*; Goth. *ded*; Ger. *that*, a thing done), anything done; an action; an exploit; a writing containing some contract or agreement, especially regarding the sale of real property: **in very deed,** in fact; in reality: **deed'less,** a. without action or exploits.

deem, v. *dēm* (AS. *dom*, judgment—from *deman*, to form a judgment: Lith. *duma*, mind, thought), to be of opinion; to think; to judge; to conclude: **deem'ing,** imp.: **deemed,** pp. *dēmd*: **deem'ster,** n. *-stēr*, a judge in the Isle of Man, and in Jersey.

deep, a. *dēp* (Goth. *diups*; Icel. *djupr*; Dut. *diep*, deep: Dut. *dompen*, to plunge under water), being far below the surface; extending far downwards; low in situation, as a valley; not shallow; hidden; secret; penetrating; artful; insidious; grave in sound; low; solemn; profound; abstruse; thick; dark-coloured; profoundly quiet; depressed; sunk low; heartfelt; affecting: n. the sea; the ocean; that which is not easily fathomed: **deep'ly,** ad. *-li*: **deepen,** v. *dēp'n*, to sink lower; to make darker; to make more distressing or sad; to increase; to become deeper: **deep'ening,** imp. *-ning*: **deepened,** pp. *dēp'nd*: **deep'ness,** n. remoteness from the surface downwards: **deep-mouthed,** a. having a loud hollow voice: **deep-read,** a. not superficial; profoundly versed: **deep-toned,** a. having a very low tone.

deer, n. sing. or plu. *dēr* (Goth. *diurs*; Icel. *dyr*; Ger. *thier*, a beast, an animal), a quadruped with large branching horns, of several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roebuck, the rein-deer, the moose-deer, the elk, &c.—their flesh is called venison: **deer-stalking,** the hunting of deer on foot by hiding and stealing upon them unawares: **deer-hound,** a hound for hunting deer.

deface, v. *dē-fās'* (L. *de*, and *facies*, the face: F. *défaire*, to undo), to destroy or injure the face or surface of anything; to disfigure; to obliterate or erase: **defa'cing,** imp.: **defaced',** pp. *-fāst'*: **defa'cer,** n. *-sēr*, one who: **deface'ment,** n. *-mēnt*, injury to the surface of anything: **defa'cingly,** ad. *-li*.

defalcate, v. *dē-fal'kāt* (F. *défalquer*, to defalcate—from L. *de*, and *falx*, a pruning-hook—gen. *falcis*), to take away; to deduct; to abstract a part, used chiefly of money and accounts: **defal'cating,** imp.: **defal'cated,** pp.: **defalcation,** n. *dē-fal-kā'shūn*, diminution; fraudulent deficiency in money matters; breach of trust, applied to money.

defame, v. *dē-fām'* (L. *diffamare*, to spread abroad an evil report—from *dif*, asunder, and *fama*, fame, repute: It. *diffamare*: F. *diffamer*), to speak evil of; to slander; to calumniate: **defa'ming,** imp.: **defamed',** pp. *-fāmd'*: **defa'mer,** n. one who: **defamation,** n. *dēf-ā-mā'shūn*, the uttering of slanderous words in order to injure another's reputation: **defamatory,** a. *dē-fām'ā-tēr-i*, false and injurious to reputation; slanderous: **defamingly,** ad. *dē-fā'ming-li*.

default, n. *dē-fawlt'* (old F. *defaulte*, now *défaut*, defect—from L. *de*, and It. *falta*; F. *faulte* or *faute*, defect, want), neglect to do what duty or law requires; a failure; an omission: **default'er,** n. *-ēr*, one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care, particularly public money; a peculator: **default'ed,** a. having defect; called out of court as a defendant.

defeasible, a. *dē-fē'z-bl* (Norm. *defeasance*: F. *défaire*, to undo—from L. *de*, and *facio*, I make or do), that may be annulled: **defea'sibleness,** n.: **defea'sance,** n. *-zāns*, the act of rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument: **defea'sanced,** a. *-zānst*.

defeat, v. *dē-fēt'* (F. *défaite*, defeat, check—from *défaire*, to undo), to vanquish or overcome; to frustrate; to disappoint; to resist with success; to baffle: n. an overthrow; loss of battle; prevention of success; frustration: **defeat'ing,** imp.: **defeat'ed,** pp.

defecate, v. *dēf'ē-kāt* (L. *defæcare*, to cleanse from the dregs—from *de*, and *fæx*, dregs or refuse matter: It. *defecare*), to purify; to refine; to clear from dregs; to clarify: **def'eca'ting,** imp.: **def'eca'ted,** pp.: **def'eca'tion,** n. *-kā'shūn*, purification from dregs.

defect, n. *dē-fēkt'* (L. *defectus*, a failure, a lack—from *de*, and *factus*, made or done), deficiency; want of something necessary; fault; an imperfection; blemish; deformity: **defec'tion,** n. *-fēk'shūn*, a failure of duty; the act of abandoning a person or cause from choice or necessity; revolt; apostasy: **defec'tive,** a. *-tiv*, imperfect; faulty; wanting in something: **defec'tively,** ad. *-li*: **defec'tiveness,** n.: **defec'tible,** a. *-ti-bl*, deficient; wanting: **defec'tibil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti*, state of falling; deficiency.

defence, n. *dē-fēns'* (L. *defensus*, warded off or repelled: F. *défense*, defence), anything that protects from danger, injury, or attack; protection; justification; resistance; opposition; reply to demands or charges: **defence'less,** a. without means of warding off danger, injury, or assault: **defence'lessly,** ad. *-li*: **defence'lessness,** n.: **defence'es,** n. plu. *-fēns'ēz*, in *Scots law*, all the pleas or replies offered for the defender in an action.

defend, v. *dē-fend'* (L. *defendere*, to ward off or repel: It. *difendere*: F. *défendre*), to maintain or vindicate by force or argument; to secure against attack; to be a shelter; to cover; to guard; to resist or repel: **defend'ing,** imp.: **defend'ed,** pp.: **defen'der,** n. one who: **defen'dable,** a. *-dā-bl*, that may be defended: **defen'dant,** n. the person summoned into a court to reply to certain charges.

defensible, a. *dē-fen'sī-bl* (L. *defensus*, warded off or repelled—see **defence**), that may be defended: **defen'sibly,** ad. *-bli*: **defen'sibil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti*: **defen'sive,** n. *-siv*, that which defends; posture of defence: adj. serving to defend; in a posture of defence: **defen'sively,** ad. *-li*.

defer, v. *dē-fēr'* (L. *differre*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder, and *ferre*, to bear or carry: F. *différer*: It. *differire*), to put off; to delay: **defer'ring,** imp.: **deferred',** pp. *-fērd'*.

defer, v. *dē-fēr'* (L. *deferre*, to bear or bring down—from *de*, and *ferre*, to bear or bring: F. *déférer*: It. *deferire*), to yield or lean to another's opinion; to submit in opinion: **defer'ring,** imp.: **deferred',** pp. *-fērd'*: **deference,** n. *dēf'ēr-ēns*, a yielding in opinion to another; regard; respect: **def'eren'tial,** a. *-en'shal*, expressing deference: **def'eren'tially,** ad. *-li*: **defer'rer,** n. one who.

defiance, n. *dē-fī'āns* (see **defy**), a challenge, as to fight; a calling upon one to make good any assertion or charge; a setting at nought.

deficient, a. *dē-fish'ēnt* (L. *deficiens*, wanting, failing—from *de*, and *facio*, I make), wanting; imperfect; defective: **defici'ently,** ad. *-li*: **defici'ency,** n. *-en-si*, imperfection; a falling short: **deficit,** n. *dēf'i-sit*, want; deficiency, as in taxes or revenue.

defied, defier—see **defy.**

defilading, n. *dēf'i-lā'ding* (L. *de*, and F. *fil*: L. *filum*, a thread), in *fort.*, the act of raising or arranging the exposed sides of a fortress, in order to shelter the interior works.

defile, v. *dē-fīl'* (L. *de*, for AS. *be*, to make, and AS. *fylan*; Dut. *vuylen*, to make foul or filthy: AS. *gefylan*, to pollute), to render unclean or dirty; to make impure; to pollute or corrupt; to violate chastity: **defi'ling,** imp.: **defiled',** pp. *-fīld'*: **defi'ler,** n. one who: **defile'ment,** n. foulness; uncleanness; corruption; impurity.

defile, n. *dē-fīl'* or *dē'-* (L. *de*, and F. *fil*: L. *filum*, a thread: F. *défiler*, to go in a string), a long narrow pass or gorge between hills through which troops can only march with a narrow front, or one by one: v. *dē-fīl'*, to march off in a line or row, as soldiers: **defi'ling,** imp.: **defiled',** pp. *-fīld'*.

define, v. *dē-fīn'* (L. *definire*, to limit—from *de*, and *finis*, an end: It. *definire*: F. *définir*), to ascertain or fix the limits; to explain the exact meaning of a word or term; to explain the distinctive properties, &c., of a thing: **defi'ning,** imp.: **defined',** pp. *-fīnd'*: **defi'ner,** n. one who: **defi'nable,** a. *-nā-bl*, that may be limited or explained: **defi'nably,** ad. *-bli*: **definition,** n. *dēf'i-nish'ūn*, a description or explanation: **def'inite,** a. *-nit*, settled with precision; exact; clear; precise: **def'initely,** ad. *-li*: **def'initeness,** n.: **definitive,** a.

dē-fin'it-iv, determinate; final: **defin'itively**, ad. *-li*: **defin'itiveness**, n.

deflagrate, v. *dēf'lā-grāt* (L. *deflagrare*, to be burned completely—from *de*, and *flagro*, I burn), to set fire to; to burn rapidly: **def'lagra'ting**, imp.: **def'lagra'ted**, pp.: **def'lagrable**, a. *-grā-bl*, having the quality of burning with a sudden combustion: **def'lagrabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*: **def'lagra'tion**, n. *-grā'shŭn*, the sudden combustion of a substance with the view of producing some change in its composition: **def'lagra'tor**, n. *-grā'tŏr*, a galvanic instrument for producing combustion in bodies.

deflect, v. *dē-flĕkt'* (L. *deflectere*, to bend or turn aside—from *de*, and *flecto*, I bend or turn), to bend from a straight line; to turn aside; to swerve: **deflec'ting**, imp.: **deflec'ted**, pp.: **deflec'tion**, n. *-flĕk'shŭn*, the act of turning down or aside: **deflexed'**, a. *-flĕkst'*, in *bot.*, bent downwards in a continuous curve.

deflorate, a. *dē-flō'rāt* (L. *deflorare*, to despoil of—from *de*, and *flos*, a flower—gen. *floris*; It. *deflorare*; F. *déflorer*), having lost its blossoms, as a plant; having shed its pollen: **defloration**, n. *dĕf-flō-rā'shŭn*, the act of taking away a woman's virginity: **deflour** or **deflower**, *dē-flōw'r*, to take away a woman's virginity; to ravish: **deflow'ering**, imp.: **deflow'ered**, pp. *-flōw'rd*: **deflowerer**, n. *-flōw'rĕr*, one who.

defluxion, n. *dē-flŭk'shŭn* (L. *defluxus*, flowed down—from *de*, and *fluxus*, flowed), a discharge or running off of humours, as from the nose in a cold.

defoliation, n. *dē-fō'li-ā'shŭn* (L. *de*, and *folium*, a leaf), the fall of the leaves of plants.

deforce, v. *dē-fōrs'* (old F. *déforcer*—from *de*, and *forcer*, to force; L. *de*, and *fortis*, strong), to keep possession of an estate unlawfully: **defor'cing**, imp.: **deforced'**, pp. *-fōrst'*: **deforce'ment**, n. *-fōrs'mĕnt*, the holding of lands, &c., unlawfully; in *Scot.*, the resisting of an officer of justice in enforcing the law: **defor'ciant**, n. *-fōr'shi-ănt*, one who.

deform, v. *dē-fōrm'* (L. *deformare*, to disfigure—from *de*, and *forma*, a shape; It. *deformare*; F. *déformer*), to make ill-shaped and displeasing to the eye; to mar or injure the shape of; to make ugly; to disfigure: **deform'ing**, imp.: **deformed'**, pp. *-fōrmd'*: **adj.** disfigured; misshapen; ugly; base: **deform'er**, n. one who: **deformation**, n. *dĕf-fōr-mā'shŭn*, act of disfiguring or defacing: **deformedly**, ad. *dē-fōr'mĕd-li*: **defor'mity**, n. *-mi-ti*, any unnatural shape or form; defect; distortion.

defraud, v. *dē-frawd'* (L. *defraudare*, to defraud—from *de*, and *fraudo*, I cheat; It. *defraudare*; F. *défraudar*), to deprive by fraud: **defraud'ing**, imp.: **defraud'ed**, pp.: **defraud'er**, n. one who: **defraudation**, n. *dĕf-frau-dā'shŭn*, the act of defrauding: **defraudatory**, a. *-dā-tŏr-i*, fraudulent.

defunct, a. *dē-fŭngkt'* (L. *defunctus*, finished—from *de*, and *fungor*, I perform), dead; deceased; no longer in use: **defunct'ness**, n.

defunctive, a. *dē-fŭngk'tiv*, determinate; final: **defin'itively**, ad. *-li*: **defin'itiveness**, n.

deflagrate, v. *dĕf'lā-grāt* (L. *deflagrare*, to be burned completely—from *de*, and *flagro*, I burn), to set fire to; to burn rapidly: **def'lagra'ting**, imp.: **def'lagra'ted**, pp.: **def'lagrable**, a. *-grā-bl*, having the quality of burning with a sudden combustion: **def'lagrabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*: **def'lagra'tion**, n. *-grā'shŭn*, the sudden combustion of a substance with the view of producing some change in its composition: **def'lagra'tor**, n. *-grā'tŏr*, a galvanic instrument for producing combustion in bodies.

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basenesse; in *geol.*, a wasting or wearing down: **degradingly**, ad. *dē-grā'dĭng-li*.

degree, n. *dē-grē'* (F. *degré*, a step—from L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step), a portion of space taken as a unit of measure, as a degree of latitude; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; a division on a mathematical or other instrument; a stage in progression; rank or station in society; relationship in blood; measure or extent; an interval of sound; rank or title conferred by a university: **by degrees**, step by step; gradually.

dehisce, v. *dē-hĭs'* (L. *dehisco*, I split open, I part asunder—from *de*, and *hiscere*, to gape), to open or part asunder, as the seed-pods of plants: **dehis'cing**, imp.: **dehisced'**, pp. *-hĭst'*: **dehis'cent**, a. *-sĕnt*, opening like the pod of a plant: **dehis'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, a gaping or opening, as of a fruit containing seed.

deified, deification, &c.—see **deify**.

deify, v. *dē'i-fī* (It. *deificare*; F. *déifier*, to place among the gods—from L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, I make), to exalt to the rank of a god; to reverence or praise excessively; to treat as an object of the highest regard: **de'ifying**, imp.: **de'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **deification**, n. *dē'i-fi-kā'shŭn*, the act of exalting to the rank of a god: **deif'ic**, a. *-if'ĭk*, also **deif'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, divine: **de'icide**, n. *-sīd* (It. *deicidio*), the slaughter or murder of a god—applied to the crucifixion of Christ: **de'iform**, a. *-fawrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a god.

deign, v. *dān* (F. *daigner*, to condescend: L. *dignus*, worthy), to think worthy; to condescend: **deign'ing**, imp.: **deigned**, pp. *dānd*.

deinornis, also **dinornis**, n. *dī-nōr'nis* (Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird), a gigantic bird found in a sub-fossil state in New Zealand, having been a wingless bird of great size and strength—called the Moa by the natives: **dei'nosau'rians**, n. *-nō-saw'ri-ănz* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), an order of fossil reptiles found in the Upper Secondary Formations, of great size, and fitted for terrestrial life: **dei'nothe'rium**, n. *-thē'ri-ŭm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), a gigantic fossil mammal furnished with a short proboscis, and armed with two enormous tusks, turned downwards, and slightly curved inwards.

deiparous, a. *dē-ĭp'ā-rŭs* (L. *deus*, a god, and *pario*, I bring forth), bringing forth a god, applied to the Virgin Mary.

deism, n. *dē'ĭzm* (F. *déisme*, deism—from L. *deus*, a god), the belief of those who admit the existence of one God, but deny revelation; the belief in natural religion only: **de'ist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who believes in one

delete, v. *dē-lēt'* (L. *deletum*, to blot out), to blot out; to efface; to expunge: **dele'ting**, imp.: **dele'ted**, pp.: **dele'tion**, n. *-lē'shŭn*, the act of blotting out or erasing.

deleterious, a. *dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs* (Gr. *deleterios*, hurtful, destructive), having the quality of injuring or destroying; destructive; injurious; pernicious: **del'ete'riously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **del'ete'riousness**, n.

delf, n. *dĕlf*, a kind of earthenware, originally made at Delft, in Holland—now restricted to the coarser wares.

deliberate, v. *dē-lĭb'ĕr-āt* (L. *deliberatum*, to weigh well in one's mind—from *de*, and *libro*, I weigh or cause to swing: It. *deliberare*: F. *délibérer*), to consider or examine; to balance in the mind; to weigh reasons for and against: **adj.** slow in determining; slow in action; well advised or considered; cool; wary: **delib'era'ting**, imp.: **delib'era'ted**, pp.: **delib'erately**, ad. *-lĭ*, with careful consideration: **delib'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of weighing and examining with care; discussion and particular examination of reasons for and against a measure: **delib'erateness**, n.: **delib'era'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having a right or power to deliberate or discuss: **delib'era'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

delicacy, n. *dĕl'ĭ-kā-sĭ* (L. *deliciæ*, pleasure, delight; *delicatus*, charming, giving pleasure: It. *delicato*: F. *délicat*, delicate, delicious), fineness of texture; a thing dainty and pleasant to the taste; elegance of feminine beauty in form or dress; a nice propriety in civility or politeness, proceeding from a desire to please; tenderness or consideration; tenderness of constitution; weakness: **del'icate**, a. *-kĕt*, soft; smooth; of a fine texture; nice or pleasing to the taste; nice and discriminating in the perception of beauty or deformity; fine; slender; that must be tended or handled with care; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; feeble; scrupulously polite and considerate in attending to the wishes and feelings of others: **del'icately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **del'icateness**, n.: **delicious**, a. *dē-lĭsh'ŭs*, highly pleasing to the taste or other sense; very grateful; exquisitely delightful: **delici'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **delici'ousness**, n.: **delight'**, v. *-līt'*, to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction; to have great pleasure in: **n.** a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; that which gives great pleasure: **delight'ing**, imp.: **delight'ed**, pp.: **delight'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **delight'less**, a. without delight: **delight'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, giving delight; highly pleasing: **delight'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **delight'fulness**, n. the state or quality of being delightful: **delight'some**, a. *-sŭm*, very pleasing: **delight'somely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **delight'someness**, n.

delineate, v. *dē-lĭn'ē-āt* (L. *delineatum*, to sketch or mark out—from *de*, and *linea*, a line: It. *delineare*), to mark out with lines; to sketch or design; to draw a likeness of in words; to describe in words, as character: **delin'ea'ting**, imp.: **delin'ea'ted**, pp.: **delin'ea'tor**, n. one who: **delin'ea'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, drawing an outline; a description in words.

delinquent, n. *dē-lĭng'kwĕnt* (L. *delinquens*, committing a fault—from *de*, and *linquo*, I quit or forsake: It. *delinquente*: F. *délinquant*, an offender), one who fails in performing his duty, particularly public duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime: **adj.** failing in duty: **delin'quently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **delin'quency**, n. *-kwĕn-sĭ*, failure in duty; a fault; a misdeed; a crime.

deliquate, v. *dĕl'ĭ-kwāt* (L. *deliquare*, to clarify), to melt; to be dissolved: **del'iqua'ting**, imp.: **del'iqua'ted**, pp.: **adj.** melted; dissolved: **del'qua'tion**, n. *-kwā-shŭn*, the act or state of melting.

deliquesce, v. *dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'* (L. *deliquescere*, to dissolve—from *de*, and *liquere*, to be fluid), to melt or become liquid by attracting moisture from the air: **del'iques'cing**, imp.: **del'iquesced'**, pp. *-kwĕst'*: **del'iques'cent**, a. *-kwĕs'ĕnt*, liquefying by contact with the air: **del'iques'cence**, n. *-ĕns*, melting by absorbing moisture from the air.

deliquium, n. *dē-lĭk'wĭ-ŭm* (L. *deliquium*, want or defect: It. *deliquio*, a swoon), in *chem.*, a melting in the air or in a moist place; a failure of power; a fainting.

delirious, a. *dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *delirium*, madness—from *de*, and *lira*, the ridge between two furrows: It. *delirio*: F. *délire*), disordered in mind; raving: **delir'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **delir'iousness**, n. state of being delirious: **delir'ium**, n. *-ŭm* (L.), a wandering of the mind; a disorder of the intellect; temporary insanity caused by a diseased state of the body, as in fever: **delir'ium tre'mens**, *-trē'mĕnz* (L. the shaking madness), a temporary insanity or madness accompanied with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs, generally caused by habitual drunkenness.

delitescent, a. *dĕl'ĭ-tĕs'ĕnt* (L. *delitescens*, lying hid—from *de*, and *latescens*, hiding one's self), lying hid; concealed: **del'ites'cence**, n. *-ĕns*, in *med.*, period during which morbid poisons, as small-pox, lie hid in the system; concealment; sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms.

deliver, v. *dē-lĭv'ĕr* (F. *délivrer*, to release: L. *de*, and *libero*, I free—from *liber*, free), to set at liberty; to free; to save; to rescue; to give or transfer, as from one person to another; to utter; to pronounce; to surrender; to disburden or relieve of a child in childbirth: **deliv'ering**, imp.: **deliv'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **deliv'erer**, n. *-ĕr-ĕr*, one who: **deliv'erable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be delivered: **to deliver up**, to surrender: **to deliver over**, to transfer; to pass into the hands of another: **deliv'erance**, n. *-ăns*, release from any kind of restraint or rescue from danger: **deliv'ery**, n. *-ĭ*, release from restraint or danger; a passing from one to another, as goods; manner of speaking in public; childbirth.

dell, n. *dĕl* (from *dale*: W. *twll*, a hole, a pit: Goth. and Dan. *dal*, a valley), a small but deep narrow valley.

delphian, a. *dĕl'fĭ-ăn*, also **del'phic**, a. *-fĭk* (*Delphi*, a town in Greece), pert. to Delphi, or rather to the celebrated oracle of that place.

delphine or **delphin**, a. *dĕl'fĭn* (L. *delphinus*, a dolphin, a constellation of stars), pert. to the genus of fishes, the dolphin, called the **delphin'ide**, *-ĭ-dē*; applied to an edition of the best Latin authors prepared for the use of the Dauphin of France, whose crest was probably a *dolphin*.

delta, n. *dĕl'tă* (the name of the Gr. letter Δ or δ, Eng. D), a name applied by the Greeks to the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Nile, from its shape resembling Δ; any alluvial tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river: **del'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, of or pert. to a delta: **del'toid**, a. *-toĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, shape), in the form of Δ; resembling a delta; triangular.

delude, v. *dē-lōōd'* (L. *deludere*, to deceive—from *de*, and *ludo*, I play or mock: It. *deludere*), to deceive; to impose on; to mislead the mind or judgment; to lead astray in belief: **delu'ding**, imp.: **delu'ded**, pp.: **delu'der**, n. one who: **delu'dable**, a. *-dā-bl*, liable to be deluded or deceived: **delu'sion**, n. *-lē'zhŭn* (L. *delusum*, to mock), the act of misleading the mind; the state of being deluded; error in belief; deception: **delu'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, tending to deceive; apt to mislead: **delu'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **delu'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, tendency to deceive: **delu'sory**, a. *-zĕr-ĭ*, apt to deceive; deceptive.

deluge, n. *dĕl'ūj* (F. *déluge*—from L. *diluvium*, a great flood: It. *diluvio*), a great flood; an inundation; an overwhelming calamity; the great flood of Noah: v. to overflow with water; to inundate; to overwhelm: **del'uging**, imp.: **del'uged**, pp. *-ūjd*.

delusion, **delusive**, &c.—see **delude**.

delve, v. *dĕlv* (AS. *delfan*: Dut. *delven*, to dig—from Dut. *delle*, a valley), to open the ground with a spade; to dig: **delv'ing**, imp.: **delved**, pp. *dĕlvd*: **delv'er**, n. one who.

demagnetise, v. *dē-măg'nĕ-tīz'* (L. *de*, and *magnetise*), to deprive of magnetic power or influence: **demag'neti'sing**, imp.: **demag'netised'**, pp. *-tīzd'*.

demagogue, n. *dĕm'ă-gŏg* (F. *démagogue*; Gr. *demagogos*—from *demos*, the people or populace, and *agogos*, a leader: It. *demagogo*), an orator who addresses himself to the people in order to attach them to himself for factious purposes; a party epithet: **dem'agog'ism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the principles, acts, or conduct of a demagogue: **dem'agog'y**, n. *-gŏj'ĭ*, the qualities of a demagogue.

demain, n. *dē-mān'*, also **demesne**, n. *dē-mēn'* (old F. *demaine*, estate, possessions—from L. *dominium*, lordship, estate, possession), estate in lands; a house, and land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use: often used in the plu. **demesnes**, *dē-mēnz'*.

demand, v. *dē-mănd'* (F. *demander*, to demand—from L. *de*, and *mandare*, to commit to one's care), to claim or seek from, as by authority or right; to require or ask, as a price; to question as by virtue of a right; in *law*, to prosecute in a real action: **n.** an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the requiring of a price for goods; the desire to possess: **demand'ing**, imp.: **demand'ed**, pp.: **deman'dable**, *-dā-bl*, that may be claimed: **deman'dant**, n. one who: **deman'der**, n. one who: **demand and supply**,

in *commerce*, terms used to express the relations between consumption and production.

demarcation, n., or **demarkation**, n. *dē·mär·kā·shŭn* (F. *démarcation*: L. *de*, and AS. *mearc*, a mark, a boundary: Sp. *demarcar*, to mark out limits), a line, real or imaginary, that bounds or limits; separation of territory; common expression is **line of demarkation.**

demean, v. *dē·mēn'* (F. *démener*, to move to and fro: L. *de*, and F. *mener*, to lead—from L. *manus*, F. *main*, the hand), to behave; to conduct; to lessen: **demean'ing**, imp.: **demeaned'**, pp. *-mēnd'*: **demean'our**, n. *-ĕr*, behaviour; carriage; deportment.

demented, a. *dē·mĕn'·tĕd* (L. *dementia*, madness—from *de*, and *mens*, the mind), crazy; infatuated; mad: **demen'tedness**, n.: **demen'tate**, v. *-tāt*, to make mad: **demen'tia**, n. *-shi·ā*, a form of insanity, characterised by a rapid succession of imperfect and disconnected ideas, with loss of reflection and attention.

demerit, n. *dē·mĕr'·ĭt* (F. *démérite*, demerit—from L. *de*, and *meritum*, to deserve), that which deserves punishment; opposite of merit.

demesne, n. *dē·mēn'* (see **demain**): **demesn'ial** a. *-i·ăl*, pert. to demesnes.

demi, *dĕm'ĭ* (L. *dimidium*, the half: Gr. *hemi*; L. *semi*; F. *demi*, half), a very common prefix, signifying a half, or part of that of which it forms the prefix—generally separated by a hyphen.

demi-bastion, n. *dĕm'·ĭ·băst'·yŭn* (*demi*, and *bastion*), that part of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one face and one front: **demi-cadence**, n. *-kā'·dĕns*, in *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one falling on any other than the key-note: **demi-god**, n. *dĕm'·ĭ·gŏd*, an inferior deity; a fabulous hero.

demijohn, n. *dĕm'·ĭ·jŏn* (F. *dame-jeanne*, lady Jane; a word common in the Levant and Arabia; called in Egypt *damagan*), a large bottle with a small neck inclosed in wicker-work; a carboy.

demi-lune, n. *dĕm'·ĭ·lōn* (*demi*, and L. *luna*, the moon, from the semicircular shape it originally had), in *fort.*, a work consisting of two faces, meeting at a salient angle towards the country, and situated between the covered way and the curtain.

demirep, n. *dĕm'·ĭ·rĕp* (L. *demi*, and *reputation*), a woman of doubtful character, or of suspicious chastity.

demi-semiquaver, n. *dĕm'·ĭ·sĕm'·ĭ·kwā'·vĕr* (*demi*, and *semiquaver*), half of a *semiquaver*; the shortest musical note.

evil spirit; a bad genius: **de'monship**, n. office of: **de'monism**, n. *-izm*, belief in demons: **de'monol'atry**, n. *-ŏl'·ā·trĭ* (Gr. *latreia*, worship), worship of demons: **demoniac**, a. *dē·mō'·nĭ·ăk*, also **demoniacal**, a. *dēm'·ō·nī'·ă·kăl*, pert. to demons or evil spirits; produced by evil spirits: **demoniac**, n. *dē·mō'·nĭ·ăk*, one possessed by a demon: **dem'onl'acally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **demonol'ogy**, n. *dē'·mŏn·ŏl'·ō·jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), a treatise on evil spirits.

demonstrate, v. *dē·mŏn'·strāt* (L. *demonstratum*, to point out—from *de*, and *monstro*, I point out: F. *démontrer*), to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show the dissected parts of a body for the purposes of instruction: **demon'strating**, imp.: **demon'strated**, pp.: **demonstrator**, also **-ter**, n. *dĕm'·ŏn·strā'·tĕr*, one who; in *anat.*, one who exhibits and explains the parts of a body when dissected: **dem'onstra'tion**, n. *-strā'·shŭn*, the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to establish a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt; an exhibition of the dissected parts of a body; a real or feigned movement of troops against the enemy: **demonstrable**, a. *dē·mŏn'·strā·bl*, that may be proved beyond doubt or question: **demon'strably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **demon'strableness**, n.: **demon'strative**, a. *-strā·tĭv*, proving by certain evidence: **demon'stratively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **demon'strative'ness**, n.

demoralise, v. *dē·mŏr'·ăl·īz* (F. *démoraliser*, to corrupt the morals—from *de*, and *morale*, morals: L. *de*, and *mores*, usages, customs), to corrupt; to destroy or lessen moral qualities: **demor'ali'sing**, imp.: **demor'alised**, pp. *-ăl·īzd'*: **demor'alisa'tion**, n. *-ĭ·zā'·shŭn*, corruption of morals.

demotic, a. *dē·mŏt'·ĭk* (Gr. *demos*, the people), pert. to the people; applied to designate a variety of writing in common use among the Egyptians; a simplified form of the anc. Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

dempster, n. *dĕm'·stĕr*, also **demster** or **deemster** (AS. *deman*, to deem, to form a judgment), in the *Channel Isles*, and in the *Island of Man*, a name given to a judge; in *Scot.*, formerly an officer who had to repeat the sentence pronounced by the court.

demulcent, a. *dē·mŭl'·sĕnt* (L. *demulcens*, stroking down—from *de*, and *mulceo*, I soothe gently), softening; mollifying: **n.** any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

demur, v. *dē·mĕr'* (L. *demorari*, to delay: F. *demeurer*, to stay—from L. *de*, and *mora*, delay: It. *dimorare*), to hesitate; to delay; to pause; to scruple: n. a scruple; hesitation as to the propriety

sent numerous fissures spreading like the branches of a tree: **den'droid**, a. *-droid* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling a tree or shrub: **den'drolite**, n. *-drō-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree: **dendrol'ogy**, n. *-drōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the natural history of trees, or a discourse on them: **dendrol'ogist**, n. one who: **dendrom'eter**, n. *-drōm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring trees without climbing them.

denial, n. *dē-nī'al* (see **deny**), a refusal; a saying *no*: **deni'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be refused: **deni'ably**, ad. *-bli*: **deni'er**, n. one who.

denier, n. *den'i-ē'* (F.—from L. *denarius*, a copper coin), a French farthing, being half an English farthing.

denizen, n. *den'i-zen* (in olden times, one who received the privileges of a native by the king's charter, *ex donatione regis*: old F. *donaison*, a gift; old Eng. *deinzein*, a trader within, as opposed to *forein*, a trader without, the privileges of the city), a citizen; one not a native, but made a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant: **v.** to admit to residence and certain rights: **den'izening**, imp.: **den'izened**, pp. *-zend*: **den'iza'tion**, n. *-zā-shŭn*, the act of making one a denizen: **den'izenship**, n. state of being a denizen.

denominate, v. *dē-nŏm'i-nāt* (L. *denominatum*, to designate—from *de*, and *nomino*, I name; It. *denominare*: F. *dénommer*), to give a name to; to designate: **denom'ina'ting**, imp.: **denom'ina'ted**, pp.: **denom'ina'tor**, n. *-nā-tēr*, in a *vulgar fraction*, the number placed below the line, denoting the number of parts into which a *unit* or *one* is supposed to be divided: **denom'ina'tion**, n. *-nā-shŭn*, a name or appellation; a title; a society or class of individuals called by the same name; a sect: **denom'ina'tional**, a. *-i-nā'shŭn-ăl*, pert. to a number of individuals called by the same name; sectarian: **denom'ina'tionally**, ad. *-li*: **denom'ina'tive**, a. *-nā-tĭv*, that which gives or confers a name.

denote, v. *dē-nōt'* (L. *denotare*, to point out—from *de*, and *noto*, a mark; It. *denotare*: F. *dénoter*), to mark; to indicate; to signify by some visible token: **deno'ting**, imp.: **deno'ted**, pp.: **deno'tative**, a. *-nō'tā-tĭv*, having power to denote: **deno'table**, a. *-tā-bl*, capable of being denoted: **denotation**, n. *dē-nō-tā'shŭn*, the marking off or separation of anything.

denouement, n. *dē-nō'mŏng* (F. unravelling—from *de*, and *nœud*; L. *nodus*, a knot), the winding-up of an affair; the final scene in a play, or in the plot of a novel; the development.

denounce, v. *dē-nŏwns'* (L. *denuntiare*, to intimate, to declare—from *de*, and *nuntio*, I declare: F. *dénoncer*: It. *denunziare*), to accuse in a threatening manner; to threaten solemnly; to inform against: **denoun'ing**, imp.: **denounced'**, pp. *-nŏwnst'*: **denounce'ment**, n.: **denoun'cer**, n. *-sēr*, one who.

dense, a. *dĕns* (L. *densus*, thick: It. *denso*: F. *dense*), close; compact; thick; approaching to a solid: **dense'ly**, ad. *-li*: **dense'ness**, n., also **density**, n. *dĕn'si-ti*, closeness of parts; thickness.

dent, n. *dĕnt* (L. *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*: Sans. *dantas*, a tooth—from Sans. *ad*; L. and Gr. *edo*, to eat: It. *dente*: F. *dent*, a tooth), a gap or notch; a small hollow in a solid body: **v.** to mark as with a tooth; to indent; to make a small hollow: **dent'ing**, imp.: **dent'ed**, pp.: **dental**, a. *dĕn'tăl*, pert. to the teeth; pronounced by the teeth: **n.** a letter pronounced chiefly by the teeth: **den'tist**, n. *-tĭst*, one whose profession is to extract, repair, and supply teeth decayed or lost by disease: **den'tistry**, n. *-tĭs-trĭ*, the profession of a dentist: **dentiti'on**, n. *-tĭsh'ŭn*, the cutting or breeding of teeth: **den'tate**, a. *-tāt*, also **den'tated**, in *bot.*, toothed; having short triangular divisions of the margin: **den'tately**, ad. *-li*: **den'ticle**, n. *-ti-kl*, a small tooth or projecting point: **dentic'ulate**, a. *-tĭk'ū-lāt*, in *bot.*, finely toothed; having small tooth-like projections along the margin: **dentic'ulately**, ad. *-li*: **dentic'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the state of being set with small teeth: **den'tifrice**, n. *-ti-frĭs* (F.—from L. *dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, I rub), a powder used in cleaning the teeth: **dentig'erous**, a. *-tĭj'ēr-ŭs* (L. *gero*, I carry), bearing, supporting, or supplied with teeth: **den'tine**, n. *-tīn*, the tissue which forms the body of a tooth: **den'tils**, n. plu. *-tĭlz*, in *arch.*, square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, bearing some resemblance to teeth: **dental formula**, a notation generally used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammiferous animal.

denude, v. *dē-nūd'* (L. *denudare*, to make naked—from *de*, and *nudus*, naked: F. *dénuder*), to strip; to divest of all covering; to uncover: **denu'ding**, imp.: **denu'ded**, pp.: **denudation**, n. *dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn*, the laying bare by removal; in *geol.*, the laying bare of underlying strata by the removal or washing away of superficial matter.

denunciation, n. *dē-nŭn'si-ā'shŭn*, or *-shi-ā'shŭn* (see **denounce**), a declaration of intended evil; a public menace: **denun'cia'tor**, n. *-si-ā'tēr*, one who: **denun'ciator'y**, a. *-ā-tēr'i*, containing a denunciation.

deny, v. *dē-nī'* (L. *denegare*, to deny thoroughly—from *de*, and *nego*, I deny: F. *dénier*: It. *denegare*), to declare untrue; to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to reject; not to afford: **deny'ing**, imp.: **denied**, pp. *dē-nīd'*: **deni'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who: **deni'able**, a. *-a-bl*, capable of being denied or disowned: **deni'al**, n. *-al*, a refusal.

deobstruent, n. *dē-ŏb'strōō-ĕnt* (L. *de*, and *obstruens*, building anything for the purpose of stopping the way), a medicine which opens the natural passages for the fluids of the body: **adj.** having the power to remove obstructions.

deodand, n. *dē'ō-dănd* (L. *deo*, to God, and *dandus*, to be given), in *law*, a thing which has caused the death of a person, and for that reason is forfeited to the king, and applied by him to pious uses.

deodorize, v. *dē-ō'dēr-īz'* (L. *de*, and *odor*, a smell, good or bad), to disinfect; to deprive of a fetid or bad smell, as cesspools: **deo'dori'zing**, imp.: **deo'dorised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **deo'dori'ser**, n. *-ī-zēr*, a disinfectant: **deo'dorisa'tion**, n. *-ī-zā'shŭn*, the art or act of depriving of odour or smell.

deontology, n. *dē'ŏn-tŏl'ō-jī* (Gr. *deonta*, things fitting, moral duties, and *logos*, discourse), the science which relates to duty or moral obligations: **de'ontolog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'i-kăl*, pert. to: **de'ontol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who.

deoxidate, v. *dē-ŏks'i-dāt* (L. *de*, and *oxydate*), to deprive of oxygen: **deox'ida'ting**, imp.: **deox'ida'ted**, pp.: **deox'ida'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*: **deox'idise'**, v. *-dīz'*, to deprive of oxygen: also **deox'igenate'**, v. *-jĕn-āt'*.

depart, v. *dē-pärt'* (F. *départir*, to depart, to distribute—from L. *de*, and *partiri*, to part, to share), to quit; to go from; to leave; to forsake; to die or decease: **depar'ting**, imp.: **depar'ted**, pp.: **depar'ture**, n. *-tūr*, the act of departing; a moving from; death or decease; a forsaking: **depart'ment**, n. a separate room or office for business; a branch of business; a division of territory: **de'partmen'tal**, a. *-mĕn'tăl*, pert. to a department or division.

depasture, v. *dē-pas'tūr* (L. *de*, and *pastus*, feeding or eating—see **pasture**), to feed; to graze; to eat up: **depas'turing**, imp.: **depas'tured**, pp. *-tūrd*.

depauperate, v. *dē-pau'pēr-āt* (L. *de*, and *pauper*, poor), to impoverish; to make poor: **depau'pera'ting**, imp.: **depau'pera'ted**, pp.

depend, v. *dē-pĕnd'* (L. *dependere*, to hang down—from *de*, and *pendeo*, I hang: It. *dependere*: F. *dépendre*), to hang from; to be connected with a thing as a cause of existence, &c.; to be subservient; to rely on; to trust; to confide: **depend'ing**, imp.: **depend'ed**, pp.: **depen'dent** or **depen'dant**, a. hanging from; relying on; subject to the power of: **n.** one who is at the disposal of another; one relying on another for support or favour; a servant or retainer: **depen'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, reliance; trust; connection; state of being at the disposal of another; that which is attached to something else as subordinate: **depen'dently**, ad. *-dĕnt-li*: **depen'dency**, n. *-dĕn-sĭ*, same as *dependence*, but generally restricted to a territory or colony distant from the state to which it is subject.

dephlogisticate, v. *dē'flō-jĭs'ti-kāt* (L. *de*, and Gr. *phlogistos*, burnt), to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability: **de'phlogis'ticating**, imp.: **de'phlogis'ticated**, pp.: **de'phlogis'tication**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

depict, v. *dē-pĭkt'* (L. *depictum*, to depict—from *de*, and *pictum*, to paint), to paint; to describe or represent in words: **depic'ting**, imp.: **depic'ted**, pp.

depilate, v. *dĕp'i-lāt* (L. *depilatum*, to pull out the hair—from *de*, and *pilus*, a hair), to strip off hair: **dep'ila'ting**, imp.: **dep'ila'ted**, pp.: **dep'ila'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*: **depilatory**, a. *dē-pĭl'ā-tēr-i*, having the quality or power of removing hair: **n.** any ointment or lotion employed to take off hair without injuring the skin.

deplete, v. *dē-plēt'* (L. *depletum*, to empty out—from

de, and *pleo*, I fill), to reduce in quantity by taking away: **deple'ting**, imp.: **deple'ted**, pp.: **deple'tion**, n. *-shun*, act of emptying; the act of diminishing the quantity contained: **deple'tory**, a. *-tér-i*, calculated to diminish fulness of habit; also **deple'tive**, a. *-tiv*.

deplore, v. *dē-plōr'* (L. *deplorare*, to weep bitterly—from *de*, and *ploro*, I wail or howl: It. *deplorare*: F. *déplorer*), to lament; to mourn; to bewail; to express or feel deep grief for: **deplo'ring**, imp.: **deplored'**, pp. *-plōrd'*: **deplo'rer**, n. one who: **deplo'rable**, a. *-rā-bl*, lamentable; sad; grievous; miserable: **deplo'rably**, ad. *-bli*: **deplo'rableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, wretchedness; miserable state: **deplo'rabil'ity**, n. *-rā-bil'i-ti*, state of being deplored: **deplo'ringly**, ad. *-li*.

deploy, v. *dē-ploy'* (F. *déployer*, to unfold—from L. *de*, and *plico*, I fold), to open; to extend; to form a more extended front, as soldiers: **deploy'ing**, imp.: **deployed'** pp. *-ployd'*: **deploy'ment**, n. the opening up of a body of men in order to extend their front, as a column of troops.

depolarize, v. *dē-pō'lér-īz* (L. *de*, and *polarise*), to deprive of polarity: **depo'larisa'tion**, n. *-i-zā'shŭn*, the act of depriving of polarity.

depone, v. *dē-pōn'* (L. *deponere*, to lay or place down—from *de*, and *pono*, I place), to testify on oath in a court: **depo'ning**, imp.: **deponed'**, pp. *-pōnd'*: **depo'nent**, a. *-pō'nĕnt*, applied to Latin verbs having a passive termination with an active signification: n. one who testifies on oath; a witness.

depopulate, v. *dē-pŏp'ū-lāt* (L. *depopulatum*, to lay waste—from *de*, and *populus*, the people), to deprive of inhabitants; to unpeople; to lay waste: **depop'ula'ting**, imp.: **depop'ula'ted**, pp.: **depop'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*: **depop'ula'tor**, n. one who.

deport, v. *dē-pōrt'* (F. *déporter*, to banish: L. *deportare*, to carry off—from *de*, and *porto*, I carry: It. *deportare*, to exile), to behave or demean, followed by *self*; to carry from one country to another: **deport'ing**, imp.: **deport'ed**, pp.: **deportation**, n. *dē-pōr-tā'shŭn*, the removal from one country to another; exile; banishment: **deport'ment**, n. *-mĕnt* (F. *déportement*, demeanour), conduct; demeanour; carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.

depose, v. *dē-pōz'* (L. *depositum*, to lay or set down—from *de*, and *positum*, to put or place: F. *déposer*: It. *depositare*), to degrade; to divest of office; to dethrone; to bear witness on oath: **depo'sing**, imp.: *-zing*: **deposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **depo'ser**, n. one who: **depos'it**, n. *-pŏz'it*, that which is intrusted to another, as money in a bank; a pledge or pawn; anything laid down or

pre'cia'tive, a. *-ā'tiv*, also **depre'cia'tory**, a. *-ā'tér-i*, tending to depreciate; undervaluing: **depre'cia'tor**, n. one who.

depredate, v. *dĕp'rē-dāt* (L. *de*, and *prædatus*, plundered: It. *depredare*, to pillage, to plunder), to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy; to spoil: **dep'reda'ting**, imp.: **dep'reda'ted**, pp.: **dep'reda'tor**, n. a robber; a plunderer: **dep'reda'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, the act of spoiling or pillaging: **dep'reda'tory**, a. *-tér-i*, plundering; spoiling.

depress, v. *dē-prĕs'* (L. *depressum*, to press or weigh down—from *de*, and *pressum*, to press), to push down to a lower state or position; to lower; to render languid or dull; to deject or make sad; to lower in value: **depres'sing**, imp.: **depressed**, pp. *dē-prĕst'*: **depres'singly**, ad. *-li*: **depression**, n. *-prĕsh'ŭn*, a hollow; the sinking in of a part of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of trade or business: **depres'sive**, a. *-prĕs'iv*, tending to depress: **depres'sor**, n. one who or that which: **angle of depression**, in *astron.*, the angle through which a celestial object appears depressed below the horizontal plane, drawn through the eye of a spectator looking down upon the object.

deprive, v. *dē-prīv'* (L. *de*, and *privo*, I take away, I bereave), to take away from; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of a dignity or office: **depri'ving**, imp.: **deprived'**, pp. *-prīvd'*: **depri'ver**, n. one who: **depri'vable**, a. *-vā-bl*, that may be deprived: **deprivation**, n. *dĕp'ri-vā'shŭn*, a taking away; loss of friends or goods; the taking away his living or office from a minister or clergyman.

depth, n. *dĕpth* (from **deep**, which see), the measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the middle or stillest part; obscurity; unsearchableness; sagacity or penetration; profoundness, as applied to writings or discourses: **depth'less**, a. wanting depth.

depurate, v. *dĕp'ū-rāt* (L. *de*, and *purus*, pure: F. *dépurer*, to purify), to free from impurities: **dep'ura'ting**, imp.: **dep'ura'ted**, pp.: **dep'ura'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, the freeing from impurities; the cleansing of a wound.

depute, v. *dē-pūt'* (L. *deputo*, I prune, I destine or allot to: F. *députer*, to depute), to appoint; to appoint as an agent or substitute to act for another: **depu'ting**, imp.: **depu'ted**, pp.: **deputation**, n. *dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn*, persons authorised to act for others; a special commission or delegation appointed by a public body: **dep'uty**, n. *-ti*, a person appointed to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.

derange, v. *dē-rānj'* (F. *déranger*—from *de*, and

(Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the skin: **der'matol'ogist**, n. one who: **dermoid**, a. *dêr'moyd*, also **der'matoid**, a. *-mâ-toyd* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling the skin: **dermo-skeleton**, the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes.

dernier, a. *dêr'nî-êr* (F.), last; final: **dernier resort**, n. *-rê-zôrî'*, the last resource or expedient.

derogate, v. *dêr'ô-gât* (L. *derogatum*, to take away, to detract from—from *de*, and *rogatum*, to ask: It. *derogare*: F. *déroger*), to lessen by taking away a part; to detract; to disparage: **der'oga'ting**, imp.: **der'oga'ted**, pp.: **der'oga'tion**, n. *-gâ'shûn*, the act of destroying or taking away the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: **derogatory**, a. *dê-rôg'â-têr-î*, that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting: **derog'ator'ily**, ad. *-lî*: **derog'ator'iness**, n.

derrick, n. *dêr'rîk* (an abbreviation of *Theodoric*, a celebrated executioner of the seventeenth century), a mast or spar supported at the top by stays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved iron crane.

dervish, dervis, or derviss, *dêr'vîs* (Persian, *dervesch*, poor), a Mohammedan priest or monk of great austerity, and professing poverty.

descant, n. *dês'kânt* (It. *discantare*, to disenchant—from L. *dis*, apart, and *canto*, I sing: Sp. *discantar*, to chant, to quaver upon a note), a song or tune composed in parts; a discussion; a discourse; a series of comments: v. *dê-skânt'*, to sing in parts; to discourse; to remark or comment on freely: **descan'ting**, imp.: **descan'ted**, pp.: **descan'ter**, n. one who.

descend, v. *dê-sênd'* (L. *descendere*, to descend—from *de*, and *scando*, I climb: It. *discendere*: F. *descendre*), to move from a higher to a lower place; to go downwards, as a hill; to fall or come down; to invade; to come suddenly; to proceed or pass from; to stoop, as to wrong: **descen'ding**, imp.: **descen'ded**, pp.: **descen'dant**, n. any one proceeding from an ancestor; offspring: **descen'dent**, a. sinking; proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling: **descen'dible**, a. *-dî-bl*, that may be descended; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir: **descen'dibil'ity**, n. *-bil'î-tî*, the capability of being transmitted: **descen'sion**, n. *-sên'shûn*, the act of going downwards; a falling; declension; degradation: **descen'sional**, a. pert. to: **descen'sive**, a. *-sîv*, tending to descend: **descent**, n. *dê-sênt'*, progress downwards; slope; declivity; a hostile invasion from sea; birth; lineage; passing from an ancestor to an heir.

describe, v. *dê-skrîb'* (L. *describere*, to represent by drawing—from *de*, and *scribo*, I write: It. *descrivere*), to draw; to delineate; to represent in words or by signs; to show by marks or figures: **descri'bing**, imp.: **described'**, pp. *-skrîbd'*: **descri'bable**, a. *-bâ-bl*, that may be described: **descri'ber**, n. one who: **descrip'tion**, n. *-skrip'shûn* (L. *de*, and *scriptus*, written), a representation in words; a delineation by marks or signs; a sort or class to which certain particulars are applicable: **descrip'tive**, a. *-tîv*, tending to describe or represent: **descrip'tively**, ad. *-lî*: **descrip'tiveness**, n.

descry, v. *dê-skrî'* (old F. *descrier*, now *décrier*, to cry down—from *de*, and *crier*, to cry), to detect at a distance; to espy; to discover anything concealed: **descry'ing**, imp.: **descried'**, pp. *-skrîd'*: **descri'er**, n. one who.

desecrate, v. *dês'ê-krât* (L. *desecrare*, to consecrate—from *de*, and *sacer*, sacred), to profane anything sacred; to divert from a sacred purpose; to divest of a sacred office: **des'ecra'ting**, imp.: **des'ecra'ted**, pp.: **des'ecra'ter**, n. one who: **des'ecra'tion**, n. *-krâ'shûn*, the profaning of anything sacred.

desert, n. *dêz'êrt* (L. *desertus*, solitary, waste—from *de*, and *sertum*, to join, to connect: It. *diserto*: F. *désert*, solitary), a wilderness; a solitude; a vast sandy plain; an uninhabited place: adj. wild; waste; solitary: v. *dê-zêrt'*, to leave entirely; to forsake; to abandon; to quit with the view of not returning; to run away: **desert'ing**, imp.: **desert'ed**, pp.: **desert'er**, n. a soldier or sailor who runs away: **deser'tion**, n. *-shûn*, the act of leaving with the intention of not returning, as a soldier or sailor; state of being forsaken.

desert, n. *dê-zêrt'* (old F. *deserte*, merit—from Eng. *deserve*, which see), that which entitles to reward or renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; reward or punishment justly due; worth; excellence.

deserve, v. *dê-zêrv'* (L. *deservio*, I serve zealously—from *de*, and *servio*, I serve: Norm. F. *déservir*, to earn by service), to be worthy of; to merit; to be worthy of in a bad sense; to merit reward: **deserv'ing**, imp.: **deserved'**, pp. *-zêrvd'*: **deser'vedly**, ad. *-vêd-lî*: **deser'vingly**, ad. *-lî*.

deshabille, a. *dêz'â-bêl* (F.), dressed loosely: n. an undress; a loose morning dress; a careless untidy state as to dress.

desiccate, v. *dês'îk-kât* (L. *desiccare*, to dry up—from *de*, and *siccus*, dry: It. *disseccare*: F. *dessécher*), to dry; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to become dry: **des'icca'ting**, imp.: **des'icca'ted**, pp.: **des'iccant**, a. *-kânt*, drying: n. a medicine that dries a sore: **des'icca'tion**, n. *-îk-kâ'shûn*, the act of making dry; the state of being dried: **desic'cative**, a. *-kâ-tîv*, tending to dry: **desiccation cracks**, in *geol.*, rents in sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage through drying.

desiderate, v. *dê-sîd'êr-ât* (L. *desideratum*, to earnestly wish for: It. *desiderare*: F. *désirer*), to want; to miss: **desid'era'ting**, imp.: **desid'era'ted**, pp.: **desid'era'tive**, a. *-â'tîv*, expressing or denoting desire: **desid'era'tum**, n. *-â'tûm*, **desid'era'ta**, plu. *-â'tâ* (L.), anything desired or wanted; any desirable improvement.

design, v. *dê-sîn'* or *-zîn'* (L. *designare*, to mark out—fom *de*, and *signo*, I mark or seal: It. *designare*: F. *désigner*), to project; to form in the mind; to intend; to purpose; to form or plan by drawing the outline; to plan; to invent: n. a project; a scheme; purpose; intention; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; an idea or plan in the mind meant to be expressed in a visible form; figures or drawings for cloth, &c.; the plan of a building in all its parts: **design'ing**, imp.: adj. forming a design; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; deceitful: n. the act of delineating the appearance of natural objects: **designed'**, pp. *-sînd'*: **design'er**, n. one who: **design'able**, a. *-â-bl*, that may be designed or marked out: **design'edly**, ad. *-êd-lî*, intentionally: **design'less**, a. without design or intention: **design'lessly**, ad. *-lês-lî*: a **school of design**, an institution in which are taught the principles of drawing as they are connected with the industrial arts: **designate**, v. *dês'ig-nât*, to mark out or show; to distinguish by marks or description; to name; to point out: **des'igna'ting**, imp.: **des'igna'ted**, pp.: **des'igna'tion**, n. *-nâ'shûn*, a showing or pointing; a distinguishing name or mark; appointment: **des'igna'tive**, a. *-nâ'tîv*, serving to indicate: **designment**, n. *dê-sîn'mênt*, sketch; delineation; purpose.

desire, v. *dê-zîr'* (F. *désirer*: L. *desiderare*, to long for, to desire), to wish for; to ask; to entreat; to request: n. a wish to obtain; some degree of eagerness to gain and possess; a coveting for some object of pleasure or delight; request; prayer; that which is desired: **desi'ring**, imp.: **desired'**, pp. *-zîrd'*: **desi'rable**, a. *-zî'rê-bl*, pleasing; agreeable: **desi'rably**, ad. *-râ-blî*: **desi'rableness**, n. *-bl-nês*: **desi'rer**, n. one who: **desire'less**, a. free from desire: **desi'rous**, a. *-rûs*, wishing to obtain; anxious to possess; coveting: **desi'rously**, ad. *-lî*.

desist, v. *dê-sîst'* (L. *desistere*, to leave off—from *de*, and *sisto*, I stand: It. *desistere*: F. *désister*), to forbear; to stop; to cease to act; to discontinue: **desist'ing**, imp.: **desist'ed**, pp.: **desistance**, n. *dê-sîst'âns*, a ceasing to act; a stopping.

desk, n. *dêsk* (AS. *disc*; Dut. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*, a table, a board: L. *discus*, a flat circle of stone), a sloping table for writing on; a portable writing-table in the form of a box when shut; the part of a pulpit on which the Bible lies: v. to shut up in a desk: **desk'ing**, imp.: **desked**, pp. *dêskt*.

desmography, n. *dêz-môg'râ-fî* (Gr. *desmos*, a ligament, and *grapho*, I write), a description of the ligaments of the body: **desmol'ogy**, n. *-môl'ô-jî* (*logos*, discourse), the anatomy of the tendons and ligaments, or a description of them.

desolate, a. *dês'ô-lât* (L. *desolatum*, to lay waste, to abandon—from *de*, and *solus*, alone: It. *desolare*: F. *désoler*), uninhabited; desert; solitary; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; comfortless: v. to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to ruin: **des'ola'ting**, imp.: **des'ola'ted**, pp.: **des'ola'tion**, n. *-ô-lâ'shûn*, a solitary waste; ruin; destruction; a place deprived of inhabitants; gloom: **des'olate'ly**, ad. *-lî*: **des'olate'ness**, n.: **des'ola'ter**, also **des'ola'tor**, n. *-lâ'têr*, one who: **des'ola'tory**, a. *-têr-î*, causing desolation.

despair, n. *dē·spär'* (L. *desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, and *spero*, I hope; F. *désespoir*, despair), utter hopelessness; complete despondency; desperation; loss of hope in God's mercy: **v.** to be without hope; to give up all expectation; to despond: **despair'ing**, imp.: **despaired'**, pp. *-spärd'*: **despair'er**, n. one who: **despair'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

despatch, v. *dē·spach'* (old F. *despescher*, to send away quickly, to hasten: Sp. *despachar*, to expedite—from L. *spatior*, I proceed), to send away; to send on special business implying haste; to put to death; to execute speedily; to finish: **n.** speedy performance; haste; an express message: **despatch'es**, n. plu. *-ēz*, written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country; naval or military reports sent to headquarters: **despatch'ing**, imp.: **despatched'**, pp. *-spächt'*.

desperate, a. *dēs'pēr·āt* (L. *desperatum*, to have no hope of—from *de*, and *spero*, I hope: It. *disperare*: F. *désespérer*), fearless of danger; without hope; reckless; beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; without care of safety; furious: **des'perately**, ad. *-li*: **des'pera'do**, n. *-ä'dō* (Sp.), a reckless furious man; one regardless of consequences; a madman—applied to the reckless criminal classes: **des'pera'tion**, n. *-ä'shŭn*, a giving up of hope; despair; disregard of danger: **des'perateness**, n.

despicable, a.—see under **despise**.

despise, v. *-dē·spīz'* (old F. *despire*—from L. *despicere*, to look down upon—from *de*, and *specio*, I look: old F. *despit*, contempt, despite), to have a very low opinion of; to look down upon with scorn; to disdain: **despi'sing**, imp.: **despised'**, pp. *-spīzd'*: **despi'ser**, n. *-zēr*, one who: **despi'sable**, a. *-zä·bl*, contemptible: **despi'singly**, ad. *-zing·li*: **despi'sedness**, n. *-zēd·nĕs*: **despicable**, a. *dēs'pi·kä·bl*, that should be despised; vile; contemptible: **des'picably**, ad. *-kä·blē*: **des'picableness**, n. *-kä·bl·nĕs*.

despite, n. *dē·spīt'* (old F. *despit*, contempt, despite: F. *dépit*, vexation, anger: L. *despectus*, a looking down upon), violent hatred; extreme malice; defiance of opposition or difficulties, or in contempt of them: **v.** to tease; to offend; to vex: **despi'ting**, imp.: **despi'ted**, pp.: **despite'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, full of spite; malicious: **despite'fully**, ad. *-li*: **despite'fulness**, n.

despoil, v. *dē·spoyl'* (L. *despoliare*, to despoil—from *de*, and *spolio*, I deprive of, I plunder: It. *despogliare*), to take from by force; to rob; to plunder; to divest: **despoil'ing**, imp.: **despoiled'**, pp. *-spoyld'*: **despoil'er**, n. one who: **despoliation**, n. *dē·spō'li·ä'shŭn*, the act pp. *-fīnd'*: **des'tina'tion**, n. *-nä'shŭn*, purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design: **des'tiny**, n. *-nī*, unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will, or that appointed by human will: **des'tinies**, n. plu. *-nīz*, in *anc. myth.*, the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermined future state or condition, as of nations.

destitute, a. *dēs'tī·tūt* (L. *destitutum*, to forsake—from *de*, and *statuo*, I set or place), not possessing; in want of; needy; friendless: **des'titu'tion**, n. *-tū'shŭn*, utter want; poverty.

destroy, v. *dē·stroy'* (L. *destruere*, to destroy—from *de*, and *struo*, I pile up, I build), to pull down; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to put an end to: **destroy'ing**, imp.: **destroyed'**, pp. *-stroyd'*: **destroy'er**, n. one who.

destructible, a. *dē·strŭk'tī·bl* (L. *de*, and *structum*, to pile up or build), that may be destroyed: **destruc'tibleness**, n.: **destruc'tibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i·tī*, the being capable of destruction: **destruc'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of destroying; ruin; demolition; slaughter; death; eternal death: **destruc'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, deadly; fatal; causing destruction; mischievous; wasteful: **destruc'tively**, ad. *-li*: **destruc'tiveness**, n. the quality of destroying; propensity to destroy.

desudation, n. *dēs'ū·dä'shŭn* (L. *desudo*, I sweat greatly—from *de*, and *sudo*, I sweat: F. *désudation*), a profuse sweating, followed by an eruption of pustules, called heat pimples.

desuetude, n. *dēs'wē·tūd* (L. *desuetudo*, disuse: F. *désuétude*), disuse; the cessation of use; discontinuance of a custom or practice.

desultory, a. *dēs'ŭl·tēr'i* (L. *desultorius*, leaping, inconstant—from *de*, and *salio*, I leap), unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method: **des'ultor'ily**, ad. *-li*: **des'ultor'iness**, n. a passing from one thing to another without order or method; unconnectedness.

desynonymise, v. *dē'sī·nŏn'i·mīz* (L. *de*, and *synonymous*), to deprive a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: **de'synon'imising**, imp.: **de'synon'imised**, pp. *-mīzd*.

detach, v. *dē·tach'* (F. *détacher*; It. *distaccare*, to detach, to untie), to separate; to disunite; to part from: **detach'ing**, imp.: **detached'**, pp. *-tächt'*: **detach'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, troops or ships sent from the main body.

detail, v. *dē·tāl'* (F. *détailler*, to divide, to piecemeal—from *tailler*, to cut), to give particulars; to relate minutely or distinctly: **n.** *dē'tāl*, a minute or particu-

off), having power to cleanse, as a sore from matter: **n.** a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores: **deter'sion,** n. *-shŭn,* the act of cleansing, as a sore.

deteriorate, v. *dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt'* (L. *deterior,* worse: F. *détériorer,* to waste), to grow worse; to reduce in quality; to make worse; to degenerate: **dete'riora'ting,** imp.: **dete'riora'ted,** pp.: **dete'riora'tion,** n. *-rā-shŭn,* a becoming or making worse.

determine, v. *dē-tĕr'min* (L. *determinatum,* to border off, to bound—from *de,* and *terminus,* a boundary or limit: It. *determinare:* F. *déterminer*), to end; to fix; to decide; to influence the choice; to resolve; to come to a decision: **deter'mining,** imp.: **deter'mined,** pp. *-mind:* **adj.** having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: **deter'minable,** a. *-min-a-bl,* that may be decided with certainty: **deter'minator,** n. one who; also **deter'miner,** n. one who: **deter'mined'ly,** ad. *-li:* **deter'minate,** a. *-at,* limited; fixed; settled; resolute: **deter'minate'ly,** ad. *-li:* **deter'minate'ness,** n.: **deter'mina'tion,** n. *-nā'shŭn,* firm resolution; fixed purpose; judicial decision; a putting to an end; a too rapid or copious flow of blood to a particular part of the body: **deter'mina'tive,** a. *-nā'tĭv,* that limits or bounds; having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing.

deterred, deterring—see **deter.**

detersive, detersion—see **deterge.**

detest, v. *dē-tĕst'* (L. *detestari,* to call upon as a witness, to abominate—from *de,* and *testor,* I bear witness: It. *detestare:* F. *détester*), to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate: **detes'ting,** imp.: **detes'ted,** pp.: **detes'ter,** n. one who: **detes'table,** a. *-tā-bl,* abominable; extremely hateful: **detes'tably,** ad. *-bli:* **detes'tableness,** n.: **detestation,** n. *dē'tĕs-tā'shŭn,* abhorrence; extreme hatred.

dethrone, v. *dē-thrōn'* (L. *de,* and *thronus,* a royal seat: F. *détroner,* to dethrone), to drive from a throne; to divest of supreme power: **dethro'ning,** imp.: **dethroned',** pp. *-thrōnd':* **dethro'ner,** n. one who: **dethrone'ment,** n. *-mĕnt,* the removal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

detinue, n. *dĕt'i-nū* (F. *détenu,* held back—from *détenir,* to hold back, to withhold: L. *detineo,* I keep back), in *law,* a writ lying against a person who wrongfully detains goods in his possession.

detonate, v. *dĕt'ō-nāt* (L. *detonare,* to thunder down—from *de,* and *tono,* I thunder: F. *détoner*), to cause to explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: **det'ona'ting,** imp.: **det'ona'ted,** pp.: **det'ona'tion,** n. *-nā'shŭn,* a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies.

detorsion, n. *dē-tōr'shŭn* (L. *detorsum,* to turn or bend aside—from *de,* and *torsum,* to twist), a turning or wresting; perversion from the true meaning.

detour, n. *dē-tōr'* (F.), a roundabout; a circuitous way.

detract, v. *dē-trăkt'* (L. *detractum,* to take away—from *de,* and *tractum,* to draw), to take away; to lessen reputation by calumny; to damage character by speaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: **detrac'ting,** imp.: **detrac'ted,** pp.: **detrac'tor,** also **detrac'ter,** n. one who: **detrac'tion,** n. *-trăk'shŭn,* the depreciating of the reputation of another from envy or malice; a lessening of worth; censure; slander: **detrac'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* having the tendency to lessen worth or estimation: **detrac'tingly,** ad. *-li.*

detriment, n. *dĕt'ri-mĕnt* (L. *detrimentum,* loss—from *de,* and *tritum,* to wear or rub: It. *detrimento:* F. *détriment*), damage; loss; injury; disadvantage; diminution: **det'rimen'tal,** a. *-tăl,* injurious; hurtful.

detritus, n. *dē-trī'tŭs* (L. *detritus,* worn), any accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, and fragments of rock, formed by the wearing away of rocks; *debris* consists of masses of rock, gravel, sand, trees, animal remains, &c., having the same meaning with the word *rubbish:* **detri'tal,** a. *-trī'tăl,* composed of detritus: **detriti'on,** n. *-trĭsh'ŭn,* the act of wearing away.

detrude, v. *dē-trōd'* (L. *detrudere,* to thrust or push down—from *de,* and *trudo,* I thrust: It. *detrudere*), to thrust down; to push down with force: **detru'ding,** imp.: **detru'ded,** pp.: **detru'sion,** n. *-shŭn,* a thrusting or forcing down.

detruncate, v. *dē-trŭng'kāt* (L. *detruncatum,* to lop or cut off—from *de,* and *trunco,* I cut or lop off: It. *detroncare*), to lop; to shorten by cutting: **detrun'cating,** imp.: **detrun'cated,** pp.: **detruncation,** n. *dē'trŭng-kā'shŭn,* the act of cutting or lopping off abruptly.

deuce, n. *dūs* (Ger. *daus,* deuce, ace: F. *deux:* L. *duo,* two), in *gaming,* two; a card or die with two spots.

deuce or **deuse,** n. *dūs* (*Dusius,* the name of a Gallic demon: low Ger. *duks* or *duus,* the deuce, same sense as in English), a euphemism for the devil; a demon; an evil spirit: **deuced,** a. *dūs'sĕd,* excessive; extreme: **ad.** excessively; extremely: **deucedly,** ad. *-li.*

deutero, *dū'tĕr-ō,* or **deuto,** *dū'tō* (Gr. *deuteros,* second), a prefix which indicates the second degree of the word with which it is joined: **deuterogamy,** n. *dū'tĕr-ŏg'a-mi* (Gr. *gamos,* marriage), a second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife: **deu'terog'amist,** n. one who: **Deuteronomy,** n. *dū'tĕr-ŏn'ō-mi* (Gr. *nomos,* a law), the second giving of the law by Moses; the fifth book of the Bible: **deutoxide,** *dū-tŏks'īd* (Gr. *deuteros,* second, and *oxide*), in *chem.,* a substance oxidised in the second degree—now more generally *binoxide.*

devastate, v. *dĕv'as-tāt* (L. *devastatum,* to lay waste—from *de,* and *vasto,* I lay waste: It. *devastare:* F. *dévaster*), to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy: **dev'asta'ting,** imp.: **dev'asta'ted,** pp.: **dev'asta'tion,** n. *-tā'shŭn,* the act of laying waste; state of being laid waste; destruction, as by armies, floods, &c.

develop, v. *dē-vĕl'ŏp* (F. *développer,* to unfold), to unfold; to lay open; to disclose; to unravel: **devel'oping,** imp.: **devel'oped,** pp. *-ŏpt:* **devel'opment,** n. *-ŏp'mĕnt,* an unfolding; an unravelling; disclosure: **devel'opmen'tal,** a. connected with or formed by development.

deviate, v. *dē'vi-āt* (L. *deviatum,* to go aside—from *de,* and *via,* a way or path: It. *deviare:* F. *dévier*), to turn aside from the common way or method; to wander from the right path or course; to err; to go astray: **de'via'ting,** imp.: **de'via'ted,** pp.: **de'via'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* a turning aside; a departure, as from a right course, way, or line; a wandering, as from the path of duty; sin; error: **devious,** a. *dē'vi-ŭs* (L. *devius,* that lies out of the highway), out of the common track; wandering; roving; going astray: **de'viously,** ad. *-li:* **de'viousness,** n. state of being astray.

device, n. *dē-vīs'* (F. *dévise,* emblem, conceit—see **devise**), a contrivance; anything formed by design; a scheme or stratagem; a project; an emblematical representation.

devil, n. *dĕv'il* (AS. *deoful;* L. *diabolus;* Gr. *diabolos,* the devil), an evil spirit; Satan: **dev'ilish,** a. of or like the devil; wicked: **dev'ilishly,** ad. *-li:* **dev'ilishness,** n.: **dev'ilism,** n. *-izm,* state of the devil: **dev'ilment,** n. wicked mischief: **dev'ilry,** n. *-ri,* mischief and tricks suitable to a devil: **dev'il,** v. to grill with Cayenne pepper, as kidneys: **dev'iling,** imp.: **deviled,** pp. *dĕv'ild.*

devious—see **deviate.**

devise, v. *dē-vīz'* (It. *divisare,* to think, to imagine: F. *déviser,* to commune, to dispose of—from L. *visum,* that which is seen), to form in the mind; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will; to contrive; to project: **n.** a will; a bequeathing by will; that which is bequeathed by will: **devi'sing,** imp.: **devised,** pp. *dē-vīzd':* **devi'ser,** n. one who: **devi'sable,** a. *-za-bl,* that may be given by will: **devisee,** n. *dĕv'i-zē,* the person to whom real estate is bequeathed: **devi'sor,** n. one who gives by will.

devoid, a. *dē-voĭd'* (L. *de,* and *viduus,* left alone: F. *vide,* empty), empty; vacant; free from; destitute.

devoir, n. *dĕv-wŏr'* (F.), an act of civility or respect; service.

devolve, v. *dē-vŏlv'* (L. *devolvere,* to roll or tumble down—from *de,* and *volvo,* I roll), to pass over from one person to another, as by succession; to deliver over to a successor; to fall upon or come to as by right: **devol'ving,** imp.: **devolved',** pp. *-vŏlvd':* **devolution,** n. *dĕv'ō-lō'shŭn,* removal from one person to another: **devolv'ment,** n. the act of devolving.

Devonian, a. *dē-vō'ni-ăn,* in *geol.,* a name applied to the Old Red Sandstone, as extensively developed in Devonshire: **devonite,** n. *dĕv'ŏn-īt,* a phosphate of alumina found in Devonshire.

devote, v. *dē-vōt'* (L. *devotus,* attached, faithful—from *de,* and *votum,* to vow, to wish for: It. *devotare:* F. *dévoer*), to set apart; to dedicate or consecrate; to doom; to execrate; to give up wholly; to apply closely to; to addict one's self to chiefly: **devo'ting,** imp.: **devo'ted,** pp.: **adj.** ardently attached; faithful; doomed; addicted: **devo'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* acts of religious worship; careful performance of religious duties; ardent love and affection; ardour; eagerness: **devo'tional,** a. *-ăl,* suited to devotion; pert. to devotion: **devo'tionally,** ad. *-li:* **devo'tedness,** n.: **devo-**

tedly, ad. *-li*: **devotee**, n. *dĕv'ō-tē*, one wholly or superstitiously given to religion and religious exercises; a bigot: **devo'tionalist**, n., also **devo'tionist**, n. one who—same as **devotee**.

devour, v. *dē-vour'* (L. *devorare*, to gulp down, to devour—from *de*, and *voro*, I eat greedily: It. *divorare*: F. *dévorer*), to eat up; to eat with greediness; to consume; to destroy; to waste: **devour'ing**, imp.: **devoured'**, pp. *-vourd'*: **devour'er**, n. one who: **devour'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

devout, a. *dē-vout'* (from **devote**, which see), earnestly attentive to religious duties; pious; sincere: **devout'ly**, ad. *-li*: **devout'ness**, n.

dew, n. *dū* (Dut. *dauw*; Ger. *thau*; Sw. *dagg*, dew: low Ger. *dauen*, to dew, to thaw), the moisture deposited on the surface of the ground from the air in the evening, due to the more rapid cooling of the earth's surface: **v.** to wet as with dew; to moisten: **dew'ing**, imp.: **dewed**, pp. *dūd*: **dew'y**, a. *-i*, like dew; moist with dew: **dew'iness**, n.: **dew'less**, a. having no dew: **dew-berry**, n. fruit of the grey bramble: **dew-drop**, n. a drop or spangle of dew: **dew-fall**, n. the time at evening when the dew begins to fall: **dew-lap** n. (Dan. *dog-læp*), the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox: **dew-point**, the temperature at which dew begins to form: **dew-stone**, a kind of limestone which gathers a large quantity of dew.

dexter, a. *dĕk'stĕr* (L. on the right side), in *her.*, the right side of a shield or coat of arms: **dextral**, a. *dĕk'străl*, *right* as opposed to *left*.

dexterity, n. *dĕk-stĕr'i-ti* (L. *dexteritas*, dexterity—from *dexter*, right, not left: F. *dextérité*), expertness; skill; adroitness: **dex'terous**, a. *-tĕr-ŭs*, expert; ready; skilful in manual acts; ready in the use of the mental faculties: **dex'terously**, ad. *-li*—sometimes spelt **dextrous** and **dex'trously**: **dex'terousness**, n.

dextrine, n. *dĕk'strĭn* (L. *dexter*, on the right hand), a gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase, and by certain acids—so called from turning the plane in polarised light to the right hand.

dextrorsal, a. *dĕk-strôr'săl* (L. *dexter*, to the right, and *versus*, turned), rising spirally from right to left.

dey, n. *dā* (Turk. *dāi*, a friendly title, formerly given to middle-aged or to old persons), the name of the governor of Algiers before its occupation by the French.

dhurra, also **dhoora**, n. *dōōr'rā* (Ar. *durah*), a kind of millet cultivated throughout Asia and in Northern

separates or distinguishes—applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form.

diadelphian, a. *dī'ă-dĕl'fi-ăn* (Gr. *dia*, two, and *adelphos*, a brother), in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their filaments into two distinct bundles, as in the **di'adel'phia**, n. *-fi-ă*.

diadem, n. *dī'ă-dĕm* (Gr. *diadema*, a band or fillet for encircling the heads of kings—from *dia*, and *deo*, I tie or bind), a badge or mark of royalty; a crown; empire; sovereignty: **di'ademed**, a. *-dĕmd*, crowned; ornamented.

diadrom, n. *dī'ă-drŏm* (Gr. *diadromos*, a running across—from *dia*, and *dromos*, a course, a running), a course or passing; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

diaeresis, n. *dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs* (Gr. *diairesis*—from *diaireo*, I divide), separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark (¨) placed over the latter of two vowels to shew they are to be pronounced separately, as *mosaic*, *aërial*.

diagnosis, n. *dī'ăg-nō'sĭs* (Gr. *diagnosis*, judging faculty, a distinguishing—from *dia*, through, and *gignosko*, I know: F. *diagnose*), in *med.*, the art of distinguishing one disease from another: **di'agnos'tic**, a. *-nŏs'tĭk*, distinguishing the nature of a disease: **n.** the sign or symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others: **di'agnos'tics**, n. plu. *-tĭks*, the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from others; **di'agnos'ticate**, v. *-tĭ-kāt*, to distinguish or determine a disease by its symptoms: **di'agnos'tica'ting**, imp.: **di'agnos'tica'ted**, pp.

diagonal, n. *dī-ăg'ō-năl* (Gr. *dia*, and *gonia*, a corner: F. *diagonal*), a straight line drawn from one angle to another opposite angle, and dividing the figure into two parts, as in a square: **adj.** drawn from one corner or angle to another: **diag'onally**, ad. *-li*: **diagonal scale**, n. a scale consisting of a set of parallel lines with other lines crossing them obliquely.

diagram, n. *dī'ă-grăm* (Gr. *dia*, and *gramma*, a mark, a sketch—from *grapho*, I write), a figure represented by lines, as a triangle, a square, &c.; a figure; a plan: **di'agraph**, n. *-grăf*, an instr. used in perspective drawing: **di'agraph'ics**, n. plu. *-ĭks*, the art of designing or drawing: **di'agraph'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, also **di'agraph'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, descriptive.

dial, n. *dī'ăl* (mid. L. *dialis*, daily—from L. *dies*, a day), an instr. for measuring time by the sun's shadow: **di'aling**, n. the art of constructing dials: **dial-plate**, the face of a watch or clock: **di'alist**, n. a constructor of dials.

netic), a term applied to many bodies which under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian: **di'amag'netism,** n. *-mäg'nē-tizm,* the peculiar property of these bodies.

diameter, n. *di-am'ē-tēr* (Gr. *dia,* and *metron,* a measure), the measure of a body through from side to side; a straight line passing through the centre of a circle, having both ends terminated by the circumference: **di'amet'rical,** a. *di'a-mēt'ri-kal,* straight; direct: **di'amet'rically,** ad. *-li.*

diamond, n. *dī'a-mund* (Fr. *diamant*—from L. *adamas,* a diamond: Gr. *adamas,* the hardest steel, a diamond), the most precious of all stones, clear and transparent, and of remarkable hardness; a cutter for glass; a four-cornered figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles, as the pane in a church or cottage window: **adj.** resembling a diamond; in *printing,* noting a small type.

Diana, n. *dī-an'a,* in *anc. myth.,* the goddess of hunting.

diandrian, a. *dī-an'drī-an* (Gr. *dis,* double, *aner,* a man—gen. *andros*), in *bot.,* pert. to the class of plants, **dian'dria,** *-drī-a,* having two stamens.

diapason, n. *dī'a-pā'zon* (Gr. *diapason,* through all —from *dia,* and *pasa,* all), in *music,* an octave; an organ pipe or stop; a scale or rule by which the pipes of organs, &c., are adjusted.

diaper, n. *dī'a-pēr* (F. *diaspré,* diapered: It. *diaspro,* a jasper-stone, much used in ornamenting jewellery—from L. *jaspis,* jasper), figured linen cloth; a napkin: **v.** to variegate or figure cloth: **di'apering,** imp.: **di'apered,** pp. *-pērd,* flowered; variegated.

diaphanous, a. *dī-af'a-nus* (Gr. *dia,* and *phaino,* I show), allowing light to pass through; translucent; less than transparent.

diaphonics, n. plu. *dī'a-fon'iks* (Gr. *dia,* and *phone,* a sound), the doctrine of refracted sound: **adj.** pert. to.

diaphoresis, n. *dī'a-fō-rē'sis* (Gr. *diaphoresis,* a carrying through, perspiration—from *dia,* and *phoreo,* I carry), an increase of perspiration: **di'aphoret'ic,** a. *-rēt'ik,* that promotes perspiration: **n.** a medicine which increases perspiration.

diaphragm, n. *dī'a-fram* (Gr. *diaphragma,* a partition wall—from *dia,* and *phrasso,* I hedge or fence in), the midriff; a muscle or membrane separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or belly; any substance that intercepts or divides: **di'aphragmat'ic,** a. *-frag-mat'ik,* pert. to the diaphragm: **di'aphragmat'itis,** n. *-ma-tī'tis,* inflammation of the diaphragm.

dia'rian and **di'arist**—see **diary.**

diarrhœa, n. *dī'ar-rē'a* (Gr. *diarrhoia,* a violent purging—from *dia,* and *rheo,* I flow), a looseness of the bowels; an excessive purging or flux: **di'arrhoet'ic,** a. *-rēt'ik,* pert. to; purgative: **n.** that which produces a diarrhœa, or a purging.

diarthrosis, n. *dī'ar-thrō'sis* (Gr. *dia,* and *arthron,* a joint), in *anat.,* a connection of two joints admitting of motion between them, as those of the limbs or lower jaw.

diary, n. *dī'a-rī* (L. *diarium,* a daily allowance—from *dies,* a day: It. *diario,* a register of daily events or transactions; a journal: **diarian,** a. *dī-a'rī-an,* pert. to a diary; daily: **diarist,** n. *dī'a-rist,* one who keeps a diary.

diastase, n. *dī'a-stās* (Gr. *diastasis,* a standing apart, separation), a peculiar azotised principle having the property of converting starch into sugar; a white amorphous substance produced in germinating seeds, and in buds during their development.

diastole, n. *dī-as'tō-lē* (Gr. *diastole,* separation—from *dia,* and *stello,* I set or place), the dilatation or opening of the heart after contraction; in *gram.,* the lengthening of a syllable naturally short: **di'astol'ic,** a. *-lōl'ik,* pert. to.

diathermal, a. *dī'a-thēr'mal* (Gr. *dia,* and *therme,* heat), allowing rays of heat to pass through: **di'ather'mancy,** n. *-man-si,* the property which certain substances possess of allowing rays of heat to pass through them, as rays of light pass through glass: **di'ather'manous,** a. *-man-us,* having the property of transmitting radiant heat.

diathesis, n. *dī-ath'ē-sis* (Gr. *diathesis,* a disposing or putting in order—from *dia,* and *tithemi,* I put or place), in *med.,* a particular state or disposition of body, predisposing to certain diseases.

diatoms, n. plu. *dī'a-tōma,* also **di'atoma'ceæ,** n. *-ma'shi-ē* (Gr. *diatomos,* cut in two—from *dia,* and *temno,* I cut), a group of very minute organisms with silicious epidermis.

diatonic, a. *dī'a-ton'ik* (Gr. *diatonos,* extended through—from *dia,* and *tonos,* a stretching of the voice, a sound), in *music,* in the ordinary scale; by tones and semitones.

diatribe, n. *dī'a-trīb* (Gr. *diatribe,* a wasting of time—from *dia,* and *tribo,* I rub or grind small), a continued disputation; in discourse, an undue enlarging on some one point; a strain of abusive or railing language: **diat'ribist,** n. *-at'ri-bist,* one who.

dibble, n. *dib'l,* also **dibber,** n. *dib'bēr* (the syllable *dib,* expressing the act of striking with a pointed instrument: Scot. *dab;* Norm. *diguer,* to prick), a little instr. of wood, pointed at the bottom, for making small holes in the earth in order to plant seed or seedlings: **v.** to plant with a dibble; to make holes; to dip: **dib'bling,** imp. *-ling:* **dib'bled,** pp. *-ld:* **dib'bler,** n. one who.

dice, n. plu. *dis,* **die,** sing. *dī* (see **die**), small cubes used in play: **dice-box,** the box from which dice are thrown in gaming: **dicing,** n. *dī'sing,* playing at dice.

dicephalous, a. *dī-sef'a-lus* (Gr. *dis,* twice, and *kephale,* the head), having two heads on one body.

diceras, n. *dis'ēr-as* (Gr. *dis,* twice, and *keras,* a horn), in *geol.,* a bivalve belonging to the family *Chamidæ* or Clam-shells, so called from its prominent beaks: **diceras-limestone,** a division of the Oolite in the Alps, so called from its containing abundantly the shells of the *diceras.*

dichlamydeous, a. *dik'la-mid'ē-us* (Gr. *dis,* twice, and *chlamus,* a garment), having two coverings; in *bot.,* having a calyx and corolla.

dichobune, n. *dik'ō-būn* (Gr. *dicha,* in two parts, and *bounos,* a ridge), a genus of fossil quadrupeds having deeply-cleft ridges in the upper molar teeth.

dichodon, n. *dik'ō-don* (Gr. *dicha,* in two parts, and *odous,* a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a fossil animal, so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of its molar teeth.

dichotomous, n. *di-kot'ō-mus* (Gr. *dichotomos,* divided into halves—from *dicha,* in two parts, and *temno,* I cut), in *bot.,* having the divisions always in pairs: **dichot'omist,** n. one who dichotomises: **dichot'omise,** v. *-mīz,* to cut or divide into two parts: **dichot'omi'sing,** imp.: **dichot'omised',** pp. *-mīzd':* **dichot'omy,** n. *-mi,* division or distribution by pairs.

dichroism, n. *dik'rō-izm* (Gr. *dis,* twice, and *chroa,* colour), the property observed in some crystals of exhibiting two or more colours when viewed in different directions: **dich'roite,** n. *-it,* another name for the *crystal iolite,* so called from its exhibition of different colours when viewed in different directions: **dich'romat'ic,** a. *-mat'ik,* exhibiting two or more colours.

dicker, n. *dik'ēr* (Gr. *deka,* ten: Icel. *dekur*), the number or quantity of ten, applied to such articles as skins or hides.

dicky or **dickey,** n. *dik'i,* a seat behind a coach; a movable shirt front.

diclinous, a. *dī-klī'nus* (Gr. *dis,* twice, and *kline,* a couch), in *bot.,* having the male and female organs in separate flowers; unisexual.

dicotyledonous, a. *dī'kot-i-lēd'ō-nus* (Gr. *dis,* twice, and *cotyledonous*), having two lobes: **di'cotyle'don,** n. *-lē'don,* a plant whose seeds consist of two lobes.

dictate, v. *dik'tāt* (L. *dictatum,* to say often: F. *dicter*), to tell or order with authority; to utter words that are to be committed to writing by another; to suggest; to direct: **n.** an order delivered; a rule or maxim; a suggestion to the mind, as a rule or direction: **dic'tating,** imp.: **dic'tated,** pp.: **dicta'tor,** n. *-dā'tōr,* one invested for a time with absolute power: **dicta'trix,** n. fem. *-trīks,* a woman who: **dicta'tion,** n. *-shūn,* the act of uttering words to be written by another; the speaking to, or the giving orders to, in an overbearing manner: **dicta'torship,** n. the office of a dictator: **dic'tato'rial,** a. *-tā-tō'ri-al,* absolute; unlimited; imperious; overbearing; dogmatical: **dic'tato'rially,** ad. *-li:* **diction,** n. *dik'shūn,* style or manner of expressing ideas in words: **dic'tionary,** n. *-ri,* a book containing the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings; a lexicon; **adj.** as found or given in a dictionary: **dic'tum,** n. *-tum* (L. a saying), a positive or authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying: plu. **dic'ta,** *-tā.*

dictyopteris, n. *dik'ti-op'tēr-is* (Gr. *diktuon,* a net, and *pteris,* a fern), in *geol.,* a genus of carboniferous ferns: **dic'tyophyl'lum,** n. *-ō-fil'lum* (Gr. *phullon,* a leaf), a general name applied to all unknown fossil

dicotyledonous leaves having a net-like structure: **dic'tyop'yge,** n. *-ŏp'i-jē* (Gr. *puge*, the posteriors, the anus), a genus of fossil ganoid fishes having smooth rhomboidal scales, and whose large anal fin presents a net-like appearance.

did, v. *did*, past tense of **do**, which see.

didactic, a. *di-dăk'tĭk*, also **didac'tical,** a. *-tĭ-kăl* (Gr. *didaktikos*, taught, apt to teach—from *didasko*, I teach), adapted or intended to teach; preceptive; containing precepts or rules: **didac'tically,** ad. *-kăl-lĭ*.

didactylous, a. *di-dăk'tĭ-lŭs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *daktulos*, a finger), having two fingers or toes: **didac'tyl,** a. *-tĭl*, having two toes: **n.** an animal having two toes.

diddle, v. *dĭd'l* (Icel. *dadra*, to wag the tail: Scot. *diddle*, to shake, to jog), to move as a child in walking; to totter; to cheat: **did'dling,** imp.: **did'dled,** pp. *-ld*.

didelphys, n. plu. *di-dĕl'fĭs*, also **didel'phidæ,** n. plu. *-fĭ-dē* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *delphus*, a womb), the opossum family: **didelphoid,** a. *di-dĕl'foid* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), having two wombs.

didymium, n. *di-dĭm'i-ŭm* (Gr. *didumos*, twin), a rare metal discovered in intimate association with *lanthanium*: **didymous,** a. *dĭd'i-mŭs*, in *bot.*, growing in pairs or twins: **didynamous,** a. *di-dĭn'a-mŭs*, in *bot.*, having two long and two short stamens, as in the **didynamia,** *dĭd-i-nā'mĭ-a*.

die, v. *dī* (from *dead*: AS. *deadian*; Icel. *deya*; Dan. *doe*, to die), to cease to live; to expire; to perish; to lose life; to languish, as from weakness, discouragement, or love; to cease or become less distinct, as sound; to vanish: **dy'ing,** imp.: **died,** pp. *dīd*.

die, n. *dī* (Ar. *daddon*, game of dice: It. *dado*: F. *dé*), a small cube with marks from 1 to 6 on the faces, used in gaming, by being shaken in a box and then thrown from it; chance; hazard: plu. **dice,** *dīs*: **the die is cast,** everything is hazarded; the last chance is taken or offered: **die,** n. *dī*, a stamp of metal used in striking coins, medals, &c.: plu. **dies,** *dīz*.

dielectric, n. *dī-ĕ-lĕk'trĭk* (Gr. *dia*, through, and Eng. *electric*), a body which admits of the force of electricity acting through it.

diet, n. *dī'ĕt* (L. *dieta*; Gr. *diaita*, mode or place of life, means of life: It. *dieta*: F. *diète*), food or victuals; allowance of provision: **v.** to furnish food; to eat according to prescribed rules: **dieting,** imp. *dī'ĕt-ĭng*: **n.** the act of eating according to prescribed rules: **di'eted,** pp.: **di'eter,** n. one who prescribes rules for eating: **di'etar'y,** n. *-ĕ-tĕr'i*, course or order of diet; ferential character; the production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development.

difficult, a. *dĭf'fi-kŭlt* (L. *difficilis*, hard, difficult—from *dis*, and *facilis*, easy to be made or done: It. and F. *difficile*), not easy to be done; hard of accomplishment; attended with labour; arduous; laborious: **dif'ficulty,** n. *-kŭl-tĭ*, that which is hard to be done; an obstacle; perplexity; distress: **n.** plu. **difficulties,** *-tĭz*, embarrassment of affairs, chiefly in money affairs.

diffidence, n. *dĭf'fi-dĕns* (L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, mistrust—from *dis*, and *fido*, I trust: It. *diffidenza*), want of confidence; distrust of one's self; modest reserve: **dif'fident,** a. *-dĕnt*, distrustful of one's own power or ability; modest; timid: **dif'fidently,** ad. *-lĭ*.

diffinitive, a. *dĭf-fĭn'i-tĭv* (L. *dis*, and *finitus*, limited, bounded), final; conclusive.

diffract, v. *dĭf-frăkt'* (L. *dis*, apart, and *fractus*, broken), to break or separate into parts, as light: **diffrac'ting,** imp.: **diffrac'ted,** pp.: **diffrac'tion,** n. *-frăk'shŭn*, in *optics*, the turning aside of rays of light which pass very near the boundaries of an opaque body.

diffuse, v. *dĭf-fūz'* (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad—from *dis*, and *fusus*, poured or spread: It. *diffuso*: F. *diffus*), to cause to flow and spread; to send out in all directions; to circulate: **diffu'sing,** imp. *-fū'zĭng*: **diffused',** pp. *-fūzd'*: **adj.** dispersed; scattered: **diffuse,** a. *dĭf-fūs'*, using too many words; not concise; widely spread: **diffuse'ly,** ad. *-fūs'lĭ*: **diffuse'ness,** n. the quality of being diffuse; the use of a great number of words to express the meaning: **diffu'ser,** n. *-fū'zĕr*, one who or that which: **diffu'sible,** a. *-zĭ-bl*, that may be spread out or scattered: **diffu'sibil'ity,** n. *-bĭl'i-tĭ*, the capability of being spread: **diffu'sion,** n. *-fū'zhŭn*, a spreading or scattering; dispersion; propagation: **diffu'sedly,** ad. *-zĕd-lĭ*: **diffu'sedness,** n.: **diffu'sive,** a. *-sĭv*, having the quality of spreading abroad; spread widely: **diffu'sively,** ad. *-lĭ*: **diffu'siveness,** n. *-sĭv-nĕs*.

dig, v. *dĭg* (Norm. *diguer*, to prick: Lith. *dygus*, sharp, pointed: Turk. *dikmet*, to sew, to stitch), to open or turn up the earth with a spade; to excavate; to work with a spade; to search: **n.** a thrust; a poke: **dig'ging,** imp.: **digged,** pp. *dĭgd*, also **dug,** pt. or pp. *dŭg*: **dig'ger,** n. one who.

digamma, n. *dī-găm'mĕ* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *gamma*, a letter of the Gr. alphabet), the name of a letter of the anc. Gr. alphabet, so called from its form, having very nearly the sound of the English letter F.

on the toes, as the cat, the weasel, the lion, &c.—opposed to *plantigrade*.

digly'ph, n. *di'glif* (Gr. *digluphos*, having double sculptures—from *dis*, twice, and *glupho*, I hollow out), in *arch.*, a projecting face, like the triglyph, but having only two grooves on its surface.

dignify, v. *dig'ni·fi* (L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, I make: old F. *dignifier*; It. *dignificare*, to dignify), to invest with honour; to exalt in rank; to promote: **dig'nifying**, imp.: **dig'nified**, pp. *-fid*: adj. marked with dignity; noble; lofty: **dig'nify**, n. *-ni·fi*, nobleness or elevation of mind; true honour; grandeur of mien; an office giving high rank with jurisdiction or power; the rank or title of a nobleman: **dig'nitary**, n. *-tér·i*, a clergyman who holds an office in the church superior to a parochial clergyman.

digraph, n. *di'graf* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *grapho*, I write), two vowels in one syllable, of which only one is heard in the pronunciation; an improper diphthong.

digress, v. *di·grès'* (L. *digressus*, a going away, a departure—from *dis*, and *gressus*, a step: It. *digresso*), to step or go out of the way; to depart from the main subject or design; to introduce unnecessary matter: **digres'sing**, imp.: **digressed'**, pp. *-grèst'*: **digressi'on**, n. *-gri·sh'ùn*, a departure from the main subject or design: **digressi'onal**, a. pert. to: **digres'sive**, a. *-grès'siv*, departing from the main subject: **digres'sively**, ad. *-li*.

digynian, a. *di·gin'i·ùn*, also **digynous**, a. *dij'i·nùs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having two styles or pistils, as in the **digynia**, *di·gin'i·à*.

dihedral, a. *di·hè'drùl* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *hedra*, a side or face), having two sides or surfaces: **dihe'dron**, n. a figure with two sides or surfaces.

dike, n. *dik*, also spelt **dyke** (AS. *dic*, a mound, a ditch: F. *digue*, a bank: Dut. *dijck*, a mound, a ditch: Hung. *dugné*, to stick in, to stop: *dike* and *ditch* are really the same word, and from the same root,—the *ditch* and the bank or *dike* being constructed by the same act), a mound of earth or stones to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a ditch; rock or stony matter running into a seam of coal, or breaking the course of a lode or vein of metal, so as to interrupt its further working in that direction; igneous rock found penetrating stratified rocks; a wall: v. to surround with a barrier: **di'king**, imp.: **diked**, pp. *-dikt*.

dilacerate, v. *di·lis'ér·àt* (L. *dis*, and *lacerate*), to tear or rend; to force in two: **dilac'era'tion**, n. *-à'shùn*, a tearing or rending.

dilapidate, v. *di·lap'i·dàt* (L. *dilapidare*, to squander, to waste—from *dis*, and *lapis*, a stone: It. *dilapidare*: F. *dilapider*), to fall into decay; to go to ruin; to waste or destroy, applied to buildings: **dilap'ida'ting**, imp.: **dilap'ida'ted**, pp.: adj. wasted; suffered to go to ruin: **dilap'ida'tor**, n. one who: **dilap'ida'tion**, n. *-dà'shùn*, destruction; demolition; decay; ruin—especially applied to ecclesiastical buildings.

dilate, v. *di·làt'* (L. *dilatare*, to spread out—from *dis*, and *latus*, wide: F. *dilater*: It. *dilatare*), to spread out; to expand in all directions; to enlarge; to dwell on in narration: **dila'ting**, imp.: **dila'ted**, pp.: **dila'ter**, n. one who: **dila'table**, a. *-dà·bl*, elastic; capable of expansion: **dilatation**, n. *dil'à·tà'shùn*, also **dil'atabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i·ti*, the act of expanding; a spreading or extending in all directions; expansion: **dilatory**, a. *dil'à·tér·i*, slow; tardy; sluggish; not proceeding with diligence; tending to delay: **dil'ator'ily**, ad. *-li*: **dil'ator'iness**, n.: **dila'tor**, n. *di·là'tér*, that which widens or expands—applied to a muscle.

dilemma, n. *di·lém'mà* (Gr. *dilemma*—from *dis*, twice, and *lemma*, anything received, an assumption), any difficult or doubtful choice; a state of perplexity how to decide; in *logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.

dilettante, n. *dil·è·tàn'té*, plu. **dil'ettan'ti**, *-ti* (It.), an admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur; a dabbler: **dil'ettan'teism**, n. *-ùm*, the quality of being a dilettante; affectation of a knowledge of art.

diligence, n. *dil'i·shànge* (F.), a French stage-coach.

diligence, n. *dil'i·jèns* (L. *diligentia*, carefulness—from *dis*, and *lego*, I choose: It. *diligenza*: F. *diligence*), steady application; industry; assiduity: in *Scot.*, a process of law: **dil'igent**, a. *-jènt*, steady effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive; not idle; industrious: **dil'igently**, ad. *-li*.

dill, n. *dil* (AS. *dile*, anise: Swed. *dill*; prov. Dan. *dull*, still, quiet: Icel. *dill*, the nurse's lullaby), the seeds of an aromatic plant—so called because used as a soothing medicine for children: v. to become dull or inactive: to **dill down**, to subside; to become still: **dil'ling**, n. *-ling*, a darling or favourite; the youngest child; the youngest of a brood: **dilly-dally**, v. to delay; to trifle; to loiter.

dilute, v. *di·lùt'* (L. *dilutum*, to wash away, to weaken—from *dis*, and *lutum*, to wash: It. *diluire*: F. *diluer*), to weaken or make thinner; to reduce the strength of, as with water: **dilu'ting**, imp.: **dilu'ted**, pp.: **dilu'ter**, n. that which, or he who: **diluent**, n. *dil'ù·ènt*, that which thins or weakens the strength of: adj. weakening the strength of by mixing with water; attenuating: **dil'uents**, n. plu. weak drinks, usually of water, whey, and suchlike: **dilution**, n. *di·lù'shùn*, the act of making thin or more liquid.

diluvial, a. *di·lù'vi·àl*, also **dilu'vian**, a. *-àn* (L. *diluvium*, a deluge—from *dis*, asunder, and *luo*, I wash: It. *diluvio*), pert. to the flood or deluge in the days of Noah; effected or produced by a deluge: **dilu'vium**, n. *-ùm*, a great accumulation or deposit of earth, sand, &c., brought together by the action of great bodies of water; accumulation of matter by the ordinary operation of water is termed **alluvium**, which see: **dilu'vialist**, n. *-àl·ist*, one who ascribes to a universal deluge the boulder-clay, the abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar phenomena on the earth's surface.

dim, a. *dim* (from *dam* in the sense of stop, obstruct: Bav. *daum*, a stopper: Icel. *dimmr*, dark, thick: Sw. *dimba*, a fog, a haze), obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; somewhat dark; tarnished; faint; vague: v. to cloud or obscure; to make less bright; to sully or tarnish: **dim'ming**, imp.: **dimmed**, pp. *dimd*, obscured: **dim'ly**, ad. *-li*: **dim'mish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat dim: **dim'ness**, n. want of brightness; obscurity of vision: **dim-sighted**, a. having weak vision.

dime, n. *dèm* (F.: contracted from *dixième*, a tenth part—from L. *decimus*, the tenth), in *U.S.*, a silver coin equal to one-tenth of a dollar, or ten cents.

dimension, n. *di·mèn'shùn* (L. *dimensio*, a measuring—from *dis*, and *metior*, I measure: It. *dimensione*: F. *dimension*), the measured extent or size of a body; capacity or bulk; extent: **dimen'sioned**, a. *-shùnd*, having dimensions.

dimerous, a. *dim'ér·ùs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *meros*, a part), in *bot.*, composed of two pieces; having parts arranged in twos.

dimeter, a. *dim'è·tér* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *metron*, a measure), having two poetical measures, each of two feet.

dimidiate, a. *di·mid'i·àt* (L. *dimidium*, half), in *bot.*, split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses; seemingly imperfect, as a stamen whose anther has only one lobe, or a leaf whose limb is fully developed on one side of the mid-rib, and scarcely at all on the other; half.

diminish, v. *di·min'ish* (L. *diminuere*, to break into small pieces—from *dis*, and *minuo*, I lessen: F. *diminuer*), to lessen; to make or become less or smaller; to impair; to appear less; to abate; to subside: **dimin'ishing**, imp.: **dimin'ished**, pp. *-isht*: **dimin'ishable**, a. *-è·bl*, capable of being reduced in size: **dimin'isher**, n. one who: **dimin'ishingly**, ad. *-li*: **dimin'uendo**, n. *-ù·èn'dò* (It.) in *music*, the gradual lessening of the sound from loud to soft: **dim'inu'tion**, n. *-i·nù'shùn*, the act of lessening or making smaller; decrease: **dimin'utive**, a. *-min'ù·tiv*, small; little; contracted; narrow: n. a word expressing a little thing of the kind: **dimin'utively**, ad. *-li*: **dimin'utiveness**, n.

dimissory, a. *dim'is·sòr'i* (L. *dimissio*, a sending forth: It. *dimissorio*), granting leave to depart; by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

dimity, n. *dim'i·ti* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *mitos*, a thread—originally a stuff woven with two threads), a sort of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

dimorphism, n. *di·mòr'fizm* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *morphe*, a form), the property of certain salts to assume two different forms of crystallisation: **dimor'phous**, a. *-fùs*, also **dimor'phic**, a. *-fik*, having the quality of dimorphism: assuming two forms.

dimple, n. *dim'pl* (Lith. *dembu*, to be hollow: Fris. *dobbe*, a ditch, a hole), a small natural cavity in the cheek, chin, or other part of the face: v. to mark with small cavities: **dim'pling**, imp.: **dimpled**, pp. *dim'pld*: **dim'ply**, a. *-pli*, full of dimples or small depressions.

din, n. *din* (imitative of continued sound: Icel. *dynia*, to resound: L. *tinnire*, to sound as a bell), a confused continued noise; a continuous loud rattling

or rumbling sound: **v.** to stun or confuse with noise; to annoy or harass with noisy or discordant sounds: **din'ning**, imp.: **dinned**, pp. *dind*.

dine, v. *din* (F. *diner*, to dine: AS. *dyman*, to feed: It. *desinare*, to dine: L. *desinere*, to leave off, as signifying the cessation of labour), to take the principal meal of the day; to give a dinner to: **di'ning**, imp.: **dined**, pp. *dind*, having eaten a dinner: **dinner**, n. *din'nêr*, the principal meal; an entertainment; a feast: **din'nerless**, a. having no dinner: **dinner-table**, table at which the dinner is taken: **dinner-time**, the hour at which dinner is taken.

ding, v. *ding* (an imitative word: Icel. *dengia*, to hammer), to strike; to knock; to dash with some degree of violence: **ding'ing**, imp.: **dinged**, pp. *dingd*: **ding-dong**, an imitation of the sound of repeated blows on a metallic body, as a bell.

dingle, v. *ding'gl* (a variety of *dimple*: Lith. *dumbu*, to be hollow), a narrow valley; a glen: **dingle-dangle**, ad., hanging loosely; in a careless pendant manner.

dingo, n. *ding'gô*, the wild dog of Australia.

dingy, a. *din'ji* (Ger. *dumpfig*, dead in sound, musty: Dut. *dompig*, dark, close), dusky; brown; soiled; of a dark colour: **din'giness**, n. *-ji-nês*, a dusky or dark hue.

dinornis, n.—see **deinornis**.

dinotherium, n.—see **deinotherium**.

dint, n. *dint* (imitative of the sound of a blow: Icel. *dyntr*, shaking up and down: Sw. *dunka*, to beat heavily), power exerted; effort; force; mark or cavity made by a blow: **by dint of**, by the force or power of.

diocesan, n. *dî-ôs'ê-sân* (Gr. *diokesis*, management of a household, a jurisdiction—from *dia*, and *oikos*, a house), a bishop; one who holds a diocese: **adj.** of or belonging to a diocese: **diocese**, n. *dî'ô-sês*, the extent of country over which a bishop or archbishop rules in spiritual things; the extent or circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction.

dioecian, a. *dî-êsh'i-ân*, also **dioec'ious**, a. *-ûs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *oikos*, a house), pert. to the **dioec'ia**, *-i-â*, —a class of plants having male flowers on one plant and female on another.

diopside, n. *dî-ôp'sîd* (Gr. *dia*, through, and *opsis*, appearance—alluding to its occasional transparency), a mineral, a foliated variety of augite, occurring in various shades of greyish green.

dioptase, n. *dî-ôp'tâs* (Gr. *dioptes*, seeing through —from *dia*, and *optomai*, I see), a rare ore of copper

two vowels sounded together in one syllable; the union of two vowels in one sound: **diphthon'gal**, a. *-thông'gal*, pert. to a diphthong: **diphthon'gally**, ad. *-li*.

diphyllous, a. *dî-fil'lûs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *phullon*, a leaf), having two leaves.

diploe, n. *dip'lô-ê* (Gr. *diploos*, double, twofold), in *anat.*, the network of bone-tissue which fills up the interval between the two compact plates in the bones of the skull; in *bot.*, the cellular substance of a leaf.

diplograptolites, n. plu. *dip'lô-grâp'tô-lîts* (Gr. *diploos*, double, and Eng. *graptolite*), in *geol.*, that section of graptolites in which the cells are arranged in two rows like the feathers of a quill.

diploma, n. *dî-plô'mâ* (Gr. and L. *diploma*, a letter folded double, a state letter of recommendation: F. *diplôme*—from Gr. *diploos*, double), a parchment or formal writing, under seal, and signed by officials, conferring some privilege, honour, or power: **diplo'macy**, n. *-mâ-si*, the art and practice of negotiating state matters with foreign nations, and the forms usually employed; political skill; dexterity or astuteness in the management of any piece of business: **diplo'mate**, v. *-mât*, to invest with a privilege, &c., by a diploma: **diplo'mating**, imp.: **diplo'mated**, pp.: **diplo'matist**, n. *-mâ-tist*, one skilled in diplomacy: **diplomatic**, a. *dip'lô-mât'ik*, also **dip'lomat'ical**, a. *-i-kâl*, pert. to diplomacy; authorised by credentials or letters to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; pert. to the foreign ministers at a court, who are called the **diplomatic body**: **dip'lomat'ic**, n. an envoy or official agent: **dip'lomat'ics**, n. plu. *-mât'iks*, the science of ancient writings, and the art of deciphering them, and determining their age and authenticity, &c.: **dip'lomat'ically**, ad. *-li*.

dip'per, **dip'ping**, &c.—see **dip**.

diprotodon, n. *dip-rôt'ô-dôn* (Gr. *dis*, twice, *protos*, first, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a gigantic fossil animal, nearly related to the kangaroo, found in the Upper Tertiary beds of Australia.

dipteral, a. *dip'têr-âl*, also **dip'terous**, a. *-ûs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *pteron*, a wing), having two wings only; pert. to the order of insects having two wings, called **dip'tera**, or **dip'terans**.

diptych, n. *dip'tik* (Gr. *diptuchos*, folded double), in the *anc. Church*, a book or tablet consisting of two boards or leaves; a register of bishops, saints, and martyrs.

dipyre, n. *dî-pîr'* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *pur*, fire), a mineral, so called from the double effect of fire upon it.

dirk, n. *dĕrk* (Scot. *durk;* Ger. *dolch;* Sw. *dolk*, a dagger), a short sword; a dagger.

dirt, n. *dĕrt* (AS. *dryt;* Icel. *drit*, excrement: Ger. and Dut. *dreck*, filth, mud), any foul or filthy thing; mud or earth: **v.** to make foul or unclean: **dirt'ing**, imp.: **dirt'ed**, pp.: **dirty**, a. *dĕr'tĭ*, foul; nasty; not clean; base; mean: **v.** to make foul or filthy; to soil: **dir'tying**, imp. *-tĭ-ing:* **dir'tied**, pp. *-tĭd:* **dir'tily**, ad. *-tĭ-lĭ:* **dir'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, foulness; nastiness: **dirt-beds**, certain dark-coloured loam-like beds that occur between the oolitic limestones and sandstones of Portland: **dirt-pie**, clay moulded by children in imitation of pastry.

dis, *dis* (L. *dis;* Gr. *dis*, twice, in two parts; akin to Sans. *dwis*, twice), a common prefix which, with its forms **di** and **dif**, denotes, not; the opposite of; contrary state; asunder or apart; a parting from,—sometimes *dis* simply acts as an intensive particle: **dis** signifies two, as in *dis*-syllable.

disable, v. *dĭs-ā'bl* (L. *dis*, not, and *abile*), to deprive of power; to render unable; to impair or destroy the strength of; to disqualify: **disa'bling**, imp.: **disa'bled**, pp. *-bld:* **disabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, want of strength or ability; weakness; incapacity: **disabil'ities**, n. plu. *-tĭz*, want of legal qualifications: **disa'blement**, n. *-bl-mĕnt.*

disabuse, v. *dĭs'ā-būz'* (L. *dis*, not, and *abuse: F. désabuser*, to undeceive), to set right; to free from mistake; to undeceive: **dis'abu'sing**, imp.: **dis'abused'**, pp. *-būzd'.*

disacknowledge, v. *dĭs'ăk-nŏl'ĕj* (L. *dis*, not, and *acknowledge*), to deny; to disown.

disadvantage, n. *dĭs'ăd-văn'tĭj* (L. *dis*, not, and *advantage*), state not prepared for defence; unfavourable condition or circumstances; that which hinders or retards success: loss; injury; hurt: **v.** to injure in interest; to prejudice: **dis'advan'taged**, a. *-tăjd*, injured in interest: **dis'advanta'geous**, a. *-tā'jŭs*, unfavourable to success or prosperity; not adapted to promote interest or good: **dis'advanta'geously**, ad. *-lĭ:* **dis'advanta'geousness**, n.

disaffect, v. *dĭs'ăf-fĕkt'* (L. *dis*, not, and *affect*), to make less faithful or friendly to; to alienate affection; to fill with discontent: **dis'affec'ting**, imp.: **dis'affec'ted**, pp.: **adj.** not disposed to favour or support; unfriendly: **dis'affec'tedly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **dis'affec'tedness**, n.: **dis'affec'tion**, n. *-fĕk'shŭn*, want of attachment or goodwill; unfriendliness; enmity.

disaffirm, v. *dĭs'ăf-fĕrm'* (L. *dis*, not, and *affirm*), to contradict; to deny; to annul, as a judicial decision: **dis'affirm'ance**, n. *-fĕrm'ăns*, denial; negation; confutation.

disagree, v. *dĭs'ă-grē'* (L. *dis*, not, and *agree*), not to agree; to differ; to be not the same; to be unsuitable: **dis'agree'ing**, imp.: **dis'agreed'**, pp. *-grēd':* **dis'agree'ment**, n. difference of opinion or sentiment; unsuitableness: **dis'agree'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, not pleasant; offensive: **dis'agree'ably**, ad. *-blĭ:* **dis'agree'ableness**, n. the state of unpleasantness.

disallow, v. *dĭs'ăl-lŏu'* (L. *dis*, not, and *allow*), not to permit or grant; to reject as untrue or unjust: **dis'allow'ing**, imp.: **dis'allowed'**, pp. *-lŏud':* **dis'allow'able**, a. *-lŏu'ă-bl*, not allowable; not to be suffered; **dis'allow'ance**, n. *-ăns*, refusal to admit or permit; rejection.

disannex, v. *dĭs'ăn-nĕks'* (L. *dis*, not, and *annex*), to separate or disunite.

disannul, v. *dĭs'ăn-nŭl'* (L. *dis*, intensive, and *annul*), to render null or void; to deprive of authority or force: **dis'annul'ing**, imp.: **dis'annulled'**, pp. *-nŭld':* **dis'annul'ment**, n. act of making void.

disappear, v. *dĭs'ăp-pēr'* (L. *dis*, and *appear*), to vanish from view; to hide; to abscond; to cease; to withdraw from sight: **dis'appear'ing**, imp.: **dis'appeared'**, pp. *-pērd':* **dis'appear'ance**, n. *-ăns*, a removal from sight.

disappoint, v. *dĭs'ăp-pŏynt'* (L. *dis*, and *appoint*), to defeat expectation; to frustrate; to foil; to balk; to hinder from possession or enjoyment: **dis'appoint'ment**, n. defeat or failure of expectation.

disapprobation—see **disapprove.**

disapprove, v. *dĭs'ăp-prōō'* (L. *dis*, and *approve*), to condemn; to censure; to reject: **disap'pro'ving**, imp.: **dis'approved'**, pp. *-prōōd':* **dis'appro'val**, n. *-văl*, dislike: **dis'appro'vingly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **disap'proba'tion**, n. *-prō-bā'shŭn*, the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong; dislike.

disarm, v. *dĭs-ärm'* (L. *dis*, and *arm*), to strip or deprive of arms; to render harmless; to divest of anything threatening: **disarm'ing**, imp.: **disarmed'**, pp. *-ärmd':* **disar'mament**, n. *-är'mă-mĕnt*, act of disarming—applied to States.

disarrange, v. *dĭs'ăr-rānj'* (L. *dis*, and *arrange*), to put out of order; to misplace; to unsettle: **dis'arrange'ment**, n. the act of putting out of order; disorder; confusion.

disarray, v. *dĭs'ăr-rā'* (L. *dis*, and *array*), to undress; to overthrow: **n.** undress; confusion; disorder.

disassociate, v. *dĭs'ăs-sō'shĭ-āt* (L. *dis*, and *associate*), to disunite.

disaster, n. *dĭz-ăs'tĕr* (F. *désastre;* It. *disastro*, an evil chance, something brought about by an evil influence of the stars: mid. L. *astrosus*, fortunate—from L. *astrum;* Gr. *astron*, a star), misfortune; any unfortunate event; calamity; a sudden mishap: **disas'trous**, a. *-trŭs*, occasioning loss or injury; unfortunate; unlucky; calamitous: **disas'trously**, ad. *-lĭ:* **disas'trousness**, n.

disavow, v. *dĭs'ă-vŏŭ'* (L. *dis*, and *avow*), to deny; to disown; to reject; the opposite of *own* or *acknowledge:* **dis'avow'ing**, imp.: **dis'avowed'**, pp. *-vŏŭd':* **dis'avow'al**, n. *-ăl*, a disowning; a denial: **dis'avow'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **dis'avow'ment**, n. denial.

disband, v. *dĭs-bănd'* (L. *dis*, and *band*), to dismiss, as from military service; to scatter or disperse: **disband'ing**, imp.: **disband'ed**, pp.: **disband'ment**, n. the act of breaking up or dismissing, as from military service.

disbar, v. *dĭs-bär'* (L. *dis*, separation or parting from, and Eng. *bar*), to deprive a barrister of his right to plead: **disbar'ring**, imp.: **disbarred'**, pp. *-bärd':* **disbar'ring**, n. the expelling of a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to the fifteen judges.

disbelieve, v. *dĭs'bĕ-lēv'* (L. *dis*, and *believe*), not to believe; to refuse to credit: **dis'belief'**, n. *-lēf'*, denial of belief; distrust; scepticism.

disbud, v. *dĭs-bŭd'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *bud*), to deprive of buds or shoots.

disburden, v. *dĭs-bŭr'dn*, sometimes **disbur'then**, (L. *dis*, asunder, and *burden*), to throw off a burden; to unload; to clear of anything weighty or troublesome; to ease the mind: **disburd'ening**, imp. *-bŭrd'nĭng:* **disbur'dened**, pp. *-dnd*, relieved; eased of a burden.

disburse, v. *dĭs-bĕrs'* (F. *débourser*, to disburse—from L. *dis*, asunder, and L. *bursa;* F. *bourse*, a purse), to pay out money, as from a public fund or treasury; to spend or lay out money: **disbur'sing**, imp.: **disbursed'**, pp. *-bĕrst':* **disburse'ment**, n. *-bĕrs'mĕnt* (F. *déboursement*), the act of paying out money; the money paid out—used in *plu.*, **disburse'ments: disbur'ser**, n. one who.

disc, n. *dĭsk*, also spelt **disk** (L. *discus*, a circular plate of stone or metal, a quoit: Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, a tray), a circular piece of anything flat; the face of the sun, moon, &c., as they appear to the eye; the whole surface of a leaf: **dis'cous**, a. *-kŭs*, broad; flat; wide: **disciform**, a. *dĭs'ĭ-fŏärm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in the form of a disc or flattened sphere; also **discoid**, a. *dĭs'kŏĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, form): **discoid pith**, in *bot.*, that which is divided into cavities by discs.

discard, v. *dĭs-kärd'* (Sp. *descartar*, to throw cards out of one's hands: L. *dis*, asunder, and Eng. *card*), to dismiss from service, employment, or society; to cast off; to reject: **discar'ding**, imp.: **discar'ded**, pp.

discern, v. *dĭz-zĕrn'* (L. *discerno*, I set apart—from *dis*, asunder, and *cerno*, I see, judge, or separate), to see; to separate by the eye or the understanding; to judge; to distinguish; to discriminate: **discern'ing**, imp.: **adj.** acute; judicious; sharp-sighted: **discerned'**, pp. *-zĕrnd':* **discer'ner**, n. *-nĕr*, one who: **discern'ment**, n. the power of distinguishing one thing from another, as truth from falsehood; power of perceiving differences in things or ideas: **discern'ible**, a. *-ĭ-bl*, visible; perceptible; manifest; that may be seen: **discern'ibly**, ad. *-blĭ:* **discern'ibleness**, n.: **discern'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ.*

discharge, v. *dĭs-chärj'* (L. *dis*, and Eng. *charge;* F. *décharger*, to unload), to unload, as a ship; to free from any obligation or penalty by written evidence, &c.; to throw off or out; to let fly; to explode, as powder; to fire or let off, as a gun; to absolve or acquit; to free from claim or demand of money by a written acknowledgment of payment; to perform trust or duty; to deprive of office; to dismiss; to emit or send out; to set at liberty: **n.** a flowing or issuing out; dismission

from office or employment; the written evidence of release from debt or obligation; liberation, as from imprisonment: **discharg'ing**, imp.: **discharged'**, pp. *-chärjd'*: **discharg'er**, n. one who; an instr. for discharging the electricity in the Leyden jar.

disciform, &c.—see **disc**.

disciple, n. *dis-sī'pl* (L. *discipulus*, a learner—from *disco*, I learn), one who receives instruction from another; a scholar; a follower; an adherent in doctrine, &c.: **disci'pleship**, n. the state of a disciple: **dis'ciplina'rian**, n. *-si-plin-ä'ri-ăn* (L. *disciplina*, instruction, teaching), one who conducts a school with strictness and precision; one who instructs in naval and military tactics; one who allows no deviation from stated rules: **dis'ciplinar'y**, a. *-plin-ĕr'i*, pert. to discipline: **dis'cipline**, n. *-plin*, training, physical or mental; cultivation and improvement; subordination or subjection to laws, &c.; bodily punishment; chastisement: v. to train and educate the body; to form the mind in habits of thought and action; to chastise; to punish: **dis'ciplining**, imp.: **dis'ciplined**, pp. *-plind*: **dis'cipliner**, n. one who: **dis'ciplin'able**, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be subjected to discipline; capable of instruction: **dis'ciplin'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **dis'ciplinant**, n. *-ănt*, one of a religious order, so called from exercising a strict discipline, or from scourging themselves.

disclaim, v. *dis-klām'* (L. *dis*, and *claim*), to disown; to reject as not belonging to one's self; to deny the possession or knowledge of: **disclaim'ing**, imp.: **disclaimed'**, pp. *-klāmd'*: **disclaim'ant**, n. *-klām'ănt*, or **disclaim'er**, n. one who.

disclose, v. *dis-klōz'* (L. *dis*, and *close*), to open; to uncover; to reveal; to bring to light; to tell; to utter; to make known: **disclo'sing**, imp.: **disclosed'**, pp. *-klōzd'*: **disclo'ser**, n. one who: **disclo'sure**, n. *-klō'shŭr*, an uncovering; an opening to view; the act of making known; that which is made known.

discoid, a. *dis'koyd*, also **disco'dal**, a. *koy'dăl* (Gr. *diskos*, a round plate, and *eidos*, like—see **disc**), having the form of a disc: n. something in the form of a disc or quoit.

discolour, v. *dis-kŭl'ŭr* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *colour*), to stain; to tinge; to alter the natural hue or colour of; to alter the complexion: **dis'colora'tion**, n. *-ĭ-shŭn*, the act of altering the colour; a staining; alteration of colour.

discomfit, v. *dis-kŭm'fĭt* (L. *dis*, asunder, *con*, together, and *figo*, I fasten: F. *déconfire*, to discomfit), to defeat; to scatter in battle; to vanquish; to disappoint; to frustrate: **discom'fiting**, imp.: **discom'fited**, pp.

tinue), to leave off; to cause to cease; to abandon; to break off; to cease: **dis'contin'uing**, imp.: **dis'contin'ued**, pp. *-ūd*: **dis'contin'uance**, n. *-ū-ăns*, cessation; interruption: **dis'continu'ity**, n. *-ĭ-nū'i-ti*, disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

discord, n. *dis'kŏrd* (L. *discordia*, disunion—from *dis*, asunder, and *cor*, the heart—gen. *cordis*), disagreement among persons; variance; strife; contention; want of harmony in music; disagreement of sounds: **discor'dant**, a. *-kŏr-dănt*, at variance with itself; disagreeing; not harmonious; harsh; jarring: **discor'dantly**, ad. *-li*: **discor'dance**, n. *-dăns*, also **discor'dancy**, n. *-dăn-si*, disagreement; opposition: **discor'ding**, a. disagreeing; inharmonious.

discount, n. *dis'koŭnt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *count*; old F. *descompte*; mod. F. *décompte*, abatement, off reckoning), something taken off or deducted; an allowance or deduction on the payment of money; the deduction of the interest on a sum lent at the time of lending; the sum so deducted: **discount'**, v., sometimes **dis'-**, to lend the amount named on a bill or note of exchange, less the interest for the time it has to run, at a certain rate per £100: **discount'ing**, imp.: **discount'ed**, pp.: **discount'er**, n. one who: **discount'able**, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be discounted.

discountenance, v. *dis-koŭn'tē-năns* (L. *dis*, not, and *countenance*), to discourage; to restrain by cold treatment, frowns, or arguments: n. cold treatment; unfriendly regard; disapprobation: **discoun'tenan'cing**, imp.: **discoun'tenanced**, pp. *-nănst*: **discoun'tenan'cer**, n. *-năn'sĕr*, one who.

discourage, v. *dis-kŭr'äj* (L. *dis*, not, and *courage*), to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to dissuade; to deter from: **discour'aging**, imp.: **discour'aged**, pp. *-äjd*: **discour'agement**, n. *-äj-mĕnt*, the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys or depresses courage; anything which deters from: **discour'agingly**, ad. *-li*.

discourse, n. *dis-kŏrs'* (F. *discours*; It. *discorso*, speech—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *cursus*, a running), conversation; communication of thoughts by words; a treatise; a dissertation; a sermon: v. to talk or converse; to reason; to converse formally: **discour'sing**, imp.: **discoursed'**, pp. *-kŏrst'*: **discour'ser**, n. one who: **discour'sive**, a. *-kŏr'sĭv*, reasoning; containing dialogue.

discourteous, a. *dis-kŭrt'yŭs* (L. *dis*, not, and *courteous*), rude; uncivil; wanting in good manners: **discour'tesy**, n. *kŭr'tĭ-sĭ*, rudeness of behaviour or language; incivility; ill manners: **discourt'eous-**

discretion, n.—see **discreet**.

discriminate, v. *dis-krim'i-nāt* (L. *discrimen*, that which separates or divides two things—from *dis*, asunder, and *cerno*, I separate), to observe and mark the difference between; to distinguish, as by some note or mark; to make a difference or distinction: **discrim'ina'ting**, imp.: **discrim'ina'ted**, pp.: **discrim'ina'tor**, n. *-nā'ter*, one who: **discrim'ina'tingly**, ad. *-li*: **discrim'ina'tive**, a. *-nā'tiv*, that makes or observes the mark of distinction or difference: **discrim'ina'tively**, ad. *-li*: **discrim'ina'tion**, n. *-shun*, the act of distinguishing; the faculty of distinguishing; acuteness; discernment: **discrim'ina'tory**, a. *-tér-i*, that makes the mark of distinction.

discursive, a. *dis-kér'siv* (F. *discursif*; It. *discursivo*, argumentative—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *cursum*, to run), irregular; moving about; desultory: **discur'sively**, ad. *-li*: **discur'siveness**, n.

discus, n. *dis'kus* (L. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*, a round plate of metal or stone—see **disc**), a piece of metal or stone to be thrown in play; a quoit.

discuss, v. *dis-kus'* (L. *discussum*, to strike asunder, to disperse—from *dis*, asunder, and *quassum*, to shake: F. *discussif*, discussive: It. *discussare*, to examine, to sift), to debate; to argue a question with the view of clearing it of doubts and difficulties; to divide and consume an article of food or drink, as to *discuss a fowl, a bottle of wine*, &c.: **discus'sing**, imp.: **discussed'**, pp. *-kust'*: **discussi'on**, n. *-kush'un*, a debate; the arguing of a point with the view to elicit truth: **discus'sive**, a. *-kus'siv*, having the power to resolve; having the power to dissolve or disperse, as a tumour: n. a medicine that disperses a tumour: **discus'ser**, n. one who, or that which: **discutient**, a. *dis-kū'shi-ent* (L. *discutio*, I strike asunder), dispersing morbid matter: n. a medicine or application which disperses a tumour.

disdain, v. *dis-dān'* (It. *disdegnare*; F. *dédaigner*, to despise, to treat with disdain—from L. *dis*, not, and *dignus*, worthy), to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, &c.; to scorn; to contemn: n. contempt; scorn; detestation of what is mean and dishonourable: **disdain'ing**, imp.: **disdained'**, pp. *-dānd'*: **disdain'ful**, a. *-fūl*, expressing disdain: **disdain'fully**, ad. *-li*: **disdain'fulness**, n. haughty scorn.

disease, n. *diz-ēz'* (L. *dis*, not, and F. *aise*; It. *asio*, ease, convenience—see **ease**), any deviation from health; sickness; illness; disorder in any part of the body: v. to afflict with disease; to impair any part of the body; to make morbid: **disea'sing**, imp.: **diseased'**, pp. *-ēzd'*: **disea'sedness**, n. *-ēz'ed-nes*.

disembark, v. *dis'em-bārk'* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *embark*), to land; to put on shore from a ship; to go on shore: **dis'embark'ing**, imp.: **dis'embarked'**, pp. *-bārkt'*: **disem'barka'tion**, n. *-kā'shun*, the act of disembarking; also **dis'embark'ment**, n.

disembarrass, v. *dis'em-bar'ras* (L. *dis*, not, and *embarrass*), to free from difficulty or perplexity: **dis'embar'rassment**, n. the act of extricating from difficulty or perplexity.

disembellish, v. *dis'em-bel'ish* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *embellish*), to deprive of decorations.

disembody, v. *dis'em-bod'i* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *embody*), to free from the body; to discharge from military service, as soldiers or militia.

disembogue, v. *dis'em-bōg'* (Sp. *desembocar*; Norm. F. *désembouscher*, to flow into the sea—from L. *dis*, asunder, *in*, in, and F. *bouche*, mouth; L. *bucca*, the cheek when inflated), to pour out at the mouth, as a river into a sea or lake; to vent; to flow out: **dis'embogu'ing**, imp.: **dis'embogued'**, pp. *-bōgd'*: **dis'embogue'ment**, n. *-bōg'ment*, discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake: **disembouchure**, n. *dis-ang'bō-shūr'*, the mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.

disembowel, v. *dis-em-bou'el* (L. *dis*, intensive, and *embowel*), to take out the bowels; to deprive of the bowels: **dis'embow'elling**, imp.: **dis'embow'elled**, pp. *-bou'eld*: **adj.** having the bowels taken or drawn out; taken from out the bowels: **dis'embow'elment**, n. the state of the person who has had his bowels drawn out.

disembroil, v. *dis'em-broil'* (L. *dis*, not, and *embroil*), to free from confusion; to disentangle.

disenchant, v. *dis'en-chant'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *enchant*), to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion: **dis'enchant'er**, n. one who, or that which: **dis'enchant'ment**, n. act of disenchanting; state of being disenchanted.

disencumber, v. *dis'en-kum'bér* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *encumber*), to free from any obstruction or encumbrance: **dis encum'brance**, n. *-brans*.

disengage, v. *dis'en-gāj'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *engage*), to free; to loose; to separate; to disunite; to clear from impediments; to liberate from a promise or obligation; to withdraw the affections: **dis'enga'ging**, imp.: **dis'engaged'**, pp. *-gājd'*: **adj.** being at leisure; not particularly occupied: **dis'enga'gedness**, n. *-jēd-nes*: **dis'engage'ment**, n. a setting free; state of being disengaged or set free.

disennoble, v. *dis'en-nō'bl* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *ennoble*), to deprive of that which ennobles.

disenroll, v. *dis'en-rōl'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *enroll*), to mark off or erase from a list or roll.

disentail, v. *dis'en-tāl'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *entail*), to free land, &c., from the law of entail by a legal process.

disentangle, v. *dis'en-tang'gl* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *entangle*), to unfold; to unravel; to set free from difficulties or impediments; to extricate: **dis'entan'gling**, imp.: **dis'entan'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **dis'entan'glement**, n.

disenthral, v. *dis'en-thrawl'*, also **disinthral** (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *enthral*), to free from slavery or servitude; to rescue from oppression: **dis'enthral'ling**, imp.: **dis'enthralled'**, pp. *-thrawld'*: **dis'enthral'ment**, n. liberation from bondage.

disenthrone, v. *dis'en-thrōn'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *enthrone*), to depose from sovereign power.

disentitle, v. *dis'en-ti'tl* (L. *dis*, and *entitle*), to deprive of title or claim.

disentomb, v. *dis'en-tōm'* (L. *dis*, and *entomb*), to take out of a tomb; to disinter.

disestablish, v. *dis'es-tab'lish* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *establish*), to remove from being established; to unsettle; to overthrow.

disesteem, n. *dis'es-tēm'* (L. *dis*, and *esteem*), slight dislike; want of esteem: v. to consider with disregard or slight contempt.

disfavour, n. *dis-fā'vér* (L. *dis*, and *favour*), dislike; displeasure in a slight degree; a disobliging or ill act; want of beauty: v. to withhold countenance or support; to show disapprobation.

disfigure, v. *dis-fig'ūr* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *figure*), to mar or injure the external appearance of a person or thing; to impair shape, beauty, or excellence: **disfig'uring**, imp.: **disfig'ured**, pp. a. *-ūrd*, changed to a worse form or appearance; impaired: **disfig'urement**, n.: **disfig'ura'tion**, n. *-ū-rā'shun*, the act of marring or injuring external form; state of being disfigured.

disforest, v. *dis-for'est* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *forest*), to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to throw open to common purposes; also **dis'afor'est**.

disfranchise, v. *dis-fran'chīz* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *franchise*), to deprive of the right of voting in the election of a member of Parliament, &c.; to deprive of the rights of a free citizen: **disfran'chising**, imp. *-chīz-ing*: **disfran'chised**, pp. *-chīzd*, deprived of certain rights and privileges: **disfran'chisement**, n. *-chīz-ment*, the act of depriving of certain rights and privileges.

disgorge, v. *dis-gōrj'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *gorge*), to eject from the stomach, &c.; to vomit; to yield up unwillingly what has been improperly or unjustly taken possession of: **disgorge'ment**, n. the act of yielding up unwillingly; the thing so yielded.

disgrace, n. *dis-grās'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *grace*), state of being out of favour; shame; dishonour; great discredit; cause of shame: v. to put out of favour; to dishonour; to bring reproach upon; to bring to shame: **disgra'cing**, imp.: **disgraced'**, pp. *-grāst'*: **disgrace'ful**, a. *-fūl*, shameful; dishonourable: **disgrace'fully**, ad. *-li*: **disgrace'fulness**, n. ignominy; shamefulness.

disguise, v. *dis-gīz'* (old F. *desguiser*; F. *déguiser*, to conceal or dissemble—see **guise**), to conceal the personal appearance by changing the outward attire; to hide by an unusual or assumed appearance; to alter the form of: n. a dress intended to conceal the person; a mask; a false appearance or show: **disgui'sing**, imp.: **disguised'**, pp. *-gīzd'*: **disgui'ser**, n. one who: **disgui'sedly**, ad. *-zēd-li*: **disguise'ment**, n. dress of concealment.

disgust, n. *dis-gust'* (L. *degustare*, to taste—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *gustus*, a taste, a relish: It. *degustare*, to taste: F. *dégoûter*, to disgust), aversion to food or drink, or anything disagreeable; aversion or

strong dislike, excited by the conduct or manners of others: **v.** to excite aversion in; to displease; to offend the mind: **disgust'ing,** imp.: **disgust'ed,** pp.: **disgust'ingly,** ad. *-li*: **disgust'ful,** a. *-fŏl*, causing disgust; nauseous; hateful: **disgust'fully,** ad. *-li*: **disgust'fulness,** n.

dish, n. *dish* (L. *discus*, a flat circle of stone, wood, or metal; Gr. *diskos*, a tray; Ger. *tisch*, a table), any article of domestic use, broad and open, used for serving up food; also the contents of any such vessel: **v.** to put into a dish; in *slang*, to render useless; to damage: **dish'ing,** imp.: **dished,** pp. *dish't*: **dish-cloth** or **dish-clout,** n. *-klŏt*, a cloth used for washing or wiping dishes: **dish-cover,** n. a cover of metal or earthenware for retaining the heat: **dish-water,** n. warm water in which dishes are washed: **dish'ful,** a. *-fŏl*, as much as a dish can hold.

dishabille, n. *dis'a-bēl'* (F. *déshabillé*—from F. *dés*, L. *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress), a loose negligent dress.

dishearten, v. *dis-härt'n* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *heart*), to discourage; to depress; to impress with dread or fear: **disheart'ening,** imp. *-härt'ning*: **disheart'ened,** pp. *-härt'nd*.

dishevel, v. *di-shĕv'ĕl* (old F. *descheveler*; F. *décheveler*, to spread the hair in disorder—from F. *chéveu*, L. *capillus*, the hair), to spread the hair loosely, or to suffer it to hang so; to disorder the hair: **dishev'elling,** imp.: **dishev'elled,** pp. *-ĕld*, spread or flowing in disorder.

dishing, v.—see **dish.**

dishonest, a. *dis-ŏn'ĕst* (L. *dis*, not, and *honest*), not trustworthy; faithless; fraudulent; having a disposition to cheat or defraud: **dishon'estly,** ad. *-li*; **dishon'esty,** n. *-ti*, a disposition to defraud or cheat; deceit; betrayal of trust; faithlessness; want of integrity.

dishonour, n. *dis-ŏn'ĕr* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *honour*), disgrace; any stain or blemish on the reputation; shame; ignominy: **v.** to disgrace; to bring reproach or shame upon; to lessen reputation; to degrade; to seduce; to refuse or decline to meet an acceptance or bill of exchange, generally from inability to pay it: **dishon'ouring,** imp.: **dishon'oured,** pp. *-ĕrd*: **dishon'ourer,** n. *-ĕr-ĕr*, one who: **dishon'ourable,** a. *-ĕr-dbl*, shameful; disgraceful; base; approaching to vileness: **dishon'ourably,** ad. *-bli*: **dishon'ourableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs*.

disincline, v. *dis'in-klīn* (L. *dis*, not, and *incline*), to dislike; to excite a slight aversion to; to make disaffected: **dis'incli'ning,** imp.: **dis'inclined',** pp.

personal advantage; unbiassed: **disin'terest'edly,** ad. *-li*: **disin'terest'edness,** n. the state of having no personal interest or advantage in a matter; freedom from bias or prejudice.

disinthral, v.—see **disenthral.**

disjoin, v. *dis-joyn'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *jungo*, I join—see **join**), to part; to separate; to detach or sever: **disjoin'ing,** imp.: **disjoined',** pp. *-joynd'*: **disjoint,** v. *-joynt'*, to separate parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to break the natural order of a thing; to render incoherent: **disjoint'ing,** imp.: **disjoint'ed,** pp. unconnected; incoherent: **disjoint'edness,** n.: **disjoint'ly,** ad. *-li*: **disjunct',** a. *-jŭngkt'* (L. *junctus*, joined), separated: **disjunc'tion,** n. *-jŭngk'shŭn*, separation; a parting; disunion: **disjunc'tive,** a. *-tĭv*, separating; in *gram.*, that unites sentences, but disjoins the sense; in *logic*, having its parts set in opposition: **n.** in *gram.*, a word which disjoins: **disjunc'tively,** ad. *-li*.

disk, n. *disk* (L. *discus*, a quoit—see **dish, disc**), the face of a heavenly body as it appears to us—as the sun, moon, &c.; a piece of stone or metal inclining to an oval figure; in *bot.*, a fleshy expansion between the stamens and pistil which occurs in some flowers; that part of the limb of a leaf which is included within the margin.

dislike, n. *dis-līk'* (L. *dis*, not, and *like*), displeasure; aversion; a slight degree of hatred; antipathy; disrelish or distaste: **v.** to regard with displeasure or aversion; to regard with slight disgust; to disrelish: **disli'king,** imp.: **disliked,** pp. *dis-līkt'*.

dislimb, v. *dis-lĭm'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *limb*), to tear limb from limb.

dislocate, v. *dis'lō-kāt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *locatus*, put or laid), to put out of joint; to move a bone from its socket or cavity: **dis'loca'ting,** imp.: **dis'loca'ted,** pp. put out of joint: **dis'loca'tion,** n. *-kā'shŭn*, state of being put out of joint; the act of forcing a bone out of its socket, particularly as the result of accident; in *geol.*, displacement of stratified rocks from their original or sedimentary position.

dislodge, v. *dis-lŏj'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *lodge*), to remove or drive from a place of rest; to drive from any place of rest or retirement, or from a station: **dislodg'ing,** imp.: **dislodged',** pp. *-lŏjd'*: **dislodg'ment,** n. act of dislodging or removing to another place.

disloyal, a. *dis-loy'ĕl* (L. *dis*, not, and *loyal*), false to a sovereign; faithless; false; treacherous: **disloy'ally,** ad. *-li*: **disloy'alty,** n. *-ti*, want of fidelity to a sovereign.

to remove cannon, &c., from their carriages: **dismount'ing**, imp.: **dismount'ed**, pp.

disobedient, a. *dis-ō-bē'di-ent* (L. *dis*, not, and *obedient*), refusing to obey; not doing what is commanded; doing what is prohibited; refractory: **dis'obe'diently**, ad. *-li*: **dis'obe'dience**, n. *-di-ens*, neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a prohibition or command.

disobey, v. *dis'ō-bā'* (L. *dis*, not, and *obey*), not to obey; to neglect to do what is commanded; to do what is prohibited; to violate the order or injunction of a superior: **dis'obey'ing**, imp.: **dis'obeyed'**, pp. *-bād'*.

disoblige, v. *dis'ō-blīj'* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *oblige*), to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; to contravene the will of another: **dis'obli'ging**, imp.: **adj.** not disposed to gratify the wishes of another, or to please; unkind: **dis'obliged'**, pp. *-blījd'*: **dis'oblige'ment**, n. *-mēnt*: **dis'obli'gingly**, ad. *-li*.

disorder, n. *dis-ôr'dêr* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *order*), want of order; confusion; irregularity; a breach of the peace or laws; a slight disease either of body or mind: **v.** to throw into confusion; to disarrange; to produce sickness; to disturb the mind; to ruffle; to disturb the regular and natural functions of either body or mind: **disor'dering**, imp.: **disor'dered**, pp. *-dêrd*, put out of order; sick: **disor'derly**, a. *-li*, without proper order; confused; irregular; unruly; lawless: **ad.** confusedly; irregularly: **disor'derliness**, n.

disorganise, v. *dis-ôr'gân-īz'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *organise*), to throw a regular system or union of parts into confusion, as a government, a church, or a society; to destroy order or system: **disor'ganisa'tion**, n. *-ed'shŭn*, the act of destroying a structure or connected system: state of being disorganised.

disown, v. *dis-ōn'* (L. *dis*, not, and *own*), to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to deny; to renounce; not to allow: **disown'ing**, imp.: **disowned'**, pp. *-ōnd'*.

disparage, v. *dis-pâr'âj* (L. *disparare*, to part, to separate: Norm. F. *déparager*—from L. *dis*, not, and *par*, equal; F. *parage*, equality in birth or in blood, descent: *disparage* originally meant, to match one with another of inferior birth and condition), to undervalue; to injure by comparison with something inferior; to speak slightingly of one; to dishonour or debase by words or actions: **dispar'aging**, imp.: **dispar'aged**, pp. *-âjd*: **dispar'agement**, n. injury by comparison with something inferior; a lessening of value or excellence; reproach; detraction; dishonour: **dispar'ager**, n. *-â-jêr*, one who: **dispar'agingly**, ad. *-li*.

disparate, a. *dis'pâr-āt* (L. *dis*, not, and *par*, equal), unlike; dissimilar: **dis'parates**, n. plu. *-āts*, things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared: **disparity**, n. *dis-pâr'i-ti* (F. *disparité*), marked difference in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; unlikeness; inequality.

dispart, v. *dis-pârt'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *part*: F. *départir*, to share, to divide), to separate; to part asunder; to divide—used in poetry: **n.** *dis'pârt*, the difference between the thickness of the metal of a gun at the mouth and at the breech: **dispart'ing**, imp.: **dispart'ed**, pp.

dispassionate, a. *dis-pâsh'ŭn-āt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *passionate*), free from passion or personal feeling; cool or collected; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: **dispass'onately**, ad. *-li*.

dispatch, v. *dis-pâch'* (the proper spelling is **despatch**, which see): **dispatch'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, bent on haste.

dispel, v. *dis-pĕl'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *pello*, I drive), to scatter by driving or force; to dissipate; to disperse: **dispel'ling**, imp.: **dispelled'**, pp. *-pĕld'*.

dispense, v. *dis-pĕns'* (F. *dispenser*, to distribute: L. and It. *dispensare*, to weigh out, to distribute—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *penso*, I weigh), to deal out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer, as laws; to make up for immediate use, as medicines: **to dispense with**, to give leave not to do; to do without: **dispen'sing**, imp.: **dispensed'**, pp. *-pĕnst'*: **dispen'ser**, n. that which, or one who: **dispen'sable**, a. *-sē-bl*, that may be dispensed with: **dispen'sableness**, n.: **dispen'sary**, n. *-sē-ri*, a place where medicines are given to the poor, generally gratis, with medical advice; the place where medicines are prepared: **dis'pensa'tion**, n. *-sē'shŭn*, exemption from any rule, law, or canon; the liberty granted to a particular person to do what is forbidden; divine government; a particular system of principles and rules, as the *Mosaic dispensation*; God's dealings with His creatures: **dispen'sative**, a. *-sē-tĭv*, granting dispensation: **dispen'sative'ly**, ad. *-li*: **dispen'sator'y**, n. *-tēr'i*, a book containing the history and composition of medicinal substances, with information for their preparation as medicines: **adj.** having the power of granting dispensation.

dispeople, v. *dis-pē'pl* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *people*), to depopulate; to empty of inhabitants.

dispermous, a. *dis-pêr'mŭs* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, having two seeds.

disperse, v. *dis-pêrs'* (L. *dispersus*, scattered on all sides—from *dis*, asunder, and *sparsus*, scattered), to scatter; to cause to separate into different parts; to dispel, diffuse, or distribute; to be scattered; to separate: **disper'sing**, imp.: **dispersed'**, pp. *-pêrst'*: **disper'ser**, n. one who: **disper'sion**, n. *-pêr'shŭn*, the act or state of scattering; in *optics*, the separation of light into its different coloured rays in passing through a prism: **disper'sedly**, ad. *-li*: **disper'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, tending to separate or scatter: **disper'sedness**, state of being dispersed or scattered.

dispirit, v. *dis-pir'ĭt* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *spirit*), to discourage; to depress or dishearten: **dispir'iting**, imp.: **dispir'ited**, pp.: **dispir'itedly**, ad. *-li*: **dispir'itedness**, n. want of courage; depression of spirits.

displace, v. *dis-plās'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *place*), to put out of the usual order or place; to remove from any state, condition, or office: **displa'cing**, imp.: **displaced'**, pp. *-plāst'*: **displace'ment**, n. *-plās'mĕnt*, the act of removing from the usual state or condition: **displace'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be displaced.

displant, v. *dis-plānt'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *plant*), to pluck up or remove a plant; to root out; to remove; to drive out, as the inhabitants of a place.

display, v. *dis-plā'* (old F. *desployer*; It. *dispiegare*, to extend itself, to explain—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *plico*, I fold), to spread wide; to open; to expand; to show; to spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest: **n.** show; exhibition of anything to the view: **display'ing**, imp.: **displayed'**, pp. *-plād'*: **display'er**, n. one who.

displease, v. *dis-plēz'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *please*), to offend; to make angry in a slight degree; to be disagreeable to; to raise aversion: **displea'sing**, imp.: **displeased'**, pp. *-plēzd'*: **displeas'ure**, n. *-plĕsh'ûr*, some degree of irritation or uneasiness of the mind caused by something opposed to our desires or commands, or contrary to our sense of justice or propriety; a slight degree of anger; offence; dislike.

dispone, v. *dis-pōn'* (L. *disponere*, to arrange, to dispose—from *dis*, and *pono*, I place), in *Scots law*, to convey or make over to another in a legal form: **dispo'ning**, imp.: **disponed'**, pp. *-pōnd'*: **disponee**, n. *dis'pō-nē'*, one to whom anything is made over in a legal form: **dispo'ner**, n. *-nêr*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

disport, v. *dis-pôrt'* (L. *dis*, intensive, and *sport*), to sport; to play; to divert or amuse one's self; to move lightly and without restraint: **n.** play; diversion; amusement: **disport'ing**, imp.: **disport'ed**, pp.

dispose, v. *dis-pōz'* (F. *disposer*, to set in order—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *positus*, placed), to set; to arrange; to place in order; to regulate; to give or apply to a particular purpose; to incline, as the mind: **to dispose of**, to part with; to sell; to use or employ: **dispo'sing**, imp.: **disposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **dispo'sedness**, n. *-zĕd-nĕs*, inclination: **dispo'ser**, n. *-zêr*, one who: **disposal**, n. *dis-pō'zăl*, a setting or arranging; order; arrangement of things; power or right of bestowing: **dispo'sable**, a. *-zĭ-bl*, free to be used or employed as occasion may require: **disposition**, n. *dis'pō-zĭsh'ŭn*, order or manner of arrangement; manner in which things or parts are placed or arranged; order; method; arrangement; temper; natural constitution of the mind; inclination: **dis'positi'onal**, a. *-ŭn-ăl*, pert. to disposition.

dispossess, v. *dis'pō-zĕs'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *possess*), to deprive of; to put out of possession by any means: **dis'possess'ing**, imp.: **dis'possessed'**, pp. *-ĕst'*: **dis'possess'or**, n. *-ŭr*, act of putting out of possession.

dispraise, v. *dis-prāz'* (L. *dis*, not, and *praise*), to mention with some degree of reproach; to censure; n. blame; censure: **disprais'ing**, imp.: **dispraised'**, pp. *-prāzd'*: **disprais'er**, n. one who: **disprais'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

disproof, n. *dis-prōf'* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *proof*), a proving to be false or erroneous; confutation.

disproportion, n. *dis-prō-pōr'shŭn* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *proportion*), a want of due relation of parts of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity; unsuitableness of things or parts to each other; inequality; disparity: **dis'propor'tionable**, a. *-ă-bl*, not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity to something else: **dis'propor'tionableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **dis'propor'tionably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **dis'propor'tional**, a. *-ăl*, not having a due relation or proportion to something else: **dis'propor'tionally**, ad. *-ăl-ĭ*: **dis'propor'tionate**, a. *-ăt*, not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value: **dis'propor'tionately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dis'propor'tionateness**, n. *-nĕs*.

disprove, v. *dis-prōv'* (L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *prove*), to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute: **dispro'ving**, imp.: **disproved'**, pp. *-prōvd'*: **dispro'vable**, a. *-vă-bl*, capable of being disproved: **dispro'val**, n. *-văl*, act of disproving: **dispro'ver**, n. one who.

dispute, v. *dis-pūt'* (L. *disputare*, to cast up a sum, to examine and discuss a subject—from *dis*, asunder, and *puto*, I think: It. *disputare*: F. *disputer*), to debate; to contend for by words or actions; to reason or argue in opposition to; to altercate; to doubt or question: **n.** a debate; a contest by words; a controversy; an altercation: **dispu'ting**, imp.: **dispu'ted**, pp.: **disputable**, a. *dis'pū-tă-bl*, liable to be called in question or controverted: **dis'putably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **dis'putableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **dispu'ter**, n. one who: **disputant**, n. *dis'pū-tănt*, one who argues or disputes: **dis'puta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, a controversy; a contest in words: **dis'puta'tious**, a. *-tā'shŭs*, inclined to dispute; prone to controversy: **dispu'tative**, a. *-tă-tĭv*, disposed to argue or dispute.

disqualify, v. *dis-kwŏl'ĭ-fī* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *qualify*), to render unfit; to deprive of natural power, properties, or qualities: **disqual'ifying**, imp.: **disqual'ified**, pp. *-fīd*, rendered unfit: **disqual'ifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, that which renders unfit or incapable of further enjoyment or possession.

disquiet, v. *dis-kwī'ĕt* (L. *dis*, not, and *quiet*), to disturb; to make uneasy or restless: **n.** uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety: **disqui'etness**, n., also **disqui'etude**, n. *-ē-tūd*, uneasiness; want of peace or tranquillity: **disqui'eting**, imp.: **disqui'eted**, pp.: **disqui'eter**, n. one who: **disqui'etly**, ad. *-ĕt-lĭ*.

disquisition, n. *dis-kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn* (L. *disquisitio*, a judicial inquiry—from *dis*, asunder, and *quæsitus*, satisfaction: **dissat'isfac'tory**, a. *-fŭk'tŭr-ĭ*, causing discontent; displeasing; unable to give content: **dissat'isfac'toriness**, n. inability to give content.

dissect, v. *dis-sĕkt'* (L. *dissectum*, to cut asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *sectum*, to cut), to cut or divide a body in order to examine minutely its structure; to cut in pieces; to anatomise: **dissec'ting**, imp.: **dissec'ted**, pp.: **dissec'tor**, n. one who dissects; an anatomist: **dissec'tible**, a. *-sĕk'tĭ-bl*, that can bear dissection: **dissec'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of cutting or separating the parts of a body for examination of its structure.

disseise v. *dis-sēz'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *seize*: Norm. F. *dissaiser*), in *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of seizin or possession: **disseis'ing**, imp.: **disseised'**, pp. *-sēzd'*: **disseis'in**, n. *-sēz'ĭn*, an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands or tenements: **disseis'or**, n. one who puts another out of possession wrongfully: **disseisee**, n. *dis'sēs-ē'*, a person put out of possession unlawfully: the preceding also spelt with *z* for *s*—thus, **disseize**.

dissemble, v. *dis-sĕm'bl*, (F. *dissembler*, not to be alike: L. *dissimulare*, to disguise, to hide—from *dis*, not, and *similis*, like), to act the hypocrite; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise under the appearance of truth; to simulate: **dissem'bling**, imp.: **dissem'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **dissem'bler**, n. one who: **dissem'blingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

disseminate, v. *dis-sĕm'ĭ-nāt* (L. *disseminatum*, to scatter seed—from *dis*, asunder, and *semen*, seed: It. *disseminare*: F. *disséminer*), to spread or scatter like seed; to propagate; to circulate; to diffuse: **dissem'ina'ting**, imp.: **dissem'ina'ted**, pp.: **dissem'ina'tor**, n. one who: **dissem'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of spreading or propagating: **dissem'ina'tive**, a. *-nā'tĭv*, tending to disseminate.

dissent, n. *dis-sĕnt'* (L. *dissentire*, to disagree—from *dis*, asunder, and *sentio*, I think, *sensus*, thought: It. *dissentire*), difference of opinion; disagreement; difference in opinion from the Established Church in matters of government or doctrine: **v.** to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to differ in opinion from the Established Church in matters of doctrine or government: **dissen'ting**, imp.: **dissen'ted**, pp.: **dissen'ter**, n. one who differs from the Established Church in doctrine or government; a nonconformist; one who separates from the communion of an Established Church: **dissen'tient**, a. *-sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt*, disagreeing: **n.** one who disagrees and declares his dissent: **dissen'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, disagreement in opinion; strife;

simil'itude, n. *-si-mil'i-tūd*, want of resemblance; a comparison by contrast.

dissimulation, n. *dis-sim'ū-lā'shŭn* (L. *dissimulatio*, a dissembling, a concealing—from *dis*, intensive, and *simulo*, I feign: F. *dissimulation*), false pretension; a concealing of something; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; hypocrisy.

dissipate, v. *dis'si-pāt* (L. *dissipatum*, to scatter, to disperse: It. *dissipare*: F. *dissiper*), to scatter completely; to dissolve and disappear; to vanish; to expend; to squander; to consume: **dis'sipa'ting**, imp.: **dis'sipa'ted**, pp. a. dissolute: **dis'sipa'tion**, n. *-pā'shŭn*, the act of scattering completely; the insensible diminution of a body; an irregular, extravagant course of life; dissoluteness.

dissociate, v. *dis-sō'shi-āt* (L. *dissociatum*, to separate from fellowship—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *socio*, I unite), to separate; to disunite; to part: **disso'cia'ting**, imp.: **disso'cia'ted**, pp.: **disso'cia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of disuniting or separating: **disso'ciable**, a. *-ā-bl*, not well united or assorted; that cannot be brought to fellowship: **disso'ciabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*.

dissolute, a. *dis'sō-lōt* (L. *dissolutus* loose, reckless—from *dis*, asunder, and *solutus*, loosed, unbound: It. *dissoluto*: F. *dissolu*), given to vice and dissipation; loose in behaviour; profligate: **dis'solutely**, ad. *-li*: **dis'soluteness**, n.: **dis'solu'tion**, n. *-lō'shŭn*, the act of dissolving or liquefying; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, &c.; separation of the soul from the body; death; the breaking up of an assembly or partnership: **dis'soluble**, a. *-sŏl-ū-bl*, that may have its parts separated by heat or moisture; that may be disunited: **dis'solubil'ity**, n. *-ū-bil'i-ti*, capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture.

dissolve, v. *diz-zŏlv'* (L. *dissolvere*, to separate, to dissolve—from *dis*, asunder, and *solvo*, I loose: It. *dissolvere*), to melt or liquefy; to break up; to separate; to destroy; to consume or waste away; to be changed from a solid to a liquid; to be broken; to come to an end: **dissol'ving**, imp.: **dissolved'**, pp. *-zŏlvd'*: **dissol'vent**, a. *-vĕnt*, having power to melt or **dissolve**: **n.** any substance which has the power of melting a solid body: **dissol'ver**, n. that which dissolves: **dissol'vable**, a. *-vā-bl*, capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid: **dissol'vableness**, **n.** the quality of being dissolvable.

dissonant, a. *dis'sō-nănt* (L. *dissonans*, disagreeing in sound—from *dis*, asunder, and *sonans*, sounding: It. *dissonante*: F. *dissonant*), discordant; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; harsh: **dis'sonance**, n. *-nāns*, a discord; any sound harsh or unpleasant to the ear.

dissuade, v. *dis-swād'* (L. *dissuadere*, to oppose by argument—from *dis*, asunder, and *suadeo*, I advise or incite: It. *dissuadere*: F. *dissuader*), to advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw from by reasoning or motives, as from a measure or purpose: **dissua'ding**, imp.: **dissua'ded**, pp. advised against; induced not to do something: **dissua'der**, one who: **dissua'sion**, n. *-swā'zhŭn*, advice against something: **dissua'sive**, a. *-siv*, tending to dissuade: **n.** argument or counsel employed to deter from a measure or purpose: **dissua'sively**, ad. *-li*.

dissyllable, n. *dis-sil'lă-bl* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *sullabe*, a syllable), a word of two syllables: **dis'syllab'ic**, a. *-lăb'ik*, consisting of two syllables: **dis'syllab'ica'tion**, n. *-lăb'i-fi-kā'shŭn*, act of forming into two syllables.

distaff, n. *dis'tăf* (low Ger. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff: Bav. *doerhen*, a bush, a tuft: Sw. *diessa*, to suck,—the stream of milk from the teat appearing like the thread drawn from the flax on the distaff: AS. *distæf*), the staff on which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.

distain, v. *dis-tān'* (old F. *destaindre*, to discolour: L. *dis*, asunder, and *tingo*, I dye), to stain; to discolour; to blot; to defile: **distain'ing**, imp.: **distained'**, pp. *-tānd'*.

distance, n. *dis'tăns* (L. *distantia*, remoteness—from *dis*, asunder, and *stans*, standing: It. *distanzia*: F. *distance*), the interval or space between two objects, events, or periods; remoteness; length of time; reserve; coldness; an interval in music: **v.** to place remotely; to leave behind in a race: **dis'tancing**, imp.: **dis'tanced**, pp. *-tănst*, left behind: **dis'tant**, a. *-tănt*, separate; standing apart; remote in time, place, connection, &c.; remote in view; reserved; cold; somewhat haughty: **dis'tantly**, ad. *-li*.

distaste, n. *dis-tāst'* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *taste*), dislike of food or drink; a slight degree of disgust; disrelish: **v.** to dislike: **distaste'ful**, **a.** *-fŭl*, offensive; nauseous; unpleasant to the taste: **distaste'fully**, ad. *-li*: **distaste'fulness**, n.

distemper, n. *dis-tĕm'pĕr* (L. *dis*, not, and *temper*), disease; malady; any morbid or diseased state of an animal body; a morbid state of mind; a disease in dogs beginning with a running from the nose and eyes: **v.** to disorder; to derange body or mind: **distem'pering**, imp.: **distem'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd*, diseased or disordered.

distemper, n. *dis-tĕm'pĕr* (It. *distemperare*, to dissolve any liquor or fluid; *tempera*, water-colours), in *painting*, the preparation of colours with size and water, or gum-water: **v.** to mix up colours with size and water, &c.—see **tempera**.

distemperature, n. *dis-tĕm'pĕr-ā-tūr* (L. *dis*, asunder, and *temperature*), excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; perturbation of mind; confusion; indisposition.

distend, v. *dis-tĕnd'* (L. *distendere*, to stretch asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, I stretch: It. *distendere*: F. *distendre*), to stretch or spread in all directions; to enlarge or expand; to swell: **distend'ing**, imp.: **distend'ed**, pp.: **disten'tion** or **disten'sion**, n. *-tĕn'shŭn*, the act of swelling or enlarging: **disten'sible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, capable of being distended or dilated.

distich, n. *dis'tik* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a row, a verse), two poetic lines making complete sense; a couplet: **dis'tichous**, a. *-ŭs*, in *bot.*, disposed in two rows on the opposite sides of a stem, as the grains in an ear of barley.

distil, v. *dis-til'* (F. *distiller*, to distil: L. *destillare*, to drip or trickle down—from *de*, down, and *stillo*, I drop), to extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oil from any substance by heat; to drop; to let fall in drops; to flow gently: **distil'ling**, imp.: **n.** the act or process of extracting spirit by heat: **distilled'**, pp. *-tild'*: **adj.** extracted by heat or by dropping: **distil'ler**, n. one who distils: **distil'lable**, a. *-lā-bl*, capable of being distilled: **dis'tilla'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the manufacture of ardent spirits or alcoholic liquors from grain, &c.; the operation of extracting a spirit from any substance by evaporation and condensation: **distil'latory**, a. *-tŏr-i*, pert. to distillation: **distil'lery**, n. *-lĕr-i*, the buildings and works where distilling is carried on.

distinct, a. *dis-tingkt'* (L. *distinctus*, separated, marked off: It. *distinto*: F. *distinct*), not the same in number or kind; separate; clear; different; plain; obvious; not confused: **distinct'ly**, ad. *-li*: **distinct'ness**, n. clearness; precision: **distinc'tion**, n. *-tingk'shŭn*, difference made by which one thing is known from another; separation into parts; division; mark of difference or superiority; elevation of rank or character; eminence: **distinc'tive**, a. *-tiv*, that marks distinction or difference: **distinc'tively**, ad. *-li*.

distinguish, v. *dis-ting'gwish* (L. *distinguere*, to put a difference by some mark—from *dis*, asunder, and *stinguere*, to mark with a pointed instrument: It. *distinguere*: F. *distinguer*), to indicate difference by some external mark; to separate or divide by some mark or quality; to perceive a difference by the senses; to make eminent or known; to signalise; to find the difference: **distin'guishing**, imp.: **adj.** constituting distinction or difference from other things: **distin'guished**, pp. *-gwisht*: **adj.** separated from others by some marked difference; conspicuous; celebrated; illustrious; eminent: **distin'guishable**, **a.** *-gwish-ă-bl*, that may be known by some mark of difference; worthy of special regard: **distin'guishableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **distin'guishably**, ad. *-ă-bli*: **distin'guisher**, n. one who, or that which: **distin'guishingly**, ad. *-li*: **distin'guishment**, n. distinction; observation of difference.

distort, v. *dis-tŏrt'* (L. *distortus*, distorted, deformed—from *dis*, asunder, and *tortus*, twisted: It. *distoro*: F. *distors*), to twist out of a natural or regular shape; to put out of its natural posture; to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert: **distort'ing**, imp.: **distort'ed**, pp.: **distor'tion**, n. *-tŏr'shŭn*, the act of twisting or wresting out of a natural shape; some visible deformity, as a curved spine, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

distract, v. *dis-trăkt'* (L. *distractus*, divided, perplexed—from *dis*, asunder, and *tractus*, drawn or dragged), to pull the attention or mind in different directions; to confuse; to perplex; to confound or harass; to turn or draw from any point or object:

distrac'ting, imp.: **distrac'ted**, pp.: **adj.** disordered in mind; furious; mad: **distrac'ter**, n. one who: **distrac'tion**, n. *-trăk'shŭn* (F. *distraction*), confusion from a crowding of objects on the mind; perplexity; perturbation; madness: **distrac'tedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **distrac'tedness**, n.: **distrac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, causing perplexity: **distrac'tile**, n. *-tĭl*, in *bot.*, a connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, while the other does not: **adj.** separating two parts to a distance from each other.

distrain, v. *dĭs-trān'* (mid. L. *distringere;* F. *distraindre*, to exercise severity upon, to compel or constrain a person to do something by the exaction of a pledge or by a fine: L. *dis*, asunder, and *stringo*, I strain, I draw tight), to seize the person or goods for debt or rent: **distrain'ing**, imp.: **distrained'**, pp. *-trānd'*: **distrain'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, liable to be distrained: **distraint'**, n. *-trānt'*, a seizing of goods for rent, &c.: **distrain'or**, n. *-trān'ĕr*, he who seizes goods for debt or for service.

distress, n. *dĭs-trĕs'* (mid. L. *districtio*, the judicial authority of exacting a fine or pledge, the pledge or fine exacted, subsequently termed a *distress:* F. *détresse*, misery, affliction: connected with *distrain*), extreme pain of body; anguish of mind; calamity; adversity; misfortune; poverty; destitution; a state of danger; the act of taking goods for rent, &c.: **v.** to afflict with pain; to pain; to grieve; to make miserable: **distres'sing**, imp.: **adj.** very afflicting: **distressed'**, pp. *-trĕst'*: **distress'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, bringing or inflicting distress; calamitous; proceeding from pain or anguish: **distress'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*.

distribute, v. *dĭs-trĭb'ūt* (L. *distributum*, to distribute—from *dis*, asunder, and *tribuo*, I give or divide: It. *distribuire:* F. *distribuer*), to divide among two or more; to deal; to dispense or administer; to separate into classes or orders: **distrib'uting**, imp.: **distrib'uted**, pp. divided among a number; bestowed: **distrib'uter**, n. one who: **distrib'utable**, a. *-ŭ-tă-bl*, that may be distributed: **distribution**, n. *dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn*, the act of dividing among a number; a giving in parts or portions; a separation or division into parts or classes: **distrib'utive**, a. *-trĭb'ŭ-tĭv*, that divides or assigns in portions: **n.** in *gram.*, a word which divides or distributes: **distrib'utively**, ad. *-ŭ-tĭv-lĭ*.

district, n. *dĭs'trĭkt* (old F. *destroict;* mid. L. *districtus*, the right of exercising judicial authority, or the territory over which it was exercised—from *dis*, asunder, and *strictus*, drawn together), a limited extent of country; a part of a country or city defined by law or

ditheism, n. *dī'thē-ĭzm* (Gr. *dis*, twice, *theos*, a god), the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods, one good, the other evil: **di'theist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who: **di'theis'tic**, a. *-ĭs'tĭk*, also **di'theis'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to.

dithyrambic, n. *dĭth'ĭ-răm'bĭk*, also **dith'yram**, n. (L. *dithyrambus;* Gr. *dithurambos*, a surname of Bacchus), song in honour of Bacchus, imitating the wildness of intoxication; a poem written in a wild irregular strain: **adj.** wild; enthusiastic.

ditone, n. *dī'tōn* (Gr. *dis*, twice, and *tonos*, a tone), in *music*, an interval of two tones.

dittany, n. *dĭt'ă-nĭ* (L. *dictamnum:* Gr. *diktamnos*), an aromatic plant whose leaves in smell resemble lemon-thyme.

dittied, pp.—see **ditty**.

ditto, ad. *dĭt'tō* (It. *detto*, word, anything said: L. *dictus*, said—usually contracted *do.*), the same as above; what has been said before; the same.

ditty, n. *dĭt'tĭ* (old F. *dicté* or *ditté*, recitation of an adventure, a story, or a poem: L. *dictum*, to say), a song; a little poem intended to be sung: **dittied**, a. *dĭt'tĭd*, sung; adapted to music.

diuresis, n. *dī-ū-rē'sĭs* (Gr. *diouresis*—from *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine; *diouretikos*, having the power of provoking urine), an increased or excessive flow of urine: **di'uret'ic**, a. *-rĕt'ĭk*, having the power to promote the flow of urine: **n.** a medicine that increases the discharge of urine.

diurnal, a. *dī-ĕr'năl* (L. *diurnus*, daily—from *dies*, a day: It. *diurno:* F. *diurne*), pert. to a day; daily; performed in 24 hours: **n.** a journal; a day-book: **diur'nally**, ad. *-lĭ*.

divan, n. *dĭ-văn'* (Pers. *diwan*, a collection of writings, a council: It. *divano:* F. *divan*), in *Turkey*, the council of state or privy council of the Sultan; a provincial council; a court of justice; a hall or court, with cushioned seats around it; a coffee and smoking saloon.

divaricate, v. *dĭ-văr'ĭ-kāt* (L. *divaricatum*, to spread asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *varicatum*, to spread the legs apart), to fork; to part into two branches: **divar'ica'ting**, imp.: **adj.** in *bot.*, coming off from the stem at a very wide or obtuse angle: **divar'ica'ted**, pp.: **divar'ica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, a forking; a separation into two branches.

dive, v. *dīv* (Dut. *duppen*, to duck the head: AS. *dufian*, to plunge in water: Dan. *duve*, to pitch, as a ship), to sink; to plunge into water head foremost; to thrust the body into water; to go deep into any

dress—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *vestis*, a garment), to strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to deprive of; to dispossess: **dives'ting**, imp.: **dives'ted**, pp.: **dives'ture**, n. *-fur*, the act of stripping or depriving.

divide, v. *di-vīd'* (L. and It. *dividere*, to part asunder, to distribute: Sp. *dividir*, to divide), to separate or part; to part a thing into two or more pieces; to keep apart; to distribute; to give in shares; to part or open; to cleave; to vote, as in Parliament: **divi'ding**, imp.: **divi'ded**, pp.: **divi'der**, n. one who: **divi'ders**, n. plu. compasses: **divi'dingly**, ad. *-li:* **divi'dable**, a. *-vī-dă-bl*, that may be divided.

dividend, n. *div'i-dĕnd* (L. *dividendum*, severing, cutting off: F. *dividende;* It. *dividenda*, a dividend, a share), a part or share of the profits or gains of a public company engaged in business of any kind, as a bank, or railway; the interest payable on any portion of the national debt or other stock; the part or share due to each creditor from funds realised from the sale of a bankrupt's effects, or from the payment of a composition; in *arith.*, the number to be divided.

divination, n.—see **divine**, v.

divine, a. *di-vīn'* (L. *divinus*, of or belonging to a deity—from *divus*, a god: It. *divino:* F. *divin*), pert. to the true God; heavenly; sacred; excellent in the highest degree; above human: n. a minister of the Gospel; a clergyman; a priest: v. (L. *divino*, I foretell), to foretell or predict; to use or practise divination; to guess or conjecture: **divi'ning**, imp.: **divined'**, pp. *-vīnd'*: **divination**, n. *div'i-nā-shŭn*, foretelling future events; the pretended discovery of things secret or future by certain rites, or by attention to certain omens or appearances, as the flight of birds, entrails of animals, &c.: **divinatory**, a. *div'i-nā'tĕr-i*, having the nature of, or connected with, divination: **divine'ness**, n. divinity; supreme excellence: **divine'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a divine or godlike manner: **divi'ner**, n. one who pretends to predict future events by supernatural means: **divi'neress**, n. a woman who: **divining-rod**, a rod, usually made of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals by its means: **divinity**, n. *di-vin'i-ti*, the divine nature or essence; the Deity; the Godhead; God; a false god; a celestial being, inferior to a god; the science of divine things; theology.

divisible, a. *di-viz'i-bl* (L. *divisus*, separated, divided), capable of division; that may be separated into parts: **divis'ibly**, ad. *-bli:* **divis'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the property possessed by bodies of being separated into parts: **divis'ibleness**, n.: **division**, n. *di-vizh'ŭn*, the act of dividing or separating into parts; that which divides or separates; the part separated; a compartment; a part or distinct portion, as of an army, a fleet, a discourse; variance; difference; a rule in arithmetic; in either House of Parliament, the separation of the members into two parties for the purpose of voting on opposite sides of a question: **divisional**, a. *-ăn-ăl*, pert. to a division; noting a division: **divi'sive**, a. *-vī-sĭv*, creating division or discord: **divi'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, in *arith.*, the number by which the dividend is divided: **divisional planes**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those lines of separation which traverse rock-masses, and divide them into blocks or fragments more or less regular.

divorce, n. *di-vōrs'* (L. *divortium*, a separating from another—from *dis*, asunder, and *versum*, to turn: It. *divorzio:* F. *divorce*), the dissolution of the marriage-bond: a legal separation between man and wife, by which each becomes free to marry another; the sentence or writing dissolving the marriage; a separation of things closely united: v. to dissolve the marriage-bond; to separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to put away: **divor'cing**, imp.: **divorced'**, pp. *-vōrst'*: **divorce'ment**, n. divorce: **divor'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **divorce'able**, a. *-ă-bl:* **divorcee'**, n. *-vōr-sē'*, a person divorced: **divorce'less**, a. that cannot be divorced.

divulge, v. *di-vŭlj'* (L. *divulgare*, to spread among the people—from *dis*, asunder, and *vulgo*, I make public: It. *divolgare;* F. *divulguer*, to publish), to make public; to tell something formerly secret or unknown; to disclose; to reveal: **divul'ging**, imp.: **divulged'**, pp. *-vŭljd'*: **divul'ger**, n. *-vŭl'jĕr*, one who.

divulsion, n. *di-vŭl'shŭn* (L. *divulsum*, to rend asunder—from *dis*, asunder, and *vulsum*, to pull, to tear away: It. *divulsione;* F. *divulsion*, a violent separation), the act of rending asunder or plucking away: **divul'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, that rends or pulls asunder.

dizzy, a. *diz'zi* (AS. *dysig*, foolish: low Ger. *düsig*, giddy, dizzy: Dan. *dösig*, hazy), having a sensation of swimming or whirling in the head, with a tendency to fall; giddy; thoughtless: v. to make giddy; to confuse: **diz'zying**, imp. *-zi-ing:* **diz'zied**, pp. *-zid:* **diz'zily**, ad. *-li:* **diz'ziness**, n.

djerrid, n. *jĕr'rid* (Ar. *jarid*, a leafless palm-branch, a lance), a Turkish javelin; also **jer'rid**.

do, v. *dō* (AS. *don;* Dut. *doen*, to do: AS. *dugan*, to profit, to avail), to act; to practise; to perform; to achieve; to succeed; to fulfil a purpose; to finish or end, as, "I have *done* with the book;" to cease to be concerned, as, "I have *done* with him;" in *Scrip.*, to make, as, "we do you to wit," that is, "we make you to know;" put into the form of, as, "*done* into verse;" to fare; to be in a state in regard to health: **do'ing**, imp.: **did**, pt. *did:* **done**, pp. *dŭn:* **does**, *dŭz*, or **doth**, *dŭth*, 3d sing. pres. tense: **this will do**, this will answer the purpose: **how do you do**, how are you in health; how do you get on—usually a mere salutation of respect: **done up**, ruined: **to do with**, to make use of; to employ: **to do away**, to remove; to destroy: **to do up**, to envelop; to pack up: **to do with**, to dispose of; to employ: **to do for**, to answer for; to suit; *colloquially*, to baffle completely; to ruin: **to do without**, to be able to dispense with; to get along without: **do** is used along with a verb to render it emphatic, as, "I *do* love."

Note 1.—**do** performs pretty much the same office, as a verb, which *thing* does, as a noun; *thing* may be put for almost any object, and *do* may be used instead of almost any verb in order to save the repetition of the verb, as, "I shall come, but if I do not, go away," that is, "if I come not."

Note 2.—**do** expresses vehement command, an earnest request, as, "*do* help me;" "make haste, *do*."

Note 3.—**do**, to succeed, to fulfil a purpose, is really different from the word **do**, to act, to perform. As will be observed, they are from different roots, but their significations are so intermingled that it appears impracticable to group them under their separate heads.

do, n. *dō*, in *music*, the Italian name for the first or C note in the scale.

do, v. *dō* (a colloquial word), to cheat: n. a cheat; an imposture.

do., pronounced as if written *dĭt'tō*, an abbreviation of **ditto**, which see.

doab or **dooab**, n. *dō'ăb*, in the *E. I.*, a tongue or tract of land which lies between the confluence of two or more rivers, as the *doabs* of the Punjaub.

docile, a. *dŏs'il* or *dō'sil* (L. *docilis*, easily taught, apt to learn—from *doceo*, I teach: It. and F. *docile*), easily instructed; teachable; easily managed; tractable: **docility**, n. *dō-sil'i-ti*, readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

docimacy, n. *dŏs'i-mă-si* (Gr. *dokimasia*, proving, trial—from *dokimazo*, I try, I put to the proof), the art or science of assaying ores or metals: **doc'imas'tic**, a. *-măs'tĭk*, relating to the assaying of ores or metals; proving by experiments: **doc'imol'ogy**, n. *-mŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), a treatise on the art of assaying metals, &c.

dock, v. *dŏk* (Ger. *docke*, a bundle, a bunch of thread: It. *tocco*, a scrap: W. *toc*, short or abrupt: Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail), to cut or lop off the end of a thing; to curtail; to shorten: n. the tail of a beast cut short; the solid part of the tail; a term applied to several plants having leaves broad in proportion to their length, as *sour-dock*, *burdock*: **dock'ing**, imp.: **docked**, pp. *dŏkt*, clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing.

dock, n. *dŏk* (Flem. *docke*, a bird-cage), the inclosure or box in which a criminal is placed at his trial.

dock, n. *dŏk* (Ger. *docke*, the tap to let the water of a fish-pond in or out: It. *doccia*, a mill-dam), an inclosed basin for repairing ships; a large pond at the side of a river, or at its mouth, where the water is kept out by flood-gates till the ship is built or repaired; the water-way extending between two wharves: v. to place in a dock: **dock'age**, n. *-ăj*, money paid for the use of a dock: **dry dock**, that from which the water can be run off for the inspection of the bottoms of ships: **wet dock**, one always kept with a sufficient depth of water for the floating of ships: **dockyard**, n. spaces and warehouses near the docks for naval stores, timber, &c.

docket, n. *dŏk'ĕt* (diminutive, from *dock*, to curtail: W. *tocyn*, a slip, a ticket), a ticket or label, with written direction thereon, tied to goods; a piece of

[illegible] parchment containing the heads of a summary of any large writing, the enumeration of the [illegible] of any document for abstracting, a register of [illegible] to mark their contents in the [illegible] of papers, to endorse, to form an abstract; to [illegible]: **dock sting**, imp.: **dock'ed**, pp.

doctor, n. *dŏk'tŏr* (L. *doctor*, a teacher, a [illegible] from L. *doceo*, I teach): [illegible] the highest degree conferred by a university [illegible] in medicine, law, or divinity; one who practises medicine, a physician, a learned man; [illegible] to apply medicines for the cure of [illegible]: **doctors' commons**, the place where the doctors of the civil law used to live and eat in a common way, the official residences and offices of the judges of various courts as the Court of Arches, the Admiralty, &c.: **doc'toral**, a. *-tŏr-ăl*, pert. to a *doctor*: **doc'torally**, ad. *-li*: **doc'torate**, *-āt*, or **doc'torship**, n. degree or rank of a doctor: **doc'toring**, n. in *familiar language*, the adulteration of liquors and articles of domestic consumption; the giving medicines to: **doc'torly**, ad. *-li*, like a learned man: **doc'tress** or **doc'toress**, n. a female who acts as a physician.

doctrinaires, n. plu. *dŏk'trī-nārz'* (F.—from L. *doctrina*—see **doctrine**), a party in France favourable to limited monarchy: **n. sing.** a political theorist.

doctrine, n. *dŏk'trĭn* (L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning—from *doceo*, I teach: It. *dottrina*: F. *doctrine*), whatever is taught; a principle or position laid down by a teacher; any tenet or dogma; one of the truths of the Gospel: **doctrinal**, a. *dŏk'trĭ-năl*, also *-trī'-*, pert. to or containing doctrine: **doc'trinally**, ad. *-li*.

document, n. *dŏk'ū-mĕnt* (L. *documentum*, an example, a lesson—from *doceo*, I teach: It. *documento*: F. *document*), any paper containing written instructions or proofs for information, &c.; evidence; record: **doc'umen'tary**, a. *-mĕn'tĕr-ĭ*, of or relating to written instructions or evidence; also **doc'umen'tal**, a.

dodder, n. *dŏd'dĕr* (Ger. *dotter*), a parasitical plant attaching itself to plants such as the flax or clover: **dod'dered**, a. *-dĕrd*, overgrown with dodder.

dodecagon, n. *dō-dĕk'ā-gŏn* (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, a corner or angle), a regular figure having twelve equal sides and angles.

dodecagynian, a. *dō-dĕk-ā-jĭn'ĭ-ăn* (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *gune*, a female), pert. to an order of plants, the **do'decagyn'ia**, n. *-ĭ-ā*, having twelve pistils or styles.

dodecahedron, n. *dō'dĕk-ā-hē'drŏn* (Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a seat): [illegible]

dog, n. *dŏg* (Icel. *dogg*—Dut. *doggle*, a large dog), a well-known domestic animal, a man, in reproach; an iron bar with a sharp fang, used to fasten a log of timber; a name applied to various tools, pieces of machinery, &c., having a curve like the neck of a dog: v. to follow assiduously; to hunt or follow closely for a particular purpose: **dog'ging**, imp.: **dogged**, pp. *dŏgd*: **dog'gish**, a. *-ish*, churlish; like a dog; brutal: **dog'gishness**, n.: **dogged**, a. *dŏg'-gĕd*, sour; surly; sullen; sullenly obstinate: **dog'gedly**, ad. *-li*: **dog'-gedness**, n. *-nĕs*, sullen determination: **dog'gerel**, n. *-gĕr-ĕl*, a sort of loose or irregular kind of poetry: adj. a name applied to irregular burlesque poetry, as dropped verse or rhyme: **to throw to the dogs**, to throw away as useless: **to go to the dogs**, to go to ruin: **dog-berry**, n. the berry of the dogwood: **dog-cart**, n. a light one-horse carriage having a box at the back for dogs, but extensively used for other purposes: **dog-brier**, n. the dog-rose: **dog-cheap**, a. very cheap; cheap as dog's meat: **dog-days**, n. plu. the dog-days are the part of the summer from about the beginning of July to the middle of August—originally applied to the time during which Sirius or the Dog-star was above the horizon with the sun: **dog-fish**, n. a small species of shark: **dog-grass**, n. a wild plant, about two feet high, with straight stem, creeping root, and leaves soft and green: **dog-Latin**, n. barbarous Latin: **dog-rose**, a species of wild rose, the fruit having the name of **dog-hip**: **dog's-ear**, n. the corner of the leaf in a book turned down: **dog's-eared**, a. folded down, as the corner of a leaf: **dog-star**, n. the bright star called *Sirius*, whose rising and setting at the same time as the sun gave name to the dog-days: **dog-watch**, n. among sailors, a watch of two hours; the two watches between 4 and 8 P.M.: **dog-hole**, n. a place fit only for dogs: **dog's-meat**, refuse food; offal: **dog-teeth**, n. the sharp-pointed human teeth growing between the fore teeth and grinders: **dog-wood**, n. a name applied to various plants—in *Eng.* and *N. Amer.*, to the shrubby species of Cornus.

doge, n. *dōj* (It.—from L. *dux*, a leader), a name given to the chief magistrates of the anc. republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogger, n. *dŏg'gĕr* (F. *dogre*; Dut. *dogger*, a vessel used at Dogger-Bank fishery—the Dut. *dogger* originally signifying a cod-fish), a Dutch fishing-vessel, usually one engaged in the herring-fishery.

doggerel—see under **dog**.

dogma, n. *dŏg'mă*, plu. **dog'mas**, *-măz*, or **dog'mata**, *-mă-tĭ* (Gr. and L. *dogma*, a received opinion), a set-

Bohem. *dul*, a ditch, a mound), slips of pasture left between ploughed lands; a boundary mark.

doleful, a. *dōl'fŭl* (Scot. *dule*, grief: L. *dolere*, to grieve: It. *duolo*, pain: F. *deuil*, mourning), sorrowful; expressing grief; sad; dismal; melancholy; querulous: **dole'fully**, ad. *-li*: **dole'fulness**, n.: **dole'some**, a. *-sŭm*, melancholy; gloomy; dismal: **dole'someness**, n.

dolerite, n. *dŏl'ĕr-īt* (Gr. *doleros*, deceptive), a variety of greenstone, composed of felspar and augite, so called from the difficulty of distinguishing between these compounds.

dolichocephalic, a. *dŏl'i-kō-sĕf'a-lĭk*, also **dol'ichoceph'alous**, a. *-sĕf'a-lŭs* (Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephale*, the head), long-headed; applied to the long-skulled tribes of the human family: **dol'ichoceph'alism**, n. *-sĕf'a-lĭzm*, the state or condition of: **dol'ichosau'rus**, n. *-sŏ'rŭs* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a snake-like fossil reptile, of about three feet in length, found in the chalk formation.

doll, n. *dŏl* (properly a bunch of rags: Fris. *dok*, a little bundle: Ger. *docke*, a doll), a child's baby or puppet; a small figure in the human form for the amusement of children.

dollar, n. *dŏl'ĕr* (Ger. *thaler*: Dut. *daler*), a silver coin in U. S. and Canada, of the value of from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d; a silver coin current in Holland, Germany, Spain, &c., varying in value up to five shillings English.

dollman, n. *dŏl'mŭn* (Hung. *dolmang*; Turk. *dolaman*), a long cassock or robe worn by the Turks.

dolmen, n. *dōl'mĕn*, or **tolmen**, *tōl'mĕn* (Celtic), in *archæol.*, a Breton name given to a large excavated stone containing human remains; a variety of cromlech—see **tolmen**.

dolomite, n. *dŏl'ō-mīt* (after the French geologist Dolomieu), a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone occurring largely in the older stratified formations.

dolor, n., also **doleur**, *dō'lĕr* (L. *dolor*, grief: It. *dolore*: F. *douleur*), pain; grief; lamentation: **dolorous**, a. *dŏl'ō-rŭs*, sorrowful; doleful; dismal: **dol'orously**, ad. *-li*: **dol'orif'erous**, a. *-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing pain: **dol'orif'ic**, a. *-rĭf'ĭk*, that causes or produces pain or grief.

dolphin, n. *dŏl'fĭn* (Gr. *delphin*; L. *delphinus*, a dolphin), a cetaceous mammal about ten feet in length; a common name for various species of fish; a spar or buoy fastened to an anchor; a mooring-post at the entrance of a dock or on a quay: **dol'phinet**, n. *-nĕt*, a female dolphin.

dolt, n. *dōlt* (Swab. *dolde*, an awkward clumsy person: Ger. *tolpel*, a blockhead: Icel. *dalpa*, to flounder in the mire), a heavy stupid person; a blockhead: **dolt'ish**, a. stupid; dull in intellect: **dolt'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **dolt'ishness**, n.

domain, n. *dō-mān'* (F. *domaine*; L. *dominium*, lordship, property—from *dominus*, a lord), possession; estate; empire; dominion; the parks, &c., lying around the house of a lord, in which sense we also use *demain* and *demesne*: **doma'nial**, a. *-mā'nĭ-ăl*, pert. to.

dome, n. *dōm* (L. *domus*, a house: Gr. *domo*, a roof: It. *duoma*; Ger. *dom*, a cathedral—a church, being called the *domus Dei*, house of God), the part of a roof in the form of an inverted cup or half globe; a house or building; a cupola; the upper part of a furnace when of a hollow circular shape: **domed**, a. *dōmd*, having a dome: **dome-shaped**, a. in the form of a dome: **domal**, a. *dō'mĕl*, relating to the astrological use of a house of the heavens,—the whole heaven, visible and invisible, having been divided by astrologers into 12 equal parts, called the 12 houses of the heavens.

Domesday, n. *dōmz'dā*, or **Domes'day-book** (L. *domus Dei*, the house of God, so called from the inclosure where kept—the second part of the word, viz., *day*, being a mere corruption of *Dei*: the origin from AS. *dom*, judgment, is less probable), the anc. record of the survey of all the lands in the kingdom made in the reign of William I., and now in the Exchequer, consisting of two volumes, a greater and a less; in *anc. times*, a name for a register or cartulary of lands.

domestic, a. *dō-mĕs'ĭtk* (L. *domesticus*, belonging to the house—from *domus*, a house: It. *domestico*: F. *domestique*), pert. to one's home or family; remaining much at home; private; tame; not wild; not foreign: n. a servant living in a family: **domes'tically**, ad. *-li*: **domes'ticate**, v. *-tĭ-kāt*, to make at ease as if at home; to accustom to remain at home; to tame or reclaim from a wild state: **domes'tica'ting**, imp.: **domes'tica'ted**, pp.: adj. fond of remaining at one's own home: **domes'tica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the taming of wild animals; the act of living much at home: **domesticity**, n. *dō-mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, domestic character.

domicile, n. *dŏm'ĭ-sīl* or *-sĭl* (L. *domicilium*, a habitation—from *domus*, a house: It. *domicilio*: F. *domicile*), a house; a residence; the usual place of abode; v. to fix for one's self a usual residence: **dom'ici'ling**, imp.: **dom'icled**, pp. *-sĭld*: **dom'icil'iary**, a. *-sĭl'ĭ-ĕr-ĭ*, pert. to the residence of a family or person: **domiciliary visit**, a visit paid to a house by authority to search for persons or things: **dom'icil'iate**, v. *-sĭl'ĭ-āt*, to domicile: **dom'icilia'ting**, imp.: **dom'icil'ia'ted**, pp.: **dom'icil'ia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, permanent residence.

dominant, a. *dŏm'ĭ-nănt* (L. *dominans*, ruling or bearing away—from *dominus*, a lord: It. *dominante*; F. *dominant*, dominant, ruling), having the power or rule; possessing the ascendancy; prevailing: n. in *music*, the note which is a fifth from the tonic—thus, if the key or tonic be C, the dominant is G: **dom'inate**, v. *-nāt*, to prevail; to rule; to govern: **dom'ina'ting**, imp.: **dom'ina'ted**, pp.: **dom'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, arbitrary authority; tyranny; insolent rule: **dom'ina'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, arbitrary; governing: **domin'ion**, n. *-yŭn*, supreme power or authority; territory or district governed by a prince; rule; control: **dom'ineer'**, v. *-nēr'*, to tyrannise over; to rule over with insolence; to use authority oppressively: **dom'ineer'ing**, imp.: **dom'ineered'**, pp. *-nērd'*: **dominical**, a. *dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăl*, that notes or marks the Lord's day or Sabbath: **dominical letter**, in *almanacs*, the letter which denotes the Sabbath, the first seven of the alphabet being used for that purpose: **Domin'ican**, n. *-kăn*, one of a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch., founded about 1215 by St Dominic, known in England as Black Friars, in France as Jacobins.

domino, n. *dŏm'ĭ-nō* (It.), an outer dress or cloak, with a movable hood, used at masquerades: **dom'inoes**, n. plu. *-nōz*, a game played with dotted pieces of bone of a flat oblong shape.

don, n. *dŏn* (Sp.—from L. *dominus*, a lord), a Spanish title of nobility, now a title of respect, of general application: **don'na**, n. fem. of **don**, title of a lady in Spain and Portugal: **dons**, in *familiar language*, the heads of colleges, and the fellows at the universities.

don, v. *dŏn* (contr. for *do on*), to put on; to assume; opposite of *doff*: **don'ning**, imp.: **donned**, pp. *dŏnd*.

donation, n. *dō-nā'shŭn* (L. *donatio*, a donation—from *dono*, I give: F. *donation*), the act of giving; a grant or gift; that which is given or bestowed: **donative**, a. *dŏn'ĭ-tĭv*, vested or vesting by donation: n. a gift; a gratuity; in *law*, a benefice merely given and disposed of by the patron to a man, without either presentation to, or institution by, the ordinary, or induction by his order: **donee**, n. *dō-nē'*, the person to whom a gift is made: **donor**, n. *dō'nĕr* (F. *donneur*), one who gives a gift; a benefactor.

done, *dŭn* (pp. of **do**, which see), performed; finished; agreed.

donee, n.—see **donation**.

donjon, n. *dŏn'jŏn* (F. a turret, a tower—see **dungeon**), principal tower or keep of an anc. castle, forming the central and strongest portion of the building, beneath which were the prison vaults, hence called *dungeons*.

donkey, n. *dŏng'kĭ* (probably *dun*, from its colour, and *key*, a diminutive termination), an ass; a well-known domestic animal; (Ger. *dickkopf*, thick head), a stupid person: **donkey-engine**, in a *steam-ship*, a small engine used for pumping water into the boilers, raising weights, &c.

donna, n.—see **don**, n.

donor, n.—see **donation**.

doodle, n. *dōd'l* (Scot. *dawdle*, to be indolent or slovenly), a trifler; a simpleton.

doolee, n., or **dooly**, n. *dōō'lĭ*, in the *E. I.*, a litter suspended from men's shoulders for carrying persons; a palanquin.

doom, v. *dōm* (AS. *dom*, judgment; *deman*, to judge: Lith. *dumd*, mind, thought: Gr. *thumos*, breath, life), to sentence; to condemn; to destine: n. judgment; fate; destiny; ruin; destruction: **doom'ing**, imp.: **doomed**, pp. *dōmd*: **dooms-day**, n. *dōmz-dā*, the day of judgment: **doom'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, full of destruction.

doomsday-book—see **domesday**.

door, n. *dōr* (Gr. *thura*; Goth. *daur*; Ger. *thor*; Sans. *dwár*, a door), an opening into a house or other building, or into a room or closet of a house; the

movable frame of wood which closes an entrance: **within doors**, in the house: **without doors**, out of the house: **to lie at the door**, to be imputable or chargeable to one: **next door to**, bordering on; near to: **doorway**, n. the entrance into any building; means of approach: **door-keeper**, n. one who guards an entrance; a porter; a janitor.

doquet, n. *dŏk'ĕt* (see **docket**), a warrant; a paper granting licence.

dor or **dorr**, n. *dŏr* (AS. *dora*, a drone, a locust: Gael. *dùrdan*, humming noise: Ir. *dordam*, to hum like a bee), a drone bee; a beetle—so called from the humming sound made by animals of this class in flying.

doree, n. *dō-rē'* or *dō-rā'* (F.), a sea-fish of a golden yellow colour, popularly called in Eng. *John doree* or *dory*, being a corruption of the French *jaune dorée*, golden-yellow. Latham suggests *janitore*, the gate-keeper, a name given to it by the fishermen of the Adriatic, in allusion to St Peter possessing the keys of heaven, the fish being called St Peter's fish.

Dorian, a. *dō'rĭ-ăn*, pert. to Doris in Greece: **Doric**, a. *dŏr'ĭk*, pert. to the Dorians, or to Doris, in Greece; an order in architecture; a dialect of the Greek language: **Dor'icism**, n. *-sĭzm*, a phrase of the Doric dialect.

dormant, a. *dŏr'mănt* (L. *dormiens*; It. *dormente*; F. *dormant*, sleeping—from L. *dormio*, I sleep), inactive; sluggish; at rest; sleeping; quiescent; private; suspended; not exercised, as a dormant peerage: **dor'mancy**, n. *-măn-sĭ*, quiescence; sleep; abeyance: **dor'mer**, or **dor'mer-window**, *-mĕr-*, an upright window placed on a sloping roof giving light to the chambers next the roof, formerly allotted for sleeping apartments: **dor'mitory**, n. *-mĭ-tĕr-ĭ*, a sleeping-room; a series of sleeping-places in a building: **dor'mouse**, n. *-mŏŭs*, plu. **dor'mice**, *-mīs* (L. *dormio*, and *mouse*; but probably old F. *dormeuse*; Lang. *dourmeire*, a slumberer, a sleepy head), a creature allied to the mouse that remains torpid during winter.

dorn, n. *dŏrn* (Ger. *dorn*; Dut. *doorn*, a thorn), the fish thornback.

dorsal, a. *dŏr'săl* (L. *dorsum*; It *dorso*, the back), pert. to the back, as the *dorsal fin* of a fish: **dorsif'erous**, a. *-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, applied to ferns bearing fructification on the backs of their fronds.

dory—see **doree**.

dose, n. *dōs* (Gr. *dosis*, that which is given—from *didomi*, I give: It. and F. *dose*), the portion or quantity

old age: **do'tard**, n. *-tĕrd*, a man in the childishness of age: **do'tardly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dottard**, n. *dŏt'tĕrd* (Scot. *dottar*, to become stupid), a standing tree in a state of decay: **dotterel**, n. *dŏt'tĕr-ĕl*, also **dot'trel**, a bird proverbial for stupidity.

doth, v. *dŭth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of **do**, which see.

douanier or **douaneer**, n. *dō-ă-nĭ-ā* (F. *douanier*), a custom-house officer.

Douay, n. *dō'ă*, name of a town in France celebrated for its English college for Roman Catholics, and where a translation of the Bible was made for the use of the adherents of the Rom. Cath. Ch., hence called the *Douay Bible*.

double, a. *dŭb'l* (F. *double*, double—from L. *duplico*, I make twice as much), twice as much; twofold; being in pairs; deceitful; acting two parts, that is, two lines of conduct, open and secret: **v.** to fold; to increase by adding an equal sum or quantity: **n.** twice as much; a fold; the same quantity or length repeated; a turn in running; a trick: **adv.** twice over: **doub'ling**, imp.: **n.** a fold; an artifice; a shift; act of sailing round a cape; the winding and turning of a hare: **doub'led**, pp. *-ld*: **doub'leness**, n.: **doub'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **double-dealing**, n. fraud; deceit; cunning: **double-entry**, in *book-keeping*, an entry on both Dr. and Cr. side for each transaction: **double-minded**, a. unstable; unsettled; wavering: **to double a cape**, to sail round it; to turn or wind in running, as a hare: **double-barrelled**, a. having two barrels—applied to a gun: **double-base**, n. the lowest-toned musical instr. of the violin class: **double-charged**, a. loaded with a double quantity of gunpowder: **double-dealing**, n. the profession of one thing and the practice of another; duplicity; dissimulation; fraud: **double-faced**, a. showing two faces; deceitful: **double-hearted**, a. deceitful; treacherous: **double-dyed**, a. *-dĭd*, criminal in the highest degree; steeped in crime, as a double-dyed villain. *Note.*—**Double** is very much used as the first part of a compound word, and denotes two ways; twice the number or quantity: **doublet**, n. *dŭb'lĕt*, a man's inner garment; a waistcoat; originally a garment in folds or doubles for defence; two; a pair.

doubloon, n. *dŭb-lōn'* (F. *doublon*; Sp. *doblon*—see **double**), a Sp. or Port. gold coin, the double of the pistole.

doubt, n. *dŏŭt* (F. *douter*; L. *dubitare*, to waver, to fear—from L. *dubius*, doubtful, what may turn out in two ways), uncertainty of mind; suspense; suspicion; fear; apprehension: **v.** to hesitate; to waver in opinion; to suspect; to fear; to hesitate to believe; to

strongly: **dove-tailing**, imp.: **dove-tailed**, pp. *-tāld*: **dove'let**, n. a little dove.

dowager, n. *dōw'ā-jér* (F. *douairière*, a **dowager**—from mid. L. *dotarium*; F. *douaire*, a **dowry**), a title given to the widow of a prince or person of rank when he who succeeded her deceased husband in his titles and estates is married, there being thus two ladies with the same title; a widow of rank, with property or real estate enjoyed by her during her lifetime: **dower**, n. *dōw'ér*, or **dowry**, n. *dōw'ri*, the property which a woman brings to her husband on marriage: **dow'ered**, a. *-erd*, having a dowry: **dow'erless**, a. without a dowry: **queen-dowager**, n. widow of a king: **dow'agerism**, n. *-izm*, state, rank, or condition of a dowager.

dowdy, n. *dōw'dē* (Scot. *dawdie*, a dirty, slovenly woman: Dan. *dödeln*, to be slow: Icel. *dodi*, languor), a woman awkward and untidy in dress: **adj.** awkward and slovenly in dress; ill dressed, applied only to a woman: **dow'dyish**, a. *-ish*, like a dowdy.

dowel, n. *dōw'el* (F. *douelle*, a tap or socket: Ger. *döbel*, a peg, a plug: Dut. *douwen*, to press into), a projection in a stone to fit into a socket, by which it may be fastened into the adjoining one; a peg of wood or iron used in the edge of a board for fastening it to another: **v.** to fit with dowels: **dow'elling**, imp.: **n.** a method of uniting two boards or pieces of wood together at their edges by pins or plugs of wood or iron: **dow'elled**, pp. *-eld*: **dowel-pin**, n. a pin inserted into a piece of wood in order to unite it to another.

dower, **dowry**—see **dowager**.

dowlas, n. *dōw'lās* (*Dourlais*, in France, where manufactured), a kind of coarse linen cloth.

down, n. *dōwn* (Ger. *daune*; Icel. *dún*, the lightest and softest kind of feathers: Ger. *dunst*, exhalation, vapour), the fine soft feathers of fowls; any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air: **down'y**, a. *-i*, soft, like down.

down, ad. or prep. *dōwn* (AS. *of dune*, from the hill—see **downs**), from a higher to a lower place; on the ground; extended or prostrate on any surface; toward the mouth of a river; below the horizon, as the sun; into a due consistence, as, to boil down. *Note.*—Persons in London say *down* to Scotland, &c., and those in the provinces, *up* to London: **downcast**, a. *-kast*, dejected; directed to the ground: **up and down**, ad. here and there: **downcome**, n. a sudden fall of anything: **downfall**, n. *-fāwl*, ruin; destruction; ruin by violence or decay; sudden fall or depression: **downfallen**, a. *-fāwln*, ruined; fallen: **down-hearted**, a. cast down; dejected in spirits: **down-hill**, n. descent; slope: **adj.** sloping: **down-lying**, n. time of rest or repose: **adj.** about to be in childbirth: **downright**, a. plain; open; undisguised; blunt: **adv.** straight or right down: **downrightly**, ad. *-li*: **downrightness**, n.: **down-sitting**, n. rest; act of sitting down: **down-train**, n. on a railway, a train proceeding on from the terminus or chief station: **down-trod**, or **trodden**, a. trampled down; oppressed: **downward**, a. extending from a higher to a lower state or place; tending towards the earth: **down'ward** or **down'wards**, ad. *-werdz*, in a descending course; from a higher to a lower state or place.

downs, n. plu. *dōwnz* (Dut. *duyne*; F. *dunes*, sand-hills by the sea-side: Fris. *dōhne*, a hillock of sand or snow: AS. *dun*, a hill), elevations of sand thrown up by the wind; broad ridges of elevated land near the sea, covered with close and fine turf; a flattish-topped hill: **the Downs**, a well-known road or anchorage-ground for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

doxology, n. *dōks-ōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *doxología*, giving glory—from *doxa*, praise, glory, and *logos*, a word), a hymn in praise of God; form of giving glory to God: **doxol'ogise**, v. *-jīz*, to give glory to God: **doxol'ogising**, imp.: **doxol'ogised**, pp. *-jīzd*: **dox'olog'ical**, a. *-lōj'i-kal*, pert. to doxology; giving praise to God.

doze, v. *dōz* (Bav. *dosen*, to keep still: Dan. *dose*, to doze, to mope), to be half asleep; to be drowsy; to sleep lightly: **n.** a light sleep: **do'zing**, imp.: **dozed**, pp. *dōzd*: **do'zer**, n. one who: **dozy**, a. *dō'zi*, sleepy; drowsy: **do'ziness**, n. drowsiness.

dozen, a. *duz'n* (F. *douzaine*—from *douze*, twelve), twelve in number: **n.** twelve of things of a like kind.

drab, a. *drāb* (F. *drap*; It. *drappo*, cloth), of a pale-brownish colour: **n.** a kind of thick woollen cloth of a colour approaching the dry mud of a road: **drab-coloured**, a. having the colour of drab.

drab, n. *drāb* (Dut. *drabbe*; Dan. *drav*; Gael. *drabh*, draff, dregs), an untidy, dirty woman; a prostitute: **drab'ber**, n. one who associates with drabs: **drab'bish**, a. having the character of a drab: **drabble**, v. *drāb'l*, to cover with filth.

drabs, n. *drābs*, in *salt-works*, a kind of wooden box for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pan.

drachm, n. *drām* (Gr. *drachme*, an anc. coin, about 9½d.: L. *drachma*), the eighth part of an ounce; three scruples; a weight used by apothecaries—usually written **dram**, which see.

draff, n. *drāf* (AS. and Dut. *drabbe*; Dan. *drav*; Icel. *draf*, dregs, husks), the refuse malt after the liquor has been drawn off, used for the feeding of cows and swine; dregs; sweepings: **draf'fy**, a. *-fi*, also **draf'fish**, a. *-fish*, worthless; dreggy.

draft, n. *drāft* (corrupted from *draught*, *drag*, or *draw*), a body of men taken from an army or any part of it, or from a district; a detachment of soldiers; a cheque or order on a bank for money; a bill of exchange; a sketch; an outline or plan on paper: **v.** to draw men from a body of soldiers for service elsewhere; to select or detach; to draw out or delineate: **draft'ing**, imp.: **draft'ed**, pp.

drafts, n.—see **draught**.

draftsman, n.—same as **draughtsman**, which see.

drag, v. *drāg* (AS. *dragan*; Icel. *draga*, to drag or draw: Dut. *draghen*; Ger. *tragen*, to carry), to draw along heavily or slowly; to pull by main force; to pull forcibly or roughly; to draw a heavy body along at the bottom, as of a river or other water; to hang so low as to trail on the ground: **n.** something to impede; anything to be drawn along the ground; an apparatus for searching among water for drowned persons, &c.; an instrument for retarding the motion of carriage-wheels when going down-hill; anything that retards or hinders; an obstacle to progress; a kind of cart drawn by the hand; a kind of carriage: **drag'ging**, imp.: **dragged**, pp. *drāgd*: **to drag an anchor**, to trail it along the bottom when the anchor will not hold the ship: **drag-net**, a net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond.

draggle, v. *drāg'l* (same as *drabble*: Scot. *draggil*, bedirtied, bespattered: Sw. *dragla*, to drivel, to let spittle fall from the mouth), to wet and dirty by drawing along wet muddy ground, or wet grass: **drag'gling**, imp.: **drag'gled**, pp. *drāg'ld*: **adj.** dirtied by being drawn over mud: **draggle-tailed**, a. slatternly; untidy.

dragoman, n. *drāg'ō-mān*, plu. **drag'omans** (F. and Sp. *dragoman*; Arab. *tardjumān*, a dragoman: Chald. *targem*, to explain; *targum*, explanation, interpretation), an interpreter—a word much used in the East.

dragon, n. *drāg'ōn* (Gr. *drakōn*; L. *draco*, a serpent—from Gr. *drakein*, to see, to flash—from its supposed sharpness of sight), a fabulous winged creature; a genus of reptiles of the E. I.; a constellation; in *Scot.*, a paper kite; a serpent; in *Scrip.*, the devil: **drag'onish**, a. *-nish*, or **dragon-like**, a. in the form of a dragon; like a dragon: **dragon's-blood**, n. a red colouring matter obtained from various plants: **drag'onet**, n. *-ō-nēt*, a little dragon: **dragon's-skin**, a familiar name among miners and quarrymen for certain fossil stems whose leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles.

dragoon, n. *drā-gōn'* (old Eng. *dragon*, a species of carbine used by soldiers who could serve on horseback or on foot: F. *dragon*), a horse soldier, originally trained to act on foot also: **v.** to force; to harass; to persecute; to use violent measures to obtain an object: **dragoon'ing**, imp.: **dragooned'**, pp. *-gōnd'*: **dragoonade**, n. *drāg'ō-nād'*, the giving up a place to the violence of soldiers; also **dragonnade**, n. *drāg'ōn-nād'*.

drain, v. *drān* (AS. *drehnigean*, to strain: old H. Ger. *drahan*, a drop, a tear: Gael. *drugh*, to soak or ooze through), to make dry by drawing off the water; to free from water gradually; to empty; to exhaust; to be freed from moisture: **n.** a channel, trench, or ditch for conveying water; a sink or small sewer; a gutter: **drain'ing**, imp.: **drained**, pp. *drānd*: **drain'er**, n. he who, or that which: **drain'able**, a. *-a-bl*, capable of being cleared of water or surplus moisture: **drain'age**, n. *-āj*, the act of draining; that which flows out of a drain; the mode of carrying off the surface-water of a country, as by rivers, &c.: **draining-tiles**, tiles used in the draining of fields.

drake, n. *drāk* (Sw. *and-drake*; Ger. *enterick*, a male duck: Icel. *rekr*, a male), the male of the duck kind; name of a fly.

dram, n. *drăm* (It. *dramma*, a very small quantity of a thing: Gr. *drachme*, a weight of 60 grains), one eighth part of an ounce apothecaries' weight; one sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity; a small glass of spirits to be drunk at once.

drama, n. *drăm'ä* (L. and Gr. *drama*, an act or deed, a play, a drama: F. *drame*), a composition written to exhibit a picture of human life, and fitted for representation on the stage; a play: **dramatic**, a. *drä-măt'ĭk*, also **dramat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, relating to the drama: **dramat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dramatis personæ**, *drăm'ä-tĭs pĕr-sō'nē* (L. the persons or characters of the drama), the actors in a drama or play represented on the stage: **dram'atist**, n. *-tĭst*, a writer of plays: **dram'atise'**, v. *-tīz'*, to adapt to, or fit for, the stage: **dram'ati'sing**, imp.: **dram'atised'**, pp. *-tīzd'*: **dram'atur'gy**, n. *-tĕr'jĭ* (Gr. *ergon*, work), the science and art of dramatic compositions and representations.

drank, v.—see **drink**.

drape, v. *drāp* (F. *drap*, cloth: Sp. *trapo*, tatters, cloth), to cover with folds of cloth or drapery for use or ornament: **dra'ping**, imp.: **draped**, pp. *drāpt*: **adj.** having on drapery; clothed: **draper**, n. *drā'pĕr*, one who sells cloths: **dra'pery**, n. *-pĕr-ĭ*, hangings; curtains; the representation of folds of cloth, clothing, or dresses in paintings or sculptures; cloth goods.

drastic, a. *drăs'tĭk* (Gr. *drastikos*, active, vigorous—from *drao*, I do, or act: F. *drastique*), powerful; acting rapidly and violently: **n.** a strong purgative medicine: **dras'tics**, n. plu. *-tĭks*, powerful purgatives.

draught, n. *drăft* (from *drag* or *draw*, which see), that which is dragged or drawn; the act of drawing, or quality of being drawn; force necessary to draw; act of drinking, or the quantity drunk at once; the number of fish caught at one drag of the net; a detachment or number drawn away, as men from an army; the depth to which a ship sinks in water when afloat; a current of air; a delineation or representation of a thing by lines; in *Scrip.*, a sink; a privy—see Matt. xv. 17: **draughts**, n. plu. *drăfts*, a game played on a checkered board: **draught-horse**, n. a horse that draws loads, opposed to a saddle-horse: **draught-hooks**, n. plu. hooks on each side of a cannon-carriage: **draughtsman**, n. *drăfts'măn*, one who draws plans or designs.

draw, v. *drăw* (AS. *dragan*; Icel. *draga*, to drag or draw: Dut. *trecken*, to draw, as a sword, to trace outlines: L. *trahere*, to draw), to haul; to raise, as water

drawn, pp. of **draw**, which see: **drawn-battle**, n. a contest or fight in which neither side is the victor.

dray, n. *drā* (Sw. *drog*, a sledge, what is dragged along: L. *traho*, I draw), a strong low cart on wheels; a sled or sledge: **dray-cart**, a brewer's cart: **dray-horse**, a heavy and strong horse: **drayman**, the man who attends on a dray.

dread, n. *drĕd* (AS. *dræd*; Sw. *rædas*, to fear: Scot. *rad*, afraid: old F. *dredre*, imitative of the chattering of the teeth), great fear; apprehension of evil or danger; fear united with awe; the person or thing feared: **adj.** exciting fear; venerable in a very high degree; awful; terrible: **v.** to fear greatly; to be in great fear: **dread'ing**, imp.: **dread'ed**, pp.: **dread'er**, n. one who: **dread'ful**, a. *-fŏŏl*, inspiring dread; terrible: **dread'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dread'fulness**, n.: **dread'-less**, a. *-lĕs*, fearless; undaunted: **dread'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dread'lessness**, n.

dream, n. *drēm* (Icel. *draumr*; Ger. *traum*, to slumber, to be slow: AS. *drefan*; old Eng. *dretche*, to disturb or trouble—in the latter, especially by dreams), thoughts or ideas occupying the mind during sleep; a vain fancy: **v.** to have ideas or thoughts in the mind during sleep; to think or imagine; to see in a dream: **dream'ing**, imp.: **n.** the mind engaged with thoughts during sleep: **dreamt**, pt. and pp. *drĕmt*: **dream'y**, a. *-ĭ*, indistinct; full of dreams: **dream'less**, a. without dreams: **dream'er**, n. one who: **dream'-ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dream'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **dream-land**, n. unreal events, or an imaginary country as pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairy-land.

drear, a. *drēr*, also **dreary**, a. *drēr'ĭ* (AS. *dreorig*; Ger. *traurig*, sorrowful), dismal; gloomy with solitude: **drear'ily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **drear'iness**, n. *-ĭ-nĕs*, gloomy solitude.

dredge, n. *drĕj* (Dut. *dregghe*, a drag or grapple for sweeping the bottom of rivers, &c.: F. *drège*, a kind of net), a net or drag for being dragged along the bottom of water for taking oysters, flat-fish, &c.: **v.** to catch, take, or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a machine, as the bed of a river: **dredg'ing**, imp.: **dredged**, pp. *drĕjd*: **dredger**, n. *drĕj'ĕr*, one who, or that which: **dredg'ing**, n. the operation of deepening the bed of a river, canal, &c.: **dredging-machine**, a machine employed to deepen rivers, docks, &c., by taking up the gravel and mud from the bottom.

dredge, v. *drĕj* (Dan. *dryase*, to dredge, to sprinkle: prov. Dan. *drasse*, to fall with a pattering noise: Scot. *drush*, atoms, fragments), to scatter flour, &c., on meat

a person may dress, and on which articles for the toilet stand: **dressmaker**, n. one who makes ladies' dresses.

dribble, v. *drib'l* (Dan. *draabe*, a drop; prov. Dan. *dribble*, to drivel: Pol. *drob*, a diminutive thing), to throw down in drops; to fall in drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot: **drib'bling**, imp. *-ling:* **drib'bled**, pp. *-ld:* **drib'bler**, n. *-lér*, one who: **drib'blet**, n. *-lét*, a small quantity; a small piece or part; a small sum.

dried, drier—see **dry**.

drift, n. *drift* (AS. *drifan;* Goth. *dreiban*, to move under the influence of an overpowering force: Icel. *drif*, a tempest), that which is driven by wind or water and collected in heaps; overbearing power or influence; tendency; aim or scope; in *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft, called the *drift-way:* v. to be driven into heaps, as snow or sand; to be driven along by a current of water, as the *ship drifts;* to drive into heaps: **drift'ing**, imp.: **drift'ed**, pp.: **drift-bolts**, steel bolts used to drive out other bolts: **drift-sand**, sand blown or driven by the wind: **drift-wind**, a wind that drives all before it: **drift-wood**, wood carried by a current of water.

drill, n. *dril* (primary signification, as in *thrill*, *trill*, *thirl*, a shivering, a turning round, and hence a piercing: Dut. *drillen*, to shake—also applied to the brandishing of weapons: old Dut. *drille*, a hole: F. *driller*, to glitter), a pointed instr. for boring holes; the act of training in military exercises: v. to pierce or bore with a drill; to train to, as a soldier by military exercises; to educate by repeated acts: **dril'ling**, imp.: **drilled**, pp. *drild:* **drill-bow**, n. a small bow for rapidly turning a drill: **drill-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers: **drill-master**, one who teaches drill by way of gymnastics.

drill, v. *dril* (Gael. *drill*, a drop: W. *dryll*, a fragment: Sw. *dralla*, to scatter, to sow: W. *rhill*, a row or trench), to let corn dribble along a furrow or channel like a trickling rill of water: n. in *agriculture*, a row of grain or seed sown or planted in a furrow; the trench or channel so sown: **dril'ling**, imp.: **drilled**, pp. *drild:* **drill-box**, the box containing the seed for sowing: **drill-grubber**, **-harrow**, and **-plough**, instrs. used in drill husbandry.

drink, n. *dringk* (Goth. *drigkan;* Icel. *drecka;* Dan. *drikke*, to drink: Icel. *drecka*, to sink under water), any liquid taken into the mouth and stomach for quenching thirst; a beverage; a draught; a potion: v. to swallow a liquid, as water; to suck in; to absorb; to take alcoholic liquors; to be intemperate: **drink'ing**, imp.: **adj.** pert. to the use of intoxicating liquors: n. the act of swallowing or absorbing; the practice of partaking to excess of intoxicating liquors: **drank**, pt. *drängk;* **drunk**, pp. *drängk*, intoxicated: **drunken**, a. *drängk'én*, intemperate: **drink'er**, n. one who; a tippler: to **drink off**, to drink the whole at a draught: to **drink up**, to drink the whole: to **drink to**, to salute or wish well to any one by drinking liquor: **drink'able**, a. *-d-bl*, fit or suitable for drinking: **drink'ableness**, n.: **drink'less**, a. without drink: **drink-offering**, an offering of wine, &c., in the religious services of the Jews.

drip, v. *drip* (AS. *drypan*, to drip: Icel. *driupa;* Dut. *druppen*, to fall in drops: Lith. *dribti*, to hang, to fall as snow), to fall in drops; to let fall in drops; to have a liquid falling from it in drops, as a wet garment *drips:* n. that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof; the eaves: **drip'ping**, imp.: **dript** or **dripped**, pp. *dript:* **drip'ping**, n. the fat from meat while roasting: **dripping-pan**, a pan for receiving the fat from meat roasting: **drip-stone**, a projecting slab or moulding to throw off the rain: **drips**, n. plu. steps made in flat roofs or in gutters.

drive, v. *driv* (AS. *drifan;* Goth. *dreiban;* Ger. *treiben*, to urge forwards, to move under the influence of an overpowering force: Icel. *drefa*, to scatter), to impel or urge forward by force; to compel; to guide or regulate, as the horses in a carriage; to distress; to press; to be forced along; to rush or press with violence; to be moved by any force; to tend to; to aim at; *drive* is the reverse of *lead:* n. a ride or excursion in a carriage; the road passed over: **dri'ving**, imp.: **drove**, pt. *dróv:* **driven**, pp. *driv'n:* **driver**, n. *dri'vér*, one who, or that which: **driving-wheel** or **driver**, the wheel in a machine which communicates motion: to **drive away**, to scatter; to force to a distance: to **drive off**, to force to remove to a distance; to depart, as in a carriage: to **drive out**, to expel: to **drive a bargain**, to haggle about the terms: to **drive a trade**, to carry on a trade.

drivel, n. *driv'l* (Gael. *drabhas*, filth: Icel. *draft*, loose, idle talk: Sw. *draffwel*, nonsense: low. Ger. *drauseln*, to speak in a childish, foolish manner), slaver; saliva or spittle from the mouth: v. to let the saliva drop from the mouth; to slaver; to be weak or foolish: **driv'elling**, imp. *driv'ling:* **drivelled**, pp. *driv'ld:* **driv'eller**, n. *-lér*, a fool; a dotard.

driven, v. and **driver**, n.—see **drive**.

drizzle, v. *driz'l* (Ger. *rieseln*, to purl, as a brook; to fall in grains, as snow or small rain: Sw. *droseln*, to make a rattling or rustling noise in falling), to rain in small drops or fine rain: **drizzling**, imp. *driz'ling:* **drizzled**, pp. *driz'ld:* **driz'zly**, a. *-li*, shedding a fine or light rain.

droll, a. *dról* (F. *drôle*, a wag, a comical fellow: low Ger. *drauseln*, to speak in a childish manner), odd; laughable; merry; comical: n. a comical fellow; a jester; one who raises mirth or laughter: v. to jest; to play the Merry-Andrew; to cheat: **drol'ling**, imp.: **drolled**, pp. *dróld:* **drol'lery**, n. *-lér-i*, sportive tricks; comical gestures or manners: **drol'lingly**, ad. *-li:* **drol'lish**, a. somewhat droll.

dromatherium, n. *drôm'a-thé'ri-úm* (Gr. *dromaios*, swift, and *therion*, a beast), a name given to a small fossil mammal, parts of which have been discovered in the New Red Sandstones.

dromedary, n. *drúm'é-dér-i* (F. *dromadaire*—from Gr. *dromas*, a running, swift), the one-hump camel of Arabia, more swift of foot than the camel.

drone, n. *drón* (AS. *dræn*, the non-working bee—from the buzzing sound it utters: Icel. *drunr*, a loud hollow noise: Gael. *dranndan*, humming, buzzing), the male of the honey-bee which makes no honey; an idler; a sluggard; a dull humming sound; the largest pipe of the bagpipe: v. to emit a dull humming sound; to live idly: **dro'ning**, imp.: **droned**, pp. *dróned:* **dro'nish**, a. *-nish*, idle; lazy: **dro'nishly**, ad. *-li:* **dro'nishness**, n.

droop, v. *drúp* (Icel. *dryp*, to drip; *driupi*, to hang the head), to hang down; to lean forward or downward; to fail, sink, or decline; to languish from grief or other cause; to faint or grow weak: **droop'ing**, imp.: **drooped**, pp. *drópt:* **droop'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

drop, n. *drúp* (Dut. *drop;* Ger. *tropfen;* Icel. *dropi*, a drop: Icel. *driupi*, to drip), a small portion of a fluid; a very small quantity; a globule of a liquid; part of a gallows on which the criminal stands; anything in the form of a globule of water: v. to pour or let fall a liquid, or to drop *anything* in small portions; to dismiss or lay aside, as to drop a subject; to utter slightly or briefly, as to drop a hint; to sink or lower; to fall; to die suddenly; to come to an end; to have done with, as to *drop* an acquaintance; to come unexpectedly, as to *drop* in: **drop'ping**, imp.: n. a distilling; a falling; that which drops or falls: **droppings**, plu. the excrement or dung of animals: **dropped**, pp. *drópt:* **drop'let**, n. *-lét*, a little drop: **drop'pingly**, ad. *-li:* **drops**, n. plu. a medicine, the dose of which is measured by drops: to **drop astern**, in sailors' language, to slacken the speed of a vessel to allow another to pass her, or to be passed by a vessel sailing faster: to **drop down**, to sail or move down a river: **drop-scene**, in a *theatre*, a curtain suspended by pulleys, and which is made to fall down in front of the stage.

dropsy, n. *drôp'si* (L. *hydrops*—from Gr. *hudor*, water—the word having been formerly written *hydropisy*), an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body: **drop'sical**, a. *-si-kál*, inclined to dropsy: **drop'sied**, a. *-sid*, having dropsy.

droshy, n. *drôs'ki* (Russ. *droshki*), a four-wheeled open carriage used by the Russians—many kinds of vehicles are now so called: **dros'kies**, plu. *-ktz*.

drosometer, n. *drô-sôm'é-tér* (Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, a measure), an apparatus or instrument for determining the amount of dew deposited during a single night.

dross, n. *drôs* (AS. *dros;* Dut. *droes*, dregs, filth: F. *drasche*, lees), worthless matter separated from the better part; any waste or refuse; the scum or refuse of metals thrown off in melting; impurity: **dross'less**, a. pure: **dros'sy**, a. *-si*, full of dross; impure; foul: **dros'siness**, n. *-nés*, foulness; impurity.

drought, n. *drówt* (AS. *drugath;* Dut. *drooghte;* Scot. *drouth*—from AS. *dryg;* Dut. *droogh*, dry), dry weather; want of rain; thirst: **droughty**, a. *drówt'i*, wanting rain; thirsty: **drough'tiness**, n. *-nés*, state

of dryness of the weather; **drouth**, n. *drou̇th*, dry weather; thirst; another spelling of *drought*: **drou'thy**, a. *-thi*, thirsty: **drou'thiness**, n.

drove, v. *drōv*, past tense of **drive**, which see.

drove, n. *drōv* (from *drive*: AS. *drifan*, to urge forwards), a number of animals, as sheep or cattle, moving in a body; a crowd of people in motion: **drover**, n. *drō'vėr*, one who drives cattle and sheep to market.

drown, v. *drou̇n* (Icel. *dreckia*, to sink under water: Dan. *drukne*, to drown), to overwhelm in water; to destroy life by submersion in water; to overflow; to inundate; to perish in water: **drown'ing**, imp.: **adj.** perishing in water: **n.** the act of destroying life by immersion in water: **drowned**, pp. *drou̇nd*.

drowsy, a. *drou̇'zi* (Dut. *droosen*, to doze, to slumber: Dan. *drose*, to dawdle: low Ger. *drösseken*, to slumber), inclined to sleep; sleepy; dull; sluggish: **drow'siness**, n. *-nės*, heaviness, or disposition to sleep: **drow'sily**, ad. *-li*: **drow'sy-headed**, a. having a sluggish disposition: **drowse**, v. *drou̇z*, to slumber; to grow heavy with sleep: **drow'sing**, imp.: **drowsed**, pp. *drou̇zd*.

drub, v. *drub* (Icel. *drepa*, to strike: Sw. *drabba*, to hit or knock), to thrash; to beat with a stick; to beat soundly: **drub'bing**, imp.: **n.** a sound beating: **drubbed**, pp. *drubd*.

drudge, v. *drij* (AS. *dreogan*, to work: Ir. *drugaire*, a slave or drudge: Manx, *drug*, a timber waggon), to work hard; to labour in mean offices: **n.** one who labours with toil and fatigue; one employed in mean labour: **drudg'ing**, imp.: **drudged**, pp. *drijd*: **drudg'ery**, n. *-ėr-i*, hard and continuous labour; ignoble toil: **drudg'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

drug, n. *drug* (F. *drogue*, a drug: Dut. *droog*, dry, from their hot dry nature as once used: It. *tregga*; Sp. *droga*; mod. Gr. *tragema*, sweetmeats—articles of that nature having formerly constituted the principal stock of a druggist), any medicinal substance; any article slow of sale, or not saleable: **v.** to dose to excess with medicine; to season or tincture with something offensive or injurious: **drug'ging**, imp. dosing with drugs: **drugged**, pp. *drugd*: **drug'gist**, n. *-gist*, one who deals in drugs.

drugget, n. *drug'gėt* (F. *droguet*, a kind of stuff of wool, &c.—from *drogue*, a stuff, trash), a coarse kind of woollen stuff, chiefly used for carpeting.

druid, n. *drō'id* (Gael. *druidh*, a sorcerer, a druid: L. *druides*, the priests and wise men of the Britons and Gauls), a minister or priest among the anc. Celts.

or cavity in rocks lined or studded with crystals, sometimes filled with water: **dru'sy**, a. *-zi*, consisting of or covered with very minute crystals.

Druses, n. plu. *drō'zės*, a remarkable religious sect inhabiting the districts of Mount Lebanon, and speaking Arabic.

dry, a. *dri* (AS. *drig*; Dut. *droog*; Ger. *trocken*; Icel. *thurr*; Dan. *tor*, dry, arid), free from water or moisture; not rainy not juicy; arid; thirsty; barren; void of interest, as applied to persons; sarcastic; severe; humorous: **v.** to free from water or moisture, as by wiping; to lose moisture: **dry'ing**, imp.: **dried**, pt. or pp. *drid*: **dry'er** or **dri'er**, n. he who or that which dries: **drily** or **dryly**, ad. *drī'li*, without moisture; coldly; without affection; sarcastically: **dry'ness**, n.: **dry-goods**, woollen and cotton cloths, &c., as distinguished from groceries: **dry-rot**, n. a rapid decay of timber by which its substance is converted into a dry powder: **dry'sal'ter**, n. *-sal̇'tėr*, *formerly*, a dealer in dry or salted meats; *now*, a dealer in gums, drugs, dye-stuffs, and in chemical substances generally: **drysal'tery**, n. *-i*, the goods or business of a drysalter: **dry-wines**, wines free from sugary matter: **dry-nurse**, a nurse who brings up children without the breast: **to dry up**, to deprive wholly of moisture: **dry-shod**, a. without wetting the feet.

dryad, n. *drī'ad* (L. *dryades*, nymphs of the woods—from Gr. *drus*, an oak-tree), a deity or nymph supposed to watch over woods.

dual, a. *dū'al* (L. *duo*, two), expressing the number two: **du'ad**, n. *-ad*, a union of two: **du'alism**, n. *-al-izm*, the doctrine of two separate and independent principles in man, the *spiritual* and *corporeal*; the doctrine of two independent principles or deities in nature, the *good* and the *evil*: **du'alist**, n. *-ist*, one who adopts dualism: **du'alis'tic**, a. *-is'tik*, consisting of two: **dual'ity**, n. *-al'i-ti*, state or quality of being two; that which expresses two.

dub, n. *dub* (Fris. *dobbe*, a puddle, a swamp: Scot. *dub*), a small pool of rain-water; a puddle; a gutter.

dub, v. *dub* (Prov. *adobar*, to arrange, to prepare: F. *dauber*, to rig or trim a ship: Sp. *adobar*, to dress or make anything up: but probably the root may be no other than the old Eng. *dup*, a contraction for *do up*, to dress, to invest with), to confer the title of knighthood by a slight tap with a sword; to invest with any dignity or new character; to cut down or dress with an adze, as a plank of wood: **dub'bing**, imp.: **dubbed**, pp. *dubd*: **to dub cloth**, to dress it with teasels: **to dub a cock**, to prepare it for fighting

—from *ductus*, led: F. *ductile*), easy to be drawn out in length, as wire; that may be extended by beating; yielding; tractable: **ductil'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, the property possessed in a greater or less degree by all the metals of being beaten or drawn out without fracturing or breaking; flexibility; obsequiousness: **duc'tilely**, ad. *-li*: **duc'tileness**, n.

dudgeon, n. *dŭj'ŭn* (W. *dygen*, anger, grudge), inward anger or resentment; sullenness; a dagger (Ger. *degen*, a sword).

due, a. *dū* (old F. *deuvre*; L. *debere*, to be necessary as a duty, to owe: It. *dovuto*, duty, right: mod. F. *dû*, due), that ought to be paid or done to another; owing to; fit; proper; that ought to arrive at a certain time specified, as a ship or train; exact or exactly, as due east; seasonable; becoming: n. that which is owed or may be justly claimed; right; just title; a toll or fee: **du'ly**, ad. *-li*, properly; fitly; regularly; at the proper time: **over-due**, behind in time or payment: **dues**, n. plu. *dūz*, certain taxes, rates, or payments.

duel, n. *dū'ĕl* (F.—from L. *duellum*, a battle between two—from *duo*, two), a battle or combat between two persons with deadly weapons: **du'elling**, n. the act or practice of fighting in single combat: **du'ellist** or **du'eller**, n. one who fights in single combat.

duenna, n. *dū-ĕn'nȧ* (Sp. *duena*—from L. *domina*, the mistress of a family), in *Spain*, an old woman kept to guard a younger one; a governess.

duet, n. *dū-ĕt'* (It. *duetto*—from L. *duo*, two), a song or air in two parts, for two voices or instruments: **duet'to**, n. *-tō* (It.), a duet.

dug, n. *dŭg* (Sw. *dagga*, to give suck—see **dairy**), the teat or pap of a cow or other beast: **dug**, pp. of the verb **dig**, which see.

dugong, n. *dū'gŏng* (Malayan, *duyong*), a large cetaceous animal, resembling the seal and walrus, which lives wholly on vegetable substances; the sea-cow.

duke, n. *dūk* (L. *duco*, I lead; *dux*, a leader: F. *duc*: It. *duca*), a title of nobility of the highest order; a chief; a prince: **duke'dom**, n. the territory, title, or quality of a duke: **duchess**, n. *dŭch'ĕs*, the wife of a duke: **du'cal**, a.—see **ducal**.

dulcamara, n. *dŭl'kȧ-mȧ'rȧ* (L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter), a common British hedge-plant, commonly called "bitter-sweet" or "woody night-shade," so named from its stalks or root when chewed first tasting bitter, and then sweet.

dulcet, *dŭl'sĕt* (L. *dulcis*, sweet), sweet to the taste or ear; melodious; harmonious: **dulcify**, v. *dŭl'sĭ-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to make sweet; to sweeten: **dul'cifying**, imp.: **dul'cified**, pp. *-fīd*: **dul'cimer**, n. *-mĕr* (Sp. *dulcemele*—from *dulcis*, sweet, and L. and Gr. *melos*, a tune or air), an anc. musical instrument.

dulia, n. *dū'lĭ-ȧ* (Gr. *douleia*, service: F. *dulie*), an inferior worship paid to saints—distinguished from *latria*.

dull, a. *dŭl* (Goth. *dvals*, foolish: Icel. *dvalr*; Sw. *dvala*, giddiness, stupefaction: old H. Ger. *dualm*, torpor, sleep: Gael. *dall*, blind, obscure), the primary idea is a stoppage of the faculties or powers proper to the subject; without spirit; not cheerful; stupid; slow of understanding; slow of hearing; slow to learn; not bright or clear; dim; obscure; blunt; cloudy: v. to make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to tarnish: **dul'ling**, imp.: **dulled**, pp. *dŭld*: **dul'lard**, n. *-lĕrd*, a blockhead: **adj.** stupid: **dul'ly**, ad. *-li*, stupidly: **dul'ness**, n.

dulse, n. *dŭls* (Scot.), a common sea-plant, of a red-dish-brown colour, eaten in some parts of Scotland.

duly, ad. *dū'li* (see **due**), properly; fitly; regularly.

dumb, a. *dŭm* (Icel. *dumba*, darkness: Dan. *dum*, dim, obscure: Ger. *dumpf*, hollow, dead—applied to sound: Dut. *dom*, blunt, dull), mute; silent; unable to speak: **dumb'ly**, ad. *-li*: **dumb'ness**, n.: **dumb-bells**, n. weights swung in the hands for exercise: **dumb-show**, n. signs and gestures without words: **to strike dumb**, to astonish; to confound; to deprive of the powers of speech through some sudden emotion: **dumb-waiter**, a framework made to act between the kitchen and dining-room, for conveying food; a piece of furniture for the table, consisting of a series of circular revolving shelves one above the other, by means of which the various articles required may be easily reached: **dumfound** or **dumfounder**, *dŭm-fŏwn'dĕr*, in *familiar language*, to strike dumb; to confuse with sudden astonishment: **dum'my**, n. *-mĭ*, one who is dumb; a representation of a full package or case, and meant to deceive; at whist, the name of the open hand when three play.

dumose, a. *dū-mōs'* (L. *dumosus*, covered with bushes—from *dumus*, a thorn-bush), bushy; full of bushes or briers; having a low, shrubby aspect.

dumps, n. plu. *dŭmps* (Dut. *domp* or *damp*, a vapour), sulkiness; pettishness; gloominess; sullenness; low spirits; melancholy: **dump'ish**, a. sullen; dull: **dump'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **dump'ishness**, n.

dumpy, a. *dŭm'pĭ* (probably from the sound of a blow, from the syllables *dab* or *dub*, a blow; *dab*, a small lump: Dan. *dubbet*, dumpy), short and thick: **humpty-dumpty**, n. *hŭm'tĭ-dŭm'tĭ*, a short thick person: **dum'pling**, n. *-plĭng*, a round pudding, usually cooked by boiling.

dun, n. *dŭn* (imitative of a droning sound: Icel. *duna*, to thunder: AS. *dunung*, a noise), an importunate creditor or visitor: v. to urge for payment of a debt; to call or ask for frequently: **dun'ning**, imp. importuning: **dunned**, pp. *dŭnd*.

dun, a. *dŭn* (Gael. *duin*, to shut close: Manx, *doon*, to darken: Dut. *doncker*, dark in colour: Ger. *dunkel*, dark), of a dark-brown colour: **dun'nish**, a. *-nĭsh*, a little brown in colour: **dun'stone**, n. a term applied to certain magnesian limestones of a dun or cream colour, extremely hard, and rich in lead and calamine.

dun, *dŭn*—see **done**.

dunce, n. *dŭns* (from Duns Scotus, the great leader of the schoolmen in the dark ages, and opposed to the revival of learning, called after him *dunsmen* or *dunce-men*), one who is dull or weak in intellect; one slow at learning; a dolt: **dunc'ish**, a. *-ĭsh*, like a dunce: **dunce'dom**, n. the realm or domain of dunces.

dunder, n. *dŭn'dĕr*, (Sp. *redundar*, to overflow), the lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the distillation of rum.

dunderhead, n. *dŭn'dĕr-hĕd* (Sw. *dunser*, a heavy-footed man), a stupid fellow; a dunce: **dunder-headed**, a. thick-headed; stupid.

dune, n. *dūn* (Celtic, *dun*, a hill, a fortified place: F. *dune*, a sandhill), a low hill of moving sand on the coast; a rude circular building with conical roof.

dung, n. *dŭng* (Dan. *dynge*, to sprinkle with water: prov. Dan. *dung*, wet through: Sw. *dynga*, muck: Ger. *dungen*, to manure), the refuse or filth from animals; excrement; anything filthy or rotten: v. to manure with dung: **dung'ing**, imp.: **dunged**, pp. *dŭngd*: **dung'y**, a. *-ĭ*, filthy; full of dung: **dunghill**, a heap of dung; a dirty, vile abode: **adj.** sprung from the dunghill; base; mean.

dungeon, n. *dŭn'jŭn* (F. *donjon*, the large tower of a fortress—from mid. L. *dominio*, *domgio*, or *dongeo*, a tower, a work of defence—from *domus*, a house), originally the large and strongest tower of a fortress, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, the lower apartments of such being used as prisons; a close dark prison, commonly underground; any deep dark place: **dun'geoned**, pp. a. *-jŭnd*, confined in a dungeon.

dunnage, n. *dŭn'nȧj* (probably Gael. *dun*, a mound, a hill; or Manx, *doon*, to close, to darken), loose substances laid on the bottom of a ship as a bed for heavy goods.

dunned, dunning, dunnish—see **dun**.

dunning, n. *dŭn'nĭng* (from *dun*, of a dark-brown colour), in *Amer.*, a particular method of curing cod-fish.

duodecimal, a. *dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-mȧl* (L. *duodecim*, twelve—from *duo*, two, and *decem*, ten), computing by twelves: **du'odec'imals**, n. plu., a rule in arithmetic; a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves: **du'odec'imo**, n. *-mō*, a book having twelve leaves to a sheet: **du'odec'imally**, ad. *-lĭ*.

duodenum, n. *dū'ō-dē'nŭm* (L. *duodeni*, twelve each), the first of the small intestines immediately succeeding the stomach, which in man is about twelve inches in length: **du'ode'nal**, a. *-nȧl*, connected with, or relating to, the duodenum.

dupe, n. *dūp* (F. *dupe*, one who lets himself be deceived—from *duppe*, the bird called the *hoopoe*), one who is deceived; one easily led astray; a credulous person: v. to cheat; to trick; to deceive by imposing on one's credulity: **du'ping**, imp.: **duped**, pp. *dūpt*: **du'per**, n. one who: **du'pery**, n. *-pĕr-ĭ*, the act or practice of duping.

duplicate, a. *dū'plĭ-kȧt* (L. *duplicatum*, to double—from *duo*, two, and *plico*, I fold: It. *duplicare*: F. *dupliquer*), double; twofold: n. a second thing corresponding to the first; a copy; a pawnbroker's ticket: v. to double; to fold: **du'plica'ting**, imp.: **du'plica'ted**, pp.: **du'plica'tion**, n. *-kȧ'shŭn*, the act of

doubling: **du'plica'ture**, n. *-tŭr*, a doubling; a fold: **duplicity**, n. *dū-plis'i-ti*, doubleness of heart or speech; deceit; deception.

dupper, *dŭp'pĕr*, or **dubber**, n. *dŭb'bĕr* (Hind. *dubbah*), a short-necked globular bottle made of buffalo-hide, for containing oils, &c., when sent from India.

durable, a. *dū'rā-bl* (L. *durabilis*, lasting, durable—from *durus*, hard: It. *durabile*: F. *durable*), having the quality of lasting long; not wearing out or decaying soon; permanent: **du'rably**, ad. *-bli*: **du'rableness**, n.: **du'rabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the power of lasting long without perishing.

dura-mater, n. *dū'rā-mā'tĕr* (L. *durus*, hard, and *mater*, a mother), the outer membrane which surrounds the brain; the inner membrane is called *pia-mater*.

duramen, n. *dū-rā'mĕn* (L. *duramen*, hardness—from *durus*, hard), the inner or heart wood of a tree; the harder and more highly coloured portion of trees and branches.

durance, n. *dū'rāns* (L. *durans*, enduring, lasting: It. *duranza*, duration), imprisonment; custody; restraint of the person: **dura'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, continuance; length in time; power of continuance; permanency: **duress'**, n. *-rĕs'* (old F. *duresse*), constraint, actual or threatened; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

durbar, n. *dĕr'bär* (Hind. *darbar*—from Pers. *dar*, a gate, and *bar*, a court, an assembly), an audience-hall in India; the court of a native prince; the formal reception of native princes, as at the court of a sovereign, by the Governor-General of India for political purposes.

durdum, n. *dĕr'dŭm*, a familiar name for a great noise or uproar.

duress—see **durance**.

during, prep. *dū'ring* (L. *duro*, I last or continue), holding on for; in the course of; while anything lasts.

durra, *dŭr'rā*, a kind of millet grown in N. Africa.

durst, v. *dĕrst*—see **dare**.

dusk, n. *dŭsk* (from Eng. *dull*: Sw. *dusk*, dull weather: Dan. *dulsk*, dull, lifeless: Icel. *doska*, to dawdle, to delay), a tending to darkness; twilight; state between light and darkness: **adj.** moderately dark; tending to darkness: **dus'kish**, a. moderately dark: **dus'kishly**, ad. *-li*: **dus'kily**, ad. *-ki-li*, with partial darkness: **dus'kiness**, also **dus'kishness**, n. approach to darkness: **dus'ky**, a. *-ki*, partially dark; obscure; gloomy; overcast.

dust, n. *dŭst* (Icel. *dust*; Gael. *dus*, dust: Dut. *dons*, vapour, flour: Ger. *dunst*, vapour), particles of

dwale, n. *dwāl* (from *dull*: Sw. *dwala*, fainting, stupefaction: Dan. *dvale-drik*, a soporific), the deadly nightshade; in *her.*, a sable or black colour.

dwarf, n. *dwawrf* (AS. *dweorg*: Icel. *dvergr*: Sw. *dwerf*), any animal or plant much below the usual size; a man or woman much under the ordinary height; a page or attendant on a knight in olden times: **v.** to hinder from growing to the natural size: **dwarf'ing**, imp. making or keeping small: **dwarfed**, pp. *dwawrft*: **dwarf'ish**, a. *-fish*, like a dwarf; very small: **dwarf'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **dwarf'ishness**, n.

dwell, v. *dwĕl* (Dut. *dwaelen*, to go about, as opposed to going straight: AS. *dwelian*, to deceive: Icel. *dvelia*, to hinder: Dan. *dvæle*, to dwell, to linger), to live in a place; to inhabit; to reside; to abide for a time; to be in a state or condition; to continue long; to linger on with affection: **dwel'ling**, imp.: **n.** a place of residence; a habitation: **dwelt**, pt. and pp. *dwĕlt*: **dwel'ler**, n. one who: **dwelling-house**, a settled residence: **dwelling-place**, a residence; a place of abode: **to dwell on** or **upon**, to occupy a long time with; to continue on, as to dwell on a subject.

dwindle, v. *dwin'dl* (AS. *dwinan*; low Ger. *dwanen*, to fade, to vanish: Icel. *dvina*, to diminish), to leave off; to become less; to shrink; to consume or waste away; to degenerate: **dwin'dling**, imp.: **dwin'dled**, pp. *-dld*: **dwine**, v. *dwin* (a provincial spelling of dwindle), to waste away; to pine: **dwi'ning**, imp.: **dwined**, pp. *dwind*.

dwt., a contraction for pennyweight: **d.** for *penny*; **wt.**, the first and last letters of *weight*.

dye, v. *dī* (AS. *deag*, a dye, a colour: Dan. *dygge*, to sprinkle with water), to colour; to stain; to tinge deeply: **n.** colouring matter; colour; stain: **dye'ing**, imp. *-ing*: **n.** the art or trade of fixing colours in various fabrics: **dyed**, pp. *dīd*: **dy'er**, n. one who dyes: **dye-house**, n. the building in which the operation of dyeing is carried on: **dye-stuffs**, n. plu. a general name for the vegetable and mineral substances used in dyeing or staining.

dying, a. *dī'ing* (from **die**, which see), perishing; losing life; wasting away; mortal; given or uttered just before death; pert. to death: **dy'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

dyke, n. *dīk* (Scot. a wall or fence—see **dike**), in *geol.*, applied to wall-like intrusions of igneous rocks, which fill up rents and fissures in the stratified rocks.

dynamics, n. plu. *dī-nam'iks* (Gr. *dunamis*, power), the science that treats of the laws regulating the force or power of moving bodies: **dynam'ical**, a. *-i-kal*,

E

e, in *music*, the third note of the diatonic scale.

e, a prefix, meaning out of, from—see **ex**.

each, a. *ěch* (AS. *ælc;* low Ger. *elk*—from AS. *æ*, ever, and *lic*, like), one of two; every; every one of any number considered separately.

eager, a. *ē'gĕr* (F. *aigre*, sharp, biting—from L. *acer*, severe, sharp: It. *agro*, sour, severe), ardently desirous; vehement; impetuous; earnest; keen: **ea'gerly**, ad. *-li:* **ea'gerness**, n. earnestness; ardour of inclination.

eagle, n. *ē'gl* (F. *aigle:* It. and L. *aquila*), a large bird of prey; from the figure of an eagle, the military standard of anc. Rome, *now* of France, and of U. S. of Amer.; in *Amer.* a gold coin equal to 10 dollars: **eagle-eyed**, a. sharp-sighted: **eaglet**, n. *ē'glĕt*, a young eagle: **eagle-stone**, a variety of iron ore having a concentric structure, fabled to have been hatched in the nest of the eagle.

eagre or **egre**, n. *ē'gĕr;* also spelt **hygre** or **higre**, n. *hī'gĕr* (AS. *ægor*, the sea, water: Icel. *ægir*, terrible—see **higre**), the English name applied to the tidal bore; a hollow and harsh roar caused in certain rivers by the rapid and violent advance of a spring-tide against the current of a river—see **bore**.

ear, n. *ēr* (L. *auris;* Goth. *auso;* Icel. *eyra;* Ger. *ohr*, an ear), the organ of hearing; the power or faculty of readily distinguishing musical sounds; attention; heed; regard: **eared**, a. *ērd*, having ears: **ear'less**, a. without ears: **ear-piercing**, a. very shrill: **ear-ache**, n. *-āk*, pain in the ear: **ear-bones**, certain bones connected with the organs of hearing: **ear-drum**, n. the membrane stretched across the internal ear, like the parchment of a drum; the tympanum: **ear-ring**, n. a drop or pendant on the ear as an ornament: **ear-trumpet**, n. an instr. to enable the somewhat deaf to hear more distinctly: **ear-wax**, n. the thick brownish substance which gathers inside the ear: **ear-shot**, within reach of the hearing: **earwig**, n. (AS. *wigga*, a creeping thing), an insect having a forked tail, supposed, but ignorantly, to enter the ear: v. to get into a person's confidence or good graces by telling tales of others: **earwig'ging**, imp.: n. the gaining of confidence and good graces by whispered and covert statements about others: **earwigged'**, pp. *-wigd':* **ear-witness**, n. one who can testify from his own hearing; one who hears a thing: **to set by the ears**, to make strife; to cause to quarrel: **over head and ears**, or **up to the ears**, in an extreme degree.

ear, n. *ēr* (AS. *æchir;* Ger. *ähre;* Dut. *ære*, an ear of corn), the head or top part of corn containing seeds: v. to form ears, as corn: **ear'ing**, imp.: **eared**, pp. *ērd:* adj. having ears.

earing, n. *ēr'ing* (AS. *earian;* Dut. *eren;* L. *arare*, to plough), the ploughing of fields—see Gen. xlv. 6: Ex. xxxiv. 21.

earl, n. *ěrl*, (Icel. *iarl*, a prince, a viceroy: Gael. *iarfhlath*, pronounced *iarrl*, a dependent chief—from *iar*, after, and *flath*, lord: AS. *eorl*, a man of noble birth), in *Great Britain*, a nobleman third in rank, being above a viscount and below a marquis: **earl'dom**, n. *-dŭm*, the possessions or dignity of an earl: **earl-marshall**, n. in *England*, one of the great officers of state, who regulates ceremonies, takes cognisance of all matters relating to honour, arms, and pedigree, and superintends the proclamation of peace or war.

early, a. *ěr'li* (AS. *ær*, before; *ærlice*, early: Icel. *adr*, before), prior in season or time; coming soon; before or in advance of others: **ad.** soon; betimes; **ear'liness**, n.

earn, v. *ěrn* (Dut. *arne*, harvest; *arnen*, to reap: Ger. *ernte*, harvest: Bav. *arnen*, to receive as a reward of labour), to gain or win by labour; to reap the fruit of one's labour; to merit or deserve: **earn'ing**, imp.: **earned**, pp. *ěrnd:* **earnings**, n. plu. *ěrn'ings*, that which is earned; wages; reward.

earnest, a. *ěrn'ĕst* (Ger. *ernst;* Dut. *ernsten*, to endeavour: AS. *georn*, desirous), done with a will; with hearty endeavour to attain the end aimed at; eager to obtain; zealous; sincere; serious: **earn'estly**, ad. *-li:* **earn'estness**, n. seriousness; serious event; not a feigned appearance: **in earnest**, not in jest; really intent on.

earnest, n. *ěrn'ĕst* (old F. *arres* or *ernes;* W. *ernes;* L. *arrha*, a deposit, a pledge), money given in hand to assure a bargain; first-fruits; pledge; assurance; in *Scot.*, **arles**, n. plu. *ar'lĕs*, another form of L. *arrha*.

earnings—see under **earn**.

earth, n. *ěrth* (Goth. *aírtha;* Icel. *jord;* Ger. *erde;* AS. *eorth*, earth: Gr. *eraze*, to the ground), mould; hole of a fox; the mass of the globe; the ground; land; the world; its inhabitants; in *chem.*, a solid, opaque, friable substance, without lustre, and incombustible: v. to hide in the ground; to cover with mould; to burrow: **earth'ing**, imp.: **earthed**, pp. *ěrthť:* **earthen**, a. *ěrth'n*, made of earth: **earthenware**, n. household utensils made of clay and hardened in the fire: **earth'ly**, a. *-li*, pert. to this world; gross: **earth'liness**, n.: **earth'ling**, n. *-ling*, an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal: **earth'y**, a. *-i*, consisting of, resembling, or relating to, earth: **earth'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being earthy; grossness: **earth'quake**, n. *-kwāk*, a shaking or trembling of the earth: **earth-born**, a. earthly; human: **earth-nut**, a kind of tuber growing wild in the earth; the pignut: **earth's crust**, n. the external rind or shell of our planet accessible to human investigation: **earth of bone**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination: **earth-foam**, a fine light scaly variety of calcite or calc-spar: **earth-work**, an embankment, cutting, or fortification made of earth: **earth-worm**, a worm that lives in the ground; a mean, sordid creature: **earthly-minded**, a. having a mind devoted to the things of the earth.

earwig, n.—see **ear**.

ease, n. *ēz* (F. *aise;* It. *asio;* Port. *azo*, convenience, leisure: Gael. *athaiz*, ease), rest from labour; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; freedom from difficulty; freedom from constraint or formality: v. to give relief or rest to; to free from pain; to alleviate; to pacify: **easing**, imp. *ē'zing:* **eased**, pp. *ēzd:* **easement**, n. *ēz'mĕnt*, that which gives ease; convenience; assistance: **easy**, a. *ē'zi*, free from pain or annoyance; free from anxiety or care; quiet; not difficult or laborious; not rough or uneven; complying; satisfied; comfortable; not stiff or constrained; credulous: **ea'sily**, ad. *-li:* **ea'siness**, n.: **at ease**, without pain or anxiety.

easel, n. *ē'zl*, (Ger. *esel*, an ass), the frame on which painters place their canvas while painting.

east, n. *ēst* (Ger. *ost;* Icel. *austr*, the east: Esthon. *ea*, ice; *east*, from the ice, the icy wind), that part of the heavens where the sun rises; the eastern parts of the earth: adj. toward the rising sun: **east'erly**, a. *-ěr-li*, situated toward the east; looking toward the east: adv. in the direction of east: **east'ern**, a. *-ěrn*, living or dwelling in the direction of the east; oriental: **east'erling**, n. the native of a country eastward of another: **east'ing**, n. among *seamen*, the distance a ship makes good in an east direction: **the East**, eastern regions; Asiatic countries: **east'ward**, ad. *-wĕrd*, also **east'wards** (AS. *weord*, direction), towards the east: **the eastward**, n. the direction towards the east.

Easter, n. *ēs'tĕr* (AS. *Eostre*, a goddess whose festival was held in April), a festival in Christian countries commemorating the resurrection of Christ.

easy, &c.—see **ease**.

eat, v. *ēt* (Goth. *itan;* Ger. *essen;* L. *edere*, to eat), to consume, as food with the mouth; to wear away or corrode; to gnaw; to take food: **eat'ing**, imp.: n. the act of chewing and swallowing food: **ate**, pt. *āt:* **eaten**, pp. *ēt'n:* **eat'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that which can be eaten, or is fit for food: n. anything used for food, usually in the plu.: **eat'er**, n. one who: **eat'age**, n. *-āj* (from *eat:* Fris. *eiten*, to pasture), pasturage, or the eatable growth of either grass or corn field—same as *eddish:* **eating-house**, n. a house where ready-dressed provisions are sold: **to eat one's words**, to withdraw or retract them.

eau, n. *ō* (F. water), an essence or perfumed spirit: **eau-de-Cologne**, *-dĕ-kō-lōn'*, water of Cologne; a perfume: **eau-de-vie** *-dĕ-vē*, water of life; brandy.

eaves, n. plu. *ēvz* (AS. *efese*, margin, edge; *efesian*, to shave: old Dut. *ovese;* Fris. *ose*, eaves), the part of the roof of a house that overhangs the wall: **eavesdrop**, v. *-drŏp* (Dut. *oos-druip*, eavesdropping), to stand under the eaves of a window, or at a door, to listen to

what is being said within doors: **eavesdropping**, listening at doors or windows to what is said within: **eavesdropper**, n. one who listens at doors or windows for curiosity, or for the purpose of tattling; an insidious listener.

ebb, n. *ĕb* (Ger. and Dut. *ebbe*, the falling back of the tide: Ger. *eben*, to fall off, to sink—connected with *evening*), the reflux or flowing back of the tide; decline; a falling from a better to a worse state: **v.** to flow back, as the tide; to return, as the waters of the sea; to decay or decline: **eb'bing**, imp.: **n.** the flowing back of the tide: **ebbed**, pp. *ĕbd*: **ebb-tide**, n. the retiring tide.

ebony, n. *ĕb'ŏn-ĭ* (L. *ebenus*; Gr. *ebenos*, the ebon-tree: It. *ebeno*; F. *ébène*), a hard, heavy, black wood; the tree itself: **eb'onise**, v. *-iz*, to make black: **eb'onis'ing**, imp.: **eb'onised**, pp. *-izd*: **ebon**, a. *ĕb'ŏn*, of or like ebony; black.

ebracteate, a. *ē-brăk'tĭ-āt* (L. *e*, from, and *bractea*, a thin layer of wood), in *bot.*, without a bract or floral leaf.

ebriety, n. *ē-brī'ĕ-tĭ*, for *inebriety* (L. *ebrietas*, drunkenness), intoxication; drunkenness.

ebullition, n. *ĕb'ŭl-lĭsh'ŭn*, (L. *ebullio*, I boil or bubble up—from *e*, out, and *bulla*, a bubble), the boiling of liquids; the agitation or bubbling up of a liquid, caused by particles of it being changed into steam; effervescence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger: **ebbullient**, a. *ē-bŭl'yĕnt*, boiling over: **ebul'liency**, n. *-yĕn-sĭ*, a boiling over.

eburnean, a. *ē-bĕr'nĭ-ăn* (L. *ebur*, ivory), made of ivory: **eburnation**, n. *ē'bŭr-nā'shŭn*, in *med.*, the excessive deposition of osseous matter in certain diseased states of bones.

ec, prefix, *ĕk* (see **ex**), *ex* becomes *ec* before *c*.

ecarte, n. *ā-kär'tā* (F.), a game at cards so called.

eccentric, a. *ĕk-sĕn'trĭk*, also **eccen'trical**, a. *-trĭ-kăl*, (L. *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, centre: Gr. *ek*, out of, and *kentron*, the centre), odd; singular; departing from the usual course; not having the same centre: **n.** a circle not having the same centre as another; a wheel having its axis out of the centre: **eccen'trically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **eccentricity**, n. *ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, the being odd or singular; deviation from a centre; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun.

ecchymosis, n. *ĕk'ĭ-mō'sĭs* (Gr. *ek*, out of, and *chumos*, juice, sap—from *chuo*, I pour out), livid spots or blotches on the skin, caused by an effusion of blood under the skin, as in a black eye.

firm crustaceous substance, often densely armed with spines: **echi'noder'mal**, a. *-măl*, relating to the echinodermata: **echinosphærites**, n. plu. *ĕk'ĭ-nŏs'fē-rīts* (Gr. *sphaira*, a ball), in *geol.*, a genus of echinoderms characterised by their small size and globular form: **echinostachys**, n. *ē-kī'nō-stā'kĭs* (Gr. *stachus*, a head of flowers), a singular fossil, apparently a spike of inflorescence, beset on all sides with a kind of fruit.

echo, n. *ĕk'ō* (L. or Gr. *echo*, a sound: In *anc. myth.*, a nymph who pined away into a sound for love of Narcissus), sound, as of a voice, reverberated or returned to the ear from an opposite hill, &c.; a repeated sound: **v.** to send back a sound; to be sounded back: **ech'oing**, imp.: **adj.** sending back sound: **echoed**, pp. *ĕk'ōd*, returned, as an echo: **echometry**, n. *ē-kŏm-ĕ-trĭ* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art of measuring the length of sounds: **echom'eter**, n. *-tĕr*, an instr. for measuring the duration of sounds, and their intervals.

eclaircissement, n. *ē-klär'sĭs-mäng'* (F.), the clearing or explaining any thing or affair not before understood; explanation.

eclampsy, n. *ĕk-lămp'sĭ*, or **eclamp'sia**, n. *-sĭ-ă* (Gr. *eklampsis*, a shining forth—from *ek*, forth, from, and *lampein*, to shine), an appearance of flashing of light which attends epilepsy; any form of epilepsy or other convulsive disease.

eclat, n. *ē-klä'* (F.), sudden splendour or brightness; applause; show; pomp; striking effect.

eclectic, a. *ĕk-lĕk'tĭk* (Gr. *eklektikos*, selecting—from *ek*, out of, and *lego*, I choose or gather: F. *éclectique*), choosing or selecting, as opinions or doctrines: **n.** any philosopher in anc. times who selected his opinions and principles from various sources: **eclec'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **eclec'tics**, n. plu. *-tĭks*, a sect of philosophers; a certain sect of Christians: **eclec'ticism**, n. *-tĭ-sĭzm*, the principles or doctrines of the eclectics.

eclipse, n. *ĕk-lĭps'* (L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *ekleipsis*, a forsaking, being absent, an eclipse: It. *eclisse*: F. *éclipse*), the phenomenon of a celestial body disappearing from view in whole or in part, in consequence of another celestial body passing between it and the spectator; darkness: **v.** to hide or conceal a luminous body in whole or in part; to cloud or darken; to disgrace: **eclip'sing**, imp.: **eclipsed'**, pp. *-klĭpsĕ'*, concealed; darkened; outshone: **eclip'tic**, n. *-tĭk*, the apparent path of the sun in the heavens in a year—so called because an eclipse cannot take place unless the moon be in or near the ecliptic.

which a final *m* with the preceding vowel is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel.

ectropium, n. *ĕk·trō·pi·ŭm* (Gr. *ek*, out of, and *trepo*, I turn), a disease in which the eyelashes are turned outwards.

ectype, n. *ĕk'·tĭp* (L. *ectypus*; Gr. *ektupos*, worked in high relief—from Gr. *ek*, out of, and *tupos*, stamp, figure), a copy from an original; a cast in relief of an ornamental design: **ec'typal**, a. *-ti·păl*, taken from the original; copied: **ec'typography**, n. *-pŏg'·rĕ·fĭ* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a method of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in.

ecumenic, a. *ĕk'·ū·mĕn'·ĭk*, also **ec'umen'ical**, a. *-i·kăl* (Gr. *oikoumenikos*, pert. to the inhabitable earth, universal—from *oikeo*, I inhabit), general; universal—usually applied to the councils of the Church; also written **œcumenical**.

eczema, n. *ĕk'·sē·mă* (Gr. *ekzesis*, a boiling out—from *ek*, out, and *zeo*, I boil), an eruption of the skin in small watery pustules, without fever.

edacious, a. *ē·dā'·shŭs* (L. *edax*, voracious—gen. *edacis*—from *edo*, I eat), eating; greedy; voracious: **eda'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **edac'ity**, n. *-dăs'·ĭ·tĭ*, greediness; rapacity.

edaphodon, n. *ē·dăf'·ō·dŏn* (Gr. *edaphos*, the pavement, *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of fishes, founded chiefly on the jaws and dental apparatus.

eddish, n. *ĕd'·dĭsh* (a corruption of *eatage*; Fris. *etten*, to pasture), the pasturage or eatable growth of either grass or corn field.

eddy, n. *ĕd'·dĭ* (Icel. *ydda*, a whirlpool—from *ydn*, to boil: AS. *ythi*, a wave, a flood), a current of water contrary to the main stream; a circular motion of water; a whirlpool: v. to move, as an eddy: **ed'dying**, imp.: **ed'died**, pp. *-did*.

edematous, a. *ē·dĕm'·ă·tŭs*, also **edem'atous**, a. *-tŭs* (Gr. *video*, I swell; *oidema*, a swelling), having a minor form of dropsy; full of humour; dropsical; also spelt **œdem'atous**.

Eden, n. *ē'·dĕn* (Heb. *eden*, delight), the garden given by God for the dwelling-place of Adam and Eve; a place of delight.

edentate, a. *ē·dĕn'·tăt*, also **eden'tated**, a. (L. *edentatus*, rendered toothless—from *e* without, and *dens*, a tooth), without teeth; deprived of teeth; without front teeth: **e'dentate**, n. *-tăt*, an order of quadrupeds, so called because they agree in being destitute of front or incisive teeth: **eden'tulous**, a. *-tŭ·lŭs*, toothless.

edge, n. *ĕj* (AS. *ecge*; Icel. *egg*; Gr. *akr*, a point, an edge: Dut. *egghe*, an angle, an edge: Ger. *ecke*, a corner), the extreme border of anything; brink; verge; the thin cutting part of a knife, &c.; keenness; sharpness of mind or appetite: v. to sharpen; to border or fringe; to incite; to provoke; to move gradually: **edg'ing**, imp. inciting; moving gradually or sideways: n. a narrow lace; trimming added to a garment for ornament; an outside row of plants: **edged**, pp. and a. *ĕjd*, furnished with an edge or border; sharp; keen: **edge'less**, a. not sharp; blunt: **to set the teeth on edge**, to cause a grating or tingling sensation in the teeth: **to edge in**, to get in; to slide in: **edge-tool**, a cutting instrument: **edgewise**, ad. in direction of the edge; sidewise.

edible, a. *ĕd'·ĭ·bl* (L. *edo*, I eat), fit to be eaten as food; eatable: **ed'ibles**, n. plu. *-blz*, things fit to be eaten as food.

edict, n. *ē'·dĭkt* (L. *edictum*, to utter or proclaim—from *e* out, and *dictum*, to say), the written command or order of a sovereign; a decree; a proclamation having the force of law.

edify, v. *ĕd'·ĭ·fī* (L. *ædifico*, I build—from *ædes*, a house, and *facio*, I make: F. *édifier*, to build, to instruct), to instruct and improve the mind; **ed'ifying**, imp.: **adj.** instructing; improving: **ed'ified**, pp. *-fīd*, instructed; improved: **ed'ifier**, n. *-fī·ĕr*, one who: **ed'ifyingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ed'ifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ·kă'·shŭn*, a building up or improvement of the mind in faith and holiness; instruction; improvement in any kind of knowledge: **ed'ifice**, n. *-fĭs*, a large or splendid building; a large structure: **ed'ifici'al**, a. *-fĭsh'·ăl*, respecting the appearance of an edifice.

edile, n. *ē·dīl* (L. *ædilis*—from *ædes*, a house or building), a magistrate of anc. Rome who had the oversight of buildings and streets, &c.: **e'dileship**, n. the office.

edit, v. *ĕd'·dĭt* (L. *editum*, to publish, to utter—from *e*, out, and *datum*, to give), to revise and prepare for publication; to publish: **ed'iting**, imp.: n. act of an editor; the act of making or preparing for the press: **ed'ited**, pp.: **ed'itor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who superintends the publication of a book, magazine, or newspaper: **ed'itorial**, a. *-tō'·rĭ·ăl*, written by an editor: **ed'itorship**, n.: **edition**, n. *ē·dĭsh'·ŭn*, the whole number of copies of a book printed at one time.

educate, v. *ĕd'·ū·kăt* (L. *educatum*, to bring up, to rear—from *e*, out of, and *duco*, I lead: It. *educare*), to instruct; to inform and expand the mind; to bring up as a child: **ed'uca'ting**, imp.: **ed'uca'ted**, pp. instructed; trained; furnished with knowledge: **ed'uca'tor**, n. *-kā'·tĕr*, an instructor; a teacher: **ed'uca'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, instruction; formation of manners; the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers: **ed'uca'tional**, a. *-al*, pert. to education: **educe**, v. *ē·dūs'*, to bring or draw out; to bring to light; to elicit; to develop: **edu'cing**, imp. *-sing*: **educed'**, pp. *-dūst'*: **educt**, n. *ē·dŭkt*, that which is brought to light by separation or analysis: **educ'tion**, n. *-dŭk'·shŭn*, the act of educing or bringing into view: **educ'tor**, n. that which extracts.

edulcorate, v. *ē·dŭl'·kō·răt* (L. *e*, out of, and *dulcis*, sweet), to free from acids or other foreign substances by washings or filtrations: **edul'cora'ting**, imp.: **edul'cora'ted**, pp.

eel, n. *ēl* (Dut. *aal*; Fin. *ĭlja*, slimy: Esthon. *illa*, slime, saliva), a well-known long slender-bodied fish, species of which occur both in fresh and salt water.

e'en, **e'er**, *ēn*, *ăr*, contractions for *even* and *ever*.

eerie or **eery**, a. *ē'·rĭ* (Scot.), serving to inspire fear; wild; affected with fear.

ef, prefix, *ĕf*, another form of **ex**, which see.

efface, v. *ĕf·fās'* (L. *ex*, out, and *facies*, the face: F. *effacer*, to blot out), to destroy or render illegible; to wear away; to strike or rub out; to destroy any impression on the mind: **effa'cing**, imp.: **effaced'**, pp. *-fāst'*: **efface'able**, a. *ā·bl*, capable of being rubbed out: **efface'ment**, n. act of effacing.

effect, n. *ĕf·fĕkt'* (L. *effectus*, made, finished—from *ex*, out, and *facio*, I make), result or consequence of a cause or agent; consequence; result; impression produced by certain combinations, as in a picture: v. to produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish: **effec'ting**, imp.: **effec'ted**, pp.: **effec'ter**, n. one who; also **effec'tor**: **effec'tible**, a. *-tĭ·bl*, that may be done: **effec'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having power to effect; producing effect; active; serviceable; operative: **effec'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*, powerfully; with real operation: **effect'less**, a.: **effec'tiveness**, n.: **effects'**, n. plu. goods; movables: **in effect**, really; virtually: **effec'tual**, a. *-tū·ăl*, producing the effect intended or desired; efficacious; complete: **effec'tually**, ad. *-lĭ*: **effec'tuate**, v. *-ăt*, to bring to pass; to accomplish: **effec'tua'ting**, imp.: **effec'tua'ted**, pp.

effeminate, a. *ĕf·fĕm'·ĭ·năt* (L. *effeminatum*, to make a woman of—from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman: It. *effeminare*: F. *efféminer*), soft and delicate as a woman; womanish; unmanly; weak: v. to make womanish; to unman; to soften: **effem'inating**, imp.: **effem'inated**, pp.: **effem'inately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **effem'inateness**, n.: **effem'inacy**, n. *-ĭ·nă·sĭ*, unmanly delicacy; womanish weakness; voluptuousness.

effendi, n. *ĕf·fĕn'·dĭ* (Turk.), master; lord; a title of respect among the Turks, particularly given to men learned in the law.

effervesce, v. *ĕf·fĕr·vĕs'* (L. *effervescere*, to boil up or over—from *ex*, out, and *fervere*, to boil, to be hot), to bubble up, as in boiling; to froth up, as in the fermenting of liquids: **ef'ferves'cing**, imp.: **adj.** bubbling up: **ef'ferves'ced**, pp. *-vĕst'*: **ef'ferves'cent**, a. *-sĕnt*, gently boiling or bubbling: **ef'ferves'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, the frothing or bubbling up of liquids from the generation and escape of gas: **ef'ferves'cible**, a. *-sĭ·bl*, capable of producing effervescence.

effete, a. *ĕf·fēt'* (L. *effetus*, barren, worn out—from *ex*, out, and *fetus*, the young of any creature), worn out; barren; exhausted.

efficacious, a. *ĕf·fĭ·kā'·shŭs* (L. *efficax*, effectual, powerful—gen. *efficacis*—from *ex*, out, and *facio*, I make or do: It. and F. *efficace*), producing the effect intended; effectual: **ef'fica'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ef'fica'ciousness**, n. *-nĕs*: **ef'ficacy**, n. *-kă·sĭ*, power to produce effects; virtue; power; ability: **effici'ent**, a. *-fĭsh'·ĕnt*, producing effects; able; competent; material: n. that which produces effects; he that makes: **effici'ently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **effici'ence**, *-ens*, also **efficiency**, n. *-en·sĭ*, a causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of performing works.

effigy, n. *ĕf'·fĭ·jĭ* (L. *effigies*, an image—from *ex*, out,

and *fingo*, I form: It. and F. *effigie*), the image or likeness of a person, whether a full figure or in part; a portrait: **effigial**, a. *ĕf·fĭj'ĭ·ăl*, pert. to, or having the character of, an effigy: **to burn or hang in effigy** (L. *in effigie*), to burn or hang the image or figure of a person.

efflorescence, v. *ĕf·flō·rĕs'* (L. *efflorescere*, to blow, or bloom, as a flower—from *ex*, out, and *flos*, a flower), to become covered with crystals, as the moisture frozen on a pane of glass; to form a mealy powder on the surface, as of a liquid; to become dusty on the surface; in *chem.*, to change from a compact or crystalline state to a powder, generally by losing water of crystallisation: **ef·flores'cing**, imp.: **ef·floresced'**, pp. *-rĕst'*: **ef·flores'cence**, n. *-rĕs'·ĕns*, the being in flower; bloom; a mealy-like substance which covers certain minerals when exposed to the action of the atmosphere; redness of the skin: **ef·flores'cent**, a. *-ĕnt*, shooting out in flowers; forming a white powder on the surface; throwing out minute needle-like crystals.

effluent, a. *ĕf·flō·ĕnt* (L. *effluens*, flowing or running out—from *ex*, out, and *fluens*, flowing: F. *effluent*), flowing out: **n.** a stream which flows out of another stream, or out of a lake: **ef·fluence**, n. *-ĕns*, that which flows from any body or substance: **effluvium**, n. *ĕf·flō'·vĭ·ŭm*, plu. **effu'via**, *-ä* (L. a flowing out), the invisible vapour or gas arising from putrefying matter or from diseased bodies; a disagreeable smell: **efflux**, n. *ĕf·flŭks* (L. *effluxus*, flowed out), that which flows out; a flowing out or issuing in a stream.

effort, n. *ĕf·fŏrt* (F. *effort*—from L. *ex*, out, and *fortis*, strong), exertion; endeavour; strain: **ef·fort'less**, a. without effort.

effrontery, n. *ĕf·frŭn'tĕr·ĭ* (F. *effronterie*, impudence—from L. *ex*, out or forth, and *frons*, the forehead—gen. *frontis*), impudence; shameless boldness.

effulge, v. *ĕf·fŭlj'* (L. *effulgens*, a shining or gleaming forth—from *ex*, out, and *fulgeo*, I shine), to shine with splendour: **efful'ging**, imp.: **effulged**, pp. *-fŭljd'*: **efful'gent**, a. *-jĕnt*, diffusing a flood of light; bright: **efful'gence**, n. *-jĕns*, great lustre or brightness; splendour: **efful'gently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

effuse, v. *ĕf·fūz'* (L. *effusus*, poured out or forth—from *ex*, out, and *fusus*, poured), to pour out; to spill or shed, as a fluid: **effu'sing**, imp.: **effused'**, pp. *-fūzd'*, poured out; shed: **effusion**, n. *ĕf·fū'zhŭn*, a shedding or spilling; act of pouring out; what is poured out: **effu'sive**, a. *-zĭv*, flowing abundantly; that pours out largely: **effu'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

eft, n. *ĕft* (AS. *efete*, an eft: Sans. *apada*, a reptile of Egypt; a gipsy: **E'gyptol'ogy**, n. *-tŏl'ō·jĭ*, study of the archæology of Egypt, particularly in connection with hieroglyphics: **E'gyptol'ogist**, n. one who.

eh, int. *ē* or *ā*, a word expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

eider, n. *ī'dĕr* (Sw. *ejder*; Ger. *eider*), the down or very fine feathers of a species of duck found in large numbers in Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, &c.; the duck itself.

Eifel, n. *ī'fĕl*, a district on the lower Rhine celebrated in geology for its recent volcanic rocks, its brown coal, and other deposits, and for its fossils.

eight, n. *āt* (Sans. *astan*; L. *octo*; Goth. *ahtan*; Ger. *acht*; AS. *eahta*, eight), twice four; four and four: **eighteen**, n. *ā'tēn* (*eight* and *ten*), twice nine; eight and ten: **eigh'teenth**, a. *-tēnth*, after seventeenth: **eigh'teen'mo**, n. (*mo* contracted for L. *decimo*, ten), a size of a book; a sheet formed into eighteen leaves: **eight'fold**, a. eight times the number or quantity: **eighth**, a. *āt'th*, next after seventh: **n.** a musical interval of five tones and two semitones: **eighth'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **eighty**, n. or a. *ā'tĭ* (AS. *eahta*, eight, and *tig*, a collection of *tens*—the termination *teen* indicating addition, and *ty* multiplication), eight times ten: **eightieth**, a. *ā'tĭ·ĕth*, next after seventy-ninth: **eight'score**, n. eight times twenty (see **score**).

either, a. *ē'thĕr* or *ī'thĕr* (AS. *æghther*, every one of two, the prefix *æg* in composition signifying ever, always: Esthon. *igga*; Lap. *ŭke*, ever, all), one of two; one or the other: **conj.** introductory word or correlative to *or*—as, *either* he will hold to the one *or* despise the other.

ejaculate, v. *ē·jăk'ū·lāt* (L. *ejaculatus*, cast or thrown out—from *ex*, out of, and *jaculor*, I throw or dart; *jaculum*, a javelin, a dart), to utter a few words suddenly, as a prayer; to exclaim earnestly but briefly: **ejac'ula'ting**, imp.: **ejac'ula'ted**, pp.: **ejac'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the uttering of a short prayer; a short sudden exclamation: **ejac'ulator'y**, a. *-lā·tĕr'ĭ*, suddenly spoken or uttered in short sentences.

eject, v. *ē·jĕkt'* (L. *ejectum*, to cast out, to expel—from *ex*, out of, and *jacio*, I throw), to cast or throw out; to void; to discharge; to evacuate; to turn out; to dismiss from an office; to expel: **ejec'ting**, imp.: **ejec'ted**, pp.: **ejec'tor**, n. one who: **ejec'tion**, n. *-jĕk'shŭn*, the act of throwing or casting out; expulsion: **ject'ment**, n. *-jĕkt'mĕnt*, a dispossession; in *law*, a writ for the recovery of possession of land.

eke, v. *ēk* (AS. *eacan*; Goth. *auk*; Icel. *og*; Ger. *auch*, to eke: L. *augere*, to increase), to add to; to en-

imp.: ela'ted, pp.: adj. puffed up, as with honour or success: **elation, n.** *ē-lā'shŭn*, vanity or pride resulting from success; joyful elevation of mind: **ela'tedly, ad.** *-lt.*

elater, n. *ĕl'ā-tĕr* (Gr. *elater*, a driver), in *bot.*, an elastic spirally-twisted filament for dispersing the spores, as in some liverworts; the click beetle: **elaterite, n.** *ē-lăt'ĕr-īt*, an elastic mineral pitch, also called *elastic bitumen*: **elaterium, n.** *ĕl'ā-tē'rī-ŭm*, a substance deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber.

elbow, n. *ĕl'bō* (AS. *elnboga*, the bow or bending of the arm: Gr. *olene*; L. *ulna*, the forearm), the joint or outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent; a sudden turn or bend in a river or road; the obtuse angle of a wall or building: **v.** to push or drive, as with the elbow; to encroach on: **el'bowing, imp.:** adj. pushing; jostling: **el'bowed, pp.** *-bōd*: **elbow-chair,** arm-chair: **elbow-room,** ample room for motion: **at the elbow,** men at hand: **jog the elbow,** to waken up; to remind a person of a thing: **out at elbows,** the sleeve of a coat so torn or old as to show the shirt beneath; having shabby clothes; reduced in circumstances.

elder, a. *ĕl'dĕr* (AS. *eald*, old—see **old**), senior; opposed to younger; older; comp. degree of *old*: **n.** one advanced in life; an office-bearer in a Presbyterian church: **el'dest,** superl. degree of *old*; most advanced in age, usually applied to persons: **el'dership, n.** office of an elder: **el'derly, a.** *-lī*, somewhat old.

elder, n. *ĕl'dĕr* (AS. *ellarn*; Ger. *holder*, the elder-tree—from Ger. *hohl*, hollow, and *der* or *tar*, signifying tree, so called from its hollow wood), a common tree producing white flowers and dark-purple berries.

El Dorado, n. *ĕl dō-rä'dō* (Sp. the golden region—from *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt), a country fabled to be very rich in the precious metals; a territory possessed of, or supposed to possess, great stores of silver and gold.

elecampane, n. *ĕl'ē-kăm-pān'* (F. *énule-campane*; Sp. and It. *enula-campana*; L. *inula helenium*—from Gr. *helenion*, a certain plant said to have sprung from Helen's tears), a plant, the root of which, from its stimulant or aromatic flavour, is used as a medicine or condiment.

elect, v. *ē-lĕkt'* (L. *electus*, chosen or picked out—from *ex*, out of, and *lectus*, chosen), to choose or select for an office; to pick out or select for a use or purpose; to select from two or more that which is preferred—as, I *elect* to go to this or that place; to choose as an object of mercy or favour: **adj.** chosen; chosen but not invested with office: **n.** those chosen or selected to eternal life: **elec'ting, imp.:** **elec'ted, pp.:** **elec'tor, n.** *-tĕr*, one who chooses or elects; one having the right to vote; title formerly belonging to the German princes who elected the emperor: **elec'tion, n.** *-shŭn*, the choice or selection of a person or persons to fill some office; power of choosing; liberty to choose or act—as, he went by his own *election*; divine choice; predestination: **elec'tioneer', v.** *-ēr'*, to make interest for a candidate, usually as M.P.: **elec'tioneering, n.** the acts or practices used at elections in order to secure the return of a particular individual, usually applied to the office of M.P., that is, Member of Parliament: **elec'tioneer'er, n.** one who: **elec'tive, a.** *-tĭv*, depending on choice; regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: **elec'tively, ad.** *-lī*: **elec'toral, a.** pert. to elections or electors: **elec'torate, n.** *-tĕr-āt*, the dignity or territory of an elector of the German empire.

electric, a. *ē-lĕk'trĭk*, also **elec'trical, a.** *-kăl*, (Gr. *elektron*; L. *electrum*, amber: F. *électrique*, electric), capable of exhibiting electricity when excited by friction; containing electricity; communicating a shock as produced by electricity: **n.** any substance capable of exhibiting electricity; an insulator, as amber, glass, &c.: **elec'trically, ad.** *-lī*: **electrician, n.** *ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn*, one skilled in electricity: **e'lectric'ity, n.** *-trĭ-sĭ'tĭ*, a highly subtile force, often called the electric fluid, identical with lightning, and apparently pervading all bodies: **elec'trify, v.** *-trĭ-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to charge or affect with electricity; to excite suddenly and violently: **elec'trifying, imp.:** **elec'trified, pp.** *-fīd*: **elec'trifiable, a.** *-fī'ă-bl*, that may be electrified: **elec'trifica'tion, n.** *-trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*: **elec'trine, a.** *-trĭn*, relating to amber: **elec'trise, v.** *-trĭz*, to invest with electric force; to endue with electricity: **e'lectri'sing, imp.:** **e'lectrised', pp.** *-trĭzd'*: **elec'trisa'tion, n.** *-trĭz-ā'shŭn*, act of becoming or being rendered electric: **elec'trode, n.** *-trōd* (Gr. (*h*)*odos*, a way), direction of an electric current: **e'lectrol'ysis, n.** *-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *lusis*, a loosening, a release), analysis or decomposition effected by electricity: **elec'trolyte, n.** *-trō-līt*, a substance capable of being analysed or decomposed by electricity: **elec'trolyt'ic, a.** *-lĭt'ĭk*, relating to electrolysis: **e'lectroph'orus, n.** *-trŏf'ō-rŭs* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), an instr. for accumulating or condensing electric force: **elec'troscope, n.** *-trō-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I see, I look out for), an instr. for ascertaining the existence, character, or intensity of the electric force: **elec'troscop'ic, a.** *-skŏp'ĭk*, relating to the electroscope: **elec'trotype, n.** *-trō-tīp* (Gr. *tupos*, a figure or image), an impression obtained by the deposition of a film of metal upon a mould by **electro-galvanism:** **elec'trum, n.** *-trŭm* (L.), also **elek'tron, n.** *-trŏn* (Gr.), amber; an alloy of gold and silver; gold ore of a light brass colour, and containing more than 20 per cent of silver: **electric eel,** a fish that gives a shock of electricity when touched: **electric jar,** a jar so prepared as to be capable of being charged with electricity: **electrical battery,** a number of prepared jars connected with each other in order to obtain a powerful discharge of electricity: **electrical machine,** an apparatus for producing electricity: **electric clock,** a clock whose mechanism is moved by electricity: **electric telegraph,** an apparatus for conveying messages by means of electro-magnetism: **electric fluid,** the supposed matter of electricity; lightning: **electro-chemistry, n.** that branch of chemistry which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes: **electro-chemical, a.** pert. to: **electro-biology, n.** (Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, a word), the science that treats of the mental phenomena said to be produced by mesmerism: **electro-dynamics, n.** plu. the science that treats of electricity in motion through conductors, &c.: **electro-magnetism, n.** the science that treats of the power of electricity and galvanism to impart magnetic properties to bodies; the magnetism developed by a current of electricity: **electro-metallurgy,** the art of depositing a coating of a precious metal, as silver or gold, on an article made of an inferior metal, by means of electricity; also **electro-plating:** **e'lectrom'eter, n.** *-trŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quantity or tension of the electric fluid: **elec'tromet'rical, a.** pert. to.

electuary, n. *ē-lĕk'tū-ĕr'ĭ* (mid. L. *electuarium*—from Gr. *ek*, out of, and *leicho*, I lick), a medicine made up with sugar or honey, as a confection.

eleemosynary, a. *ĕl'ē-mō-sĭ'nē-rĭ* (Gr. *eleemosune*, pity, alms), relating to charity; given in charity; intended for charitable purposes: **n.** one living on charity.

elegance, n. *ĕl'ē-gāns*—rarely **el'egancy, n.** *-găn-sĭ* (L. *elegantia*, neatness, refinement—from *ex*, out, and *lego*, I choose: F. *élégance*: It. *eleganza*), polish of manners; propriety; gracefulness; refinement; neatness; beauty or symmetry; that which pleases: **el'egancies,** plu. *-sĭz*: **el'egant, a.** *-gănt*, graceful; refined; beautiful; symmetrical; pleasing to good taste; correct: **el'egantly, ad.** *-lī*.

elegy, n. *ĕl'ē-jĭ* (L. *elegia*; Gr. *elegeia*, an elegy: It. *elegia*: F. *élégie*), a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song: **elegiac, a.** *ē-ē-jī-ăk* or *ĕl'ē-jī'ăk*, plaintive; expressing sorrow; also **el'egi'acal, a.** *-jī-ă-kăl*: **elegist, n.** *ĕl'ē-jĭst*, one who writes elegy.

element, n. *ĕl'ē-mĕnt* (L. *elementum*, an element; plu. *elementa*, the first elements of things: It. *elemento*: F. *élément*), a simple substance; the first or constituent principle of anything; an ingredient or constituent part; the proper sphere or state of anything: **plu.** the first rules or principles of any branch of knowledge; rudiments; data; an outline or sketch; the bread and wine used in the Eucharist or Lord's Supper **el'emen'tal, a.** *-mĕn'tăl*, produced by elements; arising from first principles: **el'emen'tally, ad.** *-lĭ*: **el'emental'ity, n.** *-ĭ-tĭ*, composition; combination of ingredients: **el'emen'tary, a.** *-tĕr-ĭ*, simple; relating to first principles; rudimentary; uncompounded; primary: **out of one's element,** in *familiar language*, out of one's proper habitation or sphere; dealing with unfamiliar matters: **the elements,** in *popular language*, fire, air, earth, and water.

elemi, n. *ĕl'ē-mĭ* (F., It., and Sp., *elemi*—probably of Oriental or Amer. origin), a resinous substance obtained from several allied species of trees, brought from Ethiopia in masses of a yellowish colour: **el'emine, n.** *-mĭn*, the crystallised and purified resin of

elemi, used to give consistency to the varnish which forms part of the composition of lacquer.

elenchus, n. *ē-lĕngk'ŭs*, also **elench**, n. *ē-lĕngk'* (Gr. *elengchos*, proof, demonstration), in *log.*, a vicious or fallacious argument; a sophism; a syllogism which convinces or confutes an antagonist: **ele'nchial**, a. *-kĭ-ăl*, pert. to.

elephant, n. *ĕl'ē-fănt* (Gr. and L. *elephas*, an elephant—gen. *elephantis*: F. *éléphant*: It. *elephante*), the name of a well-known animal: **el'phan'tine**, a. *-fănt'ĭn*, pert. to; very large: **el'phanti'asis**, n. *-tī'ă-sĭs*, a disease of the skin by which it becomes thick, livid, and insensible to feeling: **el'phan'toid**, a. *-tŏĭd*, also **el'phantoi'dal**, a. *-tŏĭ'dăl*, shaped like an elephant.

Eleusinian, a. *ĕl'ū-sĭn'ĭ-ăn*, relating to the anc. mysteries of Greece; pert. to the rites in honour of Ceres at Eleusis, in Greece.

elevate, v. *ĕl'ē-vāt* (L. *elevatum*, to lift up, to raise—from *e*, out of, and *levo*, I raise: F. *élever*: It. *elevare*), to raise to a higher state or station; to exalt; to refine; to raise in mind and habits; to raise in height, as the voice: **el'eva'ting**, imp.: **el'eva'ted**, pp. raised; exalted; dignified; excited: **el'eva'tor**, n. one who, or that which, raises or exalts; in *anat.*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body; in *surg.*, an instr. for raising the depressed portion of a bone; also **el'eva'tory**, n. *-tĕr-ĭ*, an instr. for raising a depressed or a fractured part of the skull: **adj.** able or tending to raise: **el'eva'tion**, n. *-vā'shŭn*, the act of raising from a lower to a higher state or condition; exaltation of character or style; raised ground; a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building: **angle of elevation**, the angle through which a heavenly object appears elevated above the horizontal plane to a spectator looking upwards: **eleve**, n. *ā-lăv'* (F. bred, a pupil), one reared or protected by another; a pupil; a disciple.

eleven, n. *ē-lĕv'n* (AS. *endleofan*; Goth. *ainlif*, eleven, literally, leave one: Gr. *leipein*; L. *linquo*, to leave: Lith. *likti*, to remain over; *lekus*, what remains over, odd—as, *pirmas lekas*, the first in excess above ten, *i.e.*, eleven), ten and one added: **elev'enth**, a. *-lĕv'nth*, next after the tenth: **elev'enthly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in the eleventh place.

elf, n. *ĕlf*, plu. **elves**, *ĕlvz* (AS. *ælf*; Icel. *álfr*; Ger. *alp*, supernatural beings of the Northern mythology), a fairy; a wandering spirit; an undersized or mischievous demon: **elfin**, a. *ĕlf'ĭn*, of or relating to

substances that melt at different temperatures by raising the heat sufficient to melt the one but not the other.

elision, n.—see **elide**.

elite, n. *ē-lēt'* (F.—from L. *e*, out of, and *lego*, I choose), the flower of an army; a select circle or chosen part.

elixir, n. *ē-lĭks'ēr* (Ar. *el ĭksir*, the philosopher's stone, the life-prolonging tincture of gold: F. and Sp. *elixir*), a refined spirit; a cordial which invigorates; the quintessence of any substance; a supposed liquor for conferring immortality, sought after by the old alchemists.

Elizabethan, a. *ē-lĭz'ă-bĕth'ăn*, after the manner or model of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

elk, n. *ĕlk* (AS. *elch*; Sw. *elg*, an *elk*), an animal of the deer kind, with broad palm-shaped antlers; moose-deer.

ell, n. *ĕl* (Gr. *olenē*; L. *ulna*, the forearm: Dut. *el*; F. *aulne*, an ell-measure), the name of a measure of length for cloth; an English ell is 45 inches—the Flemish, 27—the Scotch, 37 and 2-10ths.

ellipsis, n. *ĕl-lĭp'sĭs*, plu. **ellip'ses**, *-sēz*, also **ellipse'**, *-lĭps'*, plu. **ellip'ses**, *-sēs* (L. *ellipsis*; Gr. *elleipsis*, an omission or defect—from Gr. *leipo*, I leave), an oval figure; a figure formed by cutting a cone or sugar-loaf in an oblique direction across its length; in a *sentence*, the omission of a word or words obviously understood: **ellip'sograph**, n. *-sō-grăf* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an instr. for describing a semi-ellipse: **ellip'soid**, n. *-sŏĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), a figure or solid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis: **ellip'soid** or **el'lipsoi'dal**, a. *-sŏĭ'dăl*, pert. to: **ellip'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **ellip'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, having the form of an ellipse; approaching the form of an ellipse; defective; having a part understood: **ellip'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **el'liptic'ity**, n. *-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, the fraction that indicates the deviation of an ellipse from a sphere or circle.

elm, n. *ĕlm* (L. *ulmus*; Dut. *olm*; F. *orme*), the name of a well-known tree: **elmy**, a. *ĕl'mĭ*, abounding in elms.

elocution, n. *ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn* (L. *elocutio*, oratorical delivery—from *e*, out of, and *locutus*, spoken: F. *élocution*: It. *elocuzione*), the management and quality of the voice in the utterance or delivery of words; fluency of speech; style or manner of speaking: **el'ocu'tionary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, relating to elocution: **el'ocu'tionist**, n. *-ĭst*, one versed in, or who treats of, elocution.

elogo, n. *ē-lōg'* (F.—from L. *elogium*, a short saying

tion; explanation: **elu'cida'tive, a.** *-tiv*, also **elu'cida'tory, a.** *-tór-i*, explanatory.

elude, v. *ē-lōd'* (L. *eludo*, I mock, I deceive—from *e*, out of, and *ludo*, I play: It. *eludere*: F. *éluder*), to escape; to shun; to evade; to avoid by artifice; to escape being seen: **elu'ding,** imp.: **elu'ded,** pp.: **elu'dible, a.** *-di-bl*, capable of being eluded: **elu'sion,** n. *-lō'zhŭn* (L. *elusum*, to mock, to deceive), escape by artifice; evasion: **elu'sive,** a. *-siv*, deceptive; using arts to escape: **elu'sively,** ad. *-li:* **elu'sory,** a. *-sēr-i*, tending to elude or deceive; deceitful; evasive.

elutriate, v. *ē-lō'tri-āt* (L. *elutriatus*, washed out, decanted—from *e*, out of, and *lutum*, to wash), to purify by decanting or straining off; to cleanse by washing: **elu'tria'ting,** imp.: **elu'tria'ted,** pp.: **elu'tria'tion,** n. *-ā'shŭn*, the process of washing metallic ores, &c., by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

elvan, n. *ĕl'văn* (see elf), pert. to elves: **elvan courses,** a Cornish name for felspathic rock or porphyry occurring in dykes in the mining districts of that county.

elver, n. *ĕl'vĕr* (the young eels in their passage up the Thames are called *eel-fare*, of which it is a probable corruption), small eels caught in some parts of the kingdom.

elves, n. *ĕlvz*, plu. of **elf,** which see: **el'vish,** the same as **elfish.**

elysian, a. *ē-lĭzh'i-ăn* (L. *elysium*; Gr. *elusion*, the abode of the blessed), pert. to the seat of delight; delightful in the highest degree: **elysium,** n. *ē-lĭzh'i-ŭm*, in *anc. myth.*, the abode of future happiness; any delightful place.

elytrum, n. *ĕl'i-trŭm*, or **el'ytron,** n. *-trŏn*, plu. **el'ytra,** *-trā* (Gr. *elutron*, a covering or sheath), the hard coriaceous case or sheath which covers the wings of such insects as the beetle; the wing-sheath.

em, *ĕm* (F. *en*: L. *in*: Gr. *en*), a prefix; a form of *en*, which becomes *em* before *b*, *p*, or *m*: AS. prefix *em* signifies to make, to surround: Gr. prefix *em* signifies *in* or *on*: *em*, for L. *im*, signifies *in*, *on*, or *into*.

emaciate, v. *ē-mā'shi-āt* (L. *e*, out of, and *maciare*, to make lean or thin; *macies*, leanness), to become lean; to deprive of flesh; to lose flesh gradually; to pine or waste away: **ema'cia'ting,** imp.: **ema'cia'ted,** pp.: **ema'cia'tion,** n. *-ā'shŭn*, a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the being reduced to leanness.

emanate, v. *ĕm'ā-nāt* (L. *emanatum*, to flow out—from *e*, out of, and *mano*, I flow: It. *emanare*: F. *émaner*), to issue or flow from something, as a source; to arise or spring from: **em'ana'ting,** imp.: **em'ana'ted,** pp.: **em'ana'tion,** n. *-nā'shŭn*, that which issues or proceeds from any object as a source; a flowing from; an efflux: **em'ana'tive,** a. *-tiv*, issuing from another: **em'ana'tively,** ad. *-li*.

emancipate, v. *ē-măn'si-pāt* (L. *emancipatum*, to declare free and independent—from *e*, out of, from, and *mancipium*, the legal sale of a thing, a slave—from *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take), to set free from bondage or slavery; to restore to liberty; to free from any controlling influence: **eman'cipa'ting,** imp.: **eman'cipa'ted,** pp. set free from bondage or servitude; liberated: **eman'cipa'tion,** n. *-pā'shŭn*, deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; the act of setting free from civil disabilities: **eman'cipa'tionist,** n., also **eman'cipa'tor,** n. *-ēr*, an advocate for the abolition of slavery; one who liberates from bondage or slavery: **eman'cipist,** n. in *Australia*, a convict who has been set free, or who has regained his liberty.

emarginate, a. *ē-mär'ji-nāt*, also **emar'gina'ted** (L. *emarginare*, to deprive of its edge—from *e*, out of, and *margo*, the extremity or margin), having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle; in *bot.*, slightly notched at the summit, as if a piece had been cut out.

emasculate, v. *ē-măs'kū-lāt* (L. *e*, out of, and *masculus*, a male: It. *mascolo*: F. *mâle*), to geld or castrate; to weaken; to render effeminate: **emas'cula'ting,** imp.: **emas'cula'ted,** pp.: **emas'cula'tion,** n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of depriving of virility; unmanly weakness.

embalm, v. *ĕm-bäm'* (F. *embaumer*, to embalm or perfume—from *em*, in, and *baume*, balsam), to fill the internal parts of a dead body with aromatics and drugs in order to preserve it from decay; to preserve and treasure with great care; to preserve with affection, as, to embalm in one's memory: **embalm'ing,** imp.: n. a process by which a dead body is preserved from putrefaction and decay—a body thus prepared was called a mummy: **embalmed',** pp. *-bämd'*: **embalm'er,** n. *-ēr*, one who.

embank, v. *ĕm-băngk'* (*em*, in, and *bank*), to inclose or protect by a raised mass of stones or earth; to defend or protect by a mound or dyke: **embank'ing,** imp.: **embanked',** pp. *-băngkt'*: **embank'ment,** n. an inclosure by a mound of earth or stone; a mound of earth, or a raised structure, partly of stone, to prevent the encroachments of water; a raised mound of earth spanning a valley for a railway.

embargo, n. *ĕm-bär'gō* (Sp. *embargar*, to impede, to restrain; *embargo*, impediment), an order by authority to a ship or ships not to leave a harbour or port; an order to a ship not to trade for a limited time: v. to lay an embargo on a ship: **embar'going,** imp.: **embar'goed,** pp. *-gōd*, hindered from sailing or trading for a time.

embark, v. *ĕm-bärk'* (F. *embarquer*, to put on shipboard—from *em*, in or on, and *barque*, a boat), to go on board a ship about to sail; to cause to go on board a ship; to engage in any undertaking; to engage another in any affair: **embark'ing,** imp.: **embarked',** pp. *-bärkt'*: **embarkation,** n. *ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn*, the act of going or of putting on board a ship; that which is embarked—sometimes spelt **embarcation.**

embarrass, v. *ĕm-băr'ras* (Sp. *embarazo*, confusion, perplexity: Port. *embaraçar*, to mix, to embroil: F. *embarrasser*, to perplex—from the root *bar* or *bor*, used to represent confused sound), to confuse; to perplex; to entangle; to involve; to abash: **embar'rassing,** imp.: **adj.** perplexing; confusing: **embar'rassed,** pp. *-rast*, perplexed; confused: **embar'rassment,** n. *-mĕnt*, perplexity; confusion; distress or perplexity from inability to discharge debts.

embassy, n. *ĕm'bas-si*, also **em'bassage,** *-sāj* (mid. L. *ambascia*, business of another, message committed to another: F. *ambassade*, an embassy, a love-message—see **ambassador**), a public message to another nation; the charge of a public minister to a foreign court; the minister himself, his residence and suite; a solemn message.

embattle, v. *ĕm-băt'l* (*em*, in or on, and *battle*), to array troops for battle; to indent for ornament or defence, as a wall: **embat'tling,** imp. *-ling*: **embat'tled,** pp. *-ld*: **adj.** furnished with battlements: **embat'tlement,** n. *-băt'l-mĕnt*, an indented parapet-wall.

embay, v. *ĕm-bā'* (*em*, in, and *bay*), to inclose, as a ship in a bay, or between points of land: **embay'ing,** imp.: **embayed',** pp. *-bād'*.

embed, v. *ĕm-bĕd'* (*em*, in, and *bed*), to lay deeply in surrounding matter, as in clay, sand, or mortar: **embed'ding,** imp.: **embed'ded,** pp.: **embed'ment,** n. *-mĕnt*—also spelt **imbed.**

embellish, v. *ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh* (F. *embellir*, to adorn; *embellissant*, adorning, beautifying—from *em*, in or on, and *belle*, beauty: L. *bellus*, pretty), to decorate; to beautify; to adorn: **embel'lishing,** imp.: **embel'lished,** pp. *-lĭsht*: **adj.** decorated; beautified: **embel'lishment,** n. anything that adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration: **embel'lisher,** n. *-ēr*, one who.

ember-days, n. *ĕm'bĕr-* (Ger. *quatember*, a quarterly day—from L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons: low Ger. *temper*; Sw. *ymber-dagar*, ember or imber days), in the Church calendar, certain fast-days for implioring a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and on the ordinations performed at those times, occurring on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday of Lent, after the feast of Whitsunday, and after the 14th Sept. and 13th Dec.

embers, n. plu. *ĕm'bĕrz* (AS. *æmyrian*; Dan. *emmer*; Sw. *morja*, hot or glowing ashes), cinders and ashes still hot; the expiring residuum of a fire.

embezzle, v. *ĕm-bĕz'l* (*em*, to make, and old Eng. *bezzle*, to guzzle, to drink hard: old F. *besiller*, to overturn, to destroy), to conceal; to apply to one's own use money held in trust: **embez'zling,** imp. *-ling*, making away by a servant with property intrusted to him by his master: **embez'zled,** pp. *-ld*: **embez'zlement,** n. *-mĕnt*, the fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care and management, especially money: **embez'zler,** n. *-lĕr*, one who.

embitter—see **imbitter.**

emblazon, v. *ĕm-blā'zn* (*em*, on, and F. *blasonner*, to blazon a coat of arms—see **blazon**), to adorn with figures of heraldry; to adorn with glaring colours; to display pompously: **emblа'zoning,** imp. adorning with armorial figures: n. the act of adorning with armorial figures or ensigns: **emblа'zoned,** pp. *-znd*,

adorned with armorial figures or ensigns: **embla'zonment**, n. *-zn-mĕnt*, the act of emblazoning: **embla'zonry**, n. *-zn-rĭ*, pictures on shields; display of figures.

emblem, n. *ĕm'blĕm*, (L. and Gr. *emblema*, inlaid work—from Gr. *emballo*, I cast in or insert—from *em*, in, and *ballo*, I throw: F. *emblème*), an object that represents one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a figure; a type; a symbolical representation: **em'blemat'ic**, a. *-blĕ-măt'ĭk*, also **em'blemat'ical**, a. *-t-kăl*, consisting of or containing an emblem; figurative; allusive: **em'blemat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **emblemise**, v. *ĕm'blĕm-īz'*, to represent by emblems: **em'blemi'zing**, imp.: **em'blemised'**, pp. *-īzd'*.

emblements, n. plu. *ĕm'blĕ-mĕnts* (*em*, on, and F. *bled*, corn), in *law*, claim on the part of an outgoing tenant for the growing crops on the land.

embody, v. *ĕm-bŏd'ĭ* (*em*, in or on, and *body*), to collect into one mass or whole; to incorporate: **embod'ying**, imp.: **embod'ied**, pp. *-ĭd*: **embod'iment**, n. *-ĭ-mĕnt*, the act of uniting into a whole.

embolden, v. *ĕm-bōld'ĕn* (*em*, to make, and *bold*), to give boldness or courage to: **embold'ening**, imp.: **embold'ened**, pp. *-ĕnd*, encouraged.

embolus, n. *ĕm'bō-lŭs* (Gr. *embolon*, a bolt, a piston), the movable part of a pump or a syringe, also called the *piston* or *sucker*; in *mech.*, a wedge.

embonpoint, n. *ăng'bŏng-pwŏng'* (F.—from *en bon point*, in good condition), stoutness; plumpness.

emborder, v. *ĕm-bôr'dĕr* (*em*, on, and *border*—which see), to adorn with a border.

embosom, v. *ĕm-bōz'ŭm* (*em*, in, and *bosom*), to hold in the bosom; to caress; to inclose in the midst, generally said of trees; to surround: **embos'oming**, imp.: **embos'omed**, pp. *-ŭmd*—also spelt **im-**.

emboss, v. *ĕm-bŏs'* (*em*, in or on, and *boss*), to cover with raised ornamental work; to form with bosses or protuberances: **embos'sing**, imp.: **n.** the forming of raised ornaments on any surface: **embossed'**, pp. *-bŏst'*: **embos'ser**, n. one who: **emboss'ment**, n. raised work; figures in relief.

embouchure, n. *ăng'bō-shōr'* (F.), the mouth of a river; that part where it discharges itself into a sea or lake; the mouth of a cannon or wind musical instrument.

embowel, v. *ĕm-bōw'ĕl* (*em*, intensive, or with the force of L. *e*, out of, and *bowel*), to take out the entrails or intestines of an animal; to take out internal parts; to inclose or bury in another substance: **embow'elling**, imp.: **embow'elled**, pp. *-ĕld*, deprived of entangle—from *em*, in, and *brouiller*, to jumble, to mix), to involve in troubles or perplexities; to entangle; to distract: **embroil'ing**, imp.: **embroiled'**, pp. *-broĭld'*: **embroil'ment**, n. confusion; disturbance.

embrue, v. *ĕm-brōō'*—see **imbrue**.

embryo, n. *ĕm'brĭ-ō*, also **em'bryon**, *-ŏn* (Gr. *embruon*, an infant in the womb—from *em*, in, and *bruo*, I shoot or bud: F. *embryon*), the first rudiments of an animal or plant; the first state or beginning of anything; anything before it assumes a distinct form: **adj.** rudimentary: **em'bryon'ic**, a. *-ŏn'ĭk*, also **em'bryon'ary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, and **em'bryon'al**, a. *-ŏn'ăl*, relating to an embryo; rudimentary: **em'bryog'eny**, n. *-ŏj'ĕ-nĭ* (Gr. *genos*, offspring, race), in *bot.*, the development of the embryo in the ovule: **em'bryol'ogy**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the study of the formation of the embryo: **em'bryol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who is versed in: **em'bryot'omy**, n. *-ŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *tomē*, a cutting), the extraction of the embryo or fœtus by incision: **embryo-buds**, nodules in the bark of the birch and other trees: **embryo-sac** or **embryonary-sac**, the cellular bag in which the embryo is found: **em'bryot'ega**, n. *-ŏt'ĕ-gă* (Gr. *tege*, a covering), a process or callosity raised from the spermoderm by the embryo of some seeds during germination, as in the bean.

emendation, n. *ĕm'ĕn-dā'shŭn* (L. *emendatum*, to correct—from *e*, out of, and *mendum*, a fault: It. *emendare*: F. *émender*), the act of altering or changing for the better; correction of an error or fault; improvement: **em'enda'tor**, n. one who corrects errors in writings, or improves them: **emen'datory**, a. *-dă-tĕr-ĭ*, contributing to emendation.

emerald, n. *ĕm'ĕr-ăld* (Sp. *esmeralda*; L. *smaragdus*; Gr. *smaragdos*; F. *émeraude*), a precious stone of a deep green colour, the less brilliant varieties being known as beryls.

emerge, v. *ē-mĕrj'* (L. *emergere*, to rise up, to come forth—from *e*, out of, and *mergo*, I plunge or dip), to rise up from beneath a surface, as of water; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear; to rise into view; to become a reality: **emer'ging**, imp.: **emerged'**, pp. *-mĕrjd'*: **emer'gent**, a. *-mĕr'jĕnt*, rising out of; coming suddenly; pressing: **emer'gently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **emer'gence**, n. *-jĕns*, also **emer'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, that which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; anything calling for immediate action; pressing necessity: **emer'sion**, n. *ē-mĕr'shŭn* (L. *emersus*, risen up), the act of appearing to view; reappearance of a heavenly body.

emeritus, a. *ē-mĕr'ĭ-tŭs* (L. *emeritus*, a veteran—

ghest part; high rank; distinction; a hill; cardinals in R. Cath. Ch.: em'inently, ad. -li, h degree.

n. ém'ir (Ar. amir, a commander: Heb. amar), f dignity among the Turks; a title given to ndants of Mahomet.

ary, n. ém'i·sér·i (L. emissarius, an emissary, rom e, out of, and missus, sent: It. emissario: sére), a spy; a secret agent; one sent on pri- essages.

ion, n.—see emit.

v. é·mit' (L. emittere, to send out or forth— out of, and mitto, I send: F. émettre), to send o throw or give out; to let fly: emit'ting, mit'ted, pp.: emission, n. é·mish'ún (L. e, and sent), the act of sending out; an issuing out.

nagogue, n. ém·mén'a·góg (Gr. emmenia, the and ago, I lead), a medicine which promotes strual discharge.

t, n. ém'mét (AS. æmet, an emmet—from leisure, rest; Ger. ameise, an emmet—from siduous, diligent), an ant.

ntle, v. é·mól'li·át (L. emollitum, to make soft— out of, and mollio, I soften), to soften: emol'- , imp.: emol'lia'ted, pp.: emol'lient, a. -ént, g; that which softens or makes supple: n. a e which relaxes or softens: emollition, n. ém' a, the act of softening or relaxing.

ument, n. é·mól'u·mént (L. emolumentum, a ; out, labour—from e, out of, and moliri, to ne's self), profit from an office; advantage; emol'umen'tal, a. -mén'tál, useful; yielding

ove, n. é·mó'shún (L. emotum, to move out or rom e, out of, and moveo, I move), disturbance tion of the mind; vehemence of passion; ex- é: emo'tional, a. pert. to emotion.

ple, v. ém·pál' (L. em, in or on, and palus, a stake: F. empaler, to empale), to put to death ing a sharpened stake or pole through the o inclose or surround with poles: empa'ling, npaled', pp. -pálé': empale'ment, n. putting to y thrusting a sharpened stake or pole through y.

mpel, v.—see impannel.

rror n. ém'pér·ér (F. empereur, an emperor— émperator, a commander—from impero, I com- It. imperatore), a sovereign; a title of dignity than a king: em'press, n. -prés, the consort or an emperor.

phasis, n. ém'fá·sis (Gr. emphasis, forcible ex- —from em, in or on, and phemi, I speak, I the stress or force of the voice put upon a par- word or syllable to increase its significance; fveness of expression: em'phasize, v. -siz, to ace certain words with a particular force of the em'phasi'sing, imp.: em'phasised', pp. -sizd': ric, a. -fát'ik, uttered with emphasis; forcible; also emphat'ical, a. -i·kál: emphat'ically,

ysema, n. ém'fi·sé'má (Gr. emphusema, infla- em, in, and phusan, to blow), in med., dis- with air of a tissue, or of the air-cells of the em'physem'atous, a. -sém'á·tús, characterised presence of air, or a light puffy humour.

re, n. ém'pir (L. imperium, command, power: mpio: F. empire), the dominions of an emperor, including several nations or nationalities; do- ; supreme control; governing influence or com-

ric, n. ém·pir'ik (L. empirici; Gr. empeirikoi, ons who followed a system based on practical nce alone—from Gr. en, in, and peira, an a trial), one whose knowledge and practice is l on experience; one who practises medicine being regularly educated; a pretender to skill; a quack: empir'ic, a., also empir'ical, , resting only on experience; applied without : empir'ically, ad. -li, without science; in the of a quack: empir'icism, n. -sizm, the practice cine without a medical education; quackery.

nd, v. ém·plénd' (em, and plead), to prefer a against; to indict.

oy, v. ém·plóy' (F. employer; It. impiegare, to , to make use of—from L. em, in or on, and fold), to keep busy or at work; to use; to); to engage the services of any one; to apply ste to an object: n. business; occupation: ing, imp.: employed', pp. -plóyd': employ'-

ment, n. that which engages the time and attention of any one; occupation: employ'er, n. one who engages or keeps in service: employ'a, n., also the English form, employ'ee, n. -plóy·é (F.), one who is engaged in any occupation.

emporium, n. ém·pór'i·úm (L. emporium; Gr. emporion, a place of trade, a market-place: It. emporio), a mart or place for sale of goods; a city or town with extensive commerce.

empower, v. ém·pów'r (em, and power), to give authority or power to; to commission or authorise: empow'ering, imp.: empow'ered, pp. -pów'rd.

empress, n. fem.—see emperor.

empty, a. ém'ti (AS. æmtig, vacant, empty—from æmta, leisure, rest), containing nothing except air; void; vacant; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; senseless; vain; ignorant: v. to make void; to exhaust; to pour out the contents: n. a case or package without its contents: emp'tying, imp.: emp'tied, pp. -tid: emp'tiness, n. -nés, state of containing nothing; voidness; inability to satisfy desire.

empyema, n. ém'pi·é'má (Gr. empuema, a purulent discharge from the lungs—from Gr. em, in, and puon, pus), a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

empyreal, a. ém·pir'i·ál (Gr. empuros, prepared by fire—from em, in or on, and pur, fire—gen. puros: Sp. empireo: F. empyrée), pure; vital; formed of pure fire or light; pert. to the purest or highest region of heaven; ethereal: em'pyre'an, a. -pi·ri·ún, same as empyreal: n. the highest heaven: empyreuma, n. ém·pi·rō·má, the peculiar smell and taste of an animal or vegetable substance when burnt in a close vessel: em'pyreumat'ic, a. -rō·mát'ik, also -mat'ical, a. -mát'i·kál, pert. to or possessing the taste of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

emu, n. é·mú, the ostrich of Australia, unable to fly, but very fleet of foot—also spelt emeu.

emulate, v. ém'ú·lát (L. æmulari, to endeavour to excel another: It. emulare), to strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival: em'ula'ting, imp.: em'ula'ted, pp.: em'ula'tor, n. one who: em'ula'tion, n. -lá'shún, competition; rivalry; endeavour to equal or excel: em'ulous, a. -lús, eagerly desirous of equalling or excelling: em'ulously, ad. -li: em'ula'tive, a. -lá'tiv, rivalling; disposed to competition: em'ula'tively, ad. -li.

emulgent, a. é·múl'jént (L. emulgens, draining out—from e, out of, and mulgeo, I milk: It. emulgere, to drain), milking or draining out: emul'sion, n. -shún (L. emulsus, milked out), a liquid for softening, &c., formed by the mixture of milk and oil, or oil and water, by means of a saccharine or gummy substance: emul'sive, a. -siv, yielding a milk-like substance; softening.

emunctory, n. é·múngk'tér·i (L. emunctum, to wipe or blow, as the nose), a part of the body where anything excrementitious is collected or separated in readiness for ejectment.

emydæ, n. plu. ém'i·dé (Gr. emus, the water-tortoise), the fresh-water turtles or mud-tortoises; also emys, ém'is.

en, prefix, én (F. en: L. in: Gr. en: AS. en), en becomes em before b, p, or m: Gr. en signifies in or on: F. en comes from the L. in, and signifies in or into: en is often used as a prefix to augment the force of the word, or to intensify its meaning: en, for AS. en, signifies to make, to surround: some words are written indifferently with en or in as the prefix.

enable, v. én·á'bl (en, and able), to make able; to supply with power; to furnish with sufficient means or ability; to authorise: ena'bling, imp. -bling: ena'bled, pp. -bld.

enact, v. én·ákt' (en, and act), to make, as a law; to establish by authority; to decree; to pass into a law, as a bill by Parliament; to act or do: enac'ting, imp.: adj. giving legislative sanction to a bill in order to establish it as a law; giving legislative sanction: enac'ted, pp.: enac'tive, a. -tiv, having power to enact: enact'ment, n. -mént, a measure or bill passed into a law; the passing of it: enac'tor, n. one who.

enaliosauria, n. plu. én·ál'i·ō·sáw'ri·á, or -saw'rians (Gr. enalios, marine, and sauros, a lizard), in geol., a group or order of fossil reptilians.

enallage, n. én·ál'lá·jé (L. and Gr. an exchange), in gram., a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, case, &c., for another.

enamel, n. én·ám'él (en, in, and F. esmail, enamel: It. smalto; Ger. schmelz, colour produced by melting

glass with a metallic oxide), a kind of fine glass, variously coloured, used for covering articles with a fine glossy surface; any hard glossy surface, as of the teeth; that which is enamelled: **v.** to coat or paint with enamel; to form a glossy surface on: **enam'elling,** imp.: **n.** the act of painting with enamel: **enam'elled,** pp. *-ĕld*: **adj.** covered with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel: **enam'eller,** n. one who.

enamour, v. *ĕn-ăm'ĕr* (F. *en,* in, and *amour,* love: L. *amor*; It. *amore,* love: Sp. *enamorar*; It. *innamorare,* to inflame with love), to charm; to captivate; to inflame with love: **enam'ouring,** imp.: **enam'oured,** pp. *-ĕrd.*

enarthrosis, n. *ĕn'ăr-thrō'sĭs* (Gr. *enarthros,* jointed—from *en,* in, and *arthron,* a joint), in *anat.,* a ball-and-socket joint; the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

encage, v. *ĕn-kāj'* (*en,* and *cage*), to shut up in a cage—also **incage.**

encamp, v. *ĕn-kămp'* (*en,* and *camp*), to pitch tents or form huts for the temporary accommodation of an army or travelling party; to rest for a time, as an army or a company travelling; to besiege: **encamp'ing,** imp.: **encamped',** pp. *-kămpt'*: **encamp'ment,** n. a temporary resting-place for an army or travelling company.

encase, v. *ĕn-kās'* (*en,* and *case*), to enclose or hide, as in a case or cover.

encaustic, n. *ĕn-kăw's'tĭk* (L. *encausticus*; Gr. *engkaustikos,* encaustic—from Gr. *en,* in, and *kaustikos,* caustic—from *kaio,* I burn), method of painting with a wax medium by means of heat: **adj.** pert. to the art of painting on earthenware in which the colours are burnt in: **encaustic tiles,** ornamental tiles for floorings, extensively used in the middle ages, chiefly for churches, now revived in modern times with great success.

encave, v. *ĕn-kāv'* (*en,* and *cave*), to hide in a cave or recess.

enceinte, a. *äng-sănt'* (F.), pregnant: **n.** the fortified wall or rampart which surrounds any place.

encephalon, n. *ĕn-sĕf'ā-lŏn,* also **enceph'alos,** *-lŏs* (Gr. *engkephalos,* what is in the head, the brain—from *en,* in, and *kephale,* the head), the brain: **enceph'ala,** n. plu. *-lā,* molluscous animals having a distinct head: **enceph'alous,** a. *-ā-lŭs,* pert. to those molluscous animals, as the limpet and periwinkle, which have a distinct head: **encephalic,** a. *ĕn'sĕ-făl'ĭk,* belonging to the head or brain: **en'cephal'gia,** n. *-jĭ-ā* (Gr. *algos,*

former syllable: **enclit'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl,* pert. to: **enclit'ically,** ad. *-lĭ.*

enclose, v. *ĕn-klōz'* (*en,* and *close*), to encircle; to surround; to shut in between other things; to cover with a wrapper or envelope: **enclo'sing,** imp.: **enclosed',** pp. *-klōzd'*: **enclo'sure,** n. *-zhŭr,* that which encloses or is enclosed; space enclosed; common land when enclosed and appropriated; also spelt with **in,** as **inclose.**

encomiast, n. *ĕn-kō'mĭ-ăst* (Gr. *engkomion,* praise; *engkomiastes,* a praiser), one who praises another; a panegyrist: **enco'mias'tic,** a. *-ăs'tĭk,* bestowing praise; laudatory; also **enco'mias'tical,** a.: **enco'mias'tically,** ad. *-lĭ*: **enco'mium,** n. *-mĭ-ŭm,* high praise or commendation; panegyric: **enco'miums,** n. plu.

encompass, v. *ĕn-kŭm'păs* (*en,* and *compass*), to surround; to encircle; to enclose: **encom'passing,** imp.: **encom'passed,** pp. *-păst.*

encore, int. or n. *äng-kōr'* (F.), again; once more; a repetition of the same: **v.** to call for the repetition of a part of a performance: **enco'ring,** imp.: **encored',** pp. *-kōrd'.*

encounter, n. *ĕn-kŏwn'tĕr* (F. *encontre,* an encounter—from *en,* in, and L. *contra,* against), a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a combat; a fight; a battle: **v.** to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner; to resist and oppose; to fight: **encoun'tering,** imp.: **encoun'tered,** pp. *-tĕrd.*

encourage, v. *ĕn-kŭr'āj* (F. *encourager,* to animate—from *en,* in, and *cœur,* the heart), to inspire with courage; to make bold; to increase confidence of success; to embolden; to animate; to support; to cheer: **encour'aging,** imp.: **adj.** exciting courage; inspiring with hope; cheering: **encour'aged,** pp. *-ājd*: **encour'agement,** n. *-āj-mĕnt,* incitement to action or to practice; that which serves to incite to, or promote, any undertaking; favour; profit; countenance: **encour'agingly,** ad. *-lĭ.*

encrinite, n. *ĕn'krĭ-nīt* (Gr. *en,* in, and *krinon,* a lily), an extensive and chiefly fossil group of animals, characterised by their long many-jointed stalks, surmounted by lily-shaped bodies or receptacles; the stone-lily: **encrinal,** a. *ĕn-krī'năl,* also **encrin'ic,** *-krĭn'ĭk,* and **en'crinit'ic,** *-krĭ-nĭt'ĭk,* relating to or containing encrinites.

encroach, v. *ĕn-krōch'* (F. *accrocher,* to hook on to—from *croc,* a hook), to invade rights or possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another gradually or by stealth; to pass proper bounds; to in-

AS. *ende*), the extreme point; the extremity or last part; the conclusion or close; last or ultimate state; limit; close of life; issue or result; object aimed at, as end in view: v. to finish; to terminate; to conclude: to destroy; to be finished; to cease: **end'ing**, imp.: n. termination; conclusion: **end'ed**, pp.: **end'less**, a. without end: interminable; unlimited; perpetual: **end'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **end'lessness**, n.: **the ends of the earth**, the remotest parts: **end all**, n. a complete termination: **end'wise**, ad. *-wīz* (*end ways*), on end; erectly; with the end forward: **end'most**, a. remotest; at the extreme end.

endamage, v. *ĕn-dăm'ăj* (*en*, and *damage*: F. *endommager*, to damage), to injure; to do mischief.

endanger, v. *ĕn-dān'jĕr* (*en*, and *danger*), to put in hazard; to peril; to expose to injury or loss: **endan'gering**, imp.: **endan'gered**, pp. *-jĕrd*.

endear, v. *ĕn-dēr'* (*en*, to make, and *dear*), to make dear; to make more beloved: **endear'ing**, imp.: adj. having a tendency to make dear or beloved: **endeared'**, pp. *-dērd'*: adj. made beloved or more beloved: **endear'ment**, n. state of being beloved; the cause of love: that which endears; tenderness; affection: n. plu. caresses.

endeavour, v. *ĕn-dĕv'ĕr* (F. *en devoir*, in duty—from *en*, in, and *devoir*, to owe, to be bound; *devoire*, endeavour), to make it our duty to do a thing; to exert strength either of body or mind for the accomplishment of a purpose; to attempt; to try: n. an exertion of strength, physical or mental, towards some end; effort; an attempt. *I shall do my endeavour*, implying *duty*, means, *I shall make an effort*: **endeav'ouring**, imp.: **endeav'oured**, pp. *-ĕrd*.

endecagon, n. *ĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn* (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle), a plain figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

endemic, a. *ĕn-dĕm'ĭk*, also **endem'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *en*, on, and *demos*, people: F. *endémique*), peculiar to a district or to a certain class of persons—applied to a prevalent disease arising from local causes, as bad air or water: n. a disease prevailing in a particular locality, or among a particular class of persons: **endem'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

endermic, a. *ĕn-dĕr'mĭk*, also **en'dermat'ic**, *-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *en*, on, and *derma*, the skin), in *med.*, consisting of something to be applied to the skin and to be absorbed by it by way of a remedy for disease: **ender'mically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

endive, n. *ĕn'dīv* (F. *endive*, a salad), a garden salad-plant of the succory kind.

endocardium, n. *ĕn'dō-kär'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart), the membrane lining the interior of the heart: **en'docar'dial**, a. *-al*, pert. to: **endocardi'tis**, n. *-dī'tĭs*, inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

endorse, &c.—see **indorse**, &c.

endocarp, n. *ĕn'dō-kärp* (Gr. *endon*, within, and *carpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, the membrane which lines the cavity containing the seeds, as in the apple; the stone or shell which encloses the embryo, as in the plum.

endochrome, n. *ĕn'dō-krōm* (Gr. *endon*, within, and *chroma*, colour), in *bot.*, the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, exclusive of the green.

endogens, n. plu. *ĕn'dō-jĕns* (Gr. *endon*, within, and *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, that division of the vegetable kingdom, as palms, grasses, rushes, and the like, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers, as in the *exogens*: **endogenous**, a. *ĕn-dŏj'ĕ-nŭs*, increasing by internal growth: **endog'enites**, n. plu. *-nīts*, fossil stems and fragments exhibiting the endogenous structure: **en'dophlœ'um**, n. *-dō-flē'ŭm*, (Gr. *phloios*, the bark of trees), the inner layer of the bark of trees: **endophyllous**, a. *ĕn'dō-fĭl'lŭs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, evolved within a leaf or sheath: **en'dopleu'ra**, n. *-dō-plōo'rd* (Gr. *pleura*, a side), the inner covering of the seed immediately investing the embryo and albumen: **en'dorhi'zal**, a. *-rī'zăl* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root), having a root within—applied to plants whose rootlets burst first through the coverings of the seed before elongating downwards: **en'dosmose'**, n. *-dōs-mōs'* (Gr. *osmos*, a thrusting, impulsion), in *bot.*, that property of membranous tissue by which fluids of unequal densities, when placed on opposite sides of it, are enabled to pass through and intermix: **en'dosperm'**, n. *-dō-spĕrm'* (Gr. *sperma*, a seed), in *bot.*, albumen formed within the embryo-sac: **en'dospo'rus**, a. *-spō'rŭs* (Gr. *spora*, seed), applied to fungi that have their spores contained in a case: **en'dostome'**, n. *-stōm'*, (Gr. *stoma*, a mouth), the passage through the inner integument of an ovule: **en'dothe'cium**, n. *-thē'shĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *theke*, a box), the inner lining of the anther-cells.

endow, v. *ĕn-dōō'* (L. *en*, in, and *dos*—gen. *dotis*: F. *dot*: It. *dote*, a marriage-gift: F. *douer*, to give a dowry to), to settle on or furnish with in permanency; to settle money or property on permanently; to enrich or provide with, as a gift, quality, or faculty: **endow'ing**, imp.: **endowed'**, pp. *-dōōd'*: **endow'er**, n. one who: **endow'ment**, n. that which is bestowed or settled on; property set apart and secured in perpetuity for the support of a clergyman, college, hospital, &c.; any gift of nature; any faculty or quality of mind.

endue, v.—see **indue**.

endure, v. *ĕn-dūr'* (L. *indurare*, to make hard—from *in*, in, and *durus*, hard: It. *indurare*), to bear; to suffer with patience; to submit; to undergo; to last; to continue in same state; to remain: **endu'ring**, imp.: adj. capable of sustaining: **endured'**, pp. *-dūrd'*: **endu'rable**, a. *-rā-bl*, that can be borne: **endu'rably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **endu'rableness**, n. act or state of that which endures: **endu'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **endu'rer**, n. one who: **endu'rance**, n. *-rŭns*, a bearing or suffering; continuance; patience; fortitude.

Eneid, n. or **Æneid**, *ē-nē'ĭd*, a famous Latin epic poem by the anc. Latin poet Virgil—so named from its chief hero, Eneas, *ē-nē'ăs*.

enema, n. *ē-nē'mă* or *ĕn'ē-mă* (Gr. *eniemi*, I cast or throw in), a medicine thrown into the lower bowel.

enemy, n. *ĕn'ē-mĭ* (L. *inimicus*, an enemy—from *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend: It. *inimico*: F. *ennemi*), one who hates another person; a foe; an adversary; an opposing armed force, naval or military.

energy, n. *ĕn'ĕr-jĭ* (Gr. *energeia*, action, energy—from *en*, in, and *ergon*, work), power; force; the power of operating or doing; vigorous action; efficacy; spirit; life: **en'erget'ic**, a. *-jĕt'ĭk*, also **en'erget'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, possessing force or vigour; vigorous; forcible; powerful; effective: **en'erget'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **energize**, v. *ĕn'ĕr-jīz'*, to operate with vigour; to give energy or strength to: **en'ergi'zing**, imp.: **en'erglsed'**, pp. *-jĭzd'*.

enervate, v. *ē-nĕr'vāt* (L. *enervatum*, to take out the nerves or sinews from, to render effeminate—from *e*, out, and *nervus*, nerve: It. *enervare*: F. *énerver*), to render feeble; to weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength: adj. weak; without strength or force: **ener'vating**, imp.: adj. weakening; enfeebling: **ener'vated**, pp.: **enervation**, n. *ĕn'ĕr-vā'shŭn*, the act of weakening: **enervis**, a. *ē-nĕr'vĭs* (L.), in *bot.*, without nerves or veins.

enfeeble, v. *ĕn-fē'bl* (*en*, and *feeble*), to weaken; to reduce the strength of: **enfee'bling**, imp.: adj. weakening; debilitating: **enfee'bled**, pp. *-bld*: adj. weakened; deprived of strength: **enfee'blement**, n. *-blĭ-mĕnt*, the act of weakening.

enfeoff, v. *ĕn-fĕf'* (*en*, in, and law L. *feoffare*, to confer a fee on one), to invest with a fee or estate; to give a right of property in lands or houses by a deed or instrument: **enfeof'fing**, imp.: **enfeoffed'**, pp. *-fĕft'*: **enfeoff'ment**, n. the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate; the deed or instrument by which it is given—see **feoff**.

enfilade, v. *ĕn-jĭ-lād'* (*en*, in, and L. *filum*; F. *fil*, a thread; F. *enfilade*, a range, a row: It. *infilare*: Sp. *enfilar*), to scour, rake, or pierce with shot or shell, a body of soldiers in the direction of the length of the line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or a trench, from end to end, with shot or shell: n. a line or straight passage; the situation of a place which may be raked with shot in the direction of its length; the fire of artillery raking a trench or a line of soldiers: **en'fila'ding**, imp.: **en'fila'ded**, pp.

enforce, v. *ĕn-fōrs'* (*en*, to make, and *force*), to constrain; to compel; to urge with energy; to give strength or force to; to impress on the mind: **enfor'cing**, imp.: **enforced'**, pp. *-fōrst'*: **enforce'ment**, n. compulsion; a putting into execution.

enfranchise, v. *ĕn-fran'chīz* (*en*, in or on, and *franchise*), to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to all the rights and privileges of a freeman; to invest with the right of voting for a member of Parliament: **enfran'chising**, imp.: **enfran'chised**, pp. *-chīzd*: **enfran'chisement**, n. the admission to civil and political rights and privileges.

engage, v. *ĕn-gāj'* (F. *engager*, to enlist—from *en*, in and *gage*, a pledge), to occupy, as one's time; to undertake; to win, as affection; to hold, as in attention; to embark in, as in business; to bespeak, as rooms or a

partner in a dance; to bind one's self as surety; to enlist for a service; to unite by contract; to begin to fight: **enga'ging**, imp.: **adj.** winning; attractive; pleasing: **engaged'**, *-gājd'*, pp. or a. pledged; promised; attached; earnestly employed: **enga'gedly**, ad. *-jĕd-lĭ:* **enga'gedness**, n. *-jĕd-nĕs:* **engage'ment**, n. an appointment; employment; a fight; a battle; an obligation; a compact.

engarrison, v. *ĕn-găr'ĭ-sŭn* (*en*, in, and *garrison*), to protect by a garrison; to furnish with a garrison.

engender, v. *ĕn-jĕn'dĕr* (F. *engendrer*, to generate, to produce: L. *ingenero*, I engender—from *in*, in, and *genero*, I breed, I bring forth: It. *ingenerare*), to form; to cause to exist; to occasion; to produce: **engen'dering**, imp.: **engen'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd.*

engine, n. *ĕn'jĭn* (L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality: It. *ingegno;* F. *enjin*, contrivance, craft), any mechanical contrivance; a machine composed of many or different parts in order to produce a certain result; any combination of the mechanical powers for producing an effect: **en'gineer'**, n. *-jĭ-nēr'*, one who constructs or manages an engine; one who is skilled in forming plans of works for offence or defence for an army; a designer of great machines to be employed in the arts and manufactures; one employed in planning and superintending the formation of public works, such as roads, &c.: **en'gineer'ing**, n. the work, skill, business, or profession of an engineer; the practice of an engineer: **civil engineering**, n. the art of designing and constructing public works, great machines, &c.: **military engineering**, the art of designing and constructing fortifications and all works necessary for military purposes: **mining engineering**, the art of designing and constructing mines, and conducting operations in them: **en'gineman**, n. one who waits on or attends to an engine.

engird, v. *ĕn-gĕrd'* (*en*, and *gird*), to encircle; to surround: **engird'ing**, imp.: **engird'ed** or **engirt'**, pp. *-gĕrt'.*

Engis, n. *ăng'zhē*, and **Enghoul**, *ăng'zhē-ōō*, the names of two places near Liège, the caverns of which contain human remains imbedded with those of animals now extinct in Europe.

English, a. *ĭng'glĭsh* (AS. *englisc*—from *Angles* or *Engles*, an anc. tribe of Germans who settled in England), of or pert. to England: **n.** the people of England and its language: **v.** to translate into the English language: **En'glished**, pp. *-glĭsht:* **En'glishry**, n. *-rĭ*, state or privilege of being an Englishman.

imp.: **n.** the invidious occupation of anything which ought to be shared with others: **engrossed'**, pp. *-grōst':* **engros'ser**, n. one who: **engross'ment**, n. the act of appropriating things in undue quantities.

engulf, v. *ĕn-gŭlf'*, also **ingulf'** (*en*, and *gulf*), to swallow up; to absorb; to throw into a gulf: **engulf'ing**, imp.: **engulfed'**, pp. *-gŭlft'.*

enhance, v. *ĕn-hăns'* (Prov. *anz*, before; *enans*, forwards; *enansar*, to put forwards, to exalt—from L. *ante*, before: Norm. F. *enhausser*), to raise, as in value or esteem; to advance; to increase; to aggravate: **enhan'cing**, imp.: **enhanced'**, pp. *-hănst':* **enhan'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **enhance'ment**, n. increase; aggravation.

enharmonic, a. *ĕn'här-mŏn'ĭk* (Gr. *enarmonikos*, conformed to the rules of harmony—from *en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony of sound), applied to a scale in music proceeding by very small intervals.

enhydrous, a. *ĕn-hī'drŭs* (Gr. *en*, in, and *hudor*, water), applied to crystals and minerals containing water—the opposite of *anhydrous.*

enigma, n. *ē-nĭg'ma* (Gr. *ainigma;* L. *ænigma*, obscure speech: F. *énigme*), a riddle; a dark saying; anything obscure or ambiguous: **en'igmat'ic**, *-măt'ĭk*, also **en'igmat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, darkly expressed; obscure: **en'igmat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ:* **enig'matist**, n. *-mă-tĭst*, a dealer in enigmas: **enig'matise**, v. *-tīz*, to utter or form riddles: **enig'matising**, imp.: **enig'matised'**, pp. *-tīzd'.*

enjoin, v. *ĕn-jōyn'* (L. *injungo*, I join or fasten into—from *in*, into, and *jungo*, I fasten: F. *enjoindre;* It. *ingiugnere*), to command; to order; to bid; to urge: **enjoin'ing**, imp.: **enjoined**, pp. *ĕn-jōynd':* **enjoin'er**, n. one who.

enjoy, v. *ĕn-jōy'* (*en*, and F. *jouir*, to enjoy—from L. *gaudeo*, I enjoy), to feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure in the possession of; to possess and use, as an estate: **enjoy'ing**, imp.: **enjoyed'**, pp. *-jōyd':* **enjoy'ment**, n. pleasure; satisfaction; possession; possession with pleasure: **enjoy'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that can be possessed with pleasure.

enkindle, v. *ĕn-kĭn'dl* (*en*, and *kindle*), to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action: **enkin'dling**, imp.: **enkin'dled**, pp. *-dld.*

enlarge, v. *ĕn-lärj'* (*en*, and *large*), to extend; to expand; to amplify; to expatiate; to augment; to set free: **enlar'ging**, imp.: **enlarged'**, pp. *-lärjd':* **enlarge'ment**, n. increase of size; expansion: **enlar'ger**, n. *-jĕr*, one who.

-mi-ft, anything very vicious or sinful; an atrocious crime; any villany or crime which exceeds the common measure.

enough, a. *ē-nŭf'* (AS. *genoh*, sufficient: Goth. *ganauhan*, to suffice: Icel. *gnogr*, abundant: Ger. *genug*: Dut. *genoeg*, enough), that gives content; that satisfies desire; sufficient: n. a sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire: adv. sufficiently; fully; sometimes it denotes a slight increase or augmentation, as, he is *ready enough* to oblige; sometimes it expresses indifference or slight, as the music is *well enough*, that is, not so good as it ought to be; used as an exclamation, to denote fulness or satiety, as, *enough!*

enow, n. *ē-nŏw'*, sometimes used for enough.

en passant, *äng' päs-säng'* (F.), cursorily; by the way.

enquire, v. *ĕn-kwīr'*—see **inquire**.

enrage, v. *ĕn-rāj'* (*en*, in, and *rage*: F. *enrager*), to provoke; to excite to anger; to exasperate; to make furious: **enra'ging**, imp.: **enraged'**, pp. *-rājd'*.

enrapt, v. *ĕn-răpt'* (*en*, in, and *rapt*), thrown into an ecstasy; carried away with emotion: **enrap'ture**, v. *-tŭr* (*en*, and *rapture*), to transport with pleasure or delight: **enrap'turing**, imp.: **enrap'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd*, transported with delight.

enravish, v. *ĕn-răv'ĭsh* (*en*, and *ravish*), to transport with delight; to fill with the highest degree of pleasure; to enrapture: **enrav'ishing**, imp.: **enrav'ished**, pp. *-ĭsht*, carried away with pleasure or delight.

enrich, v. *ĕn-rĭch'* (*en*, and *rich*), to make rich; to supply or furnish with wealth or property; to fertilise, as land; to supply with anything desirable; to store, as the mind; to adorn, as with carving, painting, &c.: **enrich'ing**, imp.: **enriched'**, pp. *-rĭchť*: **enrich'er**, n. one who: **enrich'ment**, n. that which enriches; augmentation of wealth.

enrobe, v. *ĕn-rōb'* (*en*, and *robe*), to clothe; to invest; to attire: **enro'bing**, imp.: **enrobed'**, pp. *-rōbd'*.

enrol, v. *ĕn-rōl'* (*en*, and *roll*), to insert a name in a register or list; to record: **enrol'ling**, imp.: **enrolled'**, pp. *-rōld'*: **enrol'ler**, n. one who: **enrol'ment**, n. the act of enrolling or entering into a register; a registering.

ensample, n. *ĕn-săm'pl* (old F. *ensample*—from L. *exemplum*), old form of **example**, which see.

ensanguined, a. *ĕn-săng'gwĭnd* (*en*, and L. *sanguis*, blood), soaked or stained with blood.

ensconce, v. *ĕn-skŏns'* (*en*, in, and Dut. *schanse*, a rampart made of trees and branches: Ger. *schanzen*, to make a fence: F. *esconser*, to hide), to put one's self behind a screen of some kind; to shelter or cover; to protect; to secure: **enscon'cing**, imp.: **ensconced'**, pp. *-skŏnst'*.

ensemble, n. *äng-säng'bl* (F. the whole), the whole with reference to the parts of which it consists; details of anything viewed with relation to each other; the general grouping of characters in dramatic art to form a picture on the fall of the curtain: **tout ensemble**, *tōōt-* (F.), the whole together.

enshrine, v. *ĕn-shrīn'* (*en*, and *shrine*), to enclose in a covering or chest; to preserve as sacred: **enshri'ning**, imp.: **enshrined'**, pp. *-shrīnd'*.

enshroud, v. *ĕn-shroud'* (*en*, and *shroud*), to cover or envelop in a shroud: **enshroud'ing**, imp.: **enshroud'ed**, pp.

ensiform, a. *ĕn'sĭ-fŏrm* (L. *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, in the form of a sword, as the leaves of the gladiolus; in *anat.*, applied to the cartilage in which the breast-bone ends.

ensign, n. *ĕn'sīn* (It. *insegna*; F. *enseigne*, a distinctive mark: L. *insignia*, plu. of *insigne*, that has a mark upon it, distinguished—from L. *en*, in, and *signum*, a mark impressed), the banner or flag of a regiment; the infantry officer who carries the flag of a regiment; a mark of rank or office; the national flag of a ship: **en'sign-bearer**, n. he who carries the flag: **en'signcy**, n. *-sĭ*, the rank or commission of an ensign.

enslave, v. *ĕn-slāv'* (*en*, and *slave*), to deprive of liberty; to reduce to bondage; to hold in subjection: **ensla'ving**, imp.: **enslaved'**, pp. *-slāvd'*: **ensla'ver**, n. one who: **enslave'ment**, n. state of being enslaved; bondage.

ensnare, v. *ĕn-snär'* (*en*, and *snare*), to entrap; to take by guile: **ensna'ring**, imp.: **ensnared'**, pp. *-snärd'*: also **insnare**.

ensue, v. *ĕn-sū'* (old F. *ensuir*, to ensue: mod. F. *ensuivre*, to follow—from L. *insequi*, to follow upon—from *in*, in, and *sequor*, I follow), to follow as a consequence; to succeed; to come after: **ensu'ing**, imp.: adj. coming next after; following as a consequence: **ensued'**, pp. *-sūd'*: also **insue**.

ensure, v. *ĕn-shōr'*—see **insure**.

entablature, n. *ĕn-tăb'lĭ-tūr*, also **entablement**, n. *ĕn-tăb'l-mĕnt* (old F. *entablature*; mod. F. *entablement*—from *en*, in, and L. *tabula*, a board or table), the whole top parts of a column or pillar.

entail, v. *ĕn-tāl'* (F. *entailler*, to cut, notch, or carve—from *en*, and *tailler*, to cut), to fix the succession of lands or tenements to a certain line of descendants, so that the one in possession can neither sell nor burden them except by legal process under an Act of Parliament, and with the consent of the next two heirs; to fix as an inevitable consequence on persons or things: n. lands or tenements limited in descent; the settled rule of descent for an estate: **entail'ing**, imp.: **entailed'**, pp. *-tāld'*: adj. settled on a person and his descendants: **entail'ment**, n. the act of settling unalienably an estate on a person and his heirs.

entangle, v. *ĕn-tăng'gl* (*en*, in, and *tangle*), to twist and intermingle so as not to be easily separated; to involve; to confuse; to bewilder; to puzzle; to perplex: **entan'gling**, imp.: **entan'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **entan'glement**, n. a disordered state.

entasia, n. *ĕn-tā'zhĭ-a* (Gr. *entasis*, distention, a violent straining), in *med.*, a vehement straining or stretching—applied as a general term for constrictive spasm, tetanus, &c.: **entas'tic**, a. *-tăs'tĭk*, relating to diseases characterised by tonic spasms: **entasis**, n. *ĕn'tă-sĭs*, in *arch.*, the gradual swelling of a shaft or column.

enter, v. *ĕn'tĕr* (F. *entrer*; L. *intrare*, to walk into, to enter—from F. *entre*; L. *inter*, between, among: It. *entrare*), to go or pass into a place; to begin or commence; to engage in; to join or become a member of; to set down in writing; to enrol; to flow into; to pierce: **en'tering**, imp.: n. a passing in; an entrance: **en'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: adj. enrolled; introduced: **en'trance**, n. *-trăns*, power or right to enter; the door; the beginning: adj. that which allows to enter; preliminary.

enteric, a. *ĕn-tĕr'ĭk* (Gr. *enteron*, an intestine), belonging to the intestines: **en'teri'tis**, n. *-ī'tĭs* (*itis*, a postfix denoting inflammation), inflammation of the intestines: **enter'ocele**, n. *-ō-sēl* (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a hernial tumour containing intestine: **en'terolith'**, n. *-ō-lĭth'* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a concretion resembling a stone found in the intestines: **en'terol'ogy**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise or discourse on the internal parts of the body: **en'terom'phalos**, n. *-ŏm'fā-lŏs* (Gr. *omphalos*, navel), an umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine: **en'terot'omy**, n. *-ŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), the act or art of dissecting the intestines.

enterprise, n. *ĕn'tĕr-prīz* (F. *entreprise*, an undertaking—from F. *entre*, between, and *prise*, a taking), anything attempted to be performed; an undertaking; any bold or hazardous undertaking: **en'terpri'sing**, a. bold; resolute; active: **en'terpri'singly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

entertain, v. *ĕn'tĕr-tān'* (F. *entretenir*, to hold in talk, to hold together—from F. *entre*, between, and *tenir*; L. *tenere*, to hold), to treat with hospitality; to amuse or instruct by conversation; to cherish or harbour in the mind; to please or divert: **en'tertain'ing**, imp.: adj. pleasing; amusing; diverting: **en'tertained'**, pp. *-tānd'*: **en'tertain'ment**, n. a feast; a repast: amusement: **en'tertain'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

enthral, v. *ĕn-thrŏl'*—same as **inthral**, which see.

enthrone, v. *ĕn-thrōn'* (*en*, in, and *throne*), to invest with sovereign authority; to instal a bishop: **enthro'ning**, imp.: **enthroned'**, pp. *-thrōnd'*: **enthro'nisa'tion**, n. *-nĭ-zā'shŭn*, also **enthrone'ment**, n. the induction or installation of a bishop.

enthusiasm, n. *ĕn-thō'zĭ-ăzm* (Gr *enthousiasmos*, divine transport or inspiration—from *en*, in, and *theos*, a god: F. *enthousiasme*), elevation of fancy; intense heat of imagination arising from belief in revelation; fanaticism; violent excitement of mind in the pursuit of some object; ardent zeal: **enthu'siast**, n. *-ăst*, one filled with mental excitement; one imagining himself possessed of some special revelation; a zealot; one who is ardent and imaginative: **enthu'sias'tic**, a. *-ăs'tĭk*, ardent; zealous; visionary; also **enthu'sias'tical**, a. *-ăs'tĭ-kăl*: **enthu'sias'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

enthymeme, n. *ĕn'thĭ-mēm* (Gr. *enthumema*, a thought—from *en*, and *thumos*, the soul, mind: F. en-

thymeme), in *logic*, an argument consisting of two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent; a syllogism where one premiss is suppressed.

entice, v. *ĕn-tīs'* (old F. *entiser*: Bret. *atiza*, to instigate, to incite: Dut. *hissen*; Ger. *hetzen*, to set on dogs—the origin being the hissing sound by which dogs are incited to attack other animals), to attract by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to tempt; to decoy; to lead astray: **enti'cing**, imp.: **adj.** alluring: **enti'cingly**, ad. *-li*: **enticed'**, pp. *-tīst'*: **enti'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **entice'ment**, n. that which allures; that which seduces or incites to evil.

entire, a. *ĕn-tīr'* (F. *entier*; It. *intero*, whole, complete—from L. *integer*, whole, untouched), undivided; unbroken; whole; complete in all its parts; sincere; honest; wholly devoted; unmixed: **entire'ly**, ad. *-lī*, in the whole; completely: **entire'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, wholeness; completeness: **entire'ty**, n. *-tī*, the whole; completeness: the preceding words sometimes spelt with *i*.

entitle, v. *ĕn-tīt'l* (L. *in*, and *titulus*, a title: F. *intituler*), to name or designate; to give or prefix a name to; to qualify; to give a right to demand; to give a claim to: **entit'ling**, imp. *-tīt'lĭng*, designating; giving a claim to: **entit'led**, pp. *-tīt'ld*, named; having a claim to.

entity, n. *ĕn'tĭ-tĭ* (L. *ens*, a being—gen. *entis*: F. *entité*), being; existence; a real being: **nonen'tity**, n. (see the word), a thing having no real existence.

ento, *ĕn'tō* (Gr. *entos*, within), a prefix in certain compound words signifying "to the inner side."

entomb, v. *ĕn-tōm'* (*en*, in, and *tomb*), to hide or conceal completely; to put or place in a tomb: **entomb'ing**, imp.: **entombed'**, pp. *-tōmd'*: **entomb'ment**, n. *-tōm'mĕnt*, entire seclusion; burial.

entomology, n. *ĕn'tō-mŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *entoma*, insects, and *logos*, discourse: F. *entomologie*: *entoma*—from Gr. *en*, and *temno*, I cut), that branch of natural science which treats of the history and habits of insects: **en'tomol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who studies the habits, &c., of insects: **en'tomolog'ic**, a. *-lŏj'ĭk*, also **en'tomolog'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to: **en'tomolog'ically**, ad. *-lī*: **en'tomoid**, a. *-mōĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling an insect: **entom'olite**, n. *-tōm'ō-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), the general term for a fossil insect: **en'tomoph'agous**, a. *-mŏf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *phago*, I devour), insect-eating—applied to animals which chiefly subsist on insects: **en'tomos'traca**, n. *-mŏs'trā-kā* (Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell), a sub-class of crustacea covered with a delicate skin, and usually protected by a bivalve shield:

house: **en'tresol**, n. *-sŏl* (F.), in *arch.*, a low room or apartment between two floors.

entrench, v. same as **intrench**, which see.

entrochites, n. plu. *ĕn'trō-kīts* (Gr. *en*, in or on, and *trochos*, a wheel), name given to the wheel-like joints of the encrinite, also called **en'trochi**, *-kī*, and **trochitæ**, *trō-kī'tē*.

entropium, n. *ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *en*, in, and *trope*, a turning), in *med.*, the inversion or turning in of the eyelashes.

entrust, same as **intrust**, which see.

entry, n. *ĕn'trĭ* (F. *entrée*, act of coming in—see **enter**), passage by which persons enter a house or building; ingress; the exhibition of a ship's papers to the custom-house authorities in order to obtain permission to land the goods; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements; the act of recording in a book.

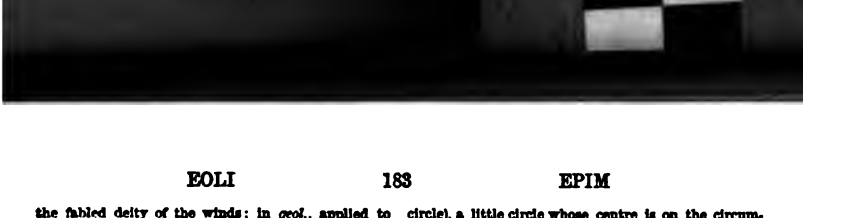
entwine, v. *ĕn-twīn'* (*en*, and *twine*), to twist round: **entwi'ning**, imp.; **entwined'**, pp. *-twīnd'*: **entwine'ment**, n. a twining or twisting round.

enumerate, v. *ē-nū'mē-rāt* (L. *enumeratum*, to count out, to relate—from *e*, out of, and *numero*, I number: It. *enumerare*: F. *énumérer*), to reckon up or tell the number of singly; to count or mention a number of things one by one: **enu'mera'ting**, imp.: **enu'mera'ted**, pp.: **enu'mera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, counting up a number of things by naming each particular one: **enu'mera'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, counting singly: **enu'mera'tor**, n. one who.

enunciate, v. *ē-nŭn'sĭ-āt* or *-shĭ-āt* (L. *enunciatum*, to divulge, to disclose—from *e*, out of, and *nuntio*, I tell: It. *enunciare*: F. *énoncer*), to declare; to utter; to proclaim: **enun'cia'ting**, imp.: **enun'cia'ted**, pp.: **enun'cia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act or manner of uttering; manner of pronunciation; declaration; in *geom.*, the words in which a proposition are expressed: **enun'cia'tive**, a. *-tĭv*: **enun'cia'tively**, ad. *-lī*: **enun'cia'tor**, n. *-ā'tĕr*, one who enunciates or declares: **enun'cia'tory**, a. *-ā-tĕr-ĭ*, containing utterance or sound.

enure, v. *ĕn-ūr'* (see **inure**), to habituate; to accustom; in *law*, to come into use or power.

envelop, v. *ĕn-vĕl'ŏp* (F. *envelopper*, to fold up: It. *inviluppare*), to cover by folding; to enclose by wrapping; to surround entirely; to hide: **envel'oping**, imp.: **envel'oped**, pp. *-ŏpt*: **envel'opment**, n. a covering on all sides: **envelope**, n. *ĕn'vĕl-ōp*, an enclosing cover; a wrapper; any investing integument.



the fabled deity of the winds; in *geol.*, applied to wind-formed masses, as sand-hills: Æol'ic, a. *-ō'ik*, pert. to Æolia, or the Gr. dialect of Æolia: Æolian harp, a musical stringed instr. on which the wind acts to produce the notes.

eolipile, n. *ē-ōl'i-pil* (*Æolus*, the god of the winds, and L. *pila*, a ball), a ball or sphere in which water is heated, and from which the rarefied air escapes through a pipe.

eon, n. *ē'on*, also **æ'on**, which see.

eonoon, n. *ē'ō-sō'ōn* (Gr. *eos*, dawn, and *zoon*, an animal), a fossil organism occurring in certain limestones of Canada, so called from its position in the oldest stratified rocks yet known to geology: e'eoz'ic, a. *-ik* (Gr. *zoe*, life), a term applied to the oldest fossiliferous rocks of Canada, from their containing the earliest traces of life yet discovered.

ep, prefix, *ep*—see **epi**.

epact, n. *ē'pakt* (Gr. *epaktos*, brought on or in, added—from *epi*, on, and *ago*, I bring or lead to: F. *epacte*), the excess of the solar over the lunar month, the annual epact being nearly eleven days.

epaulet, n. *ep'al-lēt'* (F. *epaulette*—from *epaule*, the shoulder: It. *spalla*, the shoulder: L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades), an ornament worn on the shoulder by naval and military men: ep'aulet'ted, a. furnished with epaulets: epaulment, n. *ē-pal'ē-mēnt*, in *mil.*, a sidework to cover troops in flank, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

epenthesis, n. *ē-pēn'thē-sis* (Gr.—from *epi*, on or upon, and *entithemi*, I put or set in), in *gram.*, the insertion of an additional letter or syllable in the middle of a word: ep'enthet'ic, a. *-thet'ik*, inserted in.

epergne, n. *ē-pērn'* (F. *épargne*, economy), an ornamental stand with dish and branches for the centre of a table.

epha, n., also **ephah**, *ē'fā* (Heb.), a Hebrew measure of about 3 pecks 3 pints.

ephemera, n. *ē-fēm'ē-rā* (Gr. *ephemeros*, lasting but a day—from *epi*, on, and (*h*)*emera*, a day), that which lasts but a day, as a fever; a fly that lives a day, or for a short period: ephem'eral, a. *-āl*, continuing or existing one day only; short-lived: ephem'eris, n. *-is*, a daily account; an almanac containing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets, with useful information respecting the other heavenly bodies, and of such phenomena as depend upon them; a table of the positions of a heavenly body, as the *ephemeris* of the sun: plu. ephemerides, *ē'ē-mēr'i-dēz*: ephem'erist, n. one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an ephemeris.

Ephesian, a. *ē'fē'zhi-an*, pert. to Ephesus: n. a native of Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

ephod, n. *ē'fōd* (Heb.), a short upper garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

epi, prefix, *ep'i* (Gr.), on; upon; during; on the outside or above: *epi* has the forms *ep* and *eph*; *ep* is used before a vowel, *eph* with an aspirate, and *epi* before a consonant.

epic, a. *ep'ik* (L. *epicus*; Gr. *epikos*, epic—from Gr. *epos*, a song: It. *epico*: F. *épique*), narrative: epic poem, a poem that contains a narrative or story; heroic.

epicarp, n. *ep'i-kärp* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit), the outer skin of fruits—the fleshy or edible portion being called the *sarrocarp*, and the stone the *endocarp*: epicalyx, n. *ep'i-kā'liks* (Gr. *epi*, on, and *calyx*), in *bot.*, a calyx formed either of sepals or bracts.

epicene, n. *ep'i-sēn* (L. *epicœnus*, of both genders—from Gr. *koinos*, common), in *gram.*, common to both sexes.

epichilium, n. *ep'i-kil'i-um* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *cheilos*, a lip), in *bot.*, the upper portion of the lip of any orchidaceous plant when this organ is divided into two parts which are dissimilar in appearance.

epicure, n. *ep'i-kūr* (L. *Epicurus*; Gr. *Epikouros*, Epicurus, a famous Greek philosopher, to whom is ascribed, but erroneously, the teaching, that "pleasure is the highest good"), a man who indulges in the luxuries of the table; a dainty eater: e'picure'an, a. *-kū-rē'an*, luxurious: n. a disciple of Epicurus: ep'icu'rism, n. *-rizm*, luxury; habits of gross indulgence: epicure'anism, n. *-rē'an-izm*, the doctrines of Epicurus: ep'icurize', v. *-riz'*, to become an epicure; to play the epicure: ep'icuri'zing, imp.: adj. tending towards the doctrines of Epicurus.

epicycle, n. *ep'i-sī'kl* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *kuklos*, a circle), a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle: ep'icyclo'idal, n. *-kloid'al* (Gr. *eidos*, form), a curve described by the movement of the circumference of one circle on the convex or concave part of the circumference of another: ep'icycloid'al, a. pert. to: epicycloidal wheel, a wheel for converting circular into alternate motion, or the reverse.

epidemic, a. *ep'i-dēm'ik*, also **ep'idem'ical**, a. *-i-kāl* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *demos*, the people: F. *épidémique*), attacking many persons; prevailing generally; affecting great numbers: ep'idem'ically, ad. *-li*: ep'idem'ic, n. an infectious or contagious disease, attacking many persons at the same time, but of a temporary character: epidemiology, n. *ep'i-dēm-i-ōl'ō-ji* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), doctrine of epidemic diseases; method of investigating such diseases: ep'idem'iolog'ical, a. *-ō-lōj'i-kāl*, connected with, or relating to, epidemic diseases. *Note.*—*Epidemic diseases* are not of a permanent character, are due to contagion, or are carried by the atmosphere, and follow a track more or less wide; whereas *endemic diseases* are connected with certain local conditions, and are more or less permanent in a district.

epidermic, a. *ep'i-dēr'mik* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin), pert. to the outer skin or cuticle; also ep'ider'mal, a. *-dēr'mal*: ep'ider'mis, n. *-mis*, the scarf or outer skin of the body; the cuticle; the outer coating of a plant or tree; also ep'iderm.

epidote, n. *ep'i-dōt* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *didomai*, I give or add to), a mineral, a member of the garnet family, generally of a green or greyish colour.

epigæus, a. *ep'i-jē'us* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *ge*, the earth), in *bot.*, growing on land in contradistinction to growing in the water; growing close to the earth: e'pige'al, a. *-jē'al*, above ground.

epigastric, a. *ep'i-gas'trik* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gaster*, the belly), pert. to the upper part of the abdomen, or the part over the belly: ep'igas'trium, n. *-tri-um*, the upper and middle part of the abdomen, nearly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

epigee, n. *ep'i-jē* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *ge*, the earth), the point of a planet's or satellite's orbit nearest to its primary—same as perigee.

epigenesis, n. *ep'i-jen'ē-sis* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *genesis*, generation), the doctrine which holds that the germ is actually formed as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent—opposed to the doctrine of *evolution*, which holds that the germ pre-exists in the parent.

epiglottis, n. *ep'i-glōt'is* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *glottis*, the mouth of the windpipe—from *glotta*, the tongue), the valve or cartilage that covers the upper part of the windpipe when food or drink is passing into the stomach: ep'iglot'tic, a. *-glōt'ik*, pert. to.

epigone, n. *ē-pig'ō-nē* (Gr. *epi*, upon, *gone*, the seed, offspring), in *bot.*, the cellular layer which covers the young seed-case in mosses, &c.

epigram, n. *ep'i-gram* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing: F. *épigramme*), a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or ingenious turn of thought: ep'igrammat'ic, a. *-mat'ik*, also ep'igrammat'ical, a. *-i-kāl*, like an epigram; concise; pointed: ep'igram'matist, n. *-gram'ma-tist*, a writer of epigrams: ep'igrammat'ically, ad. *-li*.

epigraph, n. *ep'i-graf* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *grapho*, I write), an inscription on a building; a citation from some author, or a sentence constructed for the purpose, placed as a motto at the commencement of a book, or at the beginning of each chapter or part.

epigynous, a. *ē-pij'i-nus* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having the outer whorls of the flower adhering to the ovary so that their upper portions alone are free, thus appearing to be seated on it.

epilepsy, n. *ep'i-lēp'si* (Gr. *epilepsia*, a seizure, the falling sickness—from *epi*, upon, and *lambanein*, to take; F. *épilépsie*: L. *epilepsia*: It. *epilessia*), the falling sickness; a kind of sudden fit, with convulsions: ep'ilep'tic, a. *-tik*, affected with falling sickness: n. one affected with epilepsy: ep'ilep'tical, a. *-ti-kāl*, pert. to epilepsy.

epilogue, n. *ep'i-lōg* (L. *epilogus*; Gr. *epilogos*, a close or conclusion: F. *épilogue*), the conclusion of a speech, discourse, &c.; a short speech or poem at the end of a play: epilogistic, a. *ē-pil'ō-jis'tik*, of or like epilogue.

epimeral, n. *ēp'i-mē'rāl* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *meros*, the upper part of the thigh), that part of the segment of an articulate animal which lies immediately above

thymeme), in *logic*, an argument consisting of two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent; a syllogism where one premiss is suppressed.

entice, v. *ĕn-tīs'* (old F. *entiser*: Bret. *atiza*, to instigate, to incite: Dut. *hissen*; Ger. *hetzen*, to set on dogs—the origin being the hissing sound by which dogs are incited to attack other animals), to attract by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to tempt; to decoy; to lead astray: **enti'cing**, imp.: **adj.** alluring: **enti'cingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **enticed'**, pp. *-tĭst'*: **enti'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **entice'ment**, n. that which allures; that which seduces or incites to evil.

entire, a. *ĕn-tīr'* (F. *entier*; It. *intero*, whole, complete—from L. *integer*, whole, untouched), undivided; unbroken; whole; complete in all its parts; sincere; honest; wholly devoted; unmixed: **entire'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in the whole; completely: **entire'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, wholeness; completeness: **entire'ty**, n. *-tĭ*, the whole; completeness: the preceding words sometimes spelt with *i*.

entitle, v. *ĕn-tī'l* (L. *in*, and *titulus*, a title: F. *intituler*), to name or designate; to give or prefix a name to; to qualify; to give a right to demand; to give a claim to: **entit'ling**, imp. *-tĭ'lĭng*, designating; giving a claim to: **entit'led**, pp. *-tĭ'ld*, named; having a claim to.

entity, n. *ĕn'tĭ-tĭ* (L. *ens*, a being—gen. *entis*: F. *entité*), being; existence; a real being: **nonen'tity**, n. (see the word), a thing having no real existence.

ento, *ĕn'tō* (Gr. *entos*, within), a prefix in certain compound words signifying "to the inner side."

entomb, v. *ĕn-tōm'* (*en*, in, and *tomb*), to hide or conceal completely; to put or place in a tomb: **entomb'ing**, imp.: **entombed'**, pp. *-tōmd'*: **entomb'ment**, n. *-tōm'mĕnt*, entire seclusion; burial.

entomology, n. *ĕn'tō-mŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *entoma*, insects, and *logos*, discourse: F. *entomologie*: *entoma*—from Gr. *en*, and *temnō*, I cut), that branch of natural science which treats of the history and habits of insects: **en'tomol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who studies the habits, &c., of insects: **en'tomolog'ic**, a. *-lŏj'ĭk*, also **en'tomolog'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **en'tomolog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **en'tomoid**, a. *-mŏyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling an insect: **entom'olite**, n. *-tŏm'ō-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), the general term for a fossil insect: **en'tomoph'agous**, a. *-mŏf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *phagō*, I devour), insect-eating—applied to animals which chiefly subsist on insects: **en'tomos'traca**, n. *-mŏs'trā-kā* (Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell), a sub-class of crustacea covered with a delicate skin, and usually protected by a bivalve shield:

house: **en'tresol**, n. *-sōl* (F.), in *arch.*, a low room or apartment between two floors.

entrench, v. same as **intrench**, which see.

entrochites, n. plu. *ĕn'trō-kīts* (Gr. *en*, in or on, and *trochos*, a wheel), name given to the wheel-like joints of the encrinite, also called **en'trochi**, *-kī*, and **trochitæ**, *trō-kī'tē*.

entropium, n. *ĕn-trō'pĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *en*, in, and *trope*, a turning), in *med.*, the inversion or turning in of the eyelashes.

entrust, same as **intrust**, which see.

entry, n. *ĕn'trĭ* (F. *entrée*, act of coming in—see **enter**), passage by which persons enter a house or building; ingress; the exhibition of a ship's papers to the custom-house authorities in order to obtain permission to land the goods; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements; the act of recording in a book.

entwine, v. *ĕn-twīn'* (*en*, and *twine*), to twist round: **entwi'ning**, imp.; **entwined'**, pp. *-twīnd'*: **entwine'ment**, n. a twining or twisting round.

enumerate, v. *ē-nū'mĕ-rāt* (L. *enumeratum*, to count out, to relate—from *e*, out of, and *numero*, I number: It. *enumerare*: F. *énumérer*), to reckon up or tell the number of singly; to count or mention a number of things one by one: **enu'mera'ting**, imp.: **enu'mera'ted**, pp.: **enu'mera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, counting up a number of things by naming each particular one: **enu'mera'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, counting singly: **enu'mera'tor**, n. one who.

enunciate, v. *ē-nŭn'sĭ-āt* or *-shĭ-āt* (L. *enunciatum*, to divulge, to disclose—from *e*, out of, and *nuntio*, I tell: It. *enunciare*: F. *énoncer*), to declare; to utter; to proclaim: **enun'cia'ting**, imp.: **enun'cia'ted**, pp.: **enun'cia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act or manner of uttering; manner of pronunciation; declaration; in *geom.*, the words in which a proposition are expressed: **enun'cia'tive**, a. *-tĭv*: **enun'cia'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **enun'cia'tor**, n. *-ā'tĕr*, one who enunciates or declares: **enun'cia'tory**, a. *-ā-tĕr-ĭ*, containing utterance or sound.

enure, v. *ĕn-ūr'* (see **inure**), to habituate; to accustom; in *law*, to come into use or power.

envelop, v. *ĕn-vĕl'ŏp* (F. *envelopper*, to fold up: It. *inviluppare*), to cover by folding; to enclose by wrapping; to surround entirely; to hide: **envel'oping**, imp.: **envel'oped**, pp. *-ŏpt*: **envel'opment**, n. a covering on all sides: **envelope**, n. *ĕn'vĕl-ōp*, an enclosing cover; a wrapper; any investing integument.

the fabled deity of the winds; in *geol.*, applied to wind-formed masses, as sand-hills: **Æol'ic**, a. *-ō-lĭk*, pert. to Æolia, or the Gr. dialect of Æolia: **Eolian harp**, a musical stringed instr. on which the wind acts to produce the notes.

eolipile, n. *ē-ō-lĭ-pīl* (*Æolus*, the god of the winds, and L. *pila*, a ball), a ball or sphere in which water is heated, and from which the rarefied air escapes through a pipe.

eon, n. *ē-ŏn*, also **æ'on**, which see.

eozoon, n. *ē-ō-zō-ŏn* (Gr. *eos*, dawn, and *zoon*, an animal), a fossil organism occurring in certain limestones of Canada, so called from its position in the oldest stratified rocks yet known to geology: **e'ozo'ic**, a. *-ik* (Gr. *zoe*, life), a term applied to the oldest fossiliferous rocks of Canada, from their containing the earliest traces of life yet discovered.

ep, prefix, *ĕp*—see **epi**.

epact, n. *ē'păkt* (Gr. *epaktos*, brought on or in, added—from *epi*, on, and *ago*, I bring or lead to: F. *epacte*), the excess of the solar over the lunar month, the annual epact being nearly eleven days.

epaulet, n. *ĕp'ăw-lĕt'* (F. *epaulette*—from *epaule*, the shoulder: It. *spalla*, the shoulder: L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blades), an ornament worn on the shoulder by naval and military men: **ep'aulet'ted**, a. furnished with epaulets: **epaulment**, n. *ē-pŏl'ĭ-mĕnt*, in *mil.*, a sidework to cover troops in flank, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

epenthesis, n. *ē-pĕn'ĭ-thē-sĭs* (Gr.—from *epi*, on or upon, and *entithemi*, I put or set in), in *gram.*, the insertion of an additional letter or syllable in the middle of a word: **ep'enthet'ic**, a. *-thĕt'ĭk*, inserted in.

epergne, n. *ē-pĕrn'* (F. *épargne*, economy), an ornamental stand with dish and branches for the centre of a table.

epha, n., also **ephah**, *ē'fä* (Heb.), a Hebrew measure of about 3 pecks 3 pints.

ephemera, n. *ē-fĕm'ē-rä* (Gr. *ephemeros*, lasting but a day—from *epi*, on, and (*h*)*emera*, a day), that which lasts but a day, as a fever; a fly that lives a day, or for a short period: **ephem'eral**, a. *-al*, continuing or existing one day only; short-lived: **ephem'eris**, n. *-ĭs*, a daily account; an almanac containing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets, with useful information respecting the other heavenly bodies, and of such phenomena as depend upon them; a table of the positions of a heavenly body, as the *ephemeris* of the sun: plu. **ephemerides**, *ē'ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēz*: **ephem'erist**, n. one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an ephemeris.

Ephesian, a. *ē-fē'zhĭ-ăn*, pert. to Ephesus: n. a native of Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

ephod, n. *ē'fŏd* (Heb.), a short upper garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

epi, prefix, *ĕp'ĭ* (Gr.), on; upon; during; on the outside or above: *epi* has the forms *ep* and *eph*; *ep* is used before a vowel, *eph* with an aspirate, and *epi* before a consonant.

epic, a. *ĕp'ĭk* (L. *epicus*; Gr. *epikos*, epic—from Gr. *epos*, a song: It. *epico*: F. *épique*), narrative: **epic poem**, a poem that contains a narrative or story; heroic.

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epidemic, a. *ĕp'ĭ-dĕm'ĭk*, also **ep'idem'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *demos*, the people: F. *épidémique*), attacking many persons; prevailing generally; affecting great numbers: **ep'idem'ically**, ad. *-li*: **ep'idem'ic**, n. an infectious or contagious disease, attacking many persons at the same time, but of a temporary character: **epidemiology**, n. *ĕp'ĭ-dēm'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), doctrine of epidemic diseases; method of investigating such diseases: **ep'idem'iolog'ical**, a. *-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, connected with, or relating to, epidemic diseases. *Note.*—*Epidemic diseases* are not of a permanent character, are due to contagion, or are carried by the atmosphere, and follow a track more or less wide; whereas *endemic diseases* are connected with certain local conditions, and are more or less permanent in a district.

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epidote, n. *ĕp'ĭ-dōt* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *didomai*, I give or add to), a mineral, a member of the garnet family, generally of a green or greyish colour.

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epigraph, n. *ĕp'ĭ-grăf* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *grapho*, I write), an inscription on a building; a citation from some author, or a sentence constructed for the purpose, placed as a motto at the commencement of a book, or at the beginning of each chapter or part.

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epilogue, n. *ĕp'ĭ-lŏg* (L. *epilogus*; Gr. *epilogos*, a close or conclusion: F. *épilogue*), the conclusion of a speech, discourse, &c.; a short speech or poem at the end of a play: **epilogistic**, a. *ē-pĭl'ō-jĭs'tĭk*, of or like epilogue.

epimeral, n. *ĕp'ĭ-mē'răl* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *meros*, the upper part of the thigh), that part of the segment of an articulate animal which lies immediately above

the joint of the limb: **ep'ime'ra**, n. plu. *-mĕ'rā*, the parts lying immediately above the joint of the limb, as the *epimera* or side segments of the lobster.

epiornis, n. *ĕ'pi-ôr'nĭs* (see **aepiornis**), a gigantic extinct bird of Madagascar.

epipetalous, a. *ĕp'ĭ-pĕt'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *epi*, and *petalon*, a petal), inserted upon the petals.

epiphany, n. *ē-pĭf'ā-nĭ* (Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance—from *epi*, upon, and *phaino*, I bring to light, I appear), a church festival held on 6th January in commemoration of the visit of the Magians or Eastern Sages to Bethlehem to see and worship the child Jesus; generally the manifestation of Christ to the world.

epiphora, n. *ē-pĭf'ō-rā* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *pherein*, to bring), watery eye, a disease in which the tears flow over the cheek from an obstruction in the canal which should carry them off.

epiphyllous, a. *ĕp'ĭ-fĭl'ŭs* (Gr. *epi*, and *phullon*, a leaf), inserted on a leaf, or growing upon it.

epiphysis, n. *ē-pĭf'ĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *epi*, and *phuo*, I grow; *phuton*, a plant), that which grows on something else; the end of a long bone, formed at first separately from the shaft, and afterwards united to it: **epiphyte**, n. *ĕp'ĭ-fīt*, a plant which grows on another; a plant attached to another plant, and growing suspended in air: **ep'iphyt'ic**, a. *-fĭt'ĭk*, pert. to; also **ep'iphyt'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*.

epiploon, n. *ē-plp'lō-ŏn* (Gr. *epiploos*, the caul—from *epi*, upon, and *plein*, to sail, to swim), the caul—a portion of the peritoneum or lining membrane of the abdomen, which covers in front, and as it were floats on, the intestines: **epiploic**, a. *ĕp'ĭ-plō'ĭk*, pert. to the epiploon or caul.

epirrheology, n. *ē-pĭr'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *epirrhoe*, a flowing on, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of natural science which treats of the effects of external agents on living plants.

episcopacy, n. *ē-pĭs'kō-pā-sĭ* (Gr. *episkopeo*, I oversee: mid. L. *episcopus*, an overseer—from Gr. *epi*, upon, and *skopeo*, I see), church government by bishops; the order of bishops in the English and other Churches: **epis'copal**, a. *-păl*, pert. to episcopacy: **epis'copa'lian**, n. *-pā'lĭ-ăn*, an adherent or member of the Ch. of Eng., or of a church governed by bishops: **adj.** pert. to: **epis'copal'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **epis'copa'lianism**, n. *-lĭ-ăn-ĭzm*, the system of episcopal church government: **epis'copate**, n. *-pāt*, the order of bishops; office and dignity of a bishop.

episode, n. *ĕp'ĭ-sōd* (Gr. *epeisodos*, a coming in between), a episode; **F.** *épitaphe*), an inscription on a monument or tombstone in memory or honour of the dead: **ep'itaph'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, also **ep'itaph'ian**, a. *-ĭ-ăn*: **ep'itaph'ist**, n. a writer of epitaphs.

epithalamium, n. *ĕp'ĭ-thā-lā'mĭ-ŭm* (L.—from Gr. *epithalamion*, that which appertains to the bridal chamber, the bridal song: **F.** *épithalame*), a nuptial song in honour of the bride and bridegroom.

epithelium, n. *ĕp'ĭ-thē'lĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thele*, the nipple), a covering membrane in animals and vegetables, of the same structure as epidermis, but thinner and finer; the superficial, insensible, and bloodless layer of the mucous membrane: **ep'ithe'lial**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to or formed of.

epithem, n. *ĕp'ĭ-thĕm* (Gr. *epithema*, that which is laid upon a thing—from *epi*, upon, and *tithemi*, I place), in *med.*, a liquid in which cloths may be dipt to be laid on any part of the body; a poultice.

epithet, n. *ĕp'ĭ-thĕt* (Gr. *epithetos*, added or put to, annexed—from *epi*, upon, and *tithemi*, I place), a word which expresses some real quality of the thing to which it is applied: **ep'ithet'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to; abounding with epithets.

epitome, n. *ē-pĭt'ō-mē* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *temno*, I cut; *tome*, a cutting), a brief summary or abridgment of any book or writing; an abstract or compendium: **epit'omise**, v. *-mīz*, to reduce a work to a small compass; to shorten or abridge by giving the principal matter: **epit'omi'sing**, imp.: **epit'omised**, pp. *-mīzd*: **epit'omist**, n. *-mĭst*, one who; also **epit'omi'ser**, n.

epizoon, n. *ĕp'ĭ-zō'ŏn* (Gr. *epi*, upon, and *zoon*, an animal), a parasitic animal which fastens itself on the exterior of other animals and lives upon them—opposed to *entozoon*: **ep'izoot'ic**, a. *-ŏt'ĭk*, applied to diseases prevailing among animals, corresponding to *epidemic* diseases among men.

epoch, n. *ē'pŏk*, also **epocha**, n. *ē'pō-kā* (Gr. *epoche*, a check, a pause in the reckoning of time—from *epi*, and *echo*, I hold or have: **F.** *époque*), a fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a period in the progress of events when some important occurrence takes place; a fixed and important period of novelty or change; in *geol.*, age or era.

epode, n. *ĕp'ōd* (Gr. *epode*, a song—from *epi*, upon, and *aido*, I sing), the third or last part of an ode: **epodic**, a. *ē-pŏd'ĭk*, pert. to: **epopee**, n. *ĕp'ō-pē'* (F.), the history or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

eponym, n. *ĕp'ō-nĭm* (Gr. *eponumia*, a surname—

reduce to an equation; to reduce to mean motion: **equa'ted**, a. reduced or corrected, ronomical observation: **equa'tor**, n. *-kwā*: great circle which passes round the middle rth at an equal distance from both poles, h divides the earth into two hemispheres: **al**, a. *ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl*, pert. to the equator a about it: n. an astronomical instrument: **tially**, ad. *-li*: **equation of time**, the differ- ween apparent and mean time: **equatorial** the great ocean current which manifests hin the equatorial regions of the Atlantic, nd Indian oceans, having a decided western l warmer by several degrees than the ad- ters.

y, n. *ēk'wēr-i*, also spelt **eq'uery** (F. *écurie*, a from *escuyer*, a squire who attended on a part of whose duties was to look after his horse: F. *escuyrie*, a squire's place), an offi- prince's household who has the care of the

rian, a. *ē-kwēs'tri-ăn* (L. *equester*, belonging men—from *equus*, a horseman: F. *équestre*), orses or horsemanship; being on horseback; order of anc. Roman knights.

'kwī (L. *æquus*, equal), a prefix meaning like—as, **equilateral**, equal-sided: **equi-** aving both valves alike. *Note.*—The words *equi* forms the prefix are mostly self- ory.

gular, a. *ē'kwī-ăng'gū-lēr* (L. *æquus*, equal, *lus*, a corner or angle), having equal angles.

ferent, a. *ē-kwī-dif'fēr-ĕnt* (L. *æquus*, and , arithmetically proportional.

tant, a. *ē-kwī-dis'tănt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *lar* asunder), at an equal distance from some place: **e'quidis'tance**, n.: **e'quidis'tantly**,

eral, a. *ē'kwī-lăt'ēr-ăl* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *ide*), having all the sides equal.

rate, v. *ē-kwī-lī'brāt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and weighed, balanced), to balance equally two des, or ends.

rium, n. *ē'kwī-lib'ri-ŭm* (L. *æquus*, equal, , a balance), equality of weight, power, or ; a state of rest resulting from the action of site and equal forces.

ltiple, n. *ē-kwī-mŭl'ti-pl* (L. *æquus*, equal, *iple*), a number which has been multiplied by number or quantity as another: **adj.** multi- the same number or quantity.

, a. *ē-kwīn*, also **equi'nal**, a. *-ăl* (L. *equinus*, orses—from *equus*, a horse: It. *equino*), pert. : **e'quidæ**, n. plu. *-kwī-dē*, the horse tribe, rse kind.

x, n. *ē'kwī-nŏks* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, *ctes*, nights), the time when the sun enters on nnoctial line—the sun rising higher in the every day at noon till the point is reached days and nights are of equal length all over l, makes what is called the *vernal* or *spring* about 21st March; when the same point is in descending, the sun makes what is called nnal equinox, about 23d September: **e'qui- a.** *-nŏk'shăl*, making an equal length of day ht; occurring at the time of the equinoxes, *ainoctial gales*: **n.** the great circle of the celes- ve which divides the heavens into the north- southern hemispheres, and which derives its m the phenomenon that at all places on the rface beneath this circle, the nights are equal ar round, being of the constant length of 12 e sun setting at 6 P.M., and rising at 6 A.M.; in the heavens which the sun appears to when the days and nights are of equal length: **tially**, ad. *-li*.

r. *ē-kwīp'* (F. *équiper*, to accoutre: Icel. *skipa*, ge: AS. *sceapan*, to form: Ger. *schaffen*, to provide), to fit out; to furnish with what- ecessary: **equip'ping**, imp.: **equipped'**, pp. **equip'ment**, n. all necessary articles or fur- s for an expedition or voyage: **equipage**, n. (F. *équipage*), the carriages, horses, liveried &c., of a gentleman, nobleman, or prince; ture and necessaries of an army or ship of : **eq'uipaged**, a. *-pājd*, furnished with an

ise, n. *ē'kwī-pōīz* (L. *æquus*, equal, and F. ight), equality of weight; equilibrium.

equipollent, a. *ē'kwī-pŏl'lĕnt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, being able: F. *équipollent*), having equal power, strength, or force; equivalent: **e'quipol'lence**, n. *-lĕns*, also **e'quipol'lency**, n. *-lĕn-si*, ability, power, or force in the same degree.

equiponderant, a. *ē'kwī-pŏn'dēr-ănt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight—gen. *ponderis*), being of the same weight: **e'quipon'derance**, n. *-ăns*, equality of weight; equipoise.

equisetaceæ, n. plu. *ē'kwī-sē-tā'shi-ē*, also **equisetums**, n. plu. *ēk'wī-sē'tŭms* (L. *equisetis*, the plant horse-tail—from *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a thick stiff hair on an animal), an extensive order of marsh or boggy cryptogamic plants, represented by the common *horse-tail* of bogs and ditches: **eq'uisetites'**, n. plu. *-sē-tīts'*, in *geol.*, fossil plants resembling the equisetum of our pools and marshes.

equitable, a. *ēk'wī-tă-bl* (L. *æquitas*, justice—from *æquus*, equal: F. *équitable*), fair; just; giving equal justice; doing justice; impartial: **eq'uitably**, ad. *-bli*: **eq'uitableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being just; state of doing justice: **eq'uity**, n. *-ti*, impartial distribution of justice; just regard to right or claim; the supplying of the defects in law by judging according to reason and justice: **court of equity**, a tribunal, distinct from the common law courts of the country, in which justice is administered by a separate body of laws created and sustained on the strength of precedents or usage, or in which cases are decided according to reason and justice, when they appear to be excepted from the general provisions of the law.

equitant, a. *ēk'wī-tănt* (L. *equitans*, riding), in *bot.*, applied to a form of vernation, in which the leaves are folded forwards longitudinally on the mid-rib, so that their edges meet, and each embraces the one which is placed next within it.

equivalent, a. *ē-kwĭv'ā-lĕnt* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, being strong or vigorous—gen. *valentis*: F. *équivalent*), equal in value or worth; equal in power, force, or effect; of the same import or meaning: **n.** that which is equal in value, weight, &c., to something else; offset; compensation; in *geol.*, strata or a series of strata that have been formed contemporaneously in distant regions, or which are characterised by similar suites of fossils: **equiv'alently**, ad. *-li*: **equiv'alence**, n. *-lĕns*, equal value or worth; also **equiv'alency**, n. *-si*.

equivocal, a. *ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *vocalis*, sounding, speaking—from *vox*, a voice: It. *equivocale*), of doubtful signification; uncertain; that may be understood in different senses; doubtful: **equiv'ocally**, ad. *-li*: **equiv'ocalness**, n.: **equiv'ocate**, v. *-kāt*, to use words of doubtful meaning; to quibble; to prevaricate; to evade: **equiv'oca'ting**, imp.: **adj.** using ambiguous words or phrases: **equiv'oca'ted**, pp.: **equiv'oca'tor**, n. one who: **equiv'oca'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the use of words that have a double or doubtful meaning: **equiv'oca'tory**, a. *-tēr-i*, containing, or savouring of an equivocation: **equivoque**, n. *ē'kī-vōk'* or *ē'kwī-vōk'* (F.), an expression in which a word has at once different meanings; a quibble.

era, n. *ē'rā*, also **æra** (L. *æra*, the particulars of an account, period of service: F. *ère*; Sp. and It. *era*, age, era: akin to AS. *gear*, a year), a fixed point of time from which a nation or people reckon their years, as Christian *era*; a succession of years from a fixed point; in *geol.*, the commencement of a new system or formation, or the entire duration of that system or formation: *an epoch* is a point of time fixed by historians, or a certain memorable period of years—see **epoch**.

eradicate, v. *ē-răd'i-kāt* (L. *eradicatum*, to pluck up by the roots—from *e*, out of, and *radix*, a root: It. *eradicare*), to pull up by the roots; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate: **erad'ica'ting**, imp.: **erad'ica'ted**, pp.: **erad'ica'tor**, n. one who: **erad'icable**, a. *-kă-bl*, that can be rooted up or completely destroyed: **erad'ica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, complete destruction; the state of being plucked up by the roots: **erad'ica'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that cures or destroys thoroughly.

erase, *ē-rāz'* (L. *erasus*, scraped out—from *e*, out of, and *rasus*, scraped: F. *raser*, to shave), to scrape or rub out; to obliterate; to expunge; to blot out or deface: **era'sing**, imp.: **erased'**, pp. *-rāzd'*: **era'ser**, n. one who or that which: **era'sable**, a. *-są-bl*, that can be scraped out or obliterated: **erase'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, a rubbing out; obliteration: **era'sure**, n. *-shŭr*, the act of scratching out; the place where a letter or word has been rubbed out.

Erastian, a. *ē-rās'tĭ-ăn*, pert. to Erastus or his doctrines: **Eras'tians**, n. plu., those professing the doctrines of Erastus, a German divine and physician of the 16th century, who taught that the Church ought to be wholly dependent on the State for its government and discipline: **Eras'tianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the principles of the Erastians.

erbium, n. *ĕr'bĭ-ŭm—erbium* and *terbium*, names given by Mossander to two new metals, the oxides of which accompany *yttria*.

ere, conj. *ār* (Goth. *air*, early; AS. *ær*, early, before: Dut. *eer*, sooner: Ger. *eher*, before; *erste*, first), before; sooner than: **erst**, ad. *ĕrst*, at first; in early times; once; long ago: **ere long**, ad. *ār-lŏng* (*ere* and *longi*, a contraction for "before long time," or "before a long time shall elapse": **ere now**, ad. before this time.

Erebus, n. *ĕr'ē-bŭs* (L. in *anc. myth.*, the god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox), darkness; the region of the dead; hell.

erect, v. *ē-rĕkt'* (L. *erectus*, raised or set up—from *e*, out of, and *rectus*, straight or upright), to raise; to set up; to build; to found or establish: **adj.** in a perpendicular position; upright; firm, unshaken, or bold: **erec'ting**, imp.: **erec'ted**, pp.: **erect'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in an upright position: **erect'ness**, n. the being perpendicular in position or form: **erec'table**, a. *-tă-bl*, that can be erected: **erec'tile**, a. *-tĭl*, that which may be erected; having the property of raising itself: **erec'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, able or tending to erect: **erec'ter**, n. one who: **erec'tor**, n. a muscle that erects; he or that which erects: **erec'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of raising or building; settlement or formation; a building of any kind.

eremacausis, n. *ĕr'ē-mă-kăw'sĭs* (Gr. *erema*, silently, gently, and *kausis*, a burning), the slow chemical change or combustion without sensible heat, caused by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere on moist animal or vegetable bodies, as in the slow decay of wood.

eremite, n. *ĕr'ē-mīt*, another spelling of **hermit**, which see.

erethism, n. *ĕr'ē-thĭzm* (Gr. *erethismos*, irritation), in *med.*, a state of irritation or excitement of a part, different from, or short of, the inflammatory condition, although often passing into it; unnatural energy of action.

ergo, conj. *ĕr'gō* (L.), therefore; consequently; often used in a jocular way.

ergot, n. *ĕr'gŏt* (F. *ergot*, cock's spur), a vegetable

from the right way; to deviate from the line or path of duty; to miss the right way; to commit error: **er'ring**, imp.: **adj.** uncertain; wandering from the truth or the right way: **er'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **erred**, pp. *ĕrd*: **er'rand**, n. *-rănd* (AS. *ærend*, an errand), a message; something to be told or done by a messenger: **errant**, a. *ĕr'rănt* (L. *errans*, wandering—gen. *errantis*), wandering; rambling: **er'rantry**, n. *-trĭ*, the employment of a knight who wandered about seeking adventures; a wandering: **knights-errant**, knights wandering about in search of adventure: **errat'ic**, a. *-răt'ĭk*, having no fixed course; irregular; strange; queer; also **errat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*: **errat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **erratics**, n. plu. *ĕr-răt'ĭks*, or **erratic blocks**, in *geol.*, those large water-worn blocks of stone, commonly called boulders, which are scattered so plentifully over the higher and middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere: **erra'tum**, n. *-rā'tŭm*, plu. **erra'ta** (L.), an error or mistake in writing or printing: **erro'neous**, a. *-rō'nē-ŭs*, not conformable to truth; wrong; false; mistaken: **erro'neously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **erro'neousness**, n.: **error**, n. *ĕr'ĕr*, a deviation from truth; a sin or transgression; a blunder: **er'rorist**, n. *ĕr'ĕr-ĭst*, one who encourages and propagates error.

errhine, a. *ĕr'rĭn* (Gr. *errhinon*, a medicine for inciting sneezing—from *en*, in, and *rhis*, the nose—gen. *rhinos*), in *med.*, affecting the nose; producing discharge from the nose; n. what is snuffed up the nose to cause sneezing.

Erse, n. *ĕrs* (contr. from Irish), the branch of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland, called by themselves *Gaelic*; Irish.

erst, ad. *ĕrst*—see under **ere**: **erst'-while**, till then; till now.

erubescent, a. *ĕr'ōō-bĕs'ĕnt* (L. *erubescens*, growing red—from *e*, out of, and *ruber*, red), reddish; flushing: **er'ubes'cence**, n. *-ĕns*, redness of the skin or surface of anything: **er'ubes'cite**, n. *-bĕs'īt*, purple copper.

eructate, v. *ē-rŭk'tāt* (L. *eructatum*, to belch out—from *e*, out of, and *ructatum*, to belch; It. *eruttare*; F. *éructer*), to throw up foul air from the stomach; to belch: **eruc'tating**, imp.: **eruc'tated**, pp.: **e'ructa'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the act of belching wind or foul air from the stomach; a violent bursting forth of gaseous and liquid matter from any orifice or opening, as from the crater of a volcano or geyser.

erudite, a. *ĕr'ū-dīt* (L. *eruditus*, free from rudeness, cultivated—from *e*, out of, and *rudis*, rough; It.

op, n. *ĕs·kăl'·ŏp* (see scallop), a bivalve shell; ty of margin.

, v. *ĕs·kăp'* (F. *eschapper*, to shift away, to of: It. *scappare*, to run away: Icel. *skreppa*, away), to flee from and avoid; to get out of without injury; to shun or evade; to avoid an punishment; to shun danger or injury: n. a away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion; ge: esca'ping, imp.: n. avoidance of danger: , pp. *-kăpt'*: esca'per, n. one who: **escape'-** , a mechanical contrivance to regulate and the direction of the moving force in clocks ches: **escapade,** n. *ĕs·kă·păd'* (F.), a mischiev- k; an impropriety of speech or slip of the the gambols of a horse.

), v. *ĕs·kärp'* (F. *escarper*, to cut to a slope), a slope: n. that side of the ditch next the and in front of a fortified work forming a pe: **escarp'ing,** imp.: **escarped',** pp. *-skärpt'*, formed to a sudden slope: **escarp'ment,** n. he steep face of a ridge of high land; ground fortified position cut away nearly perpendicu- prevent the approach of an enemy.

eé, n. *ĕsh'·ă·lŏt'* (F. *échalotte*), an edible bulb o the onion; the *shalot*.

r, n. *ĕs'·kär* (Gr. *eschara*, a hearth, a scab: F. in *med.*, a crust or scab produced by burning tics: **es'charot'ic,** a. *-kă·rŏt'·ĭk*, having the sear or burn the flesh.

it, n. *ĕs·chēt'* (old F. *escheir*, to fall, to happen: the falling in of a property—from L. *cadere*, lands or tenements which fall or revert to the superior through failure of heirs, or by for- lands, &c., falling to the state through want or forfeited by rebellion: v. to revert or fall perior, or to the state: **escheat'ing,** imp.: ed, pp.: **escheat'able,** a. *-ă·bl*, liable to escheat: or, n. an officer who looks after escheats: ages, n. *-dj*, the right to succeed to an escheat. r, v. *ĕs·chō'* (F. *escherer*, to avoid: It. *schivare*, l, to parry a blow: Sw. *skef*; Dan. *skiever*, to avoid; to flee from; to shun: **eschew'ing,** chewed', pp. *ĕs·chōd'*.

, n. *ĕs·kōrt'* (F. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, a convoy, a from L. *cohors*, a company of soldiers), a body l men to attend or protect any person of dis- on a journey; a guard for the safety of bag- : v. *ĕs·kōrt'*, to attend as a guard on a jour- accompany; to attend and guard anything d by land: **escort'ing,** imp.: **escort'ed,** pp. on a journey or excursion; attended.

tire, n. *ĕs·krĭ·twär'* (F.), a box or case with nces and materials for writing.

pa, n. *ĕs·kŭ·dj* (F. *escusson*, diminutive of ield: It. *scudo*; L. *scutum*, a shield), literally, f the shield; a commutation for the personal of military tenants in war: **escutch'eon,** n. , the shield on which a coat of arms is repro- a hatchment; picture of the ensigns armo- **utch'eoned,** n. *-ind*, having an escutcheon or nt.

pian, a. *ĕs'·kŭ·lă'·pĭ·ăn* (L. *Æsculapius*; Gr. s, the god of the healing art in anc. mytho- rt. to the healing art; medical; also spelt **lian.**

nt, a. *ĕs'·kŭ·lĕnt* (L. *esculentus*, fit for eating, from *esca*, food), good for food; eatable: n. g that is eatable.

ial, n. *ĕs·kŭ'·rĭ·ăl* (Sp. *Escorial*), in Spain, a l wonderful structure about 22 miles from comprising a magnificent monastery, a col- eminary, and a royal palace.

heon—see under escuage.

or **escars,** n. plu. *ĕs'·kärz*, the name given in to the mounds of post-glacial gravel which the river-valleys of that country—called Scotland, and *oears* in Sweden.

e, n. plu. *ĕ·sŏs'·dē* (L. *esox*—gen. *esocis*; Gr. pecies of pike), the pike family, represented ell-known fresh-water fish of that name.

gus, n. *ĕ·sŏf'·ă·gŭs* (Gr. *oisophagos*, the gullet to, I bear or carry for another, and *phago*, I canal through which food and drink pass to ach; the gullet: **esoph'agot'omy,** n. *-gŏt'·ō·mĭ* o, I cut), the operation of making an opening esophagus or gullet; also spelt **œsophagus.**

n, a. *ĕ·sō'·pĭ·ăn* (from *Æsop*, an anc. Greek e fables), composed by Æsop; after the f Æsop.

esoteric, a. *ĕs'·ō·tĕr'·ĭk* (Gr. *esoterikos*, belonging to what is interior or abstruse—from *eso*, within), private; secret; pert. to doctrines taught in private; opposed to *exoteric*, noting the form of such doctrines taught to the public: **es'oter'ical,** a. *-ĭ·kăl*: **es'oter'ically,** ad. *-lĭ*: **es'oter'ics,** n. plu. *-ĭks*, mysterious or hidden doctrine.

espadon, n. *ĕs'·pă·dŏn* (It. *spadone*, a two-handed sword—from *spada*, a sword), a long heavy sword wielded by a powerful foot-soldier, or used in decapitating by an executioner.

espaliers, n. plu. *ĕs·păl'·yĕrz* (Sp. *espaldera*, wall-trees—from *espalda*, a shoulder: F. *espalier*, fruit-trees trained against a wall), rows of trees trained to a frame or lattice in order to form an enclosure; fruit-trees trained upon stakes or a paling.

esparto, n. *ĕs·pär'·tō* (Sp.—from L. *spartum*; Gr. *sparton*, Spanish broom), a species of grass imported from Spain, and now extensively used for making paper.

especial, a. *ĕs·pĕsh'·ăl* (old F. *especial*—from L. *specialis*, not general: It. *speciale*: F. *spécial*), chief; principal; particular: **especi'ally,** ad. *-lĭ*, principally; particularly: in an uncommon degree above any other: **especi'alness,** n.

espied, espial, and **espier**—see **espy.**

espionage, n. *ĕs·pē·ō·năj'* or *-năzh'* (F. *espionnage*, act of spying—from *espion*, a spy), the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, generally from unworthy motives; the practice of employing others as spies or secret agents.

esplanade, n. *ĕs'·plă·năd'* (F.—from L. *planum*, level ground, a plain), level ground within a fortified place or adjoining it, used for exercise, &c.; the slope of a parapet towards the country; properly, the space between the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel.

espouse, v. *ĕs·pŏwz'* (F. *épouser*; old F. *espouser*, to wed: L. *sponsus*, promised solemnly), to promise or engage in marriage by a written contract; to betroth; to marry; to embrace or adopt, as a cause or opinion: **espou'sing,** imp.: **espoused',** pp. *-pŏwzd'*: **espou'sal,** a. *-zăl*, relating to the act of espousing: n. act of espousing or betrothing; adoption: **espou'sals,** n. plu. *-zălz*, the act of contracting a man and a woman to each other in marriage: **espou'ser,** n. *-zĕr*, one who: **espouse'ment,** n. *-pŏwz'·mĕnt*.

espirit, n. *ĕs·prē'* (F.), spirit; soul: **esprit de corps,** *-dĕ·kōr'* (F. *esprit*, spirit, *de*, of, *corps*, body), the prevailing spirit or disposition which binds men as members of the same society or profession.

espy, v. *ĕs·pī'* (F. *épier*; old F. *espier*, to watch: It. *spiare*, to spy), to see a thing at a distance; to discover something meant to be concealed or not very visible: **espy'ing,** imp.: **espied',** pp. *-pīd'*: **espi'er,** n. one who: **espi'al,** n. the act of spying: **es'pionage,** n. which see.

Esquimaux, n. sing. or plu. *ĕs'·kĭ·mō*, tribes of diminutive stature inhabiting the northern seaboard of America and Asia, and the Arctic islands: Esquimau, as a sing. form, is rarely used.

esquire, n. *ĕs·kwīr'* or *ĕs'·kwīr* (It. *scudiero*; F. *écuyer*, one who attended on a knight and bore his lance and shield—from *scutum*, a shield), a title of respect put after a name, usually given to any one occupying a respectable position in life; formerly an attendant on a knight; a name properly pert. to younger sons of noblemen, &c.

essay, n. *ĕs'·ă* (F. *essayer*, to try—from L. *exigere*, to prove by examination: F. *essai*, an essay, a sketch), an attempt; an endeavour; an effort; a trial or experiment; a written composition on a practical subject, less formal or extended than a *treatise*: **es'sayist,** n. *-ĭst*, writer of an essay: v. *ĕs·ă'*, to attempt; to try; to endeavour: **essay'ing,** imp.: **essayed',** pp. *-ăd'*: **essay'er,** n. one who.

essence, n. *ĕs'·sĕns* (L. *essentia*, the being of anything—from *esse*, to be: It. *essenzia*: F. *essence*), the concentrated preparation of any substance; a perfume; the virtues or qualities of a thing separated from its grosser matter; that which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance; existence; being: **es'senced,** a. *-ĕnst*, perfumed: **essen'tial,** a. *-sĕn'·shăl*, indispensably necessary; important in the highest degree; pure: **essen'tially,** ad. *-lĭ*: **essen'tialness,** n.: **essen'tial'ity,** n. *-shĭ·ăl'·ĭ·tĭ*, essential nature or character.

Essenes, n. plu. *ĕs·sēnz'*, a sect among the anc. Jews, remarkable for their strict and abstemious life: es-

senism, n. *ĕs'ē-nizm*, the doctrines or the practices of the Essenes.

establish, v. *ĕs-tăb'lĭsh* (F. *établir*, to establish; *établissant*, establishing: old F. *establir*—from L. *stabilis*, that stands fast, firm), to settle or fix firmly; to found permanently; to make firm; to constitute; to decree; to ratify: **estab'lishing**, imp.: **estab'lished**, pp. *-lĭsht*: **estab'lisher**, n. one who: **estab'lishment**, n. a household; a place of trade; that which is fixed or set up permanently; a form of religion supported by, and in connection with, the State: **establishment of the port**, a term employed to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port, and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water, when the moon is at the new or full moon.

estafette, n. *ĕs'tă-fĕt'* (F.), one of a series of couriers in relay; an express.

estate, n. *ĕs-tāt'* (F. *état*; old F. *estat*—from L. *status*, fixed, certain), condition of a person or thing; rank; landed property; property in general; orders or classes of men in a country; dominions or possessions: **estates'**, plu. in *Scrip.*, persons of high rank; in *Scot. hist.*, Houses of Parliament: **estate-real**, lands and tenements: **-personal**, movable property.

esteem, v. *ĕs-tēm'* (F. *estimer*, to esteem—from L. *æstimo*, I set a price upon: It. *estimare*), to set a high value upon; to prize; to regard with respect or friendship; to think; to hold in repute: **esteem'ing**, imp.: **esteemed'**, pp. *-tēmd'*: **estimable**, a. *ĕs'tĭ-mă-bl*, worthy of esteem or honour; deserving regard; valuable: **es'timably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **es'timab'leness**, n.: **es'timate**, v. *-măt*, to form an opinion of the value of, or expense of; to fix the value by comparison and from experience; to calculate: **n.** the computed cost of anything; a valuing or rating by the mind; a valuation: **es'tima'ting**, imp.: **es'tima'ted**, pp.: **es'tima'tor**, n. one who: **es'tima'tion**, n. *-mā'shŭn*, an opinion or judgment of the value or worth of; esteem; regard; favourable opinion: **es'tima'tive**, a. *-mā'tĭv*, able to estimate or judge.

esthetics, n. plu. *ĕs-thĕt'ĭks*, also **æsthetics**, which see (Gr. *aisthetikos*—from *aisthesis*, perception), the doctrine of taste, or the perception of beauty in art and nature.

estivation, n. *ĕs'tĭ-vā'shŭn* (L. *æstiva*, summer quarters—from *æstas*, summer), in *bot.*, the disposition of the parts of the perianth in the flower-bud; the arrangement of the unexpanded leaves of the pericarps, arranged upon an elevated receptacle or torus, which may be either dry or fleshy.

et-cetera or **-cætera**, *ĕt-sĕt'ē-rā* (L. *et*, and, *cætera*, other things), commonly contracted into &c. or etc.—put at the end of a sentence, title, or announcement, to point out the fact that *other things* could be mentioned, or are to be understood as following; and so on.

etch, v. *ĕch* (Ger. *ätzen*, to cause to eat: Dut. *etsen*, to etch), to engrave a metal plate by the eating or corroding power of an acid: **etch'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art of producing a picture on a metal plate by the eating power of an acid; the impression from the plate: **etched**, pp. *ĕcht*: **etch'er**, n. one who: **etching-ground**, the substance, usually a mixture of wax and resins, used to protect the surface of the metal, &c., from the action of the acid: **etch'ings**, n. plu. impressions upon paper of designs etched on a plate of copper, steel, &c.: see **hatch**, note.

eternal, a. *ē-tĕr'năl* (L. *æternus*, perpetual—from *ævum*, lifetime: akin to Sans. *âjus*, life: It. *eternale*: F. *éternel*, eternal, perpetual), without beginning or end of existence; without an end; everlasting; existing always without change: **n.** a title of Deity: **eter'nalist**, n. *-năl-ĭst*, one who holds the existence of the world to be eternal: **eter'nally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **eter'nity**, n. *-nĭ-tĭ*, duration without beginning or end; endless future existence: **eter'nise**, v. *-nīz*, to make endless; to immortalise: **e'terni'sing**, imp.: **e'ternised'**, pp. *-nīzd'*. *Note.*—In popular usage, *eternal* and *everlasting* are very much used as if they were synonymous. In the true Biblical use of the terms, however, the first has no primary reference to duration at all. Its primary significance may be defined as "raised above all conditions of time."

etesian, a. *ē-tē'zhĭ-ăn* (Gr. *etesios*; L. *ætesius*, annual—from Gr. *etos*, a year: F. *étésien*), periodical; noting a northerly or north-easterly wind that prevails all over Europe in early spring; in Gr. and Rom. authors, applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean, from whatever quarter they blow.

ether, n. *ē'thĕr* (L. *æther*; Gr. *aither*, the upper or pure air: It. *etere*: F. *éther*), an extremely fine fluid, supposed to fill all space beyond the limits of our atmosphere; a very light volatile and inflammable liquid, obtained from alcohol and an acid by distillation: **ethe'real**, a. *-thē'rĭ-ăl*, heavenly; spiritual; celestial; resembling ether: **ethe'really**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ethe'reality**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*: **ethe'realise'**, v. *-ăl-īz'*, also **etherise**, v. *ē'thĕr-īz*, to convert into ether; to stupefy with

ed in conformity to certain general laws, or by
t of circumstances, physical and moral; the
of the causes which determine the type of
er belonging to a people, or to an age: etho-
, a. *ĕth'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, connected with or relating
logy.

ate, v. *ē'tĭ-lāt'* (F. *étioler*, in *gardening*, to
p long-shanked and colourless), to whiten by
ing the light of the sun; to blanch; to become
: e'tiola'ting, imp.: e'tiola'ted, pp.: adj. ap-
the whitening of the leaves and the lengthen-
the stem of a plant by its being suffered to grow
ady or dark situation: e'tiola'tion, n. *-lā'shŭn*,
: of becoming white by the absence of light;
e of green colour; the process of blanching
by excluding the action of light.

ology, n. *ē'tĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a
se: F. *étiologie*), the doctrine of causes, particu-
with reference to diseases: e tiolog'ical, a. *-lŏj'ĭ-*
nnected with or relating to etiology.

ette, n. *ĕt'ĭ-kĕt'* (F. a ticket on which the forms
bserved on particular occasions were inscribed),
of civility, manners, or good-breeding; the
ual code of polite society.

ology, n. *ĕt'ĭ-mŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *etumos*, true, and
word: L. *etymon*; Gr. *etumon*, the true source
rd), that department of the study of language
traces words to their elements, their original
and primary significations: et'ymol'ogist, n.
e: et'ymolog'ical, a. *-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to ety-
y: et'ymolog'ically, ad. *-lĭ*: et'ymol'ogise, v.
fīz, to search into the origin and primary mean-
words: et'ymol'ogi'sing, imp.: et'ymol'ogised',
d': etymon, n. *ĕt'ĭ-mŏn*, an original or primi-
rd; a root.

arist, n. *ū'kā-rĭst* (Gr. *eucharistia*, a giving of
—from *eu*, well, and *charis*, favour), the sacra-
f the Lord's Supper; a giving of thanks: eu'-
tic, a. *-kā-rĭs'tĭk*, also eu'charis'tical, a. *-tĭ-kăl*,
the Lord's Supper.

ase, n. *ū'klās* (F. *euclase*—from Gr. *eu*, well, and
to break), prismatic emerald, a fine green min-
nd in Brazil and Peru.

meter, n. *ū'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *eudia*, fair or fine
r, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascer-
the quantity of oxygen contained in the air, or
ity: eu'diom'etry, n. *-ē-trĭ*, the act or practice
suring the quantity of oxygen in the air or in
eous mixture: eu'diomet'ric, a. *-mĕt'rĭk*, also
met'rical, a. *-rĭ-kăl*, pert. to.

gy, n. *ū'lō-jĭ* (Gr. *eulogia*, good language, praise
: *eu*, well, and *logos*, a discourse), the praise of
e, written or spoken; encomium; praise: eu-
a. *ū-lŏj'ĭk*, also eulog'ical, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, containing
: eulog'ically, ad. *-lĭ*: eulogistic, a. *ū'lō-jĭs'tĭk*,
l'logis'tical, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, containing praise; com-
tory: eu'logis'tically, ad. *-lĭ*: eulogium, n.
ŭm, praise; commendation; panegyric; eu-
eulogise, v. *ū'lō-jīz'*, to praise highly; to extol:
'sing, imp.: eu'logised', pp. *-jīzd'*, praised.

uch, n. *ū'nŭk* (Gr. *eunouchos*, one who is cas-
—from *eune*, a bed, and *echo*, I have or keep:
uchus; It. *eunuco*; F. *eunuque*, a eunuch), a
ed man; in the *East*, a man who has the charge
women's apartments; a chamberlain: eu'nuch-
-dĭz, to make a eunuch: eu'nucha'ting, imp.:
ha'ted, pp.: eu'nuchism, n. *-tĭzm*, the state of
ch.

nphalus, n. *ū-ŏm'fā-lŭs* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *om-*
, the navel, the boss of a shield), in *geol.*, a
d discoidal shell, having the whorls angular or
ted.

nosma, n. *ū-ŏs'mĭ* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *osme*,
, a fossil resin, so called from its strong, pe-
and pleasant odour.

peptic, n. *ū-pĕp'sĭ* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *pepto*, I cook,
ti, good digestion: eupep'tic, a. *-tĭk*, pert. to.

emism, n. *ū'fĕm-ĭzm* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *phemi*,
t: F. *euphémisme*), the substitution of a deli-
r indirect expression in order to avoid some-
offensive to good manners, or indelicate; a
ame for something offensive: eu'phemis'tic, a.
rendering less offensive or more delicate.

ony, n. *ū'fō-nĭ* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *phone*, a voice:
onia), an agreeable sound of words; a pronunci-
f words or syllables pleasing to the ear: eu-
s, a. *-fŏn'ĭk*, also euphon'ical) a. *-ĭ-kăl*, agree-
sound: eupho'nious, a. *-fō'nĭ-ŭs*, pleasing to
: eupho'niously, ad. *-lĭ*: euphonise, v. *ū'fō-nīz'*,
to render agreeable in sound: eu'phoni'sing, imp.:
eu'phonised', pp. *-nīzd'*: euphonicon, n. *ū-fŏn'ĭ-kŏn*,
an improved pianoforte.

euphorbia, n. *ū-fôr'bĭ-ă* (Gr. *euphorbion*, a certain
gum-resin—from *Euphorbos*, an anc. Greek physician),
a genus of plants of many species, yielding an acrid
milky juice: euphor'bium, n. *-bĭ-ŭm*, an inodorous
gum produced by several species of *euphorbia* or
spurge, and used in the composition of some plasters.

euphrasy, n. *ū'frā-sĭ* (Gr. *euphrasia*, delight), the
plant eye-bright, formerly supposed to be beneficial
in diseases of the eyes.

euphuism, n. *ū'fū-ĭzm* (Gr. *euphues*, growing or in-
creasing well—from *eu*, well, and *phue*, growth), an
expression affectedly refined; high-flown diction:
eu'phuist, n. *-ĭst*, one who: eu'phuis'tic, a. *-ĭs'tĭk*,
pert. to.

Eurasian, n. *ū-rā-zĭ-ăn* (contr. from *Europe* and
Asia), a cross-breed between a European and an
Asiatic: adj. pert. to both continents.

eureka, n. *ū-rē'kā* (Gr. *eureka*, I have found), a dis-
covery made after long and difficult research—so
called in allusion to the story of Archimedes, who is
said to have repeatedly uttered this word upon sud-
denly discovering a method of estimating the adul-
teration in the gold of which king Hiero's crown was
made.

eurite, n. *ū'rīt* (F. *eurite*: Gr. *eurutos*, well or wide
flowing), a fine-grained white variety of felspathic
granite; whitestone: eurit'ic, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to.

Euroclydon, n. *ū-rŏk'lĭ-dŏn* (Gr. *euros*, a south-east
wind, and *kludon*, a wave), a tempestuous wind which
prevails in the Mediterranean.

European, n. *ū'rō-pē'ăn*, a native of Europe: adj.
pert. to: Europe, n. *ū'rŏp*, one of the great divisions
of the world.

eurynotus, n. *ū'rĭ-nō'tŭs* (Gr. *eurus*, broad, ample,
and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a genus of lepidoid
fishes occurring in the carboniferous formation, having
a high bream-like back: eurypterus, n. *ū-rĭp'tĕr-ŭs*,
also eu'rypter idæ, n. plu. *-tĕr-ĭ-dē* (Gr. *pteron*, a wing
or fin), in *geol.*, a genus and family of extinct crus-
taceans, so termed in allusion to their broad, oar-
like, swimming feet: euryp'terite, n. *-tĕr-ĭt*, any one
of the eurypterus family, or any undetermined portion
or specimen.

eurythmy, n. *ū'rĭth-mĭ* (Gr. *euruthmia*, complete
harmony—from *eu*, well, and *rhythmos*, rhyme, mea-
sure), in *arch.*, the exact proportion between all parts
of a building.

Eustachian, a. *ū-stā'kĭ-ăn* (after *Eustachius*, a cele-
brated Italian anatomist, A.D. 1574), in *anat.*, applied
to a tube or canal extending from behind the soft
palate to the tympanum of the ear, to which it con-
veys the air: eustachian valve, a fold of the lining
membrane of the heart.

Euterpe, n. *ū-tĕr'pē* (Gr. *eu*, well, and *terpein*, to
delight), in *anc. myth.*, the muse who presided over
wind instruments, and music generally: Euter'pean,
a. *-pĭ-ăn*, pert. to music.

euthanasia, n. *ū'thăn-ā'shĭ-ă* (Gr. *eu*, well, and
thanatos, death), an easy, happy death.

evacuate, v. *ē-văk'ū-āt* (L. *evacuatum*, to empty out
—from *e*, out of, and *vacuus*, empty: It. *evacuare*: F.
évacuer), to make empty; to quit; to eject or void;
to empty; to withdraw from, as troops from a fort-
ress: evac'ua'ting, imp.: evac'ua'ted, pp.: evac'-
ua'tor, n. one who or that which: evac'ua'tion, n.
-ā'shŭn, an emptying; a retiring from; voidance;
discharge: evac'ua'tive, a. *-ā'tĭv*, that evacuates:
evac'uant, a. emptying: n. a medicine used for pro-
ducing evacuation.

evade, v. *ē-vād'* (L. *evado*, I go forth or out—from *e*,
out of, and *vado*, I go: It. *evadere*: F. *évader*),
to avoid or escape by artifice; cleverly to escape from;
to elude; to slip away; to equivocate: eva'ding, imp.:
eva'ded, pp.

evaluation, n. *ē-văl'ū-ā'shŭn* (L. *e*, out of, and *val-*
uation), exhaustive valuation.

evanescent, a. *ĕv'ā-nĕs'ĕnt* (L. *evanescens*, vanishing
or passing away—from *e*, out of, and *vanesco*, I van-
ish: F. *evanouir*, to vanish), vanishing; fleeting;
momentary; passing away: ev'anes'cence, n. *-ĕns*, a
vanishing; the act of passing away: ev'anes'cently,
ad. *-lĭ*.

evangelic, a. *ē'văn-jĕl'ĭk*, also e'vangel'ical, a. *-ĭ-kăl*
(Gr. *eu*, well, good, and *anggello*, I bring tidings, I
announce: F. *évangélique*), according to the doctrines
and precepts of the Gospel; orthodox: e'vangel'ically,

ad. *-li*: **evangelise**, v. *ē-văn'jĕl-īz'*, to convert to Christianity; to instruct in the Gospel: **evan'geli'zing**, imp.; **evan'gelised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **evan'gelis'tion**, n. *-jĕl-ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of converting to Christianity: **evan'gelist**, n. one who brings good tidings; a preacher of the Gospel; one of the four Gospel writers: **evan'gelism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the spreading of the knowledge of the Gospel: **evangel**, n. *ē-văn'jĕl*, good news, especially that of the Gospel—used in poetry.

evaporate, v. *ē-văp'ō-rāt* (L. *evaporatum*, to disperse in vapour—from *e*, out of, and *vapor*, vapour: It. *evaporare*: F. *évaporer*, to evaporate), to pass off as vapour or fumes; to dissipate in fumes; to give vent to; to pour out in words or sounds, not in action: **evap'ora'ting**, imp.: **evap'ora'ted**, pp.: **evap'ora'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, the changing of a fluid into vapour or steam; the state of flying off in fumes; vent: **evap'orable**, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be converted into a vapour: **evap'ora'tive**, a. *-rā'tĭv*, causing evaporation: **evap'orom'eter**, n. *-rŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the quantity of fluid evaporated in a given time.

evasion, n. *ē-vā'zhŭn* (L. *evasum*, to go out or forth—from *e*, out of, and *vasum*, to go or enter—see **evade**), the act of avoiding or eluding; a shift; a subterfuge: **eva'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, using artifice to escape or avoid; shuffling: **eva'sively**, ad. *-li*: **eva'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*.

Eve, n. *ēv* (Heb. *chavah*, Eve, literally meaning, life), wife of Adam, the first man; the mother of all living.

eve, n. *ēv*, also **even**, n. *ē'vn* (contr. for **evening**, which see: AS. *æfen*), the close of the day; the night before a holy-day, as Christmas *eve*; time immediately preceding any important action: **even-tide**, n. (*even*, and AS. *tīd*, time), evening.

evection, n. *ē-vĕk'shŭn* (L. *evectio*, a carrying out), in *astron.*, an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun; the libration of the moon.

even, a. *ē'vn* (Ger. *eben*; Dut. *even*; Icel. *jafn*, equal, plain: L. *æquus*, even), having a flat or smooth surface; level; not rough; equal; calm; not easily disturbed; balanced or settled; not odd, as a number: **adv.** or **conj.** in like manner or degree; precisely the same; at the very time; so much as; noting an increase, addition, or slight exaggeration: **v.** to level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state: **e'vening**, imp.: **evened**, pp. *ē'vnd*: **evenly**, ad. *ē'vn-lĭ*: **e'venness**, n. state of being level or smooth: **even-handed**, a. impartial; just.

evict, v. *-ē-vĭkt'* (L. *evictum*, to conquer completely—from *e*, out of, and *vinco*, I conquer), to dispossess of lands or tenements by legal proceedings, as a tenant by a landlord; to recover lands, &c., by legal process: **evic'ting**, imp.: **evic'ted**, pp.: **evic'tion**, n. *-vĭk'shŭn*, the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by legal proceedings.

evidence, n. *ĕv'ĭ-dĕns* (L. *evidens*, plain, distinct—from *e*, out of, and *video*, I see: F. *évidence*), a witness; that which enables the mind to see truth; proof; testimony; certainty: **v.** to prove; to show; to make clear to the mind: **evidencing**, imp.: **evidenced**, pp. *-dĕnsd*: **evident**, a. *-dĕnt*, plain; clear; obvious; open to be seen: **evidently**, ad. *-lĭ*, plainly; notoriously: **evi'den'tial**, a. *-dĕn'shăl*, clearly proving.

evil, a. *ē'vl* (Ger. *übel*; Goth. *ubils*; Dut. *evel*), ill; wicked; vicious; having bad qualities of any kind; injurious; unfortunate; unkind: **n.** wickedness; misfortune; calamity; the reverse of good; suffering; that which produces pain; any transgression of the moral law; sin: **e'vilness**, n. badness of whatever kind: **evil-minded**, a. possessed of bad dispositions: **evil-doer**, n. a wicked person: **evil-eye**, n. influence for injury, formerly supposed to be possessed by certain persons who cast an envious or hostile look on any other person or object: **evil-eyed**, a. *-īd*: **evil-speaking**, n. slander; calumny: **Evil One**, n. Satan.

evince, v. *ē-vĭns'* (L. *evinco*, I conquer completely—from *e*, out of, and *vinco*, I conquer or vanquish: It. *evincere*: F. *évincer*), to make evident; to prove beyond doubt; to show in a clear manner: **evin'cing**, imp.: **evinced'**, pp. *-vĭnst'*: **evin'cible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, capable of proof; demonstrable: **evin'cibly**, ad. *-blĭ*: **evince'ment**, n. act of evincing: **evin'cive**, a. *-sĭv*, tending to prove.

eviscerate, v. *ē-vĭs'sĕr-āt* (L. *eviscceratum*, to take the bowels out from one—from *e*, out of, and *viscera*, the bowels), to take out the bowels or entrails of; to disembowel: **evis'cera'ting**, imp.: **evis'cera'ted**, pp.: **evis'cera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*.

evoke, v. *ē-vōk'* (L. *evoco*, I draw forth—from *e*, and *voco*, I call: F. *évoquer*), to call forth: **evo'king**, imp.: **evoked'**, pp. *-vōkt'*: **evocation**, n. *ĕv'ō-kā'shŭn*, the act of calling out.

evolve, v. *ē-vŏlv'* (L. *evolvo*, I roll out or forth—from *e*, out of, and *volvo*, I roll), to open and expand; to disentangle; to develop: **evol'ving**, imp.: **evolved'**, pp. *-vŏlvd'*: **evolution**, n. *ĕv'ō-lō'shŭn*, the act of unfolding or unrolling; a series of things unfolded, arising the one from the other; development; the ex-

exac'ter or **exac'tor**, n. one who: **exac'tion**, n. *-ĭk'shŭn*, the act of demanding with authority; extortion: **exact'ness**, n. *-ăkt'nĕs*, accuracy; regularity: **exactly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **exactitude**, n. *ĕgz-ăk'tĭ-tŭd*, exactness; accuracy.

exaggerate, v. *ĕgz-ăj'ĕr-āt* (L. *exaggeratum*, to increase by heaping up—from *ex*, out of, and *agger*, a heap: It. *esagerare*: F. *exagérer*), to enlarge beyond the truth; to colour highly; to tell more than the truth: **exag'gera'ting**, imp.: **exag'gera'ted**, pp.: **exag'gera'tion**, n. *-ā-shŭn*, telling more than the truth; hyperbolical representation: **exag'gera'tory**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, containing exaggeration.

exalbuminous, a. *ĕks-ăl-bū'mĭ-nŭs* (L. *ex*, out of, and *albumen*), in *bot.*, applied to a seed which has no distinct albumen, or none but what is contained within the cotyledons themselves.

exalt, v. *ĕgz-ăwlt'* (L. *exaltare*, to raise, to elevate—from *ex*, out of, and *altus*, high: It. *esaltare*: F. *exalter*), to raise high; to elevate in power, wealth, dignity, or fame; to elevate the tone of, as the voice; to magnify; to extol: **exal'ting**, imp.: **exal'ted**, pp.: **exaltation**, n. *ĕgz-ăwl-tā'shŭn*, elevated state; state of greatness or dignity: **exal'tedness**, n.

examine, v. *ĕgz-ăm'ĭn* (L. *examino*, I try, I try by weight: It. *esaminare*: F. *examiner*), to inspect carefully with a view to discover the real state of; to search or inquire into; to try by experiment, rule, or law; to scrutinise: **exam'ining**, imp.: **exam'ined**, pp. *-ĭnd*: **exam'inable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be inquired into: **exam'iner**, n. one who: **exam'ina'tor**, n. one who: **exam'ina'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, careful observation or inspection; investigation; scrutiny by study or experiment; research: **examen**, n. *ĕgz-ā'mĕn* (L. that which examines, the tongue of a balance), examination; the tongue on the beam of a balance, rising perpendicularly from it: **cross-examination**, in *law*, the examination of a witness by the opposite party, with the view of shaking his evidence formerly given.

example, n. *ĕgz-ăm'pl* (L. *exemplum*, a model or copy, a sample: It. *esempio*: F. *exemple*), a pattern, copy, or model; a specimen; one as an illustration of the whole; a former instance; that which, or the person who, is proper for imitation; one punished for the warning of others; an illustration of a rule or precept.

exanthema, n. *ĕks-ăn'thĕ-mā* (Gr. *exanthema*, a blossom—from *ex*, out of, and *anthos*, a flower), in *med.*, an eruption—applied to contagious diseases attended by fever and an eruption on the skin; plu. **ex'anthem'ata**, *-thĕm'ā-tā*: **ex'anthem'atous**, a. *-thĕm'ā-tŭs*, pert. to.

exarch, n. *ĕks'ärk* (Gr. *exarchos*: L. *exarchus*: F. *exarque*—from Gr. *arche*, source, authority), a viceroy: **exar'chate**, n. *-ĕr'kăt*, dignity of an exarch; department governed by him.

exasperate, v. *ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-āt* (L. *exasperatum*, to roughen, to stir up—from *ex*, out of, and *asper*, rough: It. *esasperare*: F. *exasperer*), to irritate to a high degree: to excite to great anger; to enrage or provoke greatly: **exas'pera'ting**, imp.: **exas'pera'ted**, pp.: **exas'pera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of exciting to violent anger; an extreme degree of anger.

excamb, n. *ĕks'kăm* (mid. L. *excambiare*, to exchange), in *Scots law*, an exchange of one piece of land for another; also **excam'bion**, n. *-bĭ-ŏn*, and **excam'bium**, n. *-bĭ-ŭm*: **excamb'**, v., and **excam'bie**, v. *-kăm'bĭ*, to exchange one piece of land for another.

excarnate, v. *ĕks-kär'nāt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), to deprive or clear of flesh: **excar'nating**, imp.: **excar'nated**, pp.: **excar'nifica'tion**, n. *-nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn* (L. *facio*, I make), the act of depriving of flesh.

ex cathedra, a. or ad. *ĕks'kā-thē'drā* (L. *ex*, from, and *cathedra*; Gr. *kathedra*, a chair), with authority or dogmatism, in allusion to a professor or teacher; with an air of official authority.

excavate, v. *ĕks'kā-vāt* (L. *excavatum*, to hollow out—from *ex*, out of, and *cavus*, hollow), to scoop or dig out; to hollow: **ex'cava'ting**, imp.: **ex'cava'ted**, pp.: **ex'cava'tor**, n. *-vā'tĕr*, one who; a machine for cutting into rocks: **ex'cava'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, a hollow cavity or pit formed by digging out earth; the act of digging out earth.

exceed, v. *ĕk-sēd'* (L. *excedo*, I go out, I withdraw—from *ex*, out of, and *cedo*, I go: It. *eccedere*: F. *excéder*), to pass or go beyond; to excel; to surpass; to go too far; to go beyond any given limit: **exceed'ing**, imp.; adj. great in extent or duration; very large: adv. in a very great degree: **exceed'ed**, pp.: **exceed'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, very; unusually; to a very great degree.

excel, v. *ĕk-sĕl'* (L. *excello*, I am high, I am eminent—from L. *ex*, and *cello*, I impel or urge on: It. *eccellere*: F. *exceller*), to surpass; to possess good qualities in a great degree; to do anything in a superior manner: **excel'ling**, imp.: **excelled'**, pp. *-sĕld'*: **ex'cellency**, n. *-lĕn-sĭ*, a title of honour given to viceroys, ambassadors, and others: **ex'cellent**, a. *-lĕnt*, of great virtue, worth, or quality; highly useful; prime; select; highly desirable: **ex'cellently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ex'cellence**, n. *-lĕns*, any valuable quality; also **ex'cellency**, n. *-sĭ*.

excelsior, a. *ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ŏr* (L.), more lofty; more elevated.

excentric, n. *ĕk-sĕn'trĭk* (see **eccentric**), a wheel having the axis removed from the centre: adj. deviating from the centre; removed from the centre or axis.

except, v. *ĕk-sĕpt'* (L. *exceptum*, to withdraw—from *ex*, out of, and *capio*, I take: F. *exciper*), to pass over; to take or leave out of any specified number; to object; to exclude: **excep'ting**, imp.: **excep'ted**, pp.: **except**, conj. unless; without: **prep.** exclusive of; not including: **excep'tion**, n. *-sĕp'shŭn*, the act of excluding or leaving out of a certain number; that which is excluded or separated from others; the person or thing not included; an objection; dislike; slight offence taken; a saving clause in a formal writing: **excep'tionable**, a. *-ā-bl*, liable to objection: **excep'tional**, a. *-ăl*, forming an exception: **excep'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, including an exception: **excep'tor**, n. one who.

excerment, n. *ĕk-sĕr'mĕnt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *cernere*, to separate, to sift), in *med.*, connected with excretion.

excerpt, v. *ĕk-sĕrpt'* (L. *excerptum*, to pick or take out—from *ex*, out of, and *carpo*, I pluck or take), to select parts of any writings: **n.** an extract or selection from a writing: **excerp'ting**, imp.: **excerp'ted**, pp.

excess, n. *ĕk-sĕs'* (L. *excessum*, to retire, to withdraw—from *ex*, out of, and *cessum*, to go or depart: F. *excès*), a passing or going beyond a certain measure or limit; more than enough; intemperance; difference between things unequal: **exces'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, being in excess; beyond any given measure or limit; unreasonable; extreme: **exces'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **exces'siveness**, n.

exchange, v. *ĕks-chānj'* (F. *échanger*, to exchange, to barter—from L. *ex*, out of, and F. *changer*, to change), to give one thing for another; to barter; to resign or lay aside one state or condition and take another instead of it; to give and receive the like thing: **n.** the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; the act of giving up one condition or state for another; the difference in value of money in different countries; a place where merchants meet—in this sense often written 'change; a rule in arithmetic: **exchan'ging**, imp.: **exchanged'**, pp. *-chānjd'*: **exchan'ger**, n. one who deals in money in the way of giving the money of one country for that of another: **exchange'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, fit or proper to be exchanged; that may be exchanged: **exchange'abil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the state or quality of being exchangeable: **bill of exchange**, a written promise on stamped paper to pay money for value received—issued in the country where payable it is called *an inland bill*, if payable in another country it is called *a foreign bill*.

exchequer, n. *ĕks-chĕk'ĕr* (F. *échiquier*, a chessboard, checker-work—said to have been so called from the large patterned checked cloth which covered the table of that place), a treasury; in *familiar language*, cash or funds in hand; a court of law having exclusive jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue; a court of common law: **v.** to institute proceedings in the Court of Exchequer: **exchequ'ering**, imp.: **exchequ'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **exchequer chamber**, n. a court of error from which appeal lies only to the House of Lords: **exchequer bills**, promissory notes for sums varying in amount from £100 to £1000, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament, the total amount usually forming a large portion of the floating or unfunded National Debt.

excipulus, n. *ĕk-sĭp'ū-lŭs*, also **excip'ula** (L. *excipio*, I catch, alluding to the roughness of the surface), in *bot.*, a receptacle containing fructification in lichens; a minute species of black fungus found in autumn upon dead raspberry-stems.

excise, n. *ĕk-sīz'* (L. *excisum*, to cut out or off—from

ex, out of, and *cædo*, I cut: F. *excise*, tax on merchandise), a tax or duty levied on articles produced and consumed in a country, as on spirits, malt, &c.; a tax levied on licenses to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities: **adj.** pert. to the duties levied on certain articles produced and consumed at home: **v.** to levy a tax on: **exci'sing**, imp.: **excised'**, pp. *-sīzd'*: **excis'able**, a. *-sīz'ā-bl*, liable to be taxed: **excise'man**, n., also **excise-officer**, n. one who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty: **excis'on**, n. *-sizh'ŭn*, a cutting out or off; amputation; destruction.

excite, v. *ĕk-sīt'* (L. *excito*, I rouse up—from *ex*, out of, and *cito*, I call or summon: It. *eccitare*: F. *exciter*), to call into action; to rouse; to animate; to stimulate; to inflame; to raise or stir up: **exci'ting**, imp.: **adj.** calling or rousing into action: **exci'ted**, pp.: **adj.** roused; awakened; animated: **exci'ter**, n. one who: **exci'table**, a. *-tā-bl*, easily provoked or called into action: **exci'tabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the being easily provoked or called into action: **excite'ment**, n. *-sīt'mĕnt*, agitation; that which excites: **ex'citant**, a. *-sĭ-tănt*, that which produces or is capable of producing increased action: **exci'tative**, a. *-sīt'tā-tĭv*, tending to excite: **ex'cita'tion**, n. *-sĭ-tā'shŭn*, the act of exciting: **exci'tatory**, a. *-tēr-ĭ*, tending to excite: **exci'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

exclaim, v. *ĕks-klām'* (L. *exclamo*, I cry aloud—from *ex*, out of, and *clamo*, I cry: It. *esclamare*), to cry out loudly; to speak or utter emphatically; to make a loud outcry in words: **exclaim'ing**, imp.: **exclaimed'**, pp. *-klāmd'*: **exclaim'er**, n. one who: **ex'clama'tion**, n. *-klā-mā'shŭn*, outcry; a loud noise in words; vehement utterance; the point or mark (!) put after the words expressing emphatic speech: **exclam'ative**, a. *-klăm'ā-tĭv*, containing an exclamation: **exclam'atory**, a. *-tēr-ĭ*, expressing an exclamation.

exclude, v. *ĕks-klōōd'* (L. *excludo*, I remove or separate—from *ex*, out of, and *claudo*, I shut: It. *escludere*: F. *exclure*), to hinder from entering; to shut out; to debar to prohibit; to except: **exclu'ding**, imp.: **exclu'ded**, pp.: **exclu'sion**, n. *-klōō'zhŭn* (L. *clausum*, to close, to shut), the act of shutting out; the act of debarring; rejection; exception: **exclu'sionary**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*, tending to exclude or debar: **exclu'sionist**, n. one who would debar another from any right or privilege: **exclu'sive**, a. *-klōō'sĭv*, tending to exclude; having the power to exclude; not admitting to social intercourse; illiberal; not taking into the account; not including: **an exclusive**, n. one whose real or affected fastidiousness makes his circle of acquaintance more

tuberance or growth on any body; a superfluity: **excres'cent**, a. *-ĕnt*, growing out of, as a superfluity.

excrete, v. *ĕks-krēt'* (see **excrement**), to separate and throw off; to discharge from the body; to strain out: **excre'ting**, imp.: **excre'ted**, pp.: **excre'tion**, n. *-krē'shŭn*, a throwing off or voiding matter from an animal body; any matter excreted; a discharge from the bowels: **excre'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having power to eject certain matter from the body: **excre'tory**, a. *-tēr-ĭ*, having the power to excrete: **n.** a duct or vessel which conveys secreted fluid from a gland.

excruciate, v. *ĕks-krōō'shĭ-āt* (L. *excruciatum*, to torture greatly—from *ex*, out of, and *cruciatum*, to torture—from *crux*, a cross), to torment; to torture; to inflict severe pain on: **excru'cia'ting**, imp.: **adj.** extremely painful; agonising: **excru'cia'ted**, pp.: **excru'cia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, extreme pain; torture.

exculpate, v. *ĕks-kŭl'pāt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *culpatum*, to blame: It. *colpare*, to blame, to censure), to clear by an explanation from the charge of a fault or of guilt; to excuse; to clear from blame; to justify: **excul'pating**, imp.: **excul'pated**, pp.: **ex'culpa'tion**, n. *-pā'shŭn*, the act of vindicating from the charge of a fault or crime: **excul'patory**, a. *-pā-tēr-ĭ*, clearing from the charge of a fault.

excurrent, a. *ĕks-kŭr'rĕnt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *currens*, running), in bot., running out beyond the edge or point.

excursion, n. *ĕks-kŭr'shŭn* (L. *excursio*, a running out or forth—from *ex*, out of, and *cursus*, a running: It. *escursione*: F. *excursion*), a pleasure-trip; a short tour; a ramble; a digression; a wandering from the subject or main design: **excur'sionist**, n. one travelling to a place for pleasure: **excur'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, rambling; wandering: **excur'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **excur'siveness**, n. the act of wandering.

excuse, n. *ĕks-kūz'* (L. *excuso*, I free from blame—from *ex*, out of, and *causa*, a cause, a suit: It. *escusare*: F. *excuser*), a plea offered in extenuation of a fault; an apology; a pretext: **v.** *ĕks-kūz'*, to pardon; to overlook on giving an explanation or apology; to disengage or free from an obligation; to justify: **excu'sing**, imp.: **excused'**, pp. *-kūzd'*: **excu'ser**, n. *-kū'zĕr*, one who: **excu'sable**, a. *-zā-bl*, pardonable; admitting of excuse: **excu'sably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **excu'sableness**, n. the state of being excusable: **excu'satory**, a. *-tēr-ĭ*, containing an excuse or apology: **excuse'less**, a. *-kūs'lĕs*, that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

execrate, v. *ĕks'ē-krāt* (L. *exsecratus*, accursed—from *ex*, out of, and *sacro*, I devote or doom to destruction:

v. *ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to show or illustrate by example: **exem'plifying**, imp.: **exem'plified**, pp. *-fīd*: **exem'plifier**, n. one who: **exem'plifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, an illustration by example; an attested copy: **exempli gratia**, *ĕgz-ĕm'plī grā'shĭ-ā* (L. for the sake of example), for instance; contracted into **ex. gr.**, or more usually into **e. g.**

exempt, a. *ĕgz-ĕmt'* (L. *exemptum*, to take out, to free—from *ex*, out of, and *emptum*, to take to one's self in exchange for money: F. *exempter*), not liable to; free from any service, tax, evil, &c.; not included: **v.** to free from any charge, burden, evil, &c.; to privilege: **exemp'ting**, imp.: **exemp'ted**, pp.: **exemp'tion**, n. *-ĕm'shŭn*, freedom from any service, charge, evil, &c., to which others are subject; privilege.

exequatur, n. *ĕks'ē-kwā'tĕr* (L. *exequatur*, let him perform), a written authority whereby a consul or commercial agent may be recognised.

exequies, n. plu. *ĕks'ē-kwĭz* (L. *exequiæ*, the following a corpse, a funeral procession or rites—from *ex*, out of, and *sequor*, I follow: It. *esequie*), the ceremonies or rites at a funeral—*obsequies* commoner: **exe'qual**, a. *-ē-kwĭ-ăl*, pert. to funeral rites.

exercise, n. *ĕks'ĕr-sīz* (L. *exerceo*, I drive on or keep busy—from *ex*, out of, and *arceo*, I shut up: It. *esercere*: F. *exercer*), any labour or exertion of the body to promote health or for amusement; any exertion, as in a profession, business, or employment; practice; application of the mind; a lesson or example for practice: **v.** to exert; to cause to act in any manner; to train by use; to discipline; to use exertion for amusement, health, or proficiency; to keep employed: **ex'erci'sing**, imp.: **ex'ercised**, pp. *-sīzd*: **ex'erci'ser**, n. one who: **exercitation**, n. *ĕks-ĕr'sĭ-tā'shŭn*, practice—same as *exercise*.

exergue, n. *ĕks-ĕrg'* (F.—from Gr. *ex*, out of, and *ergon*, work), the small space on the face of a medal or coin left for a date, name, &c.—usually beneath the base-line of the subject engraved.

exert, v. *ĕgz-ĕrt'* (L. *exsertum*, to thrust out, to put forth—from *ex*, out of, and *sero*, I join or bind together), to put into action, as strength; to use with effort; to bring into active operation; to strive: **exer'ting**, imp.: **exer'ted**, pp.: **exer'tion**, n. *-ĕr'shŭn*, effort; the act of striving or straining.

exfoliate, v. *ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *folium*, a leaf: F. *exfolier*), to come off in scales; to scale off: **exfo'lia'ting**, imp.: **exfo'lia'ted**, pp.: **exfo'lia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the process of separation in scales or splinters: **exfo'lia'tive**, a. *-ā'tĭv*, having the power of causing exfoliation.

exhale, v. *ĕks-hāl'* (L. *exhalare*, to breathe out—from *ex*, out of, and *halo*, I breathe: It. *esalare*: F. *exhaler*), to send out, as vapour or fume; to breathe out; to evaporate: **exha'ling**, imp.: **exhaled'**, pp. *-hāld'*: **ex'hala'tion**, n. *-hā-lā'shŭn*, the act or process of sending forth in fume or vapour—generally applied to what rises in the form of vapour from the earth; that which is emitted; effluvia: **exha'lable**, a. *-hā'lĭ-bl*, capable of being evaporated: **exhalant**, a. *ĕks-hā'lănt*, having the quality of evaporating or breathing out.

exhaust, v. *ĕks-hawst'* (L. *exhaustum*, to empty by drawing—from *ex*, out of, and *haustum*, to drain empty), to empty by drawing out; to use and expend the whole; to fatigue very much: **exhaust'ing**, imp.: **exhaust'ed**, pp.: **exhaust'er**, n. one who: **exhaus'tible**, a. *-tĭ-bl*, that may be exhausted: **exhaus'tion**, n. *-haw'st'yŭn*, state of being emptied; state of being deprived of strength or spirits: **exhaus'tive**, a. *-haw'stĭv*, tending to exhaust: **exhaust'less**, a. that cannot be exhausted.

exhibit, v. *ĕks-hĭb'ĭt* (L. *exhibitum*, to show or display—from *ex*, out of, and *habeo*, I have or hold: F. *exhiber*), to present to view; to offer for inspection; to display; to show; to administer as a medicine: **n.** any paper formally exhibited in a court of law; **exhib'iting**, imp.: **exhib'ited**, pp.: **exhib'itor**, n. one who exhibits; also **exhib'iter**, n.: **exhibition**, n. *ĕks'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn*, a showing or presenting for inspection; any public show; display; that part of the income of a school applied for the maintenance of scholars at English universities—in *Scot.*, called a *bursary*: **ex'hibiti'oner**, n. a student who enjoys an exhibition: **exhib'itive**, a. *-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv*, representative: **exhib'itively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **exhib'itory**, a. *-ĭ-tĕr-ĭ*, showing; displaying.

exhilarate, v. *ĕks-hĭl'ĕr-āt* (L. *exhilaratum*, to gladden greatly—from *ex*, out of, and *hilaratum*, to cheer), to cheer; to gladden; to make cheerful; to enliven; to become joyous: **exhil'ara'ting**, imp.: **adj.** having the power or tendency to exhilarate: **exhil'ara'ted**, pp.: **exhil'ara'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, joyousness; gaiety; the act of making glad or cheerful: **exhil'ara'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **exhil'arant**, a. exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure: **n.** that which exhilarates.

exhort, v. *ĕks-hŏrt'* (L. *exhortor*, I encourage—from *ex*, out of, and *hortor*, I advise, I instigate: F. *exhorter*), to advise; to warn or caution; to animate or incite by words: **exhort'ing**, imp.: **exhort'ed**, pp.: **ex'horta'tion**, n. *-hŏr-tā'shŭn*, incitement to laudable deeds; formal advice; counsel: **exhor'tative**, a. *-hŏr'tĭ-tĭv*, containing exhortation: **exhor'tatory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, tending to exhort: **exhor'ter**, n. one who.

exhume, v. *ĕks-hūm'* (F. *exhumer*, to unbury—from L. *ex*, out of, and *humus*, the ground), to dig up what has been buried; to disinter: **exhu'ming**, imp.: **exhumed'**, pp. *-hūmd'*: **ex'huma'tion**, n. *-hū-mā'shŭn*, the act of disinterring; the digging up of anything buried.

exigent, a. *ĕks'ĭ-jĕnt* (L. *exigens*, driving or thrusting out—gen. *exigentis*—from *ex*, out of, and *agens*, doing or driving), pressing; urgent; requiring immediate aid or action: **ex'igence**, n. *-jĕns*, also **ex'igency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, urgent need or want; pressing necessity: **ex'igible**, a. *-jĭ-bl*, capable of being demanded.

exile, n. *ĕgz'īl*, (F. *exil*, banishment; *exile*, the person banished: L. *exsilium*, banishment—from *exsul*, an exile), the state of being expelled from one's native country; banishment, sometimes voluntary; the person expelled from his native country; one who leaves his own to reside in another country; one separated from friends or country by necessity: **v.** to drive away or banish from one's native country by misfortune or necessity: **exi'ling**, imp.: **ex'iled**, pp. *ĕgz'īld* or *ĕg-zīld'*.

exility, n. *ĕks-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *exilis*, thin, slender), slenderness; smallness.

exintine, n. *ĕks-ĭn'tĭn* (L. *ex*, from, and *intus*, within), in *bot.*, one of the inner coverings of the pollen grain—see **extine**.

exist, v. *ĕgz-ĭst'* (F. *exister*, to exist: L. *existens*, being visible, existing: It. *existere*), to be; to have an essence or real being; to live; to endure: **exis'ting**, imp.: **adj.** having being or life; actual: **exis'ted**, pp.: **exis'tence**, n. *-ĭs'tĕns*, real being or essence; life; animation: **exis'tent**, a. having being.

exit, n. *ĕks'ĭt* (L. *exeo*, I go out; *exit*, he goes out), the departure of a player from the stage; a word placed on the margin of a play to indicate the same; the act of quitting the stage of life; death; a departure; a passage out of any place; a way: **ex'eunt**, plu. *-ē-ŭnt* (L.), they go out: **ex'eunt omnes**, *ŏm'nēz*, (L.), they all go out.

exo, *ĕks'ō* or *ĕgz'ō* (Gr.), a Greek prefix, signifying on the outside.

ex officio—see **ex.**

Exodus, n. *ĕks'ō-dŭs* (Gr. *ex*, out of, and (*h*)*odos*, a way), the second book of the Old Testament; departure of the Israelites from Egypt; a departure from a place.

exogens, n. plu. *ĕks'ō-jĕns* (Gr. *exo*, without, and *gennao*, I produce), that division of the vegetable kingdom in which the plants grow by additions to the outside of the wood in the form of annual concentric layers, as in the oak, ash, elm, &c.—the *endogens*, those whose growth is from within outward: **exog'enous**, a. *-ē-nŭs*, growing or increasing in size by annual additions to the outside, as in the oak, ash, &c.; in *anat.*, growing out from a bone already formed: **exog'enites**, n. *-nīts*, in *geol.*, any fragment of fossil wood exhibiting the exogenous structure.

exonerate, v. *ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āt* (L. *exoneratum*, to free from a burden—from *ex*, out of, and *oneratum*, to load; *onus*, a load: It. *esonerare*: F. *exonérer*), to free from; to clear from blame; to cast off, as an obligation or charge on any one; to exculpate; to absolve: **exon'era'ting**, imp.: **exon'era'ted**, pp.: **exon'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of freeing from a charge or from blame: **exon'era'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, freeing from an obligation or from blame.

exorbitant, a. *ĕgz-ŏr'bĭ-tănt* (L. *ex*, out of, and *orbita*, the track of a wheel, the impression of anything; *orbis*, an orb or sphere), deviating from the usual course; unreasonable; enormous; excessive: **exor'bitance**, n. *-tăns*, also **exor'bitancy**, n. *-tăn-sĭ*, a going beyond due limits; enormity; excessive extravagance: **exor bitantly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

exorcise, v. *ĕks'ôr-sīz* (Gr. *exorkizein*, to cause to swear, to conjure—from *ex*, intensive, and *orkizein*, to bind by oath: F. *exorciser*), to expel evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies, or by conjurations; to deliver from evil spirits; to adjure by a holy name: **ex'orci'sing,** imp.: **ex'orcised,** pp. *-sizd*: **ex'orci'ser,** n. *-sī'zĕr*, one who pretends to be able to cast out evil spirits: **ex'orcist,** n. *-sist*, one who: **ex'orcism,** n. *-sizm*, the act of exorcising.

exordium, n. *ĕgz-ôr'dĭ-ŭm* (L. *exordium*, the beginning, the warp of a web—from *ex*, and *ordior*, I begin a web: It. *esordio*: F. *exorde*), the introductory part of a discourse, or of a written composition; the opening part of an oration or speech: **exor'dial,** a. *-ăl*, introductory.

exorhizal, a. *ĕks'ô-rī'zăl* (Gr. *exo*, outside, and *rhiza*, a root), in *bot.*, applied to those plants whose roots in germination proceed at once from the radicular extremity of the embryo, and do not burst through an outer coat.

exoskeleton, n. *ĕks'ô-skĕl'ĕ-tŏn* (Gr. *exo*, outside, and *skeleton*, a dry body or skeleton), in *anat.*, the hardened superficial tissues of external protection, as the crusts of crabs, the plates of reptiles, and the scales of fishes.

exosmose, n. *ĕks'ŏs-mōs'* (Gr. *exo*, outside, and *osmos*, a thrusting, an impulsion: F. *exosmose*), the passing outwards of a fluid through a membrane—the passing inwards from the outside is called *endosmose*: **ex'osmot'ic,** a. *-mŏt'ĭk*, pert. to: **ex'ostome',** n. *-tōm'* (Gr. *stoma*, a mouth), in *bot.*, the outer opening of the foramen of the ovule.

exostosis, n. *ĕks'ŏs-tō'sĭs* (Gr. a bony excrescence—from *ex*, out of, and *osteon*, a bone: F. *exostose*), in *anat.*, an unnatural projection or growth from a bone; in *bot.*, a wart-like excrescence.

exoteric, a. *ĕks'ô-tĕr'ĭk*; also **ex'oter'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *exoteros*, exterior—from *exo*, outside: L. *exotericus*: It. *esoterico*: F. *exotérique*), public; external; opposed to *esoteric* or secret; professed or taught openly: **ex'oter'icism,** n. *-sizm*, exoteric doctrines or principles.

exothecium, n. *ĕks'ô-thē'shĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *exo*, without, and *theke*, a case or sheath), in *bot.*, the outer coat of the anther.

exotic, n. *ĕgz-ŏt'ĭk* (Gr. *exotikos*, foreign, strange—from *exo*, outside: L. *exoticus*: F. *exotique*), a plant, shrub, or tree introduced from a foreign country; something foreign: **adj.** foreign; not native; also pp.: **adj.** looked for; apprehended: **expec'tant,** n. *-pĕk'tănt*, one possessed of the belief or hope that he will at some future time receive something good: **adj.** waiting; looking for: **ex'pecta'tion,** n. *-tā'shŭn*, the act of looking forward to; the state of expecting; the prospect of good to come; mean duration of life; value of a contingency: **expec'tancy,** n. *-tăn-sĭ*, something expected; a looking for with pleasure; also **expec'tance,** n. *-tăns*: **expec'tingly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **expec'tative,** a. *-tā-tĭv*, constituting an object of expectation: **expec'ter,** n. one who.

expectorate, v. *ĕks-pĕk'tô-rāt* (L. *expectoratum*, to drive from the breast—from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the breast: F. *expectorer*), to eject matter from the air-passages or lungs by coughing and spitting; to cough up: **expec'tora'ting,** imp.: **expec'tora'ted,** pp.: **expec'tora'tion,** n. *-rā'shŭn*, the act of discharging matter from the air-passages or lungs; the phlegm or mucus ejected by coughing: **expec'torant,** n. a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs: **adj.** that promotes the secretion of mucus in the lungs or air-passages: **expec'tora'tive,** a. *-tĭv*, having the quality of promoting expectoration.

expedient, a. *ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕnt* (L. *expediens*, letting loose, extricating: It. *espediente*: F. *expédient*), fit or suitable for the purpose; tending to promote some end; proper or necessary under the circumstances: **n.** a contrivance or shift; that which serves to promote or help forward any end or purpose: **expe'dience,** n. *-ĕns*, or **expe'diency,** n. *-ĕn-sĭ*, suitableness for the end or purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advantage; self-interest.

expedite, v. *ĕks'pē-dīt* (L. *expeditum*, to loose, to set free—from *ex*, out of, and *pedes*, the feet), to quicken; to hasten; to facilitate the doing of anything: **adj.** easy; nimble; active: **ex'pedi'ting,** imp.: **ex'pedi'ted,** pp.: **ex'peditely,** ad. *-lĭ*, readily; hastily: **ex'peditiʼon,** n. *-dĭsh'ŭn*, speed; quickness; march of an army for a hostile purpose; voyage of a ship or ships for any particular purpose; an enterprise or undertaking by a number of persons; the persons who form the undertaking: **ex'peditiʼonary,** a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, consisting in an expedition: **ex'peditiʼous,** a. *-ŭs*, speedy; hasty; active; nimble: **ex'peditiʼously,** ad. *-lĭ*.

expel, v. *ĕks-pĕl'* (L. *expello*, I thrust out or away—from *ex*, out of, and *pello*, I drive: It. *espellere*), to drive out; to force to leave; to eject; to throw out; to exclude; to banish: **expel'ling,** imp.: **expelled',** pp. *-pĕld'*: **expel'lable,** a. *-lă-bl*, that can be driven

ĕks'pi-āt (L. *expiatum*, to make com-
tion—from *ex*, out of, and *piatum*, to
se: It. *espiare*: F. *expier*), to make re-
tisfaction for; to atone for: **ex'pia'ting,**
ted, pp.: **ex'piable,** a. *-ā-bl*, that may be
x'pia'tion, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of making
or a crime by which the guilt is done
ment; satisfaction: **ex'pia'tor,** n. one
tory, a. *-ā-tĕr-ĭ*, having power to make

ks-pīr' (L. *expiro*, I breathe or blow out
of, and *spiro*, I breathe; F. *expirer*, to
o expire), to breathe out; to exhale; to
ist; to die; to fail or be destroyed: **ex-**
breathing out: **adj.** dying; ending; pert.
d at, the time of dying: **expired',** pp.
able, a. *-rĭ-bl*, that may come to an end:
n. *-pĭ-rā'shŭn*, the act of forcing the air
s; exhalation; conclusion; termination
ime: **expi'rator'y,** a. *-pĭ'rā-tĕr-ĭ*, pert. to
of air from the lungs: **expi'ry,** n. *-rĭ*, the
r end.

r. *ĕks-plĭ'kāt* (L. *expiscatus*, searched out
t of, and *piscis*, a fish), to search out by
; to discover; to investigate: **expis'cat-**
pis'cated, pp.: **ex'pisca'tion,** n. *-kā'shŭn*,
arch or investigation.

ĕks-plān' (L. *explano*, I make plain or
x, out of, and *planus*, smooth, plain, evi-
e plain or evident; to clear of obscurity;
xplain'ing, imp.: **explained',** pp. *-plānd'*:
, a. *-ā-bl*, capable of being made plain to
nding: **ex'plana'tion,** n. *-plā-nā'shŭn*,
aing; an exposition; an interpretation;
ed; a mutual clearing up of a misunder-
xplan'atory, a. *-plăn'ā-tĕr-ĭ*, serving to
taining an explanation: **explain'er,** n.

a. *ĕks'plē-tĭv* (L. *expletum*, to fill up—
of, and *pleo*, I fill; F. *expletif*), filling up
d for supply or ornament; not necessary
n. a word or syllable inserted for orna-
hing only used to take up room; *collo-*
rse or profane word: **ex'pletory,** a. *-tĕr-ĭ*,
l up.

v. *ĕks'plĭ-kāt* (L. *explicatum*, to unfold or
from *ex*, out of, and *plico*, I fold: It. *espli-*
quer), to interpret; to explain; to clear
s: **ex'plica'ting,** imp.: **ex'plica'ted,** pp.:
n. one who: **ex'plicable,** a. *-kā-bl*, that
lained or interpreted: **ex'plica'tion,** n.
erpretation; explanation: **ex'plica'tive,**
e **ex'plica'tory,** a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, serving to ex-
pret.

. *ĕks-plĭs'ĭt* (L. *explicitus*, disentangled,
tacles: F. *explicite*—see **explicate**), clear;
nbiguous or obscure: **explic'itly,** ad. *-lĭ*:
, n. clearness or plainness in language.

. *ĕks-plōd'* (L. *explodo*, I drive out or off
-from *ex*, out of, and *plaudo*, I clap the
ten of approbation), to burst forth with
nce and noise; to cause to burst, as gun-
drive from notice; to cry down, as a
opinion: **explo'ding,** imp.: **adj.** having
r of bursting forth with violence and
s'ded, pp.: **adj.** rejected; condemned;
tly: **explo'der,** n. one who: **explo'sion,**
(L. *explosum*, to drive off by clapping the
plosion), a bursting forth with violence
a sudden expansion with noise by excess
pressure; the noise itself: **explo'sive,** a.
a tendency to explode; having the pro-
ploding: **explo'sively,** ad. *-lĭ*: **explo'sive-**
lity to explode.

ĕks-ploīt' (F. *exploit*—from L. *explicatum*,
n act or a deed, especially a heroic one;
ent; a deed of renown.

. *ĕks-plōr'* (L. *exploro*, I search out, I seek
-from *ex*, out of, and *ploro*, I cry out: It.
r, *explorer*), to search into or examine
the eye in order to discover; to exam-
hly, as to *explore* new countries; to
y means; to try to find out: **explo'ring,**
red', pp. *-plōrd'*: **explo'rer,** n. one who
new country for the purpose of thorough
; also **ex'plora'tor,** n. *-rā'tĕr*, one who:
n. *-shŭn*, close search; strict examina-
ratory, a. *-rā-tĕr-ĭ*, serving to explore;
ll.

explosion, n.—see **explode.**

exponent, n. *ĕks-pō'nĕnt* (L. *exponens*, putting or setting out—from *ex*, out of, and *pono*, I put or set), in *arith.* or *alg.*, the number or figure placed at the upper part on the right of a figure or letter to indicate the power to which it is to be raised, thus, b^2, 3^3; the representative of a party; one who expounds the views of another: **ex'ponen'tial,** a. *-nĕn'shăl*, pert. to exponents or certain curves or equations, &c.

export, v. *ĕks-pōrt'* (L. *exporto*, I carry out, I convey away—from *ex*, out of, and *porto*, I carry; It. *esportare*: F. *exporter*), to carry produce or goods out of a country, either by land or by water: **export'ing,** imp.: **export'ed,** pp.: **adj.** carried out of a country in the regular course of traffic: **expor'ter,** n. one who: **expor'table,** a. *-tā-bl*, that may be exported: **ex'porta'tion,** n. *-pōr-tā'shŭn*, the act of conveying goods from one country to another, as by a merchant or trader: **export,** n. *ĕks'pōrt*, an article or commodity carried out of one country to another in the regular course of traffic.

expose, v. *ĕks-pōz'* (L. *expositum*, to put or set out—from *ex*, out of, and *positum*, to put or place; F. *exposer*), to set out to public view; to exhibit; to disclose; to lay open; to make bare; to put in danger; to offer for sale: **expo'sing,** imp.: **exposed',** pp. *-pōzd'*: **adj.** laid bare; unsheltered; uncovered; made public; offered for sale: **expo'ser,** n. one who: **expo'sure,** n. *-pō'zhŭr*, the state of being laid open to danger or inconvenience; situation of a place in regard to the points of the compass, or to sun and air; the laying open the character or conduct of any one; the act of exposing anything: **ex'positi'on,** n. *-zĭsh'ŭn*, a setting forth to public view; a laying open; an exhibition; an explanation or interpretation: **expos'itive,** a. *-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv*, also **expos'itory,** a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, explanatory; serving to explain: **expos'itor,** n. *-ĭ-tĕr*, one who explains, interprets, or expounds.

expose, n. *ĕks'pō-zā'* (F.), a formal recital of facts; reasons for explanation.

expostulate, v. *ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt* (L. *expostulatum*, to demand urgently, to find fault—from *ex*, out of, and *postulatum*, to require or demand), to reason earnestly with, as on some impropriety of conduct; to remonstrate in a friendly manner: **expos'tula'ting,** imp.: **expos'tula'ted,** pp.: **expos'tula'tor,** n. one who: **expos'tula'tion,** n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of reasoning with a person with reference to his conduct: **expos'tula'tory,** a. *-lā'tĕr-ĭ*, containing expostulation.

exposure, n.—see **expose.**

expound, v. *ĕks-pōŭnd'* (L. *expono*, I put or set out—from *ex*, out of, and *pono*, I set or place), to make clear; to explain; to lay open; to interpret: **expound'ing,** imp.: **expound'ed,** pp.: **expound'er,** n. one who.

express, a. *ĕks-prĕs'* (F. *exprès*, plain, clear, on purpose: L. *expressum*, to squeeze out, to represent—from *ex*, out of, and *pressum*, to press or sink down), plain; clear; given in direct terms; sent on a particular errand; intended for a particular purpose; copied, or resembling—applied to painting, sculpture, &c.; employed as a direct and speedy conveyance; used *adverbially*, on purpose; for a particular end: **n.** any direct and fast conveyance; a messenger or vehicle sent on purpose; a special message: **v.** to press or squeeze out; to declare in words; to utter; to represent; to denote: **expres'sing,** imp.: **expressed',** pp. *-prĕst'*: **adj.** squeezed out, as juice; uttered; set down in writing: **express'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*, in direct terms; plainly: **expressi'on,** n. *-prĕsh'ŭn*, manner of utterance; mode of speech; declaration; a natural and lively representation of an object in painting or sculpture; the transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure while under the influence of various emotions; the modulation of the voice suited to the subject in music; the appearance of the countenance; the representation of an algebraic quantity by its proper symbols: **expressi'onless,** a. wanting in expression: **expres'sible,** a. *-prĕs'ĭ-bl*, that may be squeezed out; that may be uttered: **expres'sibly,** ad. *-blĭ*: **expres'sive,** a. *-sĭv*, serving to utter or represent; representing emphatically or clearly; significant: **expres'sively,** ad. *-lĭ*: **expres'siveness,** n. the quality of being expressive: **express'ness,** n.

expulsion, n. *ĕks-pŭl'shŭn* (L. *expulsio*, a driving out—from *ex*, out of, and *pulsus*, driven: It. *espulsione*: F. *expulsion*), the act of expelling by authority,

force, or violence; state of being driven out or away: **expul'sive**, a. *-siv*, having the power of driving out.

expunge, v. *ĕks-pŭnj'* (L. *expungo*, I blot out—from *ex*, out of, and *pungo*, I prick or puncture: It. *espungere*), to blot or wipe out; to efface; to obliterate: **expung'ing**, imp.: **adj.** blotting out; erasing: **expunged'**, pp. *-pŭnjd'*.

expurgate, v. *ĕks-pĕr'gāt* (L. *expurgatum*, to purge quite, to purify—from *ex*, out of, and *purgatum*, to cleanse: It. *espurgare*), to cleanse; to purify; to purge: **expur'gating**, imp.: **expur'gated**, pp.: **adj.** cleansed; purified: **expur'gator**, n. *-gā-tĕr*, one who expurgates or purifies: **ex'purga'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the act of cleansing or purifying: **expur'gatory**, a. *-gā-tĕr-ĭ*, serving to purify or cleanse: **index expurgatorius**, *ĭn'dĕks ĕks-pĕr'gā-tō'rĭ-ŭs*, a list of works condemned by the R. Cath. Ch. as either heretical or dangerous to the Roman Catholic faith.

exquisite, a. *ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt* (L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, excellent—from *ex*, out of, and *quæsitum*, to seek or search for: F. *exquis*, exquisite, excellent), perfect; complete; highly finished; capable of nice or delicate perception; very sensibly felt; nice; delicate; exact; extreme, as pain or pleasure: **n.** one nice or refined in dress; a fop; a dandy: **ex'quisitely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ex'quisiteness**, n. state of being exquisite; nicety; keenness.

exsanguious, a. *ĕk-săng'gwĭ-ŭs*, also **exsan'guinous**, a. *-gwĭ-nŭs* (L. *exsanguis*, bloodless—from *ex*, out of, and *sanguis*, blood—gen. *sanguinis*), without blood: **ex'sanguin'ity**, n. *-gwĭn'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being without blood.

exserted, a. *ĕk-sĕr'tĕd* (L. *exsertus*, thrust forth), in *bot.*, projecting beyond something else, as stamens beyond the corolla.

exsiccate, v. *ĕk-sĭk'kāt* (L. *exsiccatum*, to make quite dry—from *ex*, out of, and *siccus*, dried up), to deprive of moisture: **exsic'cating**, imp.: **exsic'cated**, pp. dried up: **exsic'cant**, a. *-kănt*, having power to dry up: **ex'sicca'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the drying up of solid bodies; the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat, pressure, or by any other means.

exstipulate, a. *ĕks-stĭp'ū-lāt* (L. *ex*, without, and *stipula*, a stalk or stem), in *bot.*, destitute of stipules.

extant, a. *ĕks'tănt* (L. *exstans*, projecting—from *ex*, out of, and *stans*, standing), in existence; not destroyed or lost.

extemporaneous, a. *ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā'nĭ-ŭs* (Sp. *extem-*

exterior, a. *ĕks-tē'rĭ-ĕr* (L. *exterior*, outer—from *exterus*, on the outside, strange), outward; external; relating to the outside or outer surface: **n.** the outward surface; that which is external: **exte'rior'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being exterior; outwardness; surface: **exte'riorly**, ad. *-lĭ*, externally: **exte'riors**, n. plu. *-ĕrz*, outward parts of a thing; external deportment or forms.

exterminate, v. *ĕks-tĕr'mĭ-nāt* (L. *exterminatum*, to drive out or away—from *ex*, out of, and *terminus*, a limit: F. *exterminer*, to put an end to), to destroy utterly; to root out; to eradicate: **exter'mina'ting**, imp.: **adj.** destroying utterly; eradicating: **exter'mina'ted**, pp.: **adj.** utterly destroyed; eradicated: **exter'mina'tor**, n. he or that which exterminates: **exter'mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, total destruction; eradication: **exter'mina'tive**, n. *-nā'tĭv*, that exterminates or utterly destroys: **exter'mina'tory**, a. tending or serving to destroy totally.

external, a. *ĕks-tĕr'năl* (L. *externus*, outward: It. *esterno*: F. *externe*), outward; not within; visible; foreign: **exter'nals**, n. plu. *-năls*, the outward parts; outward forms or rites: **exter'nally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ex'ternal'ity**, n. *-năl'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being external.

extinct, a. *ĕks-tĭngkt'* (L. *extinctus*, put out, quenched), quenched; put out; being at an end; no longer existing: **extinc'tion**, n. *-tĭngk'shŭn*, the act of putting out; the state of being quenched or suppressed.

extine, n. *ĕks'tĭn* (L. *exter*, on the outside), in *bot.*, the outer covering of the pollen-grain.

extinguish, v. *ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh* (L. *extinguo*, I put out, I quench—from *ex*, out of, and *stinguo*, I scratch out), to put out; to destroy; to suppress; to put an end to: **extin'guishing**, imp.: **extin'guished**, pp. *-gwĭsht*, put out; quenched; suppressed: **extin'guisher**, n. he or that which extinguishes; that which puts out a candle: **extin'guishable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be quenched or suppressed.

extirpate, v. *ĕks-tĕr'pāt* (L. *extirpatum*, to pluck up by the stem or root—from *ex*, out of, and *stirps*, a root: It. *estirpare*: F. *extirper*), to root out; to destroy wholly; to remove completely; to exterminate: **extir'pating**, imp.: **extir'pated**, pp.: **adj.** rooted out; totally destroyed: **extir'pator**, n. one who, or the thing which: **extir'pable**, a. *-pā-bl*, that may be rooted out: **ex'tirpa'tion**, n. *-pā'shŭn*, total destruction; the act of rooting out: **extir'patory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*,

tion: **extrac'ting**, imp. *-trăk'tĭng*: **extrac'ted**, pp.: **adj.** drawn or taken out: **extrac'tible**, a. *-tĭ-bl*, that may be extracted: **extrac'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, that which extracts: **extrac'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of drawing out or from; birth; lineage; descent: **extrac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that may be extracted: **n.** a peculiar substance supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts.

extradition, n. *ĕks'trĭ-dĭsh'ŭn* (L. *ex*, out of, and *traditio*, a delivering up, a surrender: F. *extradition*), the delivering up by one government to another of any subject who has fled from justice.

extrados, n. *ĕks-trā'dŏs* (F. *extrados*—from L. *extra*, on the outside, and F. *dos*; L. *dorsum*, the back), the exterior curve of an arch.

extraneous, a. *ĕks-trā'nĭ-ŭs* (L. *extraneus*, external, outward—from *extra*, without), foreign; not belonging to a thing; without or beyond a thing: **extra'neously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

extraordinary, a. *ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nĕr-ĭ*, also *ĕks'trā-ôr'dĭ-nĕr-ĭ* (L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order—from *extra*, beyond, and *ordo*, arrangement, order: It. *extraordinario*: F. *extraordinaire*), beyond ordinary or usual; uncommon; remarkable; special: **ad.** in an uncommon degree: **extraor'dinar'ily**, ad. *-nĕr'ĭ-lĭ*: **extraor'dinar'ies**, n. plu. *-ĭz*, unusual things.

extravagant, a. *ĕks-trăv'ă-gănt* (F. *extravagant*—from L. *extra*, without or beyond, and *vagans*, wandering), excessive; wasteful; unreasonable; vainly expensive; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability: **extrav'agantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **extrav'agance**, n. *-găns*, excess in anything; a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; also **extrav'agancy**, n. *-sĭ*: **extrav'agants**, n. plu. certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes: **extrav'agan'za**, n. *-găn'zä* (It.), an unusual or irregular piece of music, &c.

extravasate, v. *ĕks-trăv'ă-sāt* (F. *extravaser*—from L. *extra*, without, and *vas*, any kind of vessel), to let or force out of the proper vessels, as blood out of veins: **extrav'asa'ting**, imp.: **extrav'asa'ted**, pp.: **adj.** forced out of the arteries, veins, &c., as the blood by which the skin is discoloured in bruises: **extrav'asa'tion**, n. *-sā'shŭn*, the act of forcing or letting out of its proper ducts or vessels, as blood into the surrounding tissues; the effusion of the blood after the rupture of a vessel.

extreme, a. *ĕks-trēm'* (L. *extremus*, the outermost, last: It. *estremo*: F. *extrême*), furthest; outermost; most violent; highest in degree; most pressing; rigorous; strict: **n.** that part which terminates; utmost point: **n. plu.** what are furthest distant from each other: **extreme'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **extrem'ity**, n. *-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ*, the utmost point; the verge; the greatest rigour or violence; necessity; the utmost distress: **extrem'ities**, n. plu. *-tĭz*, the parts most remote from the middle; limbs as opposed to the trunk or head.

extricate, v. *ĕks'trĭ-kāt* (L. *extricatum*, to disentangle—from *ex*, out of, and *trica*, trifles, hindrances), to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to set free: **ex'trica'ting**, imp.: **ex'trica'ted**, pp.: **ex'tricable**, a. *-kă-bl*, that may be extricated: **ex'tricably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ex'trica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement.

extrinsic, a. *ĕks-trĭn'sĭk*, also **extrin'sical**, a. *-sĭ-kăl*, (L. *extrinsecus*, from without, on the outside—from *exter*, outward, and *secus*, = side, when a postfix: F. *extrinsèque*), external; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body: **extrin'sically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

extrorse, a. *ĕks-trôrs'*, also **extror'sal**, a. *-trôr'săl* (L. *extra*, on the outside, and *versus*, beginning, commencing), in *bot.*, applied to anthers in which the slit through which the pollen escapes is towards the outside of the flower, and not, as usual, towards the pistil.

extrude, v. *ĕks-trōōd'* (L. *extrudo*, I thrust out or forth—from *ex*, out of, and *trudo*, I thrust: It. *estrudere*), to thrust out; to expel; to force or press out: **extru'ding**, imp.: **extru'ded**, pp.: **extru'sion**, n. *-trōō'zhŭn*, the act of thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

exuberant, a. *ĕks-ū'bĕr-ănt* (L. *exuberans*, being in great abundance—from *ex*, out of, and *uber*, fruitful, fertile: It. *esuberante*: F. *exubérant*), plenteous in a high degree; luxuriant; over-abundant: **exu'berantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **exu'berance**, n. *-ăns*, also **exu'berancy**, n. *-ăn-sĭ*, an overflowing quantity; superfluous abundance; richness; luxuriance.

exude, v. *ĕks-ūd'* (L. *exsudo*, I sweat out—from *ex*, out of, and *sudo*, I sweat), to discharge the moisture or juices of an animal or a plant through its skin or surface; to flow from a living body through an opening or incision: **exu'ding**, imp.: **exu'ded**, pp.: **ex'uda'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, a discharge of moisture from animal bodies or from plants; that which has been exuded.

exult, *ĕgz-ŭlt'* (L. *exulto*, I leap and frisk about—from *ex*, out of, and *saltare*, to leap or dance: It. *esultare*), to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph: **exult'ing**, imp.: **adj.** rejoicing greatly: **exult'ed**, pp.: **ex'ulta'tion**, n. *-ŭl-tā'shŭn*, the act or state of rejoicing greatly: great gladness; triumph: **exul'tant**, a. *-tănt*, rejoicing triumphantly: **exul'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

exustion, n. *ĕks-ŭst'yŭn* (L. *exustio*, a consuming by fire—from *ex*, out of, and *ustus*, burnt), the act of burning or consuming by fire.

exuvias, n. plu. *ĕks-ū'vĭ-ē* (L. *exuviæ*, things laid aside or taken off from the body), things of any kind cast off and left; cast-off skins, shells, &c., of animals; in *geol.*, all fossil animal matter or fragments of animals of any description: **ex'uviable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be cast or thrown off: **exu'via'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, in *zool.*, the process by which animals, such as the crustaceans, serpents, &c., throw off their old coverings and assume new ones: **exutive**, a. *ĕks'ū-tĭv*, in *bot.*, applied to seeds wanting the usual integumentary coverings.

eyas, n. *ī'ăs*—see **eyrie**.

eye, n. *ī* (AS. *eage*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; L. *oculus*, the eye), the organ of sight or vision; sight; view; notice; observation; unusual power or delicacy of vision; a small loop or ring; a bud: **v.** to watch or keep in view; to watch narrowly: **eyeing**, imp. *ī'ĭng*: **eyed**, pp. *īd*: **adj.** having eyes: **eyer**, n. *ī'ĕr*, one who: **eye'less**, a. without eyes: **eye-glass**, a single spectacle to assist the sight: **eye-servant**, n. one who works only when watched: **eye-service**, n. service only under the eye of a master: **eye-stone**, n. a name given to those varieties of circle agate which show, in the centre, a spot or spots more highly coloured than the concentric layers: **eye-tooth**, one of the two pointed teeth of the upper jaw, one under each eye: **eye-witness**, n. one who sees the thing done; one who has seen: **eyeball**, n. the ball or apple of the eye: **eye-bright**, n. a plant of a bitter taste; the euphrasy, formerly used for diseased eyes: **eye-brow**, n. the brow or hairy arch above the eye: **eye-lash**, n. the line of hair that edges the eyelid: **eyelet**, n. *ī'lĕt*, or **eyelet-hole** (F. *œillet*, a little eye), a small hole or perforation to receive a lace or cord, also to admit light: **eyelid**, n. the movable cover which opens or closes the eyeball: **eye-piece**, n. in a *telescope* or *microscope*, the lens or lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified: **eye-salve**, ointment for the eyes: **eye-shot**, a sudden glance of the eye; view: **eyesight**, n. view; observation; the sense of seeing: **eyesore**, n. something offensive to the sight; **in the eye of the wind**, in the position of direct opposition to it: **to have an eye to**, to be on the look-out in a certain direction: **to keep an eye on**, to observe closely; to watch strictly: **under the eye**, under close inspection or observation.

eyot, n. *ī'ŏt* (AS. *ey* or *ig*, an island), a little island in a river or lake; usually written *ait*.

eyre, n. *ăr* (old F. *eirre*, a journey—from L. *iter*, a journey—gen. *itineris*), in *law*, a journey in circuit of certain judges.

eyrie or **eyry**, *ē'rĭ* or *ī'rĭ* (old F. *aire*, an eyry or nest of hawks: or a probable corruption of *eggery*), the nest of a bird, especially of a bird of prey; spelt also *aerie*: **eyas**, n. *ī'ăs*, a young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.

F

fa, *fä*, in *music*, the fourth sound in the scale of the sol-fa notation = F.

fabaceous, a. *fă-bā'shŭs* (L. *faba*, a bean), bean-like; pert. to a bean: **faba'ceæ**, n. plu. *-sē-ē*, the bean tribe.

fable, n. *fā'bl* (L. *fabula*, a story: F. *fable*), a short tale or story intended to instruct or amuse, the incidents of which are improbable; an idle story; a falsehood: **v.** to write fiction; to tell falsehoods; to

feign: **fa'bling**, imp.: **adj.** dealing in fables: **fa'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **adj.** feigned; celebrated in fables: **fa'bler**, n. one who: **fabulist**, n. *fab'ū-list*, a writer of fables: **fab'ulous**, a. *-lus*, full of fables, pretended or feigned; fictitious: **fab'ulise**, v. *-liz*, to compose fables; to write or speak in fable: **fab'ulising**, imp.: **fab'ulised'**, pp. *-lizd'*: **fab'ulously**, ad. *-li*: **fab'ulousness**, n.

fabric, n. *fab'rik* (L. *fabrica*, the art or trade of an artisan, a workshop—from *facio*, I make: F. *fabrique*), a building; the structure of anything; texture; **fa'bricate**, v. *fab'ri-kāt*, to invent; to devise falsely; to frame; to construct: **fab'rica'ting**, imp.: **fab'rica'ted**, pp.: **fab'rica'tor**, n. one who: **fab'rica'tion**, n. *-kā'shun*, the act of framing or constructing; a falsehood; that which is framed or invented.

facade, n. *fa-sād'* (F. *façade*, the front), the front view of a building.

face, n. *fās* (F. *face*—from L. *facies*, a face, a visage), the countenance; the front or surface of anything; appearance; look; visible state of affairs; boldness: **v.** to meet in front; to meet and oppose with firmness; to cover with an additional surface; to make a false appearance: **fa'cing**, imp. fronting or opposite: **n.** a thin covering placed in front for improvement or strength; a thin covering for ornament: **fa'cings**, n. plu. the movements of soldiers to make a front, to the right, to the left, &c.; the collars, lappets, cuffs, &c., of a regimental uniform, which are of various colours: **faced**, pp. *fāst*: **face'less**, a. without a face: **fa'cingly**, ad. *-li*: **to set one's face against**, to oppose: **to make faces**, *fā'sēz*, to distort the face: **face to face**, in immediate presence: **to face the enemy**, to meet him in front with determination: **facet**, n. *fās'ēt* (F. *facette*, a little face), a little face; a small surface, as of a crystal or a cut gem: **fac'eted**, a. having numerous small surfaces or faces, as cut gems: **facial**, a. *fā'shi-āl* (L. *facies*, the face), of or pert. to the face; in *anat.*, opposed to the cranial parts of the head: **facial angle**, the angle formed by two lines, one drawn horizontally from the nostrils to the ear, and the other perpendicularly from the nostrils to the most prominent part of the forehead: **fa'cies**, n. *-ēz* (L.), in *nat. hist.*, any common resemblance or aspect among the rocks, plants, animals, or fossils of any area or epoch.

facetious, a. *fā-sē'shūs* (L. *facetus*, courteous, witty: It. *faceto*), sprightly with wit and good-humour; gay; full of pleasantry; jocular: **face'tiously**, ad. *-li*: **face'tiousness**, n. *-nēs*, pleasantry; sportive humour: **face'tiæ**, n. plu. *-shi-ē* (L.), witticisms in speaking or writing.

fak'tēr-i, a place where goods are manufactured; the place where factors reside or keep their goods—applied to commercial stations abroad: **factorial**, a. *fak-tō'ri-āl*, pert. to a factory.

factotum, n. *fāk-tō'tūm* (L. *fac*, do, and *totum*, the whole), one who does all kinds of work; a humble friend or confidential servant who is ready to do any kind of thing.

faculæ, n. plu. *fak'ū-lē* (L. *facula*, a little torch: It. *facola*), spots on the sun which appear brighter than the rest of its surface.

faculty, n. *fak'ūl-ti* (L. *facultas*, capability, power—from *facilis*, easy: F. *faculté*: It. *facoltà*), the power of doing anything; a power or capacity of the mind; ability; skill derived from practice; the professors of a department in a university; an ecclesiastical dispensation: **the faculty**, the medical profession: **faculty of advocates**, in Scot., the members of the bar, taken collectively: **fac'ulties**, n. plu. *-tiz*, the powers of the mind.

faddle, *fad'l* (imitative of rapid movements), to trifle; to toy: **fid'dle-fad'dle**, idle or purposeless action or talk.

fade, v. *fād* (Dut. *vadden*, to wither—from Sw. *fladra*, to flutter), to decay or wither; to droop; to lose lustre, colour, or freshness; to vanish: **fa'ding**, imp.: **adj.** subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigour; not durable: **fa'ded**, pp.: **adj.** become less vivid in colour; withered: **fade'less**, a. that cannot fade: **fa'dingly**, ad. *-li*: **fa'dingness**, n.

faces, n. plu. *fā'sēz* (L. *fæx*, dregs or sediment—gen. *fæcis*), excrement; sediment or settlings: **fæ'cal**, a. *-kāl*, relating to excrement.

fæcula, n. *fak'ū-lā*, **fæculent**, &c.—see **fecula**, **feculent**.

faery—see **fairy**.

fag, v. *fāg* (from *flag*, to become flaccid, to be weary), to make a drudge of any one; to become weary; to tire out; to fall in strength: **n.** a hard worker under another; a schoolboy who is the forced drudge of an elder pupil: **fag'ging**, imp.: **n.** laborious drudgery: **fagged**, pp. *fāgd*: **fag-end**, n. (the *lag-end*, the end which *flags* or hangs loose), the latter end of cloth; the refuse or inferior part of anything; the untwisted end of a rope: **to fag out**, to untwist; to loose.

fagot, n. *fāg'ōt* (F. *fagot*; It. *fagotto*; W. *ffagod*, a fagot—from W. *ffasgu*, to bind, to tie), a bundle of sticks bound together for use, as fuel, &c.: **v.** to form into fagots: **adj.** nominal; fictitious, as a soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing;

ness: want of strength: **faint-hearted**, a. *-härt'ĕd*, yielding to fear; dejected; timorous: **faint-heart'edly**, ad. *-li:* **faint-heart'edness**, n.: **faints**, n. plu. *fānts*, the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky; the weak or impure remains of the whisky-still.

fair, a. *fär* (Icel. *fagr*, bright: AS. *fæger*, beautiful), beautiful; free from any dark hue; white; spotless; favourable; fine, as weather; prosperous; frank; civil; just; equitable; used in a slightly depreciatory sense, as *a fair copy*—that is, *one* not particularly good: n. honesty: ad. openly: **fair'ly**, ad. justly; good in some degree; completely: **fair'ness**, n. freedom from spots or blemishes; beauty; candour; freedom from disguise: **fair'ish**, a. *-ish*, reasonably or moderately fair: **fair'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **the fair sex**, the female sex: **a fair field**, open space for action or operation; freedom from obstructions: **fair-spoken**, a. bland; civil; courteous: **to bid fair**, to be likely: **fair-haired**, a. having light hair: **fairway**, the navigable part of a river: **to keep fair**, to be on good terms: **to speak fair**, to address with courtesy and frankness: **fair play**, just and impartial treatment.

fair, n. *fär* (It. *feria*; F. *foire*, a market held on a holiday—from L. *feriæ*, holidays), a market held at stated periods: **fairing**, n. *fär'ing*, a present bought at a fair.

fairy, n. *fā'rĭ* (It. *fatare*, to charm as witches do: Sp. *hadar*, to divine: F. *féerie*, witchery), an imaginary good or bad being, said to influence the fate of men: **adj.** of or pert. to fairies: **fairy-like**, a. like a fairy: **fairy-land**, n. the supposed abode of the fairies: **fairy-rings**, n. scorched-like circles, or circles of greener grass, frequently found in pasture-lands in Great Britain: **fairy-stones**, the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk of the south of England; concretionary nodules of clay found in streams and river-courses.

faith, n. *fāth* (L. *fides*, trust: F. *foi*: It. *fede*), belief; trust; confidence; sincerity; belief in revealed religion; trust in God; a system of doctrines or tenets: **faithful**, a. constant; not fickle; true: **faith'fully**, ad. *-li*: **faith'fulness**, n. constancy; fidelity: **faith'less**, a. *-lĕs*, not true in the performance of duty; false; not believing: **faith'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **faith'lessness**, n. perfidy; unbelief; treachery: **the faith**, n. the Christian religion: **the faithful**, n. those firm in their adherence to the truths of Christianity; applied to their co-religionists by Rom. Catholics and by Mohammedans.

fake, n. *fāk* (Scot. *faik*, a fold), a single turn or coil of a cable.

fakir, n. *fā-kēr'*, sometimes **faquir'** (Ar. a poor man), a Mohammedan hermit or monk.

falcade, n. *făl-kād'* (F.—from L. *falx*, a sickle, a hook), a falling sharply on the haunches, as a horse.

falcate, a. *făl'kāt*, also **fal'cated** (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped—from *falx*, a reaping-hook—gen. *falcis*: It. *falcato*), in *bot.*, bent or shaped like a reaping-hook; crescent-shaped: **falca'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the state of being crooked as a sickle; a bending in the form of a sickle: **falciform**, a. *făl'sĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like a reaping-hook.

falchion, n. *făl'chŭn* (F. *fauchon*, a small scythe: mid. L. *falso*, a short heavy sword), a short crooked sword; a scimitar.

falcon, n. *fă'kn* (F. *faucon*; It. *falcone*, a falcon—from L. *falx*, a reaping-hook—gen. *falcis*), a hawk trained for hunting: **fal'coner**, n. one who trains or sports with falcons: **fal'conry**, n. *-kn-rĭ*, the art of training or hunting with hawks.

faldstool, n. *făl'ĕd-stōōl* (old F. *faudesteuil*; mid. L. *faldistorium*: AS. *fald*, a fold, and *stool*), the low desk at which the Litany is said in churches; the chair of a bishop within the rails of the altar; also **fald'istory**, n. *-ĭs-tō'rĭ*, a kind of stool on which the king may kneel at his coronation; a folding chair.

Falernian, a. *fă-lĕr'nĭ-ăn* (L. *Falernus*, an ancient district of Italy famous for wine), of or from Falernus.

fall, n. *fŏl* (Icel. *falla*; Dut. *vallen*, to fall—connected with Gr. *sphallo*, I cause to fall), the act of dropping or coming down from a higher to a lower; a tumble; ruin; apostasy; decrease of price or value; a rush of water down a steep place; autumn: v. to drop or come down from a higher to a lower; to descend; to depart from the faith; to perish; to decrease in price or value; to flow into, as a river; to sink; to come in or upon; to forsake; to happen: **fal'ling**, imp.: **adj.** descending; dropping; declining: **fell**, pt. *fĕl*: **fallen**, pp. *fŏl'n*: **adj.** degraded; ruined; decreased: **fallible**, a. *făl'ĭ-bl*, liable to error or mistake: **fal'libly**, ad. *-blĭ*: **fal'libility**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, liability to err or be deceived: **falling-sickness**, epilepsy: **falling-stones**, a familiar term for meteoric stones: **to fall astern**, among *seamen*, to be passed or left behind; to move or be driven backward, as by a current: **to fall away**, to lose flesh; to apostatise; to fade: **to fall down**, to come to the ground; to prostrate one's self in worship: **to fall foul**, to attack; to come into violent contact: **to fall from**, to recede from; to depart: **to fall in**, to agree with; to enter among, as a body of soldiers arranged; to join: **to fall in with**, to meet with, as a ship; to discover: **to fall off**, to withdraw; to forsake; to depreciate; to become less: **to fall on**, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to rush against: **to fall out**, to quarrel; to happen: **to fall short**, to be deficient: **to fall to**, to begin; to apply one's self to: **to fall under**, to come under or within the limits of: **the fall of the leaf**, autumn: **the fall**, the state of sin and misery into which our first parents were brought by their eating the forbidden fruit; the act itself.

fall, n. *fŏl* (F. *faille*, a fishing-net), a short veil worn over the bonnet by females; a veil.

fallacious, a. *făl-lā'shŭs* (L. *fallacious*, deceitful—from *fallo*, I deceive: F. *fallacieux*), deceiving; deceptive; not well founded; producing error or mistake: **falla'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **falla'ciousness**, n.: **fal'lacy**, n. *-sĭ* (L. *fallacia*), that which misleads the eye or the mind; deceptive appearance; a sophism.

fallible—see fall.

Fallopian, a. *făl-lō'pĭ-ăn* (from *Fallopius*, the discoverer), in *anat.*, noting certain ducts or tubes.

fallow, a. *făl'lō* (Ger. *falb*, pale: AS. *fealo*, pale-reddish, or yellowish: F. *fauve*, deep yellow), applied to one of the deer kind of a brownish bay colour.

fallow, a. *făl'lō* (Scot. *fail*, a sod or turf: Sw. *vall*, **sward**: prov. Dan. *falde*, **to give a first shallow ploughing**), applied to land which has lain a year or more untilled; land ploughed but not seeded for the season; neglected: v. to plough up land without seeding it: **fal'lowed**, pp. a. *-lōd*, ploughed and opened up to the air for the season: **fal'lowing**, imp.: n. the operation of ploughing land not meant to be sown: **fal'lowness**, n. exemption from bearing fruit: **to lie fallow**, to lie uncropped; to rest; to remain unexercised.

false, a. *fŏls* (L. *falsus*, deceived: Ger. *falsch*; Icel. *falskr*, false), not true; not real or genuine; deceitful; treacherous: **false'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **false'ness**, n.: **falseheart'ed**, a. treacherous: **false'hood**, n. a lie; an untruth: **falsify**, v. *fŏl'sĭ-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to make something appear true which is really false; to prove to be false; to forge; to violate the truth: **fal'sifying**, imp.: **fal'sified**, pp. *-fīd*: **fal'sifier**, n. one who: **fal'sifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, quality of being false; the act of making a thing appear what it is not: **fal'sity**, n. *-sĭ-tĭ*, an untruth from ignorance or mistake.

falsetto, n. *făl-sĕt'tō* (It.), in *singing*, a strain on the voice above its natural compass; a feigned or false voice.

falsify, falsification, &c.—see **false**.

falter, v. *fŏl'tĕr* (Norm. *haltra*, to limp: Sp. *faltar*, to fail, to falter—connected with **fault**), to hesitate in **speaking**; to **speak with broken or trembling tones**; **to be unsteady or feeble**; **to hesitate in purpose**: **fal'tering**, imp.: **adj. hesitating**: **fal'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **fal'teringly**, ad. *-tĕr-ĭng-lĭ*.

fame, n. *fām* (L. *fama*, rumour, fame: Gr. *pheme*; It. *fama*), renown; rumour; public report, good or bad: **famed**, a. *fāmd*, renowned; much talked of: **fame'less**, a. without renown: **famous**, a. *fā'mŭs* much talked of and praised; renowned: **fa'mously**, ad. *-lĭ*, with great renown; in a manner highly gratifying, as, he is getting on *famously*: **fa'mousness**, n. great fame; celebrity.

familiar, a. *fā-mĭl'yĕr* (L. *familia*, a family or household: It. *famiglia*: F. *famille*), well acquainted with; intimate; affable; easy and unconstrained; common; frequent: n. one long acquainted; a spirit or demon supposed to wait on; an officer or servant of the Inquisition employed to arrest and imprison the accused: **famil'iarly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **famil'iar'ity**, n. *-ĭ-drĭ-tĭ*, freedom from ceremony; affability; intimacy: **famil'iarise'**, v. *-yĕr-īz'*, to make intimate or familiar; to make easy by practice or by intercourse: **famil'iari'sing**, imp.: **famil'iarised'**, pp. *-zĭd'*: **family**, n. *făm'ĭ-lĭ*, a household; descendants from one common progenitor; race; lineage; in *nat. hist.* classifi-

cations, the group next in comprehensiveness above a *genus*; kind, tribe, or group.

famine, n. *fam'in* (L. *fames*, hunger; F. *famine*, scarcity—from It. *fame*; F. *faim*, hunger), scarcity of food; want; destitution: **fam'ish**, v. *-ish*, to starve; to suffer from want: **fam'ishing**, imp.: **adj.** starving; perishing for want of food: **fam'ished**, pp. *-isht*: **fam'ishment**, n. state of extreme want.

famous—see **fame**.

fan, n. *fan* (Ger. *wanne*; L. *vannus*, a winnowing fan: Gael. *fannan*, a gentle breeze), an instr. used by ladies in warm weather to cool the face by agitating the air; anything in the shape of a fan; an instr. for producing artificial currents of air by the revolving of two or more broad blades: **v.** to cool and refresh by moving the air; to winnow, as grain; to increase the heat or flame of, as by fanners: **fan'ning**, imp.: **fanned**, pp. *fand*: **fan'ner**, n. he or that which fans: **fan'ners**, n. plu. the blowers of a winnowing machine or furnace: **fan-light**, a fan-shaped window, generally over a door: **fan-tracery**, *-trā'sér-i*, carved work in Gothic architecture diverging like the folds of a fan: **fan-tail**, n. tail of a bird capable of being spread out like a fan.

fanatic, a. *fā-nāt'ik*, also **fanat'ical**, a. *-i-kāl* (L. *fanaticus*, inspired by a divinity, frantic—from *fanum*, a temple: It. *fanatico*: F. *fanatique*), extravagant and excessive in opinions, generally religious opinions: **n.** a person possessed of wild notions or opinions; an enthusiast: **fanat'ically**, ad. *-li*: **fanat'icism**, n. *-i-sizm*, wild and extravagant notions in religious subjects.

fancy, n. *fan'si* (Gr. *phantasia*; F. *fantaisie*, imagination, fancy—from Gr. *phaino*, I appear), an image or representation formed in the mind at pleasure, but not always connected with reason or practicability; a false notion; a liking; a conceit or whim: **adj.** elegant; ornamental: **v.** to figure to one'sself; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with: **fan'cying**, imp.: **fan'cied**, pp. *-sid*: **adj.** imagined; imaginary; liked: **fan'cier**, n. *-si-ér*, one who: **fan'ciful**, a. *-fool*, guided by the imagination rather than by reason or experience; full of wild images; visionary; whimsical: **fan'cifully**, ad. *-li*: **fan'cifulness**, n.: **the fancy** (a slang term), the whole body of sporting characters, generally of the prize-ring: **fancy-ball**, one at which fancy dresses, in various characters, are worn.

fandango, n. *fan-dāng'gō* (Sp.), a Spanish dance.

fane, n. *fān* (L. *fanum*, a temple—from *fari*, to speak, to utter in prophecy), a church; a temple.

fanfare, n. *fan'fār* (F. *fanfare*, the sound of a

fare, v. *fār* (Goth. *faran*; Icel. *fara*; Ger. *fahren*, to go, to get on), to be in any state, good or bad; to feed; to be entertained; to happen: **n.** prepared food; entertainment: **fa'ring**, imp.: **fared**, pp. *fārd*: **to fare well or ill**, to be prosperous or the contrary.

farewell, n. *fār'wel* (*fare*, and *well*), a kind wish or wish of happiness at parting; an adieu: **adj.** leave-taking, as farewell wishes: **fare'-you-well'**, ad., also **farewell**, ad. good-bye; adieu.

farina, n. *fā-rē'nā* or *-ri'-* (L. *farina*, meal—from *far*, grain: It. *farina*: F. *farine*), meal or flour; the fine dust or pollen of plants; starch: **farinaceous**, a. *fār'i-nā'shus*, mealy; consisting or made of flour; capable of yielding flour or starch.

farm, n. *fārm* (AS. *feorm*, a supper, hospitality; *feormian*, to supply with food: F. *ferme*, a farm), a portion of land employed to raise corn, &c.: **v.** to let or lease at a certain rent, as a portion of land, taxes, &c.; to cultivate land: **farm'ing**, imp.: **n.** the business of a farmer: **farmed**, pp. *fārmd*: **farmer**, n. *fār'mér*, one who cultivates land; one who leases taxes at a fixed rent.

faro, n. *fā'rō* (It.), a common game at cards.

farolite, n. *fā'rō-lit* (from the *Faroe Isles*), a mineral of a pearly lustre, and a whitish or bluish colour.

farrago, n. *fār-rā'gō* (L. *farrago*, mixed food for cattle—from *far*, meal or flour), a confused mixture; a medley.

farrier, n. *fār'ri-ér* (It. *ferraria*, a smithy: F. *ferrer*, to shoe a horse: L. *ferrarius*, pert. to iron), a shoer of horses; a horse-doctor: **far'riery**, n. *-i*, the place of business of a farrier; the trade or profession.

farrow, n. *fār'rō* (AS. *fearh*, a little pig: Sw. *farre*, a boar: Dan. *fare*, to farrow), a litter of pigs: **v.** to bring forth pigs: **far'rowing**, imp.: **far'rowed**, pp. *-rōd*.

farther or further, a. *fār'thér*, *fér'thér* (from *far*—see **further**), comp. of *far*; more distant or remote: **ad.** more remotely; at or to a greater distance: **conj.** moreover; more than that: superl. **farthest** or **furthest**.

farthing, n. *fār'thing* (AS. *feorthling*, the fourth part of a coin), a small copper coin, the fourth part of a penny.

fasces, n. plu. *fās'sēz* (L. *fasces*, a bundle of rods: It. *fascio*: F. *fascine*), in anc. Rome, a bundle of rods tied together with an axe in the centre, carried before Roman magistrates as a badge of authority: **fas'cial**,

fast, a. *făst* (AS. *fæst*; Icel. *fast*, firm, unbroken, rapid in succession), close; immovable; firmly fixed; without leaving an interval, as, to follow *fast*; rapid in motion; extravagant; dissipated; wild: **ad.** with quick steps; rapidly: **fast'ly**, ad. *-li*, firmly; surely: **fast'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, a stronghold; a place of unbroken defence: **fasten**, v. *făs'n*, to fix firmly; to bolt or bar; to seize and hold on: **fast'ening**, imp. *-ning*: **n.** anything that binds or makes fast: **fastened**, pp. *făs'nd*: **fas'tener**, n. *-nĕr*, he or that which: **fast and loose**, changeable; inconstant: **fast by**, close or near to.

fast, v. *făst* (Goth. *fastan*, to hold, to keep: Ger. *fassen*; Dut. *vatten*, to hold—connected with preceding), to abstain from food beyond the usual time: **n.** the abstaining from food for a certain time, or from particular kinds of food, as flesh; a religious mortification or humiliation by abstaining from food; the time of abstaining from food: **fast'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of abstaining from food: **fast'ed**, pp.: **fast'er**, n. one who abstains from food: **fast day**, a day set apart for special religious worship and humiliation.

fasten—see **fast**.

fastidious, a. *făs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *fastidiosus*, disdainful, fastidious—from *fastidium*, aversion: It. *fastidioso*: F. *fastidieux*), difficult to please; over-nice: **fastid'iously**, ad. *-li*: **fastid'iousness**, n. squeamishness of mind or taste.

fastigiate, a. *făs-tĭj'ĭ-ăt*, also **fastig'ia'ted**, a. *-ā'tĕd* (L. *fastigium*, that which is made pointed, the highest point: It. *fastigio*), in *bot.*, having a pyramidal form, from the branches being parallel and erect.

fastness, n.—see **fast**.

fat, a. *făt* (Ger. *fett*: Icel. *feitr*), stout; opposite of lean; plump; rich; fertile: **n.** a solid oily substance of a white or yellow colour, found in animals; in *Scrip.*, for **vat**: **fat'ly**, ad. *-li*: **fat'ness**, n. quality of being fat or plump: **fat'tish**, a. *-tĭsh*, somewhat fat: **fat'ty**, a. *-tĭ*, containing fat; having the qualities of fat; greasy: **fat'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*: **fat'ling**, n. a lamb or kid, or suchlike, fattened for slaughter: **fat'ted**, a. made fat: **fatten**, v. *făt'n*, to make fat; to make stout or plump; to enrich; to grow plump or fleshy: **fat'tening**, imp. *-ning*: **n.** the process of making fat; the state of becoming fat: **fat'tened**, pp. *-nd*: **adj.** made fat or plump: **fat'tener**, n. *-nĕr*.

fatal, a. *fā'tăl* (L. *fatalis*, of or pert. to fate, decreed—from *fatum*, a prediction: It. *fatale*: F. *fatal*), deadly; mortal; causing death or destruction; inevitable; necessary: **fa'tally**, ad. *-li*: **fatality**, n. *fā-tăl'ĭ-tĭ*, tendency to danger or disaster; inevitable necessity; mortality: **fatalism**, n. *fā'tăl-ĭzm*, the doctrine of an inevitable necessity overruling all things: **fa'talist**, n. one who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

fata morgana, *fā'tä mŏr-gä'nä* (It. the fairy Morgana—from It. *fata*, a fairy; Bret. *mor*, sea, and *gana*, fine lady), a name for the phenomenon of the *mirage* at sea—especially applied to that seen in the Straits of Messina.

fate, n. *fāt* (L. *fatum*, destiny: It. *fato*), inevitable necessity; lot; destiny: **fated**, a. *fā'tĕd*, doomed; decreed by fate: **fates**, n. plu. in *anc. myth.*, the three goddesses or destinies supposed to preside over the life and death of every individual—named respectively Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos: **fatalistic**, a. *fā'tăl-ĭs'tĭk*, implying fatalism.

father, n. *fäth'ĕr* (AS. *fæder*: Icel. *fadir*: Gr. and L. *pater*: Ger. *vater*), a male parent; the first ancestor; a common title, applied to a protector, deliverer, or supporter; God the Creator; a name given to Rom. Cath. priests: **v.** to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; to adopt anything as one's own: **fath'ering**, imp. adopting as one's own; ascribing to any one as the father: **fath'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **fath'erland**, n. one's native land: **father-in-law**, n. the father of one's husband or wife: **fath'erless**, a. without a father: **fath'erhood**, n. the character or authority of a father: **fath'erly**, a. *-lĭ*, paternal; like a father: **ad.** in the manner of a father: **fath'erliness**, n. parental kindness and care: **the Father**, the first person of the Holy Trinity: **the Fathers**, the early Christian writers up to the 12th century.

fathom, n. *fäth'ŭm* (AS. *fæthm*, a bosom, an embrace: Icel. *fadma*; Dan. *fadme*, to embrace: Icel. *faðer*, a bosom), the length between the extremities of both arms extended; a measure of length of six feet: **v.** to reach; to master; to comprehend; to try the depth: **fath'oming**, imp.: **fath'omed**, pp. *-ŭmd*: **fath'omable**, a. *-ŭm-ă-bl*, able to be measured in depth, &c.: **fath'omless**, a. bottomless; that cannot be penetrated or comprehended.

fatigue, n. *fă-tēg'* (L. *fatigo*, I weary or tire: F. *fatiguer*), weariness; exhaustion of strength from mental or bodily labour; toil; labour: **v.** to tire or weary; to exhaust with labour: **fatigu'ing**, imp.: **adj.** inducing weariness: **fatigued'**, pp. *-tēgd'*: **adj.** wearied; harassed: **fatigue-duty**, the labours in which soldiers are often engaged distinct from the use of arms.

fatling, fatten, &c.—see **fat**.

fatuous, a. *făt'ū-ŭs* (L. *fatuus*, silly, doltish: It. *fatuo*), feeble in mind; silly; very defective in intellect: **fatuity**, n. *fā-tū'ĭ-tĭ*, weakness or feebleness in mind.

faubourg, n. *fō'bōōrg* (F.) a suburb.

fauces, n. *făw'sēz* (L. the upper part of the throat, a narrow inlet: It. *fauci*), the upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet; in *bot.*, the gaping part of certain flowers.

faucet, n. *făw'sĕt* (F. *fausset*, a short pipe—from *fausser*, to make a breach in anything), a short pipe for inserting into a cask to draw off the liquor.

fault, n. *făwlt* (It. *falta*, a defect: Sp. *falta*: F. *faute*, a defect, an omission—from L. *fallo*, I deceive), an offence; a slight crime; an error or mistake; a defect; among *miners*, a fissure or break accompanied by a displacement of the strata on each side: **faul'ted**, a. applied to strata fissured and displaced: **fault'less**, a. free from defect or blemish: **fault'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fault'lessness**, n.: **to find fault**, to express blame or dissatisfaction: **to find fault with**, to blame: **faulty**, a. *făwlt'ĭ*, imperfect; containing defects: **faul'tily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **faul'tiness**, n.: **at fault**, puzzled; in a difficulty: **fault-finding**, n. the habit of censuring or blaming frequently on grounds trivial or unjust.

faun, n. *făwn* (L. *Faunus*, one of the gods of the fields or woods), a woodland deity; a satyr: **fauna**, n. *făwn'ä*, all the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period, as *flora* denotes all the plants.

fausse braie, *fōs'-brā* (F. *fausse*, false, *braie*, breeches), a mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

favella, n. *fā-vĕl'lä* (L. *favus*, a honeycomb), in *bot.*, a kind of conceptacle among the algæ: **favose'**, a. *-vōs'*, in *bot.*, honeycombed; cellular: **favus**, n. *fā'vŭs*, a disease of the skin, commonly known as scald-head: **favosites**, n. *fā-vō-sī'tēz*, in *geol.*, certain spreading corals having a polygonal arrangement of their pore-cells: **fav'ula'ria**, n. *-ā-lā'rĭ-ä*, in *geol.*, a genus of coal-measure stems whose leaf-scars resemble the arrangement of a honeycomb.

favour, n. *fā'vĕr* (L. *favor*, goodwill—from *faveo*, I befriend: It. *favore*: F. *faveur*), kind regard; goodwill; grace; support; patronage; a kind act or office; a gift; bunch of ribbons, as a wedding-favour: **v.** to assist; to befriend; to afford advantages for success: **fa'vouring**, imp.: **adj.** countenancing; facilitating: **fa'voured**, pp. *-vĕrd*, treated with favour; featured (*well* or *ill*): **fa'vourable**, a. *-vĕr-ă-bl*, friendly; kind; propitious: **fa'vourably**, ad. *-ă-blĭ*: **fa'vourableness**, n.: **fa'vouringly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fa'vourer**, n. one who: **fa'vourite**, n. *-vĕr-ĭt*, one preferred before others: **adj.** esteemed; beloved; preferred: **fa'vouritism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the disposition to favour or promote the interest of one before another.

favosites, &c.—see **favella**.

fawn, n. *făwn* (old F. *faon*, the young of any animal—from L. *fœtus*, offspring, progeny), a young deer: **fawn** or **fawn-coloured**, a. of a light-brown colour like a fawn: **fawn'ing**, imp. bringing forth a fawn.

fawn, v. *făwn*, (Goth. *fagjnon*, to rejoice: AS. *fægen*, joyful: Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice), to carry to excess the appearance of pleasure; to court favour; to flatter meanly; to cringe: **fawn'ing**, imp.: **adj.** flattering by cringing and meanness: **fawned**, pp. *făwnd*: **fawn'er**, n. one who: **fawn'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a cringing manner.

fay, n. *fā* (F. *fée*), a fairy; an elf.

fay, v. *fā* (Ger. *fügen*; Sw. *foga*; AS. *fegan*, to join together), in *shipbuilding*, to join two pieces of timber close together: **fay'ing**, imp.: **fayed**, pp. *fād*.

fayalite, n. *fā'ä-lĭt* (from *Fayal*, one of the Azores, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a pure iron chrysolite of a greenish or brownish-black colour.

fealty, n. *fē'ăl-tĭ* (old F. *fealté*, fidelity—from L. *fidelis*, faithful, trusty: It. *fedele*, faithful), loyalty; fidelity of a tenant or vassal to his superior.

fear, n. *fēr* (AS. *fær*: Dut. *vaer*, fear: Icel. *far*; Sw. *fara*, danger), apprehension or slight dread of evil; an uneasy or painful emotion excited by im-

pending danger; reverence; due regard: **v.** to feel an uneasy emotion of impending danger; to be anxious; to reverence: **fear'ing**, imp.: **feared**, pp. *fērd:* **fear'ful**, a. *-fŏŏl*, timorous; affected with fear; inspiring fear: **fear'fully**, ad. *-lĭ:* **fear'fulness**, n.: **fear'less**, a. bold; courageous: **fear'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **fear'lessness**, n. boldness; intrepidity.

feasible, a. *fē'zĭ-bl* (F. *faisable*, easy—from F. *faire;* L. *facere*, to make or do), that may be done; practicable: **fea'sibly**, ad. *-blĭ:* **fea'sibil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, being capable of execution; practicability.

feast, n. *fēst* (L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast: It. *festa:* F. *fête*), a plentiful entertainment to several or many guests; a banquet; something delicious to the palate or the mind; a church festival: **v.** to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things; to delight: **feast'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of eating luxuriously: **feast'ed**, pp.: **feast'er**, n. one who.

feat, n. *fēt* (F. *fait*, an exploit—from L. *factum*, a thing done), a daring or bold act; an extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; any exploit.

feather, n. *fĕth'ĕr* (AS. *fœther:* Icel. *fiodur;* Dut. *veder*, feathers: Bav. *fledern*, to flutter), part of the natural covering of a bird; a plume; the whole feathers of a bird are called its *plumage:* **v.** to dress or adorn with feathers: **feath'ering**, imp.: **n.** in *Goth. arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils, separated by projecting points or cusps; the turning of an oar to enter and leave the water edgewise; a covering of feathers: **feathered**, pp. *fĕth'ĕrd:* **adj.** clothed or covered with feathers; furnished with feathers, as an arrow: **feath'erless**, a. having few or no feathers: **feath'ery**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, having the appearance of feathers; light as feathers: **a feather in one's cap**, an honour; a trophy: **to be in full feather**, to make a show; to be in full dress; to be up to the mark in any way: **to be in high feather**, to be elated: **to show the white feather**, to show signs of cowardice: **to tar and feather**, to smear with tar, and then cover with feathers: **to feather one's nest**, to amass money, especially from holding an office or place; to make a snug, warm, comfortable home: **feather-edged**, a. made thin at the edges.

feature, n. *fē'tûr* or *-chŏŏr* (It. *fattura;* old F. *faicture*, the making or workmanship of a thing—from L. *factura*, a making: Norm. F. *faiture*, fashion, make—connected with **feat**), the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; outline; prominent parts; outward appearance: **fea'tured**, a. *-tûrd*, having features: **fea'tureless**, a. without fea-

fee, n. *fē* (AS. *feoh;* Icel. *fe*, cattle, money—connected with *fief* and *feudal*), price paid for service—generally said of professional men; reward or recompense; any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions: **v.** to pay a fee to; to engage in one's service; to hire: **fee'ing**, imp. retaining by a fee; in *Scot.*, hiring for service: **feed**, pp. *fēd*, retained by a fee, as a lawyer: **retaining-fee**, the fee paid to a lawyer to secure his services: **fee-farm**, land held by the payment of rent: **fee-simple**, an estate in lands or tenements of which the owner has the fullest power of disposing which the law allows: **fee-tail**, a limited inheritance; an estate handed down by entail.

feeble, a. *fē'bl* (old F. *fieble;* It. *fievole;* mod. F. *faible*), weak; infirm; faint; imperfect; slender: **fee'bly**, ad. *-blĭ:* **fee'bleness**, n.: **feeble-minded**, a. weak of mind; wanting in resolution.

feed, n. *fēd* (AS. *fedan*, to feed, to bring up: Sw. *fuda;* Dan. *fode*, to feed, to give birth to—see **food**), a certain quantity of food eaten at one time; a certain allowance of food given at one time, as to a horse or cow: **v.** to supply with food; to furnish with a supply of anything constantly required; to nourish; to keep in hope; to take food; to pasture or graze: **feed'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of eating or giving food to; pasture: **fed**, pt. and pp. *fĕd*, furnished with food: nourished: **feed-pipe**, a pipe leading from the water-source to the bottom of a boiler, generally of a steam-engine: **feed'er**, n. he or that which feeds or supplies.

feel, v. *fēl* (AS. *felan;* Ger. *fuhlen;* Dut. *voelen*, to feel: Icel. *fialla*, to touch softly with the palm of the hand), to perceive or search after by the touch; to experience; to try; to suffer or enjoy; to be affected by; to have the sensibility excited; to have the passions moved: **n.** sense of feeling; touch: **feel'ing**, imp.: **adj.** expressive of great sensibility; easily affected or moved: **n.** sense of touch; perception; emotion; tenderness or sensibility of mind: **felt**, pt. and pp. *fĕlt*, perceived: **feel'er**, n. he or that which feels: **feel'ings**, n. plu. nice sensibilities: **feel'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, tenderly.

feet, n. plu. of **foot**, which see.

feign, v. *fān* (L. *fingere*, to form, to contrive: F. *feindre*, to dissemble), to assume or pretend: **feign'ing**, imp. inventing; pretending: **n.** a false appearance; an artful contrivance: **feigned**, pp. *fānd:* **feign'er**, one who: **feign'edly**, ad. *-ĕd-lĭ*, in pretence; not really: **feint**, n. *fānt* (F. *feinte*, a pretence), a pretence; a false appearance; a mock attack.

feldspath, n. *fĕl'dĭspath*, also **feldspar**, n. *fĕl'dĭspär*

the fellows: **fellow-countryman**, a native of the same country: **fellow-feeling**, sympathy; joint interest.

felly, n. *fĕl-ĭ* (Ger. *felge*: Dut. *velghe*), one of the parts of the wooden rim of a cart or carriage wheel, usually covered with an outer iron rim; plu. *fellies*, the whole rim.

felon, n. *fĕl'ŏn* (F. *félon*, cruel; mid. L. *felo*, a felon: Bret. *fall*, bad, wicked—connected with *fell*, cruel), one who has committed a crime punishable with forfeiture of goods and other penalty: **adj.** pert. to a felony; cruel; inhuman: **fel'ony**, n. *-ĭ*, a crime punishable with the forfeiture of goods and estate and other penalty; in *law*, every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods; a crime in general: **felonious**, a. *fĕ-lō'nĭ-ŭs*, done with intention to commit crime; malignant: **felo'niously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **felo de se**, *fĕ'lō-dē-sē* (mid. L. a felon upon himself), in *law*, one who commits a felony by suicide.

felspar, n. *fĕl'spär* (Ger. *feldspath*, rock-spar), rock-constituent or simple mineral, the representation of a family of most important minerals: **felspath'ic**, a. *-spăth'ĭk*, of the nature of felspar; containing felspar: **fel'stone**, n. *-stōn*, in *geol.*, a name to designate compact felspar which occurs in amorphous rock-masses.

felt, *fĕlt*, pt. and pp. of the verb **feel**, which see.

felt, n. *fĕlt* (Ger. *filz*; Dut. *vilt*; It. *felze*, felt: L. *pileus*, a felt hat—from *pilus*, hair), cloth or stuff made of hair, wool, or other substance, by rolling and pressure, and not by weaving: **v.** to make cloth of hair, wool, fur, or suchlike, by causing the material to mat together by means of pressure and rolling: **felt'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or process: **felt'er**, n. one who: **felt'ed**, pp.: **adj.** worked into felt.

felucca, n. *fĕ-lŭk'kä* (It.), a small sailing vessel common in the Mediterranean.

female, n. *fē'mäl* (F. *femelle*; L. *femella*, a female—from *femina*, a woman), one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young: **adj.** not male; pert. to the sex that brings forth young; delicate: **female-screw**, a spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns; the nut: **feminine**, a. *fĕm'ĭ-nĭn*, belonging to the female sex; womanish; tender; delicate: **femme-couverte**, *fĕm-kōv'ĕrt* (F. *femme*, a woman, and *couvert*, covered), in *law*, a married woman: **femme-sole**, *-sōl* (old F. *sole*; L. *solus*, alone), in *law*, an unmarried woman.

femoral, a. *fĕm'ō-räl* (L. *femur*, the thigh: It. *femorale*; F. *fémoral*, pert. to the thigh), pert. to the thigh.

fen, n. *fĕn* (Icel. *fen*, a morass: Goth. *fani*, mud), low, marshy, or boggy ground, covered wholly or partially with water: **fen'ny**, a. *-nĭ*, pert. to a fen.

fence, n. *fĕns* (F. *défendre*, to forbid; *défense*, prohibition—see defend), a boundary composed of a hedge, or line of posts or stakes driven into the ground; guard; security: **v.** to enclose with a hedge or wall of posts; to protect or guard; to defend by giving and avoiding blows, as with a foil or sword: **fen'cing**, imp.: **n.** fences, or the materials used to form them; the act or art of skilfully using a foil or sword in attack or defence: **fenced**, pp. *fĕnsd*: **fen'cer**, n. one who: **fencible**, a. *fĕn'sĭ-bl*, capable of defence: **fence'less**, a. unenclosed: **fen'cibles**, n. plu. *-sĭ-blz*, soldiers for home service only.

fend, v. *fĕnd* (contr. of defend—which see), to ward off; to prevent from striking; to parry a charge: **fend'ing**, imp.: **fend'ed**, pp: **fender**, n. *fĕnd'ĕr* that which defends; a metal article placed on the hearth before the fire; a piece of timber or coil of rope hung over a ship's side to prevent injury from rubbing against another surface.

fenestella, n. *fĕnĕs-tĕl'lä* (L. a little window), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of polyzoa or bryozoa.

fenestra, n. *fĕn-ĕs'trä* (L. a window), in *anat.*, two small openings in the bones of the ear: **fenes'tral**, a. *-trăl*, having openings like a window: **fenes'trate**, a. *-trăt*, in *bot.*, pierced with holes of considerable size—applied to a leaf with holes in it.

fennel, n. *fĕn'nĕl* (AS. *fenel*; L. *feniculum*), an umbelliferous plant of various species, one of which is cultivated as a pot-herb, and for its seeds and essential oil, which are used in the manufacture of gin, and as a carminative in medicine—another species is cultivated as a garnish for fish, &c., and for flavouring sauces.

fenny—see fen.

feod, *fūd*—see feudal.

feoff, n. *fĕf* (Norm. F. *fiefer*), another spelling of fief, which see: **feof'ment**, n. act of granting possession: **feoffee**, n. *-fē*, the person who receives or holds a feoff: **feof'for**, n. *-fĕr*, the grantor of a feoff.

feretory, n. *fĕr'ĕ-tō-rĭ* (L. *feretrum*, a bier: It. *feretro*), the bier or shrine containing the relics of saints, borne in processions; the place in a church where the bier is set.

ferial, a. *fē'rĭ-äl* (L. *feriæ*, holidays, festivals), pert. to holidays.

ferine, a. *fē'rĭn* (L. *ferinus*, pert. to wild beasts—from *fera*, a wild beast), pert. to, or like a wild beast; savage: **fe'rity**, n. *-rĭ-tĭ*, cruelty; barbarity.

ferment, v. *fĕr-mĕnt'* (L. *fermentum*, leaven—from *ferveo*, I boil: It. *fermento*: F. *fermenti*), to cause to rise or swell by yeast, as dough; to cause to froth up by the addition of yeast; to effervesce; to produce a boiling or frothy motion in any substance, as in a liquid: **ferment**, n. *fĕr'mĕnt*, that which possesses the power of inducing fermentation; agitation; tumult; intestine motion: **ferment'ing**, imp.: **adj.** working; effervescing: **ferment'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having undergone the process of fermentation: **fermen'table**, a. *-mĕn'tä-bl*, capable of being fermented: **fermen'tabl'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*: **fer'menta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, a working or frothing up of any substance under the influence of warmth, air, and moisture; an internal motion caused by decomposition; the process of converting the juice of the grape into wine, or the liquid extract of malt into an alcoholic liquor, as beer: **fermen'tative**, a. *-tā-tĭv*, tending to cause fermentation: **fermen'tativeness**, n.

fern, n. *fĕrn* (AS. *fearn*, fern: Sw. *fara*, to go—applied to events produced by diabolic art: AS. *fear death*, sudden death), a family of cryptogamic plants, usually with broad feathery leaves or fronds: **ferny**, a. *fĕrn'ĭ*, abounding in ferns.

ferocious, a. *fē-rō'shŭs* (L. *ferox*, fierce, cruel—gen. *ferocis*: It. and F. *féroce*), savage; fierce; wild; ravenous: **fero'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fero'ciousness**, n., also **ferocĭ'ty**, n. *-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, savage wildness; inhuman cruelty.

ferrel, n. *fĕr'rĕl*, or **ferrule**, n. *fĕr'rōol* (F. *virole*, an iron ring: L. *ferrum*, iron), a ring of metal put about the end of a staff, &c., to keep it from splitting.

ferreous, a. *fĕr'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *ferrum*, iron), pert. to or consisting of iron: **fer'ric**, a. *-rĭk*, pert. to or derived from iron: **ferriferous**, a. *fĕr-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing or yielding iron: **ferro**, *fĕr'rō*, a prefix noting the presence of iron: **ferrug'ina'ted**, a. *-rŭj'ĭ-nä-tĕd* (L. *ferrugo*, iron rust), having the colour or properties of iron rust: **ferrug'inous**, a. *-nŭs*, impregnated or coated with oxide of iron; rusty-looking: **ferruginous quartz**, or *iron-flint*, a variety of quartz forming the transition to jasper, and very hard: **ferrugo**, n. *fĕr-rō'gō*, a disease in plants, commonly called *rust*.

ferret, n. *fĕr'rĕt* (It. *furetto*; F. *furet*; Ger. *frette*, a ferret—from Prov. *freiar*; Bav. *fretten*, to move to and fro over a surface), an animal of the weasel kind used to hunt out rabbits from their holes: **v.** to drive out of a lurking-place; to find out or discover as a ferret does: **fer'reting**, imp.: **fer'reted**, pp.

ferruginous, **ferrugo**, &c.—see ferreous.

ferrule, n.—see ferrel.

ferry, v. *fĕr'rĭ* (Icel. *ferja*, a passage-boat—from *fara*, to go: Ger. *fahr*, a ferry—from *fahren*, to go, to carry—see fare), to carry or transport over water, as a river, a lake, &c.: **n.** the place or passage where boats are employed to carry over passengers: **fer'rying**, imp. *-ĭng*: **fer'ried**, pp. *-rĭd*: **ferry-boat**, the boat in which passengers are conveyed over a ferry: **ferry-man**, the boatman who attends a ferry.

fertile, a. *fĕr'tĭl* (L. *fertilis*, fruitful—from *fero*, I produce: It. and F. *fertile*), producing fruit in abundance; productive; fruitful: **fer'tilely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fertility**, n. *fĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, fruitfulness: richness: **fertilise**, v. *fĕr'tĭl-īz*, to render productive or fruitful; to enrich: **fer'tilis'ing**, imp.: **adj.** enriching; rendering fertile: **fer'tilised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **fer'tilis'er**, n. *-ĕr*, that which enriches; a rich manure: **fer'tilisa'tion**, n. *-ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of making fruitful.

ferule, n. *fĕr'ōol* (L. *ferula*: F. *férule*, a rod, a cane), a rod or flat stick for inflicting punishment in a school.

fervent, a. *fĕr'vĕnt* (L. *fervens*, boiling hot, burning: It. *fervente*: F. *fervent*), boiling; earnest; ardent; vehement: **fer'ently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fer'vency**, n. *-vĕn-sĭ*, ardour; eagerness; warmth of devotion: **fer'vid**, a. *-vĭd*, very hot; eager; zealous; glowing: **fer'vidly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fer'vidness**, n.: **fer'vour**, n. *-vĕr*, heat of mind; zeal; ardour; earnestness.

fescue, n. *fĕs'kū* (F. *fétu*; old F. *festu*, a straw: L. *festuca*, a young shoot or stalk of a tree), a small pointer: in *bot.*, a sharp-pointed kind of grass.

fesse, n. *fĕs* (L. *fascia*, a band: old F. *fesse*), in *her.*, a broad band of metal or colour which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned.

festal, a. *fĕs'tăl* (L. *festivus*, feast-like—from *festum*, a festival), pert. to a feast; joyous; mirthful: **fes'tally**, ad. *-li*: **fes'tival**, n. *-ti-văl*, the time of feasting; an annual rejoicing; a holy day, as church festivals: **fes'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, pert. to a feast; joyous: **fes'tively**, ad. *-li*: **festivity**, n. *fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ*, the mirth at a feast; gaiety; social joy at an entertainment.

fester, v. *fĕs'tĕr* (Wallon, *s'efister*, to corrupt: Low Ger. *fistrig*, fusty, ill-smelling), to corrupt; to rankle; to gather matter, as a sore: **n.** a sore which discharges corrupt matter: **fes'tering**, imp.: **adj.** rankling; growing more corrupt: **fes'tered**, *-tĕrd*.

festoon, n. *fĕs-tōn'* (F. *feston*; It. *festone*, a garland), a chain or string of a number of things hanging downwards in a curved form between two points, as flowers or fruits; an ornament in the form of a wreath or garland, as of flowers, fruits, and leaves intertwisted: **v.** to adorn with festoons: **festoon'ing**, imp.: **festooned'**, pp. *-tōnd'*: **adj.** made into festoons or adorned with them.

fetal, a. *fē'tăl*—see **fœtus**.

fetch, v. *fĕch* (AS. *fetigean*; Fris. *fetje*, to seize: Sw. *fatta*; Ger. *fassen*, to seize: Bav. *fessen*, to bring home), to go and bring; to heave, as a sigh; to bring, as its price; to reach: **fetch'ing**, imp.: **fetched**, pp. *fĕcht*: **to fetch up**, to carry up; to take forward; to make up lost time: **to fetch out**, to develop: **to fetch a compass**, to make a circuit in order to reach.

fetch, n. *fĕch*, or **fetch-candle** (in Scand. myth. *Vætt*, a kind of goblin; *Vætt-lys*, the Vætt's candle), the apparition of one who is alive; the nocturnal light as of a moving candle; the ignis-fatuus.

fete, n. *fāt* (F. *fête*), festival or holiday; a gala day; a showy reception of company: **feted**, a. *fā'tĕd*, honoured with a festive entertainment.

fetich, n. *fē'tĭsh* (F. *fétiche*—from Port. *feitiço*, magic), among *African negroes*, the selection of any object, as a stone, a tree, a feather, &c., for temporary worship: **fetichism**, n. *fē'tĭsh-ĭzm*, also **fe'ticism**, n. *-ĭ-sĭzm*, the worship of *fetiches*.

fetid, a. *fē'tĭd* (L. *fœtidus*, stinking: It. *fetido*: F. *fétide*), having a strong offensive smell; stinking: *-dĭr-ĭ*, holding land of a superior: **n.** one who holds lands by feudal service: **feu'datory**, n. *-dă-tŏr-ĭ*, a tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior on the condition of military service: **adj.** holding from another on certain conditions.

feu-de-joie, n. *fū-dĕ-zhŭē* (F. fire of joy), a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.

feuilleton, n. *fū'ĭ-tŏng* (F. a small leaf—from *feuille*, a leaf), the part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature.

fever, n. *fē'vĕr* (F. *fièvre*—from L. *febris*, a fever—from the notion of shivering: Bav. *fibern*, to tremble with anger or desire), a disease marked by a quickened pulse, an increase of heat, great thirst, &c.; agitation; excitement: **v.** to put into a fever: **fe'vering**, imp.: **fevered**, pp. *fē'vĕrd*: **fe'verish**, a. having a slight fever; hot: **fe'verishly**, ad. *-li*: **fe'verishness**, n. the state of being feverish; mental restlessness: **feverfew**, n. *-fū* (L. *fugare*, to put to flight), a herb good against fevers.

few, a. *fū* (Goth. *faws*; AS. *feawa*; L. *paucus*, little, few), not many; small in number: **few'er**, comp.: **few'est**, sup.: **few'ness**, n. smallness of number.

fiars, n. plu. *fē'ĕrz* or *fī'ĕrz* (Icel. *fe*; AS. *feoh*, cattle, price—connected with *fee*, *fief*, *feudal*), in *Scot.*, the average prices of grain legally fixed for the year, in order to regulate the payment of stipend and rent.

fiat, n. *fī'ăt* (L. *fiat*, let it be done—from *fio*, I am made), a formal or solemn command; a decree; an order.

fib, n. *fĭb* (It. *fiabbare*, to sing idle songs, to tell flim-flam tales: old Eng. *fible-fable*, nonsense), a lie; a falsehood: **v.** to tell a lie; to utter an untruth: **fib'bing**, imp.: **fibbed**, pp. *fĭbd*: **fib'ber**, n. one who lies.

fibre, n. *fī'bĕr* (F. *fibre*; L. *fibra*, a fibre), the fine stringy or thread-like substance found in animal bodies and in plants: **fi'bres**, n. plu. *-bĕrz*, the finer divisions of roots; any fine slender threads, or thread-like substances: **fi'bred**, a. *-bĕrd*, having threads: **fi'breless**, a. without fibres: **fi'bril**, n. *-brĭl*, a small fibre: **fibril'le**, n. plu. *-brĭl'lē*, in *bot.*, very small and fine roots, as in the lichens: **fibril'lous**, a. *-lŭs*, pert. to fine fibres; formed of small fibres: **fi'brous**, a. *-brŭs*, containing fibres; thread-like; possessing a structure separable into small threads or strings: **fi'brine** or **fi'brin**, n. *-brĭn*, a peculiar substance, found in animals and vegetables, which forms fibres and muscular flesh: **fi'brinous**, a. *-brĭn-ŭs*, of or like fibrin.

fibula, n. *fĭb'ū-lă* (L. and It. *fibula*, a buckle), the

wavering; held in trust: n. one who holds anything in trust; one who depends on faith without works.

fie, int. *fī* (Ger. *pfui*: W. *ffi*), an exclamation of dislike or disapprobation.

fief, n. *fēf* (It. *fio*; F. *fief*, a tenure—see **fee**), land held of a superior on condition of military service; land held of a superior.

field, n. *fēld* (Ger. *feld*: Dut. *veld*, the open country, soil: prov. Dan. *fald*, an enclosed portion of cultivated soil), a piece of land enclosed for tillage; the open country; a battle-ground; room; space; in *her.*, the surface of the shield; the blank space on which figures are drawn or projected; the entire space within which objects are seen by a telescope or microscope: **field-marshal**, *-mär'shăl*, the highest military title in England: **field-officer**, a major, a lieut.-col., or a colonel: **field-piece**, a cannon mounted on a wheeled carriage for moving about from place to place in the field: **to keep the field**, to continue in active operations, as an army: **field-book**, note-book used in surveying: **field-day**, a military review; a gala day: **field-sports**, diversions in the open country, as in shooting and fishing: **field-work**, fortification raised on the field to suit a particular purpose.

fieldfare, n. *fēld'fär* (AS. *feald-for*—from *fealo*, yellowish), a kind of thrush found in Britain during winter.

fiend, n. *fēnd* (Goth. *fiands*; Ger. *feind*, an enemy—from Goth. *fian*, to hate: Icel. *fiandi*, a hater, an enemy), an infernal enemy; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil: **fiend'ish**, a. like a fiend; also **fiend'like**, a.: **fiend'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **fiend'ishness**, n. quality of a fiend; intense malciousness.

fierce, a. *fērs* (F. and It. *feroce*: L. *ferox*, fierce), savage; furious; very violent or passionate; very eager; outrageous: **fierce'ly**, ad. *-li*: **fierce'ness**, n. ferocity; fury; violence.

fiery, a. *fīr'i* (from **fire**, which see), passionate; irritable; easily provoked; like fire; bright; impetuous: **fier'iness**, n. *-nes*, hot qualities; heat of temper: **fier'ily**, ad. *-li*.

fife, n. *fīf* (Ger. *pfeife*: It. *piffaro*: F. *fifre*: imitative of a shrill note), a small flute with one key: v. to play on the fife: **fi'fing**, imp.: **fifed**, pp. *fīft*: **fi'fer**, n. one who.

fifteen, a. *fif'tēn* (*five* and *ten*—see **five**), five and ten: **fif'teenth**, a. *-tēnth*, the fifth after the tenth; ordinal of 15: **fifth**, a. *fifth*, ordinal of 5; next after the fourth; one of five equal parts; in *music*, an interval of three tones and a semitone: **fifth'ly**, ad. *-li*, in the fifth place: **fifty**, a. *fif'ti*, five times ten: **fif'tieth**, a. *-eth*, ordinal of 50.

fig, n. *fig* (L. *ficus*, a fig: AS. *fic*: Ger. *feige*: F. *figue*: It. *fico*), a well-known fruit of a pear-like shape.

fight, n. *fīt* (AS. *feoht*: Ger. *fechte*, a fight: Swiss, *fechten*, to struggle), a battle; a combat: v. to contend for victory; to combat: **fight'ing**, imp.: n. contention; strife: **adj.** qualified for war; fit for battle: **fought**, pt. and pp. *fawt*, did fight: **fight'er**, n. one who.

figment, n. *fig'mĕnt* (L. *figmentum*, a figure, an image—from *fingo*, I form, I feign), an invention; something feigned or imagined.

figure, n. *fig'ūr* or *fig'ūr* (L. *figura*, shape, an image—from *fingo*, I form: It. *figura*: F. *figure*), shape; form; appearance; a character or shape denoting a number; a mode of expression; a type; an emblem; a diagram; in *art*, a representation of the human body; in *rhet.*, mode of speaking in which words are turned from their ordinary sense—usually termed figure of speech; in *logic*, the arrangement of the middle term of a syllogism with the two terms of the conclusion; in *familiar language*, price or value: v. to shape or form; to represent; to make a figure: **fig'uring**, imp.: **fig'ured**, pp. *-ūrd*: **adj.** adorned with figures or ornaments; **fig'urable**, a. *-ū-ra-bl*, capable of being brought into a fixed shape: **fig'urabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*: **fig'ural**, a. *-răl*, pert. to figures: **figurehead**, n. the statue or figure on the upper part of a ship's head: **figurate**, a. *fig'ū-rāt*, of a certain and determinate form: **fig'urately**, ad. *-li*: **fig'urative**, a. *-rā-tĭv*, not real; representing something else; typical: **fig'uratively**, ad. *-li*, in a sense different from the usual sense: **fig'urativeness**, n.: **figurante**, n. *fig'ū-rănt'*, a female ballet-dancer: **figure-stone**, n. a variety of talc-mica easily cut or carved into forms or figures: **to cut a figure**, to make a show; to attract attention.

filament, n. *fil'ā-mĕnt* (L. *filum*, a thread: It. *filo*: F. *fil*), a thread; a fibre; in *bot.*, the stalk which supports the anther: **fil'amen'tous**, a. *-mĕn'tŭs*, thread-like; bearing filaments: **fil'atory**, n. *-tĕr-i*, a machine which spins thread: **fil'iform**, a. *-i-fawrm* (L. *forma*, shape), slender like a thread: **fil'amen'tary**, a. *-tĕr-i*, formed by filaments: **filature**, n. *fil'ā-tūr*, spinning, especially of silk from the cocoon: **filose**, a. *fī'lōs*, ending in a thread-like process.

filbert, n. *fil'bĕrt* (corruption of *fill-beard*, a kind of nut which just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx, the ordinary hazel projecting beyond the beard), the fruit of the cultivated hazel.

filch, v. *filch* (Swiss *flake*, to bear away secretly: Norm. *pilka*; Scot. *pilk*, to pick), to steal something of little value; to pilfer: **filch'ing**, imp.: **filched**, pp. *filcht*: **filch'er**, n. one who: **filch'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

file, n. *fīl* (F. *fil*: L. *filum*, a thread), a line or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and reference; the number of papers so strung; a bundle of papers tied and titled; a row of soldiers ranged one behind the other, but, generally speaking, two soldiers, the front and rear-rank men: v. to fasten together, as paper on a wire for preservation; to place officially among the records of a court: **fi'ling**, imp. placing on a string or in a bundle, as papers: **filed**, pp. *fīld*: **to march in file**, to follow one after another, and not abreast: **rank and file**, the body of private soldiers composing an army.

file, n. *fīl* (old H. Ger. *figila*—from *figen*, to rub: Bohem. *pila*, a saw—from *pilati*, to saw), a well-known steel tool with a toothed or ridged surface for reducing, smoothing, or cutting any article made of a metal: v. to rub or smooth with a file; to wear off by friction: **fi'ling**, imp.: **filed**, pp. *fīld*: **fi'ler**, n. one who: **file-cutter**, one who makes files: **fi'lings**, n. plu. *-lingz*, particles rubbed off with a file.

filial, a. *fil'yăl* (L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter: F. *filial*), pert. to a son or daughter: **fil'ially**, ad. *-li*: **filiation**, n. *fil'yā-shŭn*, relation of a child to a father; the act of ascribing a child to a father; affiliation: **fil'iety**, n. *-ĕ-ĭ-ti*, sonship.

filices, n. plu. *fil'i-sēz* (L. *filix*, a fern, *filices*, ferns), the fern-tribe: **fil'icoid**, a. *-kŏyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling a fern.

fil'iform, a.—see **filament**.

filigree, n. *fil'i-grē* (formerly written *filigrain* or *filigrane*: Sp. *filigrana*, a kind of texture made of gold or silver wire—from *filo*, wire, and *grano*, the direction of fibres of wood: L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain), very fine ornamental threadlike work with gold or silver wire; in *sculp.*, fine threadlike work: **fil'igreed**, a. ornamented with filigree.

fill, v. *fil* (AS. *fyllan*, to replenish: Ger. *füllen*, to fill: Lith. *pilu*, to pour into), to put or pour in all that can be held; to crowd; to stuff; to content or satisfy; to hold or occupy, as any post or office; to become full: n. as much as satisfies fully: **fil'ling**, imp.: **adj.** causing fulness or satiety: **n.** act of that which fills; act of growing full: **filled**, pp. *fild*: **fil'ler**, n. one who or that which; **to fill full**, to fill completely; to surfeit: **to fill up**, to fill to the brim or entirely; to complete; to grow or become quite full.

fillet, n. *fil'ĕt* (F. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, a thread—from L. *filum*, a thread), a little band, such as may be put round the head; a narrow ornament or moulding: v. to bind with a little band; in *arch.*, to adorn with a band or astragal: **fil'leting**, imp.: **fil'leted**, pp.: **fillet**, n. (F. *filet*, the band of flesh which lies along under the backbone of an animal), a boneless lump of flesh bound together by a fillet or bandage; the fleshy part of the thigh in veal.

fillibeg or **philibeg**, n. *fil'i-bĕg* (Gael. *filleadh*, plait or fold, and *beg*, little), the pouch in front of the kilt; the kilt itself.

fillibuster, n. *fil'i-bŭs'tĕr* (F. *flibustier*, a freebooter: Sp. *filibuster*), one who unites with others in attacking a foreign country in time of peace for plunder or conquest; a marauder; a freebooter.

fillip, n. *fil'ĭp* (an imitation of the sound), a stroke with the finger-nail suddenly let go from the thumb; v. to strike smartly with the finger suddenly thrown outwards from its bent position inwards to the thumb: **fil'liping**, imp.: **fil'liped**, pp. *-lĭpt*.

filly, n. *fil'ĭ* (L. *filia*; F. *fille*, a daughter: Bav. *fulchen*; Norse, *fyllic*, a filly), a young mare, as opposed to a colt or young horse.

film, n. *film* (AS. *film*, a skin: Fris. *fimel*, the skin of the body: W. *pilen*, rind), a thin skin: v. to cover with a thin skin: **fil'ming**, imp.: **filmed**, pp. *filmd*:

filmy, a. *fil'mi*, composed of thin skins or membranes: **fil'miness**, n.

filose, a.—see **filament**.

filter, n. *fil'tĕr* (from *felt*: It. *feltro*, a felt, a filter), any open porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or gravel, through which a liquid may drain; a strainer: v. to purify; to pass through a filter: **fil'tering**, imp.: n. act of passing through a filter: **fil'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*, strained: **filtra'tion**, n. *-trā'shŭn*, the act or process of filtering.

filth, n. *filth* (AS. *filth*, filth: Icel. *fyla*, to stink, to putrefy: from **foul**, which see), dirt; defilement; foul matter: **filthy**, a. *fil'thi*, foul; dirty; unclean; morally impure: **fil'thily**, ad. *-li*: **fil'thiness**, n. nastiness; corruption; impurity.

fimbriate, a. *fim'bri-āt*, also **fim'bria'ted**, a. (L. *fimbriæ*, threads, fringe), in *bot.*, fringed at the margin; bordered: **fim'briæ**, n. plu. *-ē*, in *anat.*, a structure resembling a fringe.

fin, n. *fin* (AS. *finna*; Dan. *finne*; L. *pinna*, a feather or fin), the projecting bony membrane of a fish for support and locomotion: **finned**, a. *find*, having fins: **finny**, a. *fin'ni*, furnished with fins: **fin'less**, a. without fins: **fin-ray**, the rigid or comparatively rigid part of the fin in fishes: **fin-footed**, a. web-footed; having membranes between the toes.

finable—see **fine**.

final, a. *fī'nal* (L. *finalis*; F. and Sp. *final*—from *finis*, an end), last; conclusive; pert. to the end: **fi'nally**, ad. *-li*: **finality**, n. *fī-nal'i-ti*, the state of being final: **finale**, n. *fī-nā'lē* (It.), close; termination; the concluding piece in a concert; the end of a piece of music.

finance, n. *fī-nans'* (mid. law L. *finis*, the termination of a suit in law, the money paid as the price of settlement: mid. L. *finare*; old F. *finer*, to pay an exaction or composition: F. *finance*, formerly used in the sense of an exaction or a compulsory payment), revenue; income: **finances**, n. plu. *fī-nan'sĕz*, income or resources; funds in the public treasury: **financial**, a. *fī-nan'shal*, pert. to public revenue or income: **finan'cially**, ad. *-li*: **financier**, n. *fī-nan'sēr*, one skilled in the principles of banking, or in the management and raising of the public revenue.

finch, n. *finsh* (AS. *finc*), a family of small singing-birds, as goldfinch, bullfinch, &c.

find, v. *find* (Icel. *finna*; Ger. *finden*, to find), to discover; to recover; to regain something lost; to gain or have; to furnish or supply; to arrive at; to to handle with the fingers: **fin'gering**, imp. handling; touching lightly: n. act of touching lightly or handling; manner of touching a musical instrument: **fin'gered**, pp. *-gĕrd*, played on; handled; touched: **adj.** having fingers: **finger-post**, a post with a painted hand for directing passengers to a road: **finger-board**, board at the neck of a violin; in a piano or organ, part where the fingers are pressed: **to have at one's finger-ends**, to be thoroughly familiar with, or off-hand with.

finial, n. *fin'i-al* (L. *finire*, to finish or complete), the knot or bunch of foliage, or a flower ornament, that forms a termination to pinnacles, pediments, spires, &c.

finical, a. *fin'i-kal* (from **fine**, a., which see), affectedly nice or showy; spruce; foppish: **fin'ically**, ad. *-li*: **fin'icalness**, n.

finis, n. *fī'nis* (L.), end; conclusion.

finish, v. *fin'ish* (L. *finire*, to put an end to—from *finis*, an end: It. *finire*: F. *finir*), to complete; to perfect; to put an end to; to come to an end: n. completion; the last touch to a work; that which gives perfection to a work of art; the last coat of plaster on a wall: **fin'ishing**, imp.: **adj.** completing; perfecting: n. completion; perfection; last polish: **fin'ished**, pp. *-ish't*: **adj.** complete; perfect in the highest degree: **fin'isher**, n. one who puts an end to or completes: **finite**, a. *fī'nit* (L. *finitum*, to bound or limit), bounded; having limits: **fī'niteless**, a. unlimited: **fī'nitely**, ad. *-li*: **fī'niteness**, n. state of being limited; confinement within certain boundaries. *Note.*—**indefinite**, without bounds: **infinite**, above relations to space.

Finn, n. *fin*, a native of Finland.

finned, finny—see **fin**.

fiord, n. *fī-ōrd'*, in Sw., a name for a bay or inlet.

fiorite, n. *fī'o-rit* (from *Fiora*, in Tuscany), pearl-sinter, a siliceous incrustation not uncommon in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes.

fir, n. *fĕr* (Ger. *fohre*; Icel. *fura*), a well-known kind of tree: **fir-wood**, the wood of the fir; common deal-board.

fire, n. *fīr* (Ger. *feuer*; Icel. *fyr*; Gr. *pur*, fire), the result of the combustion or burning of bodies, as coal, wood, &c.; a conflagration; severe trial or affliction; flame; lustre; the burning fuel in a grate; anything which inflames the passions; ardour; rage; animation: v. to kindle; to set on fire; to take fire; to become irritated; to discharge firearms: **fī'ring**, imp.:

firlot, n. *fér'lŭt*, a measure used in Scotland containing the fourth part of a boll of meal.

firm, a. *férm* (L. *firmus*, steadfast, strong: It. *fermo*: F. *ferme*), closely compressed; hard; solid; constant; steady; resolute: **n.** the name or title under which a company transacts business; a partnership: **firm'ly**, ad. **-li**: **firm'ness**, n. stability; steadfastness; constancy; hardness.

firmament, n. *fér'mă-mĕnt* (L. *firmamentum*, a support, a prop: It. *firmamento*: F. *firmament*), the heavens; the sky; an expanse or wide extent: **fir'mamen'tal**, a. **-mĕn'tăl**, pert. to the firmament.

firman, n. *fér'măn* (Turk. *firmaun*), in Turkey, and in several Eastern countries, a decree of the sovereign; a royal licence or passport.

first, a. *férst* (Icel. *fyri*, before; *fyrstr*, in front of all: L. *primus*, first), earliest in time; foremost; chief; principal; primary; the ordinal of *one*: **adv.** before anything else: **first'ling**, n. the first-born of beasts: **first'ly**, ad. **-li**: **first-born**, the eldest: **first-rate**, a. of the highest excellence; of the greatest size, as a man-of-war: **first floor**, that above the ground floor: **first-fruits**, the earliest mature fruits or produce of the earth; the first profits; first or earliest effects or results, used in a good or bad sense: **at first**, at the beginning: **first-hand**, directly; immediately; new, as opposed to second-hand: **first and last**, throughout; on an average: **first or last**, at one time or other.

firth, n. *férth*, often spelt **frith**, n. *frith* (Icel. *fjordr*; Dan. *fjord*, an arm of the sea; Gael. *frith*, small, little: L. *fretum*, a narrow sea), the mouth of a river widening into an arm of the sea; any narrow passage of the sea; a strait.

fiscal, a. *fĭs'kăl* (L. *fiscus*, a basket, a great money-bag: It. *fisco*: F. *fisc*), pert. to the public treasury or revenue: **n.** revenue; exchequer; in *Scot.*, a public officer who prosecutes in certain criminal cases, usually called the *procurator-fiscal*.

fish, n. *fĭsh* (Goth. *fisks*; L. *piscis*; W. *pysg*, a fish), an animal which inhabits the water, and breathes through gills; the flesh of a fish; a machine to hoist up the flukes of the anchor: **v.** to seek to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice; to search by raking; to draw out or up: **fish'ing**, imp.: **adj.** used or employed in fishing: **n.** the art or practice of catching fish: **fished**, pp. *fĭsht*: **fish'y**, a. **-i**, also **fish'like**, having the qualities of a fish: **fish'iness**, n. state of being fishy: **fish'mon'ger**, n. *-mŭng'gĕr*, one who deals in fish: **fish'er**, n. one who fishes: **fish'erman**, n. one whose occupation is to catch fish: **fishery**, n. *fĭsh'ĕr-i*, a fishing-ground; the trade of fishing: **fish-hook**, n. a hook to catch fishes: **fishwoman**, also **fishwife**, n. a woman who retails fish: **fish-pond**, a small enclosed piece of water for breeding fish: **fish-spear**, a spear for taking fish: **fish-tail**, a. shaped like a fish's tail.

fish, n. *fĭsh* (F. *ficher*, to fix; *fiche*, a gardener's dibble), counter or marker at cards; a piece of wood secured to another to strengthen it.

fissile, n. *fĭs'sĭl* (L. *fissilis*, that may be split: It. *fissile*), capable of being split—applied to rocks which, like clay-slate, can be split or divided in the direction of the grain or cleavage: **fissil'ity**, n. **-sĭl'i-ti**, the quality of admitting to be split in thin leaves.

fission, n. *fĭsh'ŭn* (L. *fissus*, cleft or split), a cleaving or splitting into parts: **fissiparous**, a. *fĭs-sĭp'ă-rŭs* (L. *pario*, I bring forth), applied to the multiplying or increase of certain animal forms by the self-division of the individual into two or more parts, each of which becomes a perfect creature similar to the parent-original: in *bot.*, dividing spontaneously into two parts, by means of a septum.

fissure, n. *fĭsh'ŭr* (L. *fissura*, a cleft or slit: F. *fissure*), a crack or cleft; a slit from the parting asunder of any substance: **v.** to open as a fissure: **fis'sured**, pp. *-ŭrd*, cracked; full of cracks.

fist, n. *fĭst* (old Eng. *fust*; Ger. *faust*, the hand as an instrument of striking: Swiss, *fausten*, to beat: L. *fustis*, a stick), the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; the closed hand: **fisticuffs**, n. *fĭs'tĭ-kŭfs*, battle with the fists.

fistula, n. *fĭs'tŭ-lă* (L. *fistula*, a hollow reed: It. *fistola*: F. *fistule*), a deep narrow ulcer or sore: **fis'tula'ted**, a. **-lă'tĕd**, made hollow like a pipe: **fis'tulous**, a. **-lŭs**, of the nature of a fistula; in *bot.*, hollow, like the stems of grasses; also **fis'tular**, a. **-lĕr**.

fit, n. *fĭt* (It. *fiata*; old F. *fiede*, intermittent period, turn: Ger. *ff*, an int. expressive of sudden disappearance, or of pain), a sudden attack of disease in which the body is often convulsed or deprived of sense; a temporary affection or attack of pain or illness; a turn: **fit'ful**, a. **-fŭl**, marked by sudden impulses or starts: **fit'fully**, ad. **-li**: **fit'fulness**, n.: **by fits and starts**, intermittently.

fit, n. *fĭt* (F. *fait*, wrought or fashioned for a purpose: Dut. *vitten*, to square, to fit: L. *factus*, made), close and easy setting of a dress: **adj.** suitable; convenient; becoming; qualified; right: **v.** to suit one thing to another; to adapt; to qualify for; to be proper or suitable: **fit'ting**, imp. adapting; qualifying: **adj.** appropriate; becoming; suitable: **fit'ted**, pp.: **fit'ly**, ad. **-li**: **fit'ness**, n. qualification; adaptation; propriety; convenience: **fit'tingly**, ad. **-li**: **fit'tedness**, n. suitableness: **fit'ter**, n. one who puts parts together, as machinery: **to fit out**, to furnish with necessaries: **to fit up**, to prepare for reception or use.

fitch, n. *fĭch* (It. *veccia*), the vetch; a chick-pea.

fitchet, n. *fĭch'ĕt*, also **fitchew**, n. *fĭch'ū* (F. *fissau*—from L. *fœtere*, to stink), a polecat.

fitz, *fĭtz* (Norm.), a common prefix, meaning *son of*.

five, a. n. *fīv* (Goth. *fimf*: Ger. *fünf*: Dut. *vyf*: L. *quinque*: Gr. *pente*: Sans. *panchan*), four and one: **five-fold**, a. ad. five times repeated.

fix, v. *fĭks* (L. *fixus*, fixed, fastened: It. *fisso*: F. *fixe*), to attach firmly; to fasten; to make immovable; to settle; to appoint; to establish; to become firm or solid: **fix'ing**, imp.: **fixed**, pp. *fĭkst*, stable; firm; intently directed: **fix'edly**, ad. **-ĕd-li**: **fix'edness**, n., also **fixity**, n. *fĭks'ĭ-ti*, coherence of parts: **in a fix**, in a difficulty: **fixa'tion**, n. **-ā'shŭn**, stability: **fixture**, n. *fĭks'tŭr*, any permanent article of furniture; that which is permanently attached.

fizz, v. *fĭz* (a word imitative of the sound), to make a hissing sound: **fiz'zing**, imp.: **fizzed**, pp. *fĭzd*.

flabby, a. *flăb'bĭ* (imitative of the sound produced by the flapping of a loose broad surface, which is represented by the syllables *flab*, *flap*, *flag*, *flack*, and suchlike: Dut. *flabberen*, to flap, to flutter: F. *flappe*, faded, soft), unnaturally soft; hanging loose by its own weight: **flab'bily**, ad. **-li**: **flab'biness**, n.

flabellate, a. *flă-bĕl'lăt*, also **flabel'liform**, a. **-lĭ-fŏrm** (L. *flabellum*, a fan, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, shaped, and sometimes plaited, like a fan.

flaccid, a. *flăk'sĭd* (L. *flaccidus*: It. *flaccido*, flabby: F. *flaque*: Bret. *flak*, weak, drooping: Ger. *flacken*, to flicker—see **flabby**), not stiff; soft and weak; wanting in stiffness: **flac'cidly**, ad. **-li**: **flaccid'ity**, n. **-sĭd'i-ti**, also **flac'cidness**, n. want of firmness or stiffness.

flag, n. *flăg* (Dan. *flag*, a marsh-plant; *flagre*, to wave to and fro as flame), a plant which grows in marshy places, having large-bladed or sword-shaped leaves; the sedge or iris.

flag, n. *flăg* (Dut. *flaggeren*, to flag, to hang loose: F. *flaque*; Bret. *flak*, flaggy, drooping—see **flabby**), a piece of cloth on which is wrought some device, usually set upon a staff to wave in the wind; the ensign or colours of a regiment, ship, &c.: **v.** to grow spiritless or dejected; to lose vigour; to droop: **flag'ging**, imp.: **adj.** languishing; having a tendency to weariness or faintness: **flagged**, pp. *flăgd*: **flaggy**, a. *flăg'gi*, weak; not stiff: **flag'gingly**, ad. **-li**: **flag'giness**, n. want of tension: **flag-officer**, in the *navy*, the admiral or superior officer: **flag-ship**, the ship which carries a superior officer, as the admiral: **flag-staff**, the pole or staff on which the flag is fastened: **black flag**, a flag of a dark colour displayed to intimate to an enemy that no mercy will be given: **flag of truce**, a white flag displayed to an enemy to invite to a conference, or to make some request or communication not hostile: **red flag**, a flag of a red colour displayed as a signal of danger, or as a token of defiance: **national flag**, a flag of a particular country on which some national emblem or device is emblazoned: **to hang the flag half-mast high**, to raise a flag only half-way up the mast or flag-staff as a token or sign of mourning: **to strike or lower the flag**, to lower it from the top in token of respect, or of surrender to an enemy.

flag, n. *flăg* (Sw. *flaga*, a crack or breach; prov. Dan. *flag*, a turf peeled off from the surface: Icel. *flaga*, to cut turfs; *flis*, a splinter), a broad flat stone used for pavements: **v.** to lay with broad flat stones: **flagging**, imp. *flăg'ging*: **n.** the act of laying with broad flat stones; a side walk of large flat stones: **flagstone**, n. a broad flat stone for a foot-pavement: **flag'gy**, a. **-gi**, arranged in thin layers as a stone; capable of being split into flagstones.

flagellate, v. *flăj'ĕl-lăt* (L. *flagellare*, to flog: It.

flagellare: F. *flageller*), to whip; to scourge: **flag'ella'ting**, imp.: **flag'ella'ted**, pp.: **flag'ella'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a flogging: **flag'ellant**, n. one who flogs himself; one of a religious sect of the 13th and 14th centuries who flogged themselves as a religious duty: **flagelliform**, a. *flă-jĕl'li-fawrm* (L. *flagellum*, a whip, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, flexible, narrow, and tapering, like the thong of a whip: **flagel'lum**, n. *-lŭm*, in *bot.*, a weak creeping stem, bearing rooting buds at different points, as in the strawberry.

flageolet, n. *flăj'ō-lĕt* (F. *flageolet*—from old F. *flageoler*, to pipe), a kind of flute with a mouthpiece at one end; a small musical pipe.

flagitious, a. *flă-jish'ŭs* (L. *flagitiosus*, disgraceful—from *flagito*, I demand hotly or fiercely: It. *flagizioso*), grossly wicked; heinous; atrocious; villanous: **flagiti'ously**, ad. *-li*: **flagiti'ousness**, n. wickedness; villany.

flagon, n. *flăg'ŏn* (F. *flacon*, a great leathern bottle), a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagrant, a. *flā'grănt* (L. *flagrans*, burning with heat: It. *flagrante:* F. *flagrant*), glaring; notorious; very great: **fla'grantly**, ad. *-li*: **fla'grance**, n. *-grăns*, also **fla'grancy**, n. *-sĭ*, excess; enormity.

flail, n. *flāl* (Ger. *flegel:* F. *flayau*, a flail, a scourge—see **flog**), a wooden instrument for beating out corn from the ear.

flake, n. *flāk* (Sw. *flaga*, a crack: Bohem. *flak*, a good piece: Icel. *flak*, a plank, a slice), a feathery piece of snow as it falls from the clouds; a feathery plate; any scaly matter in small layers: **v.** to form into flakes; to peel or scale off: **fla'king**, imp.: **flaked**, pp. *flākt:* **fla'ky**, a. *-kĭ*, consisting of flakes: **fla'kiness**, n.: **flake-white**, oxide of bismuth; pure white-lead.

flambeau, n. *flăm'bō* (F.—from L. *flamma*, a flame), a lighted torch: **flam'beaux**, n. plu. *flăm'bōz*, or *-bō*.

flame, n. *flām* (L. *flamma*, a flame: F. *flamme*, a flame, a streamer; *flamber*, to blaze), a blaze; fire in general; combustion of gas or vapour; heat of passion; warmth of affection; love; violence; one beloved: **v.** to blaze; to burn, as a gas; to break out into violence: **fla'ming**, imp.: **adj.** blazing; bright; luminous: **n.** a bursting out into flame: **flamed**, pp. *flāmd:* **flame'less**, a. destitute of flame: **in a flame**, intensely excited; thoroughly roused for action: **flame-coloured**, a. of a bright yellow colour: **fla'mingly**, ad. *-li*: **fla'my**, a. *-mĭ*, blazing; having the nature of flames: **flamen**, n. *flā'mĕn* (akin to Gr. *flego*, I set on fire), the person who lights the sacrificial fires: a

to flutter—see **flagrant**), to glitter with a splendid but transient show; to show an unsteady light; to spread outwards: **n.** a broad unsteady light, offensive to the eye: **fla'ring**, imp.: **adj.** burning with a wavering light; showy: **flared**, pp. *flārd:* **fla'ringly**, ad. *-li*.

flash, n. *flăsh* (representation of the sound made by a dash of water, or by a sudden burst of flame: Swiss, *flatschen*, to splash; *flatzgen*, to blaze), a sudden but transitory burst of light or flame; a sudden burst, as of wit: **v.** to burst or open instantly on the sight; to strike or throw as a burst of light: **flash'ing**, imp.: **adj.** bursting forth, as a flood of flame: **n.** act of blazing; a sudden and momentary burst, as of light: **flashed**, pp. *flăsht:* **flash'y**, a. *-ĭ*, showy, but empty; gay: **flash'ily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **flash'iness**, n.: **flash'ings**, n. plu. pieces of lead or zinc, or other metal, used to cover joinings on roofs, also called *aprons* in Scotland.

flask, n. *flăsk* (Ger. *flasche:* F. *flasque*, a flask, a bottle—see **flagon**), a kind of bottle for containing liquors or powder: **flasket**, n. *flăsk'ĕt*, a long shallow basket.

flat, a. *flăt* (imitative of the dashing down of something soft: F. *flac*, a clap by something soft: Dut. *vlecke*, a blot, as of ink: Dut. *vlack;* Ger. *flach*, flat, close to the ground), smooth; even; level; tasteless; insipid; depressed; unanimated; positive or downright: **n.** a level or extended plain; a shoal or shallow; an even surface; a story or floor of a house; a sign in music (♭) which lowers the following note half a tone: **flat'tish**, a. somewhat flat: **flat'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, evenly; positively: **flat'ness**, n. state or quality of being flat: **flat'ted**, a. rendered even on the surface; made flat; wanting in life or spirit: **flatten**, v. *flăt'n*, to make flat; to become flat: **flattening**, imp. *flăt'ning:* **flattened**, pp. *flăt'nd:* **flat'wise**, ad. with the flat downwards; not on the edge.

flatter, v. *flăt'tĕr* (Icel. *fladra*, to wag the tail as a dog, to flatter: Ger. *flattern*, to flutter: Dut. *flatteren*, to flatter: F. *flatter*, to pat, to caress), to praise falsely; to gratify another's self-love by praise; to soothe with praise; to raise false hopes in: **flat'tering**, imp.: **adj.** pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; encouraging hope: **flat'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*, soothed by praise; pleased by commendation: **flat'terer**, n. one who flatters: **flat'teringly**, ad. *-li:* **flat'tery**, n. *-tĕr-ĭ*, false praise; that which gratifies self-love; obsequiousness.

flatulent, a. *flăt'ū-lĕnt* (mid. L. *flatulentus*, flatulent

caused by the bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain: **flea-bitten**, a. bitten or stung by a flea.

fleam, n. *flēm* (F. *flamme*, a lancet: Dut. *vlieme*, a lancet, a sharp-pointed thing: Bret. *flemm*, the sting of a bee), an instrument for bleeding cattle.

fleche, n. *flāsh* (F.—from *flèche*, an arrow), in *fort.*, a field-work consisting of merely two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward.

fled, v. *flĕd*—see **flee**.

fledge, v. *flĕj* (Ger. *flugge*, feathered—from *fliegen*, to fly), to furnish with feathers and wings, as a bird: **fledg'ing**, imp.: n. a covering of feathers: **fledged**, pp. *flĕjd*, covered with feathers: **fledg'ling**, n. a bird newly fledged.

flee, v. *flē* (AS. *fleon*; Ger. *fliehen*; L. *fugere*, to flee), to run with rapidity—*to flee*, as a man or beast—*to fly*, as a bird; to run from danger or for shelter; to hasten away; to avoid: **flee'ing**, imp.: **fled**, pp. *flĕd*, did flee. *Note.*—When a very great amount of speed is wished to be indicated, we apply *fly* to either man or beast.

fleece, n. *flēs* (AS. *flyse*; Dut. *vlies*, a tuft of wool: Ger. *fliess*, a tuft of wool or hair), the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: v. to shear or clip wool from; to strip or plunder: **fleecing**, imp. *flē'sing*, stripping of money or property: **fleeced**, pp. *flēst*: adj. furnished with a fleece; stripped by exactions: **flee'cer**, n. one who strips or plunders: **flee'cy**, a. *-si*, covered with wool; woolly; soft: **fleece'less**, a.

fleet, v. *flēt* (from the notion of flowing water: Sw. *flyta*; Dan. *flyde*, to flow: AS. *fleotan*, to flow), to flow away; to move rapidly: **fleet'ing**, imp.: **fleet'ed**, pp.: **fleet**, a. (It. *fluxo*; Icel. *fljótr*, transitory, swift), swift of pace: nimble; active: **fleet'ing**, a. transient; passing rapidly: **fleet'ly**, ad. *-li*, nimbly; swiftly: **fleet'ness**, n. speed; swiftness; rapidity: **fleet**, n. (AS. *flota*, a ship: Low Ger. *flote*, a raft: Icel. *floti*: F. *flotte*, a fleet), a number of ships in company; a navy or squadron; a creek; an inlet.

Fleming, n. *flĕm'ing*, a native of Flanders, in Belgium: **Flem'ish**, a. *flĕm'ish*, of or from Flanders.

flesh, n. *flĕsh* (Dut. *vlesch*; Ger. *fleisch*; AS. *flæsc*, flesh: Icel. *flicki*, a large piece of meat), that part of an animal underlying the skin or covering, as distinguished from the bones and fluids; the body, as distinguished from the soul; human nature; carnal state; sensual appetite; kindred; family: adj. of or like flesh, as *flesh-coloured*, &c.: **fleshed**, a. *flĕsht*, fat; having abundance of flesh: **flesh'ings**, n. plu. coverings resembling the natural skin worn by actors: **flesh-wound**, a wound affecting the flesh only: **flesh-tints**, colours used in representing the naked body: **flesh'less**, a. without flesh: **flesh'ly**, a. *-li*, animal; carnal; not spiritual: **flesh'liness**, n.: **flesh'y**, a. *-i*, full of flesh; plump: **flesh'iness**, n. corpulence; grossness.

fleur-de-lis, n. *flōr'dē-lē'* (F. flower of the lily—see under **flower**), a variety of iris; the royal insignia of France.

flew, v. *flū*, did fly—see **fly**.

flexible, a. *flĕks'i-bl* (L. *flexibilis*, that may be bent—from *flexus*, bent: It. *flessibile*: F. *flexible*), pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; obsequious; docile: **flex'ibly**, ad. *-i-bli*: **flex'ibleness**, n., also **flex'ibil'ity**, n. *-i-bil'i-ti*, pliancy; the opposite of stiffness: **flexile**, a. *flĕks'il*, easily bent: **flexion**, n. *flĕk'shŭn*, the act of bending; a double; a fold: **flexor**, n. *flĕks'ŏr*, a muscle which bends or contracts a joint: **flex'uous**, a. *-ū-ŭs*, also **flex'uous**, *-ūs*, winding; unsteady or wavering; in *bot.*, having alternate curvations in opposite directions; bent in a zigzag manner: **flex'ure**, n. *-ūr*, a joint; the part bent; the act of bending.

flicker, v. *flĭk'ĕr* (imitative of a flapping sound: Ger. *flackern*, to flare, to flutter: Dut. *flipperen*, to flutter), to twinkle, as a light; to flitter; to waver: **flick'ering**, imp.: **flick'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **flick'eringly**, ad. *-ing-li*: **flick**, v. *flĭk*, to whip lightly.

flier, n. *flī'ĕr* (see **fly**), that part of a machine which equalises and regulates the motion of the whole.

flight, n. *flīt* (Icel. *flug*; AS. *floc*; Dut. *vlucht*, the act of flying—see **fly**), a hasty removal; the act of flying or fleeing; a volley or shower, as of darts or arrows; an excursion, as a flight of the imagination; a mounting; a soaring; an extravagant sally, as of ambition; space passed, as by flying; a flock of birds or winged creatures; birds produced in the same season; a series, as stairs: **flight'y**, a. *-i*, fickle in disposition of mind; somewhat disordered in mind: **flight'ily**, ad. *-li*: **flight'iness**, n. state or quality of being flighty or volatile; levity; giddiness.

flim-flam, n. *flĭm-flăm* (a word imitative of the flapping of a loose texture in the wind), a light insignificant thing; a trifle; a whim; a freak.

flimsy, a. *flĭm'zi* (a probable corruption of the imitative word *flim-flam*, idle talk, a trifle: Sp. *flamear*, to shiver, to flutter—said of sails: Icel. *flapra*, to blow inconstantly), without solidity, strength, or force; thin or loose of texture; shallow: **flim'sily**, ad. *-li*: **flim'siness**, n. thinness and weakness in texture; want of solidity.

flinch, v. *flĭnsh* (a nasalised form of *flick*: Ger. *flink*, smart, brisk: Dut. *flinkeren*, to glitter, to twinkle), to shrink or draw back, as from pain, suffering, danger, or duty; to fail: **flinch'ing**, imp.: n. a shrinking or drawing back under pain or difficulty: **flinched**, pp. *flĭnsht*: **flinch'er**, n. one who: **flinch'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

fling, v. *flĭng* (Icel. *fleygja*, to cast, to fling: Norse, *flengja*, to tear to pieces: Sw. *flinga*, a fragment), to cast or throw from the hand; to throw or hurl; to flounce: n. a throw; a cast from the hand; a sneer or sarcasm: **fling'ing**, imp.: **flung**, pt. and pp. *flŭng*, did fling: **fling'er**, n. one who: **to fling up**, to relinquish or give up: **to have one's fling**, to enjoy one's self to the full.

flint, n. *flint* (Ger. *flins*, flint: Dut. *flise*, to split: Icel. *flein*; AS. *flan*, an arrow, a dart), a very hard species of stone, generally in nodules and concretions; anything very hard: **flint'y**, a. *-i*, like flint; hard; obdurate: **flint'iness**, n.: **flint-glass**, so called from having flint in its composition: **flint-implements**, the general term for spear-heads, arrow-heads, &c., formed of flint.

flippant, a. *flĭp'pănt* (Icel. *fleipr*, tattle; *fleipinn*, flippant, pert), talkative; fluent and rapid in speech; pert: **flip'pantly**, ad. *-li*: **flip'pancy**, n. *-pan-si*, fluency of speech; heedless pertness.

flirt, v. *flĕrt* (Bav. *flitschen*, to flap, to flutter; *flitschen*, a young girl: W. *ffrit*, a sudden start or jerk; *ffritten*, a flighty female), to run and dart about; to coquet with men; to act with giddiness; to toss or throw with a jerk: n. a darting motion; a pert giddy girl; a coquette: **flirt'ing**, imp.: adj. jerking; darting about; giddy; coquettish: **flirt'ed**, pp.: **flirtation**, n. *flĕr-tā'shŭn*, act of flirting; desire of attracting the notice and admiration of men; coquetry: **flirt'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

flit, v. *flĭt* (Dan. *flytte*, to remove: low Ger. *flitzen*, to move rapidly: Bav. *fletzen*, to change one's abode), to fly about with rapid motion; to dart along; to flutter on the wing; to remove; to migrate: **flit'ting**, imp.: n. a flying with celerity; a fluttering; a removal from one house to another: **flit'ted**, pp.: **flit'tingly**, ad. *-li*.

flitch, n. *flĭch* (F. *fliche*, a flitch of bacon: Icel. *flicki*, a large lump of flesh: Low Ger. *flicken*, a piece), the side of a hog salted and cured.

float, v. *flōt* (AS. *fleotan*, to float: F. *flotter*, to float: Icel. *flot*, the act of swimming—see **fleet**), to swim on the surface; not to sink; to move lightly and irregularly, as through the air; to cover with water: n. anything used to buoy up something else; the cork or quill used on a fishing line: **float'ing**, imp.: adj. lying on the surface of water, or in air; free or loose to be used as occasion requires, as capital: **float'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **float'ed**, pp.: **float'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be floated: **float'er**, n. *-ĕr*, he or that which: **float'age**, n. *-āj*, that which floats: **floatation**, n. *flō-tā'shŭn*, also spelt **flota'tion**, n. the act of floating; the science of floating bodies: **float-bridge**, a bridge of rafts or boats floating on the water: **floating-light**, a ship in a fixed position bearing a light; any floating vessel bearing a light: **float-board**, one of the boards of a water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle-wheels: **floating battery**, a battery erected on a raft, or on the hulls of ships: **float-stone**, a porous silicious stone which floats on water: **floating debt**, debt not funded: **floating capital**, capital employed in business, but of uncertain amount.

floatsam—see **flotsam**.

floccillation, n. *flŏk'sĭl-lā'shŭn* (L. *floccus*, a lock of wool—see **flock**), a picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, an alarming symptom: **floccose**, a. *flŏk-kōs'*, in *bot.*, covered with wool-like tufts: **floccose'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a tufted manner: **flocculent**, a. *flŏk'kū-lĕnt*, coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes; having the appearance of flocks or flakes: **floc'culence**, n. *-lĕns*, the state of being flocculent: **floccus**, n. *flŏk'kŭs*, plu. **flocci**, *flŏk'si*, in *bot.*, woolly filaments; a tuft of hair terminating a tail.

flock, n. *flŏk* (L. *floccus*; It. *flocco*; F. *floc*, a lock or flock of wool: Norse, *flokk*, a heap, a family: AS. *floc*, a flight), a company or collection, as of sheep or birds; a lock or flake of wool; a Christian congregation in relation to their pastor: **v.** to gather in flocks or crowds; to crowd together: **flock'ing**, imp.: **flocked**, pp. *flŏkt*: **flocky**, a. *flŏk'i*, abounding with flocks or little woolly tufts.

floe, n. *flō* (Icel. *flaga*, what separates as a splinter: Icel. *flot*, what swims on the surface—see **flag**), a mass or collection of floating ice in the ocean.

flog, v. *flŏg* (imitative of the sound of a blow: L. *flagellum*, a scourge: Low Ger. *flogger*, a flail), to beat; to whip; to lash: **flog'ging**, imp.: **n.** a whipping, as a punishment: **flogged**, pp. *flŏgd*.

flood, n. *flŭd* (Goth. *flodus*; Icel. *flod*; Sw. *flod*, a flowing water: Icel. *flœda*; Sw. *floda*, to inundate), a great flow of water; a body of water overflowing land, as from a river; abundance: **v.** to deluge; to overflow: **flood'ing**, imp. overflowing: **n.** an extraordinary uterine flow of blood: **flood'ed**, pp.: **flood-tide**, the rise and flow of the tide: **the flood**, the great deluge in the time of Noah: **flood-gate**, a gate to be opened for the flow of water, or to be shut to prevent its flow: **flood-mark**, the line to which the tide rises.

flook, n. *flŏk* (Ger. *flukes*, the flooks of an anchor—from Bav. *flug*; Low Ger. *fluke*, a wing: Dan. *flig*, a flap), that part of an anchor which catches the ground, generally spelt **fluke**: **flooken**, n., also **flukan**, n. *flŏk'an*, a miner's term for a soft clayey substance occasionally found in cross-courses and slides: **flook'ing**, n. same meaning.

floor, n. *flōr* (AS. *flor*; Dut. *vloere*, a floor: Ger. *flur*, a tract of flat country: W. *llawr*, the ground: L. *lar*, a hearth), that part of a house or room on which we walk; a story; a series of rooms on the same level: **v.** to lay with a floor; to knock down; to silence an opponent: **floor'ing**, imp.: **n.** a platform; pavement; material for floors: **floored**, pp. *flōrd*, *colloquially*, overcome or exhausted, as by trouble or fatigue: **floor'er**, n. *-er*, a blow which knocks down; an argument or question which stuns or silences: **floor'less**, a. without a floor.

flora, n. *flō'rd* (L. *flos*, a flower—gen. *floris*), the whole plants peculiar to a country or to a geological era—*fauna*, the animals peculiar to a district; the goddess of flowers in *anc. myth.*: **flo'ral**, a. *-rdl*, pert. to flowers; in *bot.*, seated about the flower-stalk, and

the skirt of a lady's dress: **v.** to adorn with flounces: **flouncing**, imp. *flŏwn'sing*: **flounced**, pp. *flŏwnst*.

flounce, v. *flŏwns* (Norse, *flunsa*, to do anything with noise and bluster: Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge in water: Dut. *flansen*, to do in a hasty, careless way), to be in a toss and fume with anger; to throw the limbs and body one way and the other: **n.** a sudden jerking or tossing motion of the body: **floun'cing**, imp.: **flounced**, pp. *flŏwnst*.

flounder, v. *flŏwn'dĕr* (a nasalised form of Dut. *flodderen*, to make a flapping or fluttering motion, as loose garments: Ger. *flunder*, to flounder), to struggle, roll, or toss, as a horse in the mire: **floun'dering**, imp. rolling, tossing, and tumbling, as in mire: **floun'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*.

flounder, n. *flŏwn'dĕr* (Sw. *flundra*—from the flapping motion of the fish: allied to above), a flat sea-fish swimming near the bottom.

flour, n. *flŏw'ĕr* (F. *fleur*, flower, blossom; *fleur de farine*, blossom of meal, flour), the fine sifted part of ground wheat or other grain: **flou'ring**, n. the business of converting grain into flour: **floury**, a. *flŏw'ri*, resembling flour.

flourish, v. *flŭr'ish* (L. *floresco*, I begin to bloom—from *flos*, a flower: F. *fleurir*, to blossom), to come out in blossom; to thrive; to prosper; to adorn with flowers; to wave or brandish; to embellish or adorn: **n.** blossom; showy splendour; parade of words; a sounding, as of trumpets; a bold stroke in writing: **flour'ishing**, imp.: **adj.** thriving; prosperous; making a show: **flour'ished**, pp. *-ishi*: **flour'ishingly**, ad. *-li*.

flout, v. *flŏwt* (Dut. *fluyten*, to whistle, to flatter: Scot. *flyte*, to scold), to mock; to treat with contempt; to jeer: **n.** a mock; an insult: **flout'ing**, imp.: **flout'ed**, pp.: **flout'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

flow, v. *flō* (AS. *flowan*; Dut. *vloeden*, to flow: L. *fluere*, to flow—allied to **fleet**), to move along, as water; to run, as a liquid; to issue, as from a source; to glide along smoothly; to hang loose and waving, as a mantle: **n.** rise of water, as opposed to a *fall*; a stream; copiousness, as a flow of language; sudden plenty or abundance: **flow'ing**, imp.: **adj.** running, as water; fluent or smooth: **n.** act of running, as water; great rise or abundance, as of water: **flowed**, pp. *flōd*: **flow'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **flow'age**, n. *-aj*, act of flowing; state of being flowed.

flower, n. *flŏw'ĕr* (F. *fleur*; L. *flos*, flower, blossom—gen. *floris*), blossom; the bloom or flourish of a plant; the best or finest part of a thing, as flower of age,

who stands on the right or in the front of a body of men, and whose motions in the manual exercises they simultaneously follow—also spelt **fugleman**, n. *fū'gl-mǎn.*

fluid, n. *flō'ĭd* (L. *fluidus*, flowing—from *fluo*, I flow: It. *fluido*: F. *fluide*), a liquid; anything that flows like water: **adj.** movable or flowing, as water or air: **fluid'ity**, n. *-ĭd'ĭ-tĭ*, the state in which bodies tend to flow, or are capable of flowing; a liquid state; also **fu'idness**, n.: **elastic fluids**, vapours and gases: **non-elastic fluids**, ordinary liquids.

fluke, n. *flōk* (Ger. *pflug*, a plough—see **flook**), the broad part of the anchor which fastens in the ground.

fluke, n. *flōk* (AS. *floc*), a fish called a flounder.

flume, n. *flōm* (Norse, *flaum*, a flood), a stream of water in a confined channel to drive a mill.

flummery, n. *flŭm'mĕr-ĭ* (W. *llymry*, an acid preparation from the husks and fragments of oats; or Ger. *pflaumeri*—from *pflaum*, a plum), a kind of food made from the husks of oats steeped in water, called in Scotland *sowens*; a light kind of food; empty compliment; mere flattery.

flung, pt. and pp. of the verb **fling**.

flunkey or **flunky**, n. *flŭng'kĭ* (Low Ger. *flunkern*, to be gaudily dressed: Dut. *flonkeren*, to glitter), a servant in livery, generally a term of contempt; one who is obsequious and cringing to people of rank, and a servile imitator of their manners; an upstart; a low mean-spirited fellow: **flun'kyism**, n. the character or quality of a flunky: **flun'kydom**, n. the place or domain of flunkies.

fluor, n. *flō'ŏr* (L. *fluo*, I flow—so called from being used as a flux), a mineral variously coloured, usually called *fluor-spar*, or *fluate of lime*: **fluoric**, a. *flō-ŏr'ĭk*, pert. to fluor, or obtained from it: **fluorine**, n. *flō'ō-rĭn*, in *chem.*, an elementary substance first found in fluor-spar.

flurry, n. *flŭr'rĭ* (a corruption of **fluster** or **flutter**, which see), bustle; violent agitation; commotion: **v.** to bustle greatly; to put in agitation: **flur'rying**, imp.: **flur'ried**, pp. *-rĭd*, agitated; alarmed.

flush, v. *flŭsh* (Dut. *flusgen*, to flow with violence, to rush: Scot. *flush*, a run of water: Norse, *flust*, abundantly; *flus*, open-handed: imitative of the sound of flowing water), to redden; to glow; to blush; to cause redness; to flow suddenly; to flood or inundate with water: **n.** sudden glow; redness of the face from an afflux of blood; a sudden flow of water: **adj.** fresh; full of vigour; abounding; even or level with, as the water of a river with its banks in time of flood: **ad.** so as to be even with: **flush'ing**, imp.: **n.** a flowing of blood into the face; a glow of red in the face: **flushed**, pp. *flŭsht*: **flush'ness**, n. abundance.

fluster, v. *flŭs'tĕr* (Icel. *flustr*, over haste: Wal. *flustwaw*, to raise a wind: allied to *bluster*), to agitate; to confuse; to be in a heat or bustle: **n.** hurry; bustle; confusion; disorder: **flus'tering**, imp.: **flus'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd.*

flute, n. *flōt* (F. *flute*: Ger. *flote*, a flute: Prov. *flaujos*, a pipe), a small wind instrument consisting of a pipe with holes and keys: **v.** to channel or furrow, as if with pipes: **flu'ting**, imp.: **n.** channels or furrows in a column: **flu'ted**, pp. channelled or furrowed: **flu'ter**, n., also **flu'tist**, n. one who plays on a flute—see **flautist.**

flutter, v. *flŭt'tĕr* (Low Ger. *flottern*: Ger. *flattern*, to make a flapping or flutter: Dut. *fledderen*, to flap the wings: imitation of a flapping noise), to move or flap the wings rapidly in very short irregular flights or without flying; to hover; to be in agitation: **n.** vibration; quick and irregular motion: hurry; agitation of the mind; disorder: **flut'tering**, imp.: **n.** act of hovering or flapping the wings without flying; agitation: **adj.** flapping the wings without flight: **flut'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **flut'teringly**, ad. *-lĭ.*

fluvial, a. *flō'vĭ-ăl*, also **fu'viatile**, a. *-ă-tĭl* (L. *fluvialis*, pert. to a river—from *fluvius*, a river: It. *fluviale*: F. *fluvial*), pert. to a river; produced by river action; growing or living in fresh-water rivers: **fu'vio-marine'**, a. *-ō-mă-rēn'* (L. *mare*, the sea), in *geol.*, applied to stratified deposits having a mixed river and sea origin; estuarine.

flux, n. *flŭks* (L. *fluxus*, a flow—from *fluo*, I flow: It. *flusso*: F. *flux*), any flow or issue of matter; matter discharged; fusion; a moving or passing in continued succession; a substance added in the smelting of metals to promote their fusion: **adj.** inconstant; not durable: **v.** to melt; to cause a flux or evacuation: **fux'ing**, imp.: **fuxed**, pp. *flŭkst*: **fuxible**, a. *flŭks'ĭ-bl*, capable of being melted or fused: **flux'ibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being fluxible: **fluxion**, n. *flŭk'shŭn*, act of flowing; the matter which flows: **flux'ions**, n. plu. the branch of mathematics which treats of the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities—called also the *differential calculus*: **flux'ional**, a., also **flux'ionary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, pert. to fluxions.

fly, n. *flī* (AS. *fleoge*: Icel. *fluga*, a flying insect—see next **fly**), a small well-known insect; anything light or swift; a light carriage let on hire: **fly-blow**, v. *-blō*, to taint with the eggs of a fly, which produces maggots, or by its droppings: **n.** the egg of a fly: **fly-blown**, a. tainted with maggots.

fly, v. *flī* (Ger. *fliegen*: Icel. *fljúga*: Dan. *flyve*, to fly), to move through the air on wings, as a bird or insect; to pass on or away swiftly; to run or retreat rapidly, as an army; to break or part suddenly; to rush at or attack suddenly; to shun; to avoid: **flying**, imp. *flī'ĭng*: **adj.** floating; waving; light, and suited for prompt and rapid motion: **n.** act of moving in the air: **fli'er**, n. one who or that which: **flew**, pt. *flō*, did fly: **flown**, pp. *flōn*, moved through the air; passed away: **fly-boat**, a swift boat used on canals: **flying-bridge**, a temporary contrivance to enable an army rapidly to cross a river: **flying-buttress**, in *arch.*, a curved brace or half arch for strengthening the part of a building which rises considerably above the rest: **flying-fish**, fish that can fly out of the water for a brief time, by means of their very long pectoral fins: **fly-leaf**, the blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book: **fly-wheel**, a wheel in a machine that equalises its movements: **to fly in the face**, to act in defiance: **to let fly**, to discharge: **to come off with flying colours**, to be successful or triumphant: **to fly open**, to open suddenly or with violence: **to fly out**, to rush out; to burst into a passion.

foal, n. *fōl* (Goth. *fula*: Ger. *fohlen*: W. *ebol*, a young horse), the young of the horse kind, or of an ass; a colt or filly: **v.** to bring forth young, used of the horse kind: **foal'ing**, imp.: **foaled**, pp. *fōld.*

foam, n. *fōm* (AS. *fam*: Ger. *faum*: Dut. *broem*, scum, foam), the white substance formed on the surface of great bodies of water by agitation, as the foam of the sea, or at a cataract; the substance formed on the surface of liquors by agitation or fermentation—*froth* is strictly applicable to smaller bodies of liquids: **v.** to throw out froth in rage or in a fit; to be in a rage; to froth: **foam'ing**, imp.: **adj.** frothing; fuming: **foamed**, pp. *fōmd*: **foam'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **foamy**, a. *fōm'ĭ*, abounding in foam: **foam'less**, a.

fob, n. *fŏb* (prov. Ger. *fuppe*, a pocket), a little pocket, as for a watch.

fob, v. *fŏb* (Ger. *foppen*, to banter), to cheat; to trick; to delude with a trick: **fob'bing**, imp.: **fobbed**, pp. *fŏbd.*

focus, n. *fō'kŭs*, plu. **fo'cuses**, *-ĕz*, or **foci**, *fō'sĭ* (L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth: It. *foco*: F. *feu*), the point in which rays of light or heat meet; any central point: **v.** to bring to a focus or to a centre: **fo'cusing**, imp.: **focused**, pp. *fō'kŭst*: **fo'cal**, a. *-kăl*, pert. to a focus.

fodder, n. *fŏd'dĕr* (AS. *fodor*: Dut. *voeder*, victuals, food: mid. L. *fodrum*, a demand for provisions for man and horse, as by an army), food for horses, &c., generally dry, as hay or corn: **v.** to feed with dry food: **fod'dering**, imp.: **fod'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd.*

fodder, n. *fŏd'dĕr*, also **foth'er** and **fud'der** (AS. *fother*, a kind of cart, a load), a weight by which metals are sold, varying from 21 to 23 cwt.

foe, n. *fō* (AS. *fah*, an enemy—from *fion*, to hate—see **feud**), an enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher: **foe'man**, n. an enemy in war.

fœtus, n. *fē'tŭs* (L. *fœtus*, filled with young, pregnant: It. *feto*, the embryo), the young of animals in the womb or in the egg after assuming a perfect form: **fœ'tal**, a. *-tăl*, pert. to: **fœta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the formation of a fœtus.

fœtor, n. *fē'tŏr* (L.), a strong offensive smell.

fog, n. *fŏg* (Dan. *fyge*, to drive with the wind: prov. Dan. *fuge*, to rain fine and blow: Icel. *fok*, flight of things driven by the wind), a dense watery vapour floating near the surface of the earth; a thick mist: **fog'gy**, a. *-gĭ*, cloudy; misty; dull: **fog'gily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fog'giness**, n. state of being foggy; cloudiness: **fog-bank**, an appearance at sea in hazy weather resembling land at a distance, caused by fog.

fog, n. *fŏg* (mid. L. *fogagium*, winter pasture: Swiss, *fasch*, thick tangled grass), after-grass; grass not eaten down in the summer that grows in tufts over the winter; in *Scot.*, the mosses found in pasture lands, &c.: **fog'gage**, n. *-găj*, same as **fog.**

fogy or **fogey**, a. *fō'gi* (Dan. *fjog*, a dull person), *colloquially*, a stupid old person; applied to old soldiers when embodied for drill or garrison duty.

fohn, n. *fōn*, the Swiss name of the hot southerly winds of summer.

foible, n. *foi'bl* (F. *foible*, weak), a weak point in character; a moral weakness or infirmity; a failing.

foil, v. *foil* (F. *affoler*, to spoil, to befool—from *fol*, a fool), to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to render unavailing: **n.** defeat; frustration: **foil'ing**, imp. defeating; frustrating: **foiled**, pp. *foild*: **foil'er**, n. one who.

foil, n. *foil* (F. *réfoule*, dulled, blunted), the blunted weapon used in fencing or in learning the sword exercise.

foil, n. *foil* (F. *feuille*; L. *folium*, a leaf), a thin leaf of metal, as tin-foil, silver-foil, &c.; a piece of gold or silver leaf set behind a gem to give it colour or lustre; anything used for showing another object to advantage; in *arch.*, one of the small arcs in the tracery of Gothic windows, panels, &c.

foist, v. *foist* (Ger. *fist*, an ill smell: Dut. *veest*, wind from the bowels: Icel. *fysa*, to breathe, to break wind in a noiseless manner), to introduce something surreptitiously, the effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience; to insert by fraud or forgery, or without authority: **foist'ing**, imp.: **foist'ed**, pp.

fold, v. *fōld* (Goth. *faithan*; Ger. *falten*; AS. *fealdan*, to lay together, to fold: W. *ffill*, a twist), to double; to bend one part over on another: **n.** the doubling of any substance; a plait: **fold'ing**, imp.: **adj.** doubling; that may close over another; consisting of leaves that may close one over the other: **n.** a doubling: **fold'ed**, pp.: **fold'er**, n. one who.

fold, n. *fōld* (AS. *fald*; Gael. *fal*, a circle, a pen-fold: W. *ffald*, a sheep-cote), a place to confine sheep or other animals; a flock of sheep: **v.** to shut up or confine, as sheep in a fold: **fold'ing**, imp.: **n.** the keeping of sheep in enclosures: **fold'ed**, pp.: **foldage**, n. *fōld'-aj*, the right of folding sheep.

foliaceous, a. *fō'li-ā'shŭs* (L. *foliaceus*, like leaves—from *folium*; Gr. *phullon*, a leaf: F. *foliacé*), leafy; consisting of leaves; having the form of a leaf or thin plate: **foliage**, n. *fō'li-āj* (F. *feuillage*, leaves of a tree), leaves of a tree collectively; a cluster of leaves: **fo'liaged**, a. *-ājd*, furnished with foliage: **fo'liate**, v. *-āt*, to beat into a leaf or thin plate; to cover with a coating, as of a metal: **adj.** leaved or having leaves: **fo'lia'ting**, imp.: **fo'lia'ted**, pp.: **adj.** consisting of applied to a diseased part of the body: **foment'er**, n. one who foments.

fond, a. *fŏnd* (old Eng. *fonne*, to be foolish: Icel. *fani*; Sw. *fane*, a fool: Gael. *faoin*, vain, foolish), tender and loving; much pleased with; partial to; used in the sense of slightly foolish or silly: **fond'ly**, ad. *-li*: **fond'ness**, n. tender interest; attachment; strong inclination; strong appetite: **fondle**, v. *fŏnd'l*, to caress; to treat with tenderness: **fondling**, imp. *fŏnd'ling*: **n.** a person or thing fondled or caressed: **fondled**, pp. *fŏnd'ld*.

font, n. *fŏnt* (L. *fons*, a font—gen. *fontis*: It. *fonte*: F. *fonts*), a baptismal basin.

font or **fount**, n. *fŏnt* (F. *fonte*—from *fondre*, to cast: L. *fundere*, to pour, to melt), a complete assortment of types of one sort: **fontal**, a. *fŏn'tăl*, pert. to a fount or source.

fontanels, n. *fŏn'tā-nĕls* (F. *fontanelle*, meeting of the seams of the skull—from *fontaine*; L. *fons*, a fountain), the spaces left in the head of an infant where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal: **fontic'ulus**, n. *-tĭk'ū-lŭs*, a small ulcer, artificially produced, for the discharge of humors from the body.

food, n. *fōd* (AS. *foda*, nourishment: Dut. *voeden*, to feed, to bring up: Goth. *fodjan*, to nourish), whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals.

fool, n. *fōl* (F. *fol*: W. *ffol*, foolish, vain: old F. *folier*, to err or wander: Dut. *doolen*, to stray), one who acts absurdly; a person who is void of reason or understanding; a person of a weak intellect; a jester: **v.** to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat; to trifle; to toy: **fool'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of playing the fool: **fooled**, pp. *fōld*, deceived; imposed on: **fool'ish**, a. absurd; marked with folly; silly; indiscreet: **fool'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **fool'ishness**, n. want of wisdom or judgment: **fool'ery**, n. *-ér-i*, habitual folly; attention to trifles: **foolhardy**, a. *-här'di*, daring without judgment; madly rash; headlong: **foolhar'dineas**, n.: **fool's-cap** or **foolscap**, n. paper of a certain size, so called from being formerly marked with a fool's cap and head: **fool's-errand**, the pursuit of what cannot be found; an impossible enterprise: **to play the fool**, to behave like one devoid of understanding: **to make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous; to disappoint.

foot, n. *fŏot*, plu. **feet**, *fēt* (Dut. *voet*; Ger. *fuss*, a foot: Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*: L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), the lower part, base, or bottom of anything; that on which any animal or thing stands; a

conj. a word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced.

for, *fŏr,* prefix (Ger. *ver;* Goth. *fair;* F. *for,* away: L. *foris,* without), not against; forth; away—as **forbid,** to bid a thing away: **forget,** to away-get; to lose from memory: **forego,** to go without: **forefend,** to ward off.

forage, n. *fŏr'āj* (Ger. *futter:* Swiss, *fuhr,* victuals, food: F. *fourrager,* to fodder), food for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, or oats; provisions in general: **v.** to collect food for cattle or horses; to supply with fodder: **for'aging,** imp.: **adj.** collecting provision for horses and cattle; wandering in search of food: **n.** an incursion for forage or plunder: **for'aged,** pp. *-ājd:* **for'ager,** one who: **foraging-cap,** n. an easy-fitting light cap, fit for soldiers on a foraging-party: **foray,** n. *fŏr'ā,* a sudden incursion into a country in a hostile manner, as in border warfare.

foralites, n. plu. *fŏr'ā-līts* (L. *foro,* I bore, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone), in *geol.,* certain tube-like markings occurring in sandstones and other strata.

foramen, n. *fŏr-ā'mĕn,* plu. **foramina,** *fŏr-ăm'ĭ-nā* (L. *foramen;* It. *forame,* an aperture—from L. *foro,* I bore), a small opening; in *bot.,* the opening in the coverings of the ovule: **foram'ina'ted,** a. *-nā'tĕd,* having little holes or perforations: **foram'inous,** a. *-ĭ-nŭs,* perforated in many places; porous: **foram'inif'era,** n. *-nĭf'ĕr-ā* (L. *fero,* I bear), in *zool.,* many-celled organisms: **foram'inif'erous,** a. *-ĕr-ŭs,* having many chambers or holes.

forasmuch, conj. *fŏr'ăz-mŭch'* (made up of *for, as,* and *much,* which see), because that.

forbade, pt. of **forbid,** which see; did forbid.

forbear, v. *fŏr-bâr'* (*for,* away, and *bear*), to refrain from; to spare; to withhold; to stop or cease; to pause: **forbear'ing,** imp.: **adj.** patient; long-suffering: **forbore',** pt. *-bōr',* did forbear: **forborne',** pp. *-bōrn',* withheld: **forbear'ingly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **forbear'ance,** n. *-bâr'ăns,* lenity: restraint of temper; exercise of patience.

forbid, v. *fŏr-bĭd'* (*for,* and *bid:* AS. *forbeodan,* to prohibit; to command not to do; to obstruct: **forbid'ding,** imp. prohibiting; hindering: **adj.** repelling approach; disagreeable; offensive: **forbade',** pt. *-băd',* did forbid: **forbid'den,** pp. *-bĭd'n:* **adj.** prohibited; hindered: **forbid'denly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **forbid'der,** n. one who.

forbore and **forborne**—see **forbear.**

force, n. *fŏrs* (It. *forza;* mid. L. *forcia*—from L. *fortis,* strong: F. *force,* strength, virtue), active power; vigour; quantity of power produced by motion; violence; troops; a body of land or naval combatants; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; power to persuade or convince: **v.** to compel; to obtain by force; to coerce; to draw or push by main strength; to ravish: **for'cing,** imp.: **adj.** impelling; driving; ravishing: **n.** the act of one who forces; the act of urging on the growth of plants and fruits to maturity; the raising of plants by artificial heat: **forced,** pp. *fŏrst:* **adj.** affected; overstrained; compulsory: **force'ful,** a. *-fŏl,* driven with force; acting with power: **force'fully,** ad. *-lĭ:* **force'less,** a. having little or no force: **for'cer,** n. one who; the solid piston of a forcing-pump: **forcible,** a. *fŏr'sĭ-bl,* having force or efficacy; active; powerful; weighty: **for'cibly,** ad. *-blĭ:* **for'cibleness,** n.: **forcing-pump,** a pump for driving water onward, or throwing it to a distance: **in force** or **of force,** valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed.

force-meat, n. *fŏrs'mēt* (F. *farcir;* L. *farcire,* to stuff), meat chopped fine, and highly seasoned for stuffing.

forceps, n. *fŏr'sĕps* (L. *forceps,* a pair of tongs—from *fortis,* an opening, and *capio,* I take: It. *forcipe:* F. *forceps*), a kind of pliers or small tongs used by surgeons, &c.: **forcipated,** a. *fŏr'sĭ-pā'tĕd,* formed to open like a pair of pincers.

ford, n. *fŏrd* (Ger. *furt;* Icel. *brot;* Pol. *brod,* a ford), a part of a river or other water so shallow that it may be passed without swimming: **v.** to pass over a river by wading or walking: **ford'ing,** imp.: **ford'ed,** pp.: **ford'able,** a. *-ā-bl,* that may be passed through on foot: **ford'ableness,** n.

fore, a. *fŏr* (Ger. *vor,* before—another form of **for,** which see), in front of; coming or going first; preceding: **fore and aft,** among *seamen,* the whole length of the ship from end to end—*fore,* meaning front or first part, and *aft,* the behind or hinder part: as a prefix, *fore* generally means priority in time; before; front part.

forearm, n. *fŏr'ärm,* (*fore,* and AS. *earm,* the shoulder-joint), the part of the arm between the bend and the wrist.

forearm, v. *fŏr-ärm'* (*fore,* and L. *arma,* weapons), to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need: **forearm'ing,** imp.: **forearmed',** *-ärmd'.*

forebode, v. *fŏr-bōd'* (*fore,* and *bode*), to foretell; to feel a secret sense of something future—usually applied to evil: **forebo'ding,** imp.: **adj.** presaging; ominous: **n.** perception beforehand: **forebo'ded,** pp.: **forebo'der,** n. one who.

forecast, v. *fŏr-kăst'* (*fore,* and *cast*), to foresee; to plan before execution: **forecast'ing,** imp.: **forecast'ed,** pp.: **forecast,** n. *fŏr'kăst,* previous contrivance; foresight: **forecast'er,** n. one who.

forecastle, n. *fŏr'kăs'l* or *fŏk'sl* (*fore,* and *castle*), forepart of a ship, formerly much raised; the part where the foremast stands.

fore-chosen, a. *fŏr-chō'zn* (*fore,* and *chosen*), chosen beforehand.

forecited, a. *fŏr-sī'tĕd* (*fore,* and *cited*), quoted before or above.

foreclose, v. *fŏr-klōz'* (*fore,* and *close*), to shut up; to preclude: **foreclo'sing,** imp. *-zing:* **foreclosed',** pp. *-klōzd',* precluded; cut off from the right of redemption—usually said of a mortgage: **foreclo'sure,** n. *-klō'zhŭr,* act of foreclosing; prevention.

fore-date, v. *fŏr-dāt'* (*fore,* and *date*), to date before the true time: **fore-deck,** n. *-dĕk,* the forepart of a ship: **fore-design,** v. *-dē-zīn',* to plan beforehand; to intend previously: **fore-determine,** v. *-dē-tĕr'mĭn,* to decree beforehand.

foredoom, v. *fŏr-dōm'* (*fore,* and *doom*), to doom beforehand: **fore'-door,** n. *-dōr,* the door in front of a house.

forefather, n. *fŏr-fäth'ĕr* (*fore,* and *father*), an ancestor: **forefend',** v. *-fĕnd',* to ward off; to keep off; to hinder; to prevent approach; to prohibit: **forefend'ing,** imp.: **forefend'ed,** pp.: **forefin'ger,** n. *-fĭng'gĕr,* the finger next the thumb: **forefront,** n. the front of anything: **forefoot,** n. one of the front feet of an animal.

forego, v. *fŏr-gō'* (*fore,* and *go*), to forbear to possess or enjoy; to give up: **forego'ing,** imp.: **adj.** going before in time or place; preceding: **foregone,** pp. *fŏr-gŏn',* given up: **adj.** made up or decided beforehand.

foreground, n. *fŏr'grŏŭnd* (*fore,* and *ground*), that part of a picture which appears to lie nearest the eye of the observer: **forehead,** n. *fŏr'ĕd,* the part of the face extending from the hair of the head to the eyes: **fore'horse,** n. *-hôrs,* the horse which goes foremost.

forehand, a. *fŏr'hănd* (*fore,* and *hand*), done sooner than is regular: **n.** the part of a horse before the rider: **forehand'ed,** a. *-hănd'ĕd,* early; timely.

foreign, a. *fŏr'ĭn* (It. *forene;* F. *forain,* belonging to what is without: L. *foris,* without, out of doors), external; alien; belonging to another nation or country; not to the purpose; remote; not native or natural: **for'eigner,** n. *-ĕr,* one belonging to another country; not a native: **for'eignness,** n. remoteness.

forejudge, v. *fŏr-jŭj'* (*fore,* and *judge*), to judge before hearing the facts and proofs.

foreknow, v. *fŏr-nō'* (*fore,* and *know*), to have a previous knowledge of: **foreknowledge,** n. *fŏr-nŏl'ĕj,* knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience: **foreknown,** pp. *fŏr-nōn',* known beforehand.

foreland, n. *fŏr'lănd* (*fore,* and *land*), a cape; a promontory.

forelock, n. *fŏr'lŏk* (*fore,* and *lock*), the hair that grows over the forepart of the head: **to take time by the forelock,** not to let slip an opportunity; to make the most of time.

foreman, n. *fŏr'măn* (*fore,* and *man*), a man set over workmen; the chief man of a jury: **fore'mast,** n. *-măst,* in a *ship,* the mast nearest the forepart: **foremen'tioned,** a. *-mĕn'shănd,* said or written before: **fore'most,** a. *-mōst,* first in place or rank: **fore'named,** a. *-nāmd,* mentioned before.

forenoon, n. *fŏr-nōn'* (*fore,* and *noon*), from the morning to mid-day.

forensic, a. *fō-rĕn'sĭk,* also **foren'sical,** a. *-sĭ-kăl* (L. *forensis,* belonging to the market or forum—from *forum,* the forum or market-place, where causes were tried and pleaded: It. *forense*), pert. to courts of judicature, or to discussions or pleadings in them; used in courts or legal proceedings, as a *forensic* term, a *forensic* speech.

foreordain, v. *fŏr'ŏr-dān'* (*fore,* and *ordain*), to ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate: **fore'ordain'ing,** imp. appointing beforehand: **fore'ordained',**

pp. *-dained'*, appointed beforehand: **foreordina'tion**, n. *-ôr-dî-nâ'shûn*, previous ordination or appointment; predestination.

forepart, n. *fôr'pârt* (*fore*, and *part*), front or first part.

forerun, v. *fôr-rûn'* (*fore*, and *run*), to precede; to come before: **forerun'ning**, imp.: **foreran'**, pt. *-ran'*: **forerun'ner**, n. *-rûn'nêr*, a messenger sent before; a harbinger.

foresaid, a. *fôr'sêd* (*fore*, and *said*), spoken before.

foresee, v. *fôr-sê'* (*fore*, and *see*), to see or know an event before it happens: **foresee'ing**, imp.: **foresaw'**, pt. *-saw'*: **foreseen'**, pp.

foreshadow, v. *fôr-shăd'ô* (*fore*, and *shadow*), to shadow or typify beforehand: **foreshad'owing**, imp.: n. act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation: **foreshad'owed**, pp. *-ôd*: **foreshew'** or **foreshow'**, v. *-shô'*, to predict; to foretell.

foreship, n. *fôr'ship*, the forepart of a ship.

foreshorten, v. *fôr-shôrt'n* (*fore*, and *shorten*), to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely: **foreshort'ening**, n. *-shôrt'ning*, in *painting*, the art of diminishing the entire length of an object when viewed obliquely: **foreshort'ened**, pp. *-shôrt'nd*.

foresight, n. *fôr'sît* (*fore*, and *sight*), foreknowledge; prescience; provident care of futurity.

foreskin, n. *fôr'skîn*, the skin that covers the glans penis.

forest, n. *fôr'êst* (It. *foresta*; F. *forêt*, an uncultivated tract of country: W. *gorest*, waste ground), a large tract of land covered with trees; an uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood for field-sporting: **adj.** sylvan; rustic: **for'ested**, a. covered with trees; wooded: **for'ester**, n. one appointed to watch a forest and protect game: **forestry**, n. *fôr'êstrî*, the art of forming forests: **forest-tree**, not a fruit-tree: **forest marble**, in *geol.*, shelly limestone of the oolitic formation.

forestall, v. *fôr-stawl'* (*fore*, and *stall*: AS. *forestealian*, to forestall), to buy goods before they are brought to stall or the market where they are to be sold; to anticipate; to take beforehand: **forestal'ling**, imp. anticipating; hindering: **forestalled'**, pp. *-stawld'*: **forestal'ler**, n. one who.

forestay, n. *fôr'stâ* (*fore*, and *stay*), a particular rope in a ship reaching from the foremast-head.

foretaste, n. *fôr'tâst* (*fore*, and *taste*), a taste beforehand; anticipation: **foretaste**, v. *fôr-tâst'*, to taste before full possession; to have previous enjoy-

ing and hammering; to make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit: **n.** a place where iron or any other metal is heated and beaten into shape; a smithy: **forg'ing**, imp.: **forged**, pp. *fôrjd*: **for'ger**, n. *-jêr*, one who fabricates; a fabricator: **for'gery**, n. *-jêr-î*, the crime of making or altering coins, bank-notes, or writings, in order to make them pass as genuine; that which is forged: **to forge on**, to make its way slowly and laboriously, as a ship.

forget, v. *fôr-gêt'* (AS. *forgitan*: *for*, and *get*), to let go from the memory; to slight; to neglect: **forget'ting**, imp.: **forgot'**, pt. did forget: **forgot'ten**, pp. *-gôt'n*, escaped the memory; neglected: **forget'ter**, n. one who: **forget-me-not**, n. a small flowering plant; a keepsake: **forget'ful**, a. *-fûl*, inattentive; negligent; apt to forget: **forget'fully**, ad. *-lî*: **forget'fulness**, n. aptness to forget; loss of remembrance; neglect.

forgive, v. *fôr-giv'* (*for*, and *give*), to pardon; to overlook or remit, as an offence or debt: **forgiv'ing**, imp.: **adj.** inclined to overlook offences; merciful: **forgave'**, pt. *-gâv'*, did forgive: **forgiv'en**, pp. *-giv'n*, pardoned; remitted: **forgive'ness**, n. *-nês*, pardon; remission.

forgot and **forgotten**—see **forget**.

fork, n. *fôrk* (L. *furca*; W. *fforch*; AS. *forc*; Icel. *forkr*; F. *fourche*, a fork), an instrument having two or more prongs; anything like a fork: **v.** to raise or work with a fork; to shoot or divide into blades or branches: **fork'ing**, imp.: **forked**, pp. *fôrkt*: **forky**, a. *fôrk'î*, opening like the prongs of a fork: **fork'less**, a. without a fork: **fork'tail**, a salmon in its fourth year: **fork'edly**, ad. *-lî*: **fork'edness**, n.: **forks of a river**, the branches into which a river divides, or which come together to form it.

forlorn, a. *fôr-lawrn'* (Goth. *verloren*, lost: Dut. *verliesen*, to lose: AS. *forleorun*, to lose, to let go), destitute; forsaken; solitary: **forlorn'ly**, ad. *-lî*: **forlorn'ness**, n.: **forlorn-hope**, a desperate case; a body of soldiers selected to lead in an assault upon a fortified place.

form, n. *fawrm* (L. *forma*; It. *forma*, shape, figure: F. and old F. *forme*, fashion, a long bench), the shape or external appearance of anything; a pattern; a mould; beauty; stated method; ceremony; ritual; something not essential; a long seat used in a school; name applied to one of the classes of a great public school, as *first form*, *sixth form*, &c., pronounced *fôrm*; types set up ready for printing: **v.** to shape; to fashion; to mould; to contrive; to combine; to

also **form'ulise**, v. *-līz*: **form'ula'ting**, imp.: **form'ula'ted**, pp.: **form'ul'sing**, imp.: **form'ulised'**, pp. *-lizd'*.

fornicate, v. *fôr'ni-kāt* (L. *fornicatio*, an arching over—from *fornix*, an arch or vault, a brothel), to commit lewdness, as between unmarried persons: **for'nica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, commerce between unmarried persons; idolatry: **for'nica'tor**, n. an unmarried man having commerce with an unmarried woman; an idolater: **for'nica'tress**, n. an unmarried woman guilty of lewdness.

forray, n. *fŏr'ā*, another spelling of **foray**, which see, and **fodder**.

forsake, v. *fôr-sāk'* (AS. *forsacan*, to oppose, to refuse—from *for*, away, and old Eng. *sake*, dispute: AS. *sacan*, to contend), to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to leave: **forsa'king**, imp.: n. act of deserting: **forsook'**, pt. *-sŏk'*, did forsake: **forsa'ken**, pp. *-sā'kn*: adj. deserted; abandoned; destitute.

forsooth, ad. *fŏr-sōth'* (AS. *for*, for, and *soth*, truth), in fact; certainly—used in contempt or irony.

forswear, v. *fôr-swār'* (AS. *forswerian*, to forswear—from *for*, away, and *swerian*, to swear), to swear falsely; to commit perjury; to deny upon oath: **forswear'ing**, imp.: **forswore'**, pt. *-swôr'*: **forsworn'**, pp. *-swôrn'*.

fort, n. *fŏrt* (F. *fort*; It. *forte*; L. *fortis*, strong), a fortified place; a castle: **forte**, n. *fŏrt*, strong point; that in which any one excels: **forte**, ad. *fŏr'tā* (It.), in *music*, with force; loudly: **fortissimo**, ad. *fŏr-tis'i-mō*, very strongly or loudly: **fortalice**, n. *fŏrt'al-is*, a small fort; a block-house for defence: **fort'let**, n. a small fort: **fortress**, n. *fŏrt'rĕs*, a place of defence or security; a castle; safety: **fort'ressed**, a. *-rĕst*, defended by a fortress.

forth, ad. *fôrth* (AS. *forth*, forward: Dut. *voord*, forwards: Ger. *fort*, on, further), forward in place or order; out; abroad: **forth'coming**, a. about or ready to appear: **forth'going**, n. a going forth; a proceeding from: adj. going forth: **forth'with**, ad. without delay; immediately.

fortieth, a.—see **forty**.

fortify, v. *fŏr'ti-fī* (F. *fortifier*, to strengthen—from L. *fortis*, strong, and *facio*, I make), to strengthen against the attack of an enemy by forts, works, &c.; to render stronger by forts, &c.; to invigorate; to confirm: **for'tifying**, imp.: **for'tified**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. made strong against attacks: **for'tifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kā'shŭn*, a fortified place; the art or science of fortifying places.

fortitude, n. *fôr'ti-tūd* (L. *fortitudo*, firmness, resolution—from *fortis*, strong: It. *fortitudine*), that power of mind which enables a person to act or suffer with patience, and without flinching or complaining; endurance; resolution.

fortnight, n. *fŏrt'nīt* (contr. from *fourteen nights*), fourteen days, or two weeks.

fortress, n.—see **fort**.

fortuitous, a. *fôr-tū'i-tŭs* (L. *fortuitus*, that happens by accident—from *fors*, chance: It. *fortuito*: F. *fortuit*), happening by chance; casual; accidental: **fortu'itously**, ad. *-li*: **fortu'itousness**, n. *-nĕs*: **fortu'ity**, n. *-i-tĭ*, accident; chance.

fortune, n. *fôr'tŭn* or *fôr'chŭn* (L. *fortuna*, luck, prosperity—from *fors*, chance: It. *fortuna*: F. *fortune*), the good or evil that befalls man; chance; accident; wealth; estate; possessions; the portion of a man or woman; destiny; fate: **fortunate**, a. *fôr'tū-nāt* (L. *fortunatus*, prosperous, well off), lucky; successful; happy: **for'tunately**, ad. *-li*: **for'tuneless**, a. without wealth; poor: **fortune-hunter**, n. a man who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman possessed of wealth: **fortune-hunting**, n.: **fortune-teller**, n. a person who pretends to foretell the events of one's life: **fortune-telling**, n.

forty, n. *fŏr'tĭ* (AS. *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten), four times ten: **for'tieth**, a. *-ĭth*, the fourth ten; the number following thirty-nine.

forum, n. *fō'rŭm* (L. market-place—from *foris*, out of doors), a public place of meeting; a court; tribunal; a market-place.

forward, a. *fôr'wĕrd* (AS. *fore*, before, and *weard*, towards, situation), in advance of something else; early in season; too ready; quick; hasty; presumptuous or immodest: v. to help onward; to promote; to quicken or hasten; to transmit: **for'warding**, imp.: **for'warded**, pp.: **for'warder**, n. one who: **for'wards**, ad. *-wĕrdz*, towards the front or forepart; onward: **for'wardly**, ad. *-li*: **for'wardness**, n. cheerful readiness; want of due reserve or modesty; boldness.

fosse, n. sometimes **foss**, *fŏs* (L. *fossa*, a ditch, a trench—from *fodio*, I dig: It. *fossa*: F. *fosse*), a hollow place or ditch round a fortified place, commonly filled with water; a kind of cavity in a bone.

fossil, n. *fŏs'sĭl* (L. *fossus*, dug), a mineral dug out of the earth; the remains of plants and animals imbedded in the earth's crust and changed into a stony consistence: adj. dug out of the earth: **fos'silf'erous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing fossils: **fos'silise**, v. *-īz*, to convert into a fossil; to become petrified: **fos'sili'sing**, imp.: **fos'silised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: adj. converted into a fossil: **fos'silist**, n. one versed in fossils: **fos'-silisa'tion**, n. *-i-zā'shŭn*, the process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils: **fossorial**, a. *fŏs-sō'ri-ăl*, digging; burrowing: **fossil-paper**, **fossil-wool**, **fossil-cork**, &c., familiar terms for certain varieties of aminthus.

foster, v. *fŏs'tĕr* (AS. *fostrian*, to foster, to nourish—from *foder*, food), to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward or promote; to encourage; to indulge, as habits: **fos'tering**, imp.: adj. cherishing; bringing up: **fos'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **fos'terer**, n. one who; a nurse: **foster-brother** or **-sister**, nursed together, but not of the same parent: **foster-child**, n. a child nursed or reared by one not its parent: **fos'terling**, n. *-lĭng*, a foster-child: **foster-mother**, one to whom the child of another is made over to nurse and bring up as her own.

fother, n. *fŏth'ĕr* (Low Ger. *foder*; Dut. *voeder*; Ger. *fuder*, a waggon-load), a weight for lead of 2400 lb.

fougade, n. *fōō-gād'*, also **fougasse**, n. *fōō-găs'* (F. from *fougue*, heat, fury), a small mine made under an enemy's fortification, and charged with powder.

fought, *fawt*—see **fight**.

foul, a. *fŏwl* (Goth. *fuls*; Icel. *full*, stinking, corrupt: AS. *fulan*, to corrupt), not clean; offensive; dirty; coarse; disgraceful; rainy or tempestuous—applied to weather; entangled; dangerous: v. to make filthy; to defile: **foul'ing**, imp.: **fouled**, pp. *fŏwld*: **foul'ly**, ad. *-li*, scandalously; disgracefully: **foul'ness**, n. filthiness; defilement: **foul-mouthed**, a. using scurrilous, obscene, or profane language: **foul-spoken**, a. nasty in language: **to fall foul of**, to assail; to run against: **foul play**, unlawful, dishonest means.

foumart, n. *fō'mārt* (as if from *foul* and *mart*, expressing the bad smell from the animal, but really a corruption of F. *fouine*, the polecat, and Eng. *marte* or *martin*), the beech-martin; commonly applied to the polecat.

found, pp. *fŏwnd*—see **find**.

found, v. *fŏwnd* (L. *fundare*, to lay the bottom, to found—from *fundus*, the bottom: It. *fondare*: F. *fonder*), to lay the basis of anything; to set up; to raise; to institute; to fix firmly: **found'ing**, imp.: **found'ed**, pp.: **foun'der**, n. one who establishes; an originator: **foundation**, n. *fŏwn-dā'shŭn*, the base of an edifice or building; the groundwork or origin of anything; an endowment; an institution: **foun'dress**, n. a woman who originates or establishes: **on the foundation**, one who has an interest and share in an endowment, as a scholar or fellow of a college.

found, v. *fŏwnd* (L. *fundere*, to pour out: It. *fondere*: F. *fondre*, to melt), to form by melting a metal, and casting it into a mould: **found'ing**, imp.: n. the act of casting or forming with melted metal in a mould: **found'ed**, pp.: **founder**, n. *fŏwn'dĕr*, one who is skilled in forming articles by casting metal in moulds: **foundery**, n. *fŏwn'dĕr-ĭ*, or **foun'dry**, n. *-drĭ*, the place where casting liquid metal into moulds to produce articles of various designs is carried on.

founder, v. *fŏwn'dĕr* (L. *fundere*, to pour out), to fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship in the sea; to disable or lame a horse by causing sores in its feet: **foun'dering**, imp.: **foun'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: adj. sunk in the sea, as a ship; made lame in the feet by inflammation, &c.

foundling, n. *fŏwnd'lĭng* (see **find**), a child found without a parent or owner; one whose parents are unknown.

fount, n. *fŏwnt*, also **fountain**, n. *fŏwn'tăn* (L. *fons*, a spring of water—gen. *fontis*: F. *fontaine*), a spring or issuing of water from the earth; a spring; a well of water; a jet or spouting of water; the source of anything: **foun'tainless**, a.: **foun'tainhead**, n. primary source; first beginning.

fount, in *printing*, same as **font**, which see.

four, n. *fōr* (AS. *feower*; Goth. *fidvor*; L. *quatuor*, four), two and two: **fourscore**, a. *fōr'skōr* (*four*, and *score*), four times twenty: **four fold**, a. *fōr'fōld* (*four*, and *fold*), four times told; quadruple: **four'teen**, n. *-tēn* (*four*, and *ten*), four and ten: **four'teenth**, a. ordinal of

[illegible] **fourth**, a. [illegible]: **fourth'ly**, ad. [illegible]

fourchette, n. [illegible] the chamber of a [illegible]

fourness, n. [illegible] the chamber of a [illegible]

foveate, a. [illegible] **foveolate**, a. [illegible]

foveola, n. [illegible]

fovilla, n. [illegible] (L. *fovea*, I [illegible] in [illegible], the [illegible] contained in the [illegible], consisting of [illegible] granules floating in a [illegible])

fowl, n. [illegible] (AS. *fugl*, a bird [illegible] A.-Fris. *fugl*, [illegible] a bird; a bird; poultry; to take or catch birds for food, or as game: **fowl'ing**, imp.: n. the act or practice of shooting fowls or birds: **fowled**, pp. *fōld*: **fowl'er**, n. one who takes or kills birds for food: **fowling-piece**, n. a light gun for shooting birds.

fox, n. *fŏks* (Goth. *fauho*; Ger. *fuchs*, a fox), an animal of the dog kind noted for its cunning; a sly cunning fellow: **foxglove**, n. (AS. *foxesclife*, foxglove: more probably a corruption of the old spelling *folksglove*, fairies' glove), a well-known plant with flowers resembling fingers of a glove, of a purple or white colour: **fox-brush**, the tail of a fox—usually called *the brush*: **fox-hound**, a hound for hunting the fox: **fox-hunt**, the chase or hunting of the fox: **fox-hunting**, the sport: **fox'y**, a. *-i*, having the colour of a fox: **fox-like**, a. resembling the cunning of a fox.

fracas, n. *frā-kä'* (F. a crash—from L. *fractus*, broken), a noisy quarrel; a brawl: an uproar.

fraction, n. *frăk'shŭn* (F. *fraction*, a fraction—from L. *fractum*, to break in pieces), a broken part of a whole; a part of a whole or unity; in *arith.*, a part of a unit, or one, as ½, ¼, ¾: **frac'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, pert. to fractions: **frac'tious**, a. *-shŭs*, apt to break out into a passion; peevish; apt to exhibit ill-humour; quarrelsome: **frac'tiously**, ad. *-li*: **frac'tiousness**, n.: **fracture**, n. *frăk'tŭr*, a break in any body; a break caused by violence; a broken bone: v. to break; to crack: **frac'turing**, imp.: **frac'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd*: adj. broken; cracked.

fragile, a. *frăj'il* (L. *fragilis*, brittle—from *frango*, I break: It. and F. *fragile*), easily broken; brittle; weak; frail: **frag'ilely**, ad. *-li*: **fragility**, n. *frā-jil'i-ti*, brittleness; weakness; frailty.

fragment, n. *frăg'mĕnt* (L. *fragmentum*, a piece broken off: F. [illegible]

ment: privilege: right granted: v. to enfranchise, which see.

Franciscan, n. *frăn-sĭs'kăn* (from *St Francis*), one of an order of monks or friars founded 1209; also called *Grey Friars*: adj. pert. to.

frangible, a. *frăn'jĭ-bl* (L. *frangere*, to break: It. *frangere*: F. *franchir*), that may be broken; easily broken; brittle: **fran gibl'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, brittleness; in *geol.*, the degree of facility with which a rock yields to the hammer.

frank, a. *frăngk* (F. *franc*, open, free—see **franchise**), open; candid; ingenuous; generous: **frank'ly**, ad. *-li*: **frank'ness**, n. plainness of speech; candour: v. to exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage; to exempt from payment: n. the endorsement which exempts a letter from postage: **frank'ing**, imp.: **franked**, pp. *frăngkt*.

Frank, n. *frăngk*, a name given by the Turks and other inhabitants of Eastern countries to the English, French, Italians, &c.; one of the anc. Germans who conquered and settled in France; a Frenchman.

frankincense, n. *frăngk'ĭn-sĕns* (*frank*, free, and *incense*), a gum-resin, which when burnt sends forth a strong aromatic odour, used in the religious services of several churches.

franklinite, n. *frăngk'lĭn-īt* (after Benjamin Franklin), a valuable ore of iron, often found in veins of great thickness.

frantic, a. *frăn'tĭk* (L. *phrenticus*, mad, delirious: It. *frenetico*; F. *phrénétique*; Gr. *phrenitis*, disorder of the mind—from *phren*, the mind), furious; outrageous; transported by passion: **fran'tically**, ad. *-ĭl*, also **fran'tically**, ad. *-ăl-li*: **fran'ticness**, n.

frap, v. *frăp* (F. *frapper*, to strike), in *seamen's language*, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension; to strengthen by passing a rope around; to undergird: **frap'ping**, imp.: **frapped**, pp. *frăpt*.

fraternal, a. *frā-tĕr'nŭl* (L. *fraternus*, brotherly—from *frater*, a brother: It. *fraterno*: F. *fraternel*), pert. to brothers; brotherly; becoming brothers: **frater'nally**, ad. *-li*: **frater'nity**, n. *-nĭ-ti*, a brotherhood; a society; men of the same class or profession: **fraternise** or **-nize**, v. *frăt'ĕr-nīz'*, to associate or hold fellowship as brothers: **frat'erni'sing**, imp.: **frat'ernised'**, pp. *-nīzd'*: **frat'erni'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who: **frat'ernisa'tion**, n. *-nĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of uniting as brothers.

fratricide, n. *frăt'rĭ-sīd* (L. *fratricida*, a brother's murderer—from *frater*, a brother, and *caedere*, to kill)

ss, n. state of being unconstrained; mness: **free-agency**, n. the state of acting out necessity: **free-agent**, n. one under f will: **free'booter**, n. *-bōō'ĕr* (*free*, and g. *freebutter*), a robber; one who roves der or booty: **free'booting**, n. plunder- : **free-born**, a. free by birth; inheriting man, n. a slave set at liberty by law: *dŏm* (AS. *freodom*), liberty; independ- ular privilege; ease of doing anything; **ree-hearted**, a. open; frank; liberal; r'hold, n. property which a man holds for n right; fee-simple: **free'holder**, n. one a freehold: **free'man**, n. one who enjoys rticular privilege: **free'ma'son**, n. *-mā* ancient fraternity of operative masons; r of a secret society professedly founded moral virtue, but generally a mere benevolent association: **free'ma'son-** inciples of the society of freemasons: a. free from care: **free-school**, a school payment of fees; a school open to all: **a speaking without reserve or restraint:** a variety of sandstone easily cut or thinker, n. a sceptic: **free-trade**, trade ithout undue restrictions: **freewill**, n. ice; power to direct our actions: **adj.** **free and easy**, making one's self at s formality: **to make free**, to take a.

ze (F. *frisson*, a shivering: Dut. *vriesen*, h cold: Low Ger. *vresen*, to be cold), to rden into ice; to chill; to shiver with se chilled with cold; to kill with cold: : **n.** the process or state of congeal- *frōz*, did freeze: **frozen**, pp. **a.** *frō'zĕn*, ice; congealed by cold: **freez'able**, a. y be frozen: **freezing-point**, the degree ch water begins to turn into ice, being

ht (Ger. *fracht*, the loading of a wag- *ferchen*, to despatch: Swiss, *ferken*, ods—see **fraught**), the cargo or part of ship; the hire of a ship; the charge or sporting goods by water: **v.** to load r transport by water; to engage or ort of goods: **freight'ing**, imp. loading a a ship: **freight'ed**, pp. loaded, as a r, n. one who: **freight'less**, a. without a htage, n. *frāt'ăj*, money paid for freight. *rĕnsh*, pert. to France: **n.** the language ench **chalk**, a variety of talc used for nch **horn**, a wind musical instrument; , a furniture varnish: **French'man**, n. a ice: **frenchify**, v. *frĕnsh'ĭ-fī*, to infect ers of the French: **french'ifying**, imp.: p. *-fīd*.

zi (F. *frénésie*, frenzy—see **frantic**), gitation of the mind approaching to rium: **v.** to drive to frenzy or madness: p.: **fren'zied**, pp. **a.** *-zĭd*, affected with ness.

frē'kwĕnt (L. *frequens*, often, repeated: F. *fréquent*), often seen; often done; g: **frequent**, v. *frē-kwĕnt'*, to visit often **frequent'ing**, imp.: **frequent'ed**, pp.: sited: **frequent'er**, n. one who: **fre- kwĕnt'ĭ-tĭ**: **fre'quency**, n. *-sĭ*, occurrence n, at short intervals: **frequentative**, n. s, denoting the frequent repetition of an a used in grammar: **fre'quentness**, n. g frequent or often repeated.

rĕs'kō (It. *fresco*, fresh), duskiness like vening or the morning; coolness; a inting on walls freshly plastered: **al** the open air.

sh (AS. *ferse*; Dut. *versch*; Icel. *friskr*; *fraische*, recent, new), brisk; moving not impaired or faded; not tainted; lthy in look or feeling; not salt; un- sh'ly, ad. *-lĭ*: **fresh'ness**, n. newness: sn, v. *frĕsh'ĕn*, to make fresh; to grow from salt; to grow brisk and strong, **freshening**, imp. a. *frĕsh'ĕning*, mak- g fresh; refreshing: **fresh'ened**, pp. a. sh; deprived of saltness: **fresh water**, -water: **fresh'es**, n. plu. *-ĕz*, the ming- nd fresh water in rivers or estuaries: , the sudden overflow of a river from rain or melted snow: **fresh'man**, n. in *Eng.*, a uni- versity student during his first year; a novice.

fret, v. *frĕt* (L. *fricare*; It. *fregare*; Bav. *fretten*, to rub: Swiss, *fretten*, to become sore by rubbing: AS. *fretan*, to gnaw), to wear away by rubbing; to be peevish and irritable; to be vexed; to irritate; to vex: to make rough on the surface: **n.** agitation of mind: **fret'ting**, imp.: **adj.** wearing away; vexing; eating: **fret'ted**, pp.: **adj.** eaten; rubbed or worn away: made rough on the surface; vexed: **fret'ful**, a. *-fŏōl*, disposed to fret; peevish: **fret'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fret'fulness**, n. ill-humour; peevishness.

fret, n. *frĕt* (Sp. *fres*, gold lace: It. *fregio*; mid. L. *frisum*, lace, ornamented border), ornamented work in embroidery or carving: **v.** (old F. *frater*, to interlace; *fretter*, an iron grating: It. *ferrata*, the grating of a window: Sp. *freies*, the bands forming the body of a shield), in *her.* and *arch.*, to ornament by interlacing bars or fillets: **n.** small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles: **fret'ting**, imp.: **adj.** variegating with bands or fillets: **fret'ted**, pp. a. interlaced; variegated; ornamented with fretwork: **fret'ty**, a. *-tĭ*, adorned with fretwork: **fretwork**, raised work; work adorned with frets: **fretted-roof**, a roof ornamented by bands or fillets crossing each other in different patterns: **fret'tised**, a. *-tĭsd*, formed by a collection of frets.

friable, a. *frī'ă-bl* (L. *friabilis*, that can be crumbled to pieces: It. *friabile*: F. *friable*), easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder: **fri'abil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **fri'ableness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being easily crumbled to powder.

friar, n. *frī'ĕr* (F. *frère*—from L. *frater*, a brother), one of a religious brotherhood—usually applied to the mendicant orders; a monk: **fri'arlike** and **fri'arly**, a. *-lĭ*: **fri'ary**, a. *-ĭ*, pert. to friars: n. a monastery of friars.

fribble, a. *frĭb'l* (F. *frivole*, trifling—from L. *frivolus*, empty), frivolous; trifling: **n.** a trifler: **v.** to trifle: **fribbling**, imp. *frĭb'lĭng*: **fribbled**, pp. *frĭb'ld*: **frib'bler**, n. *-lĕr*, a frivolous fellow; a trifler.

fricassee, n. *frĭk'a-sē'* (F. *fricasser*, to fry—from L. *frigo*, I roast, I fry), a dish made by cutting any kind of flesh or fowl into small pieces, and stewing or frying the same with sauce: **v.** to dress as a fricassee: **fric'assee'ing**, imp.: **fric'asseed'**, pp. *-sēd'*: **fric'andeau'**, n. *-an-dō'* (F.), a certain prepared dish of veal.

friction, n. *frĭk'shŭn* (L. *frictio*, a rubbing—from *frico*, I rub: It. *frizione*: F. *friction*), the act of rubbing; the resistance producing by the rubbing of bodies against each other; attrition: **fric'tional**, a. *-al*, relating to friction; moved or produced by friction: **fric'tionless**, a. *-lĕs*, having no friction: **friction-wheels**, those employed to lessen friction.

Friday, n. *frī'da* (AS. *frige-dag*; Ger. *frey-tag*), the sixth day of the week, supposed to have been so named from *Frigga* or *Freya*, the Saxon Venus: **Good Friday**, the day observed in most Christian churches as that of our Lord's crucifixion.

fried, v. *frīd*—see **fry**.

friend, n. *frĕnd* (Goth. *frijon*, to love: AS. *freond*—from *freon*, to free, to love), one attached to another by sentiments of affection, esteem, or respect; one not hostile; an associate: **friend'like**, a.: **friend'less**, a. without a friend: **friend'lessness**, n.: **friend'ly**, a. *-lĭ*, disposed to, as a friend; amicable; favourable: **friend'liness**, n. a disposition to favour or befriend; goodwill: **friend'ship**, n. intimacy or attachment depending on mutual respect and esteem; personal kindness; friendly aid: **Friends**, the religious body or society usually called Quakers: **friendly society**, a kind of club or association among operatives for affording relief to the members when out of work, or in sickness.

frieze, n. *frēz* (F. *friser*, to curl or crisp; *frisone*, frizzled or raised work: Sp. *fres*, gold or silver lace: mid. L. *frisare*, to ornament with borders), a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side: (F. *frise*), the flat part under the corner of a column, usually ornamented with figures or other carved work: **v.** to form a nap; to frizzle; to curl: **friezed**, a. *frēzd*, napped; shaggy: **friezelike**, a.: **frieze'ing**, n. the process of forming a nap on woollen cloth.

frigate, n. *frĭg'ăt* (F. *frégate*; Sp. *fragata*, a light row-boat), a war-ship, generally carrying from thirty to fifty guns.

fright, n. *frīt* (Goth. *faurhts*, timid: AS. *forht*; Ger. *furcht*; Sw. *frukta*, fear), sudden terror, but of short duration; alarm: **frightful**, a. *frīt'fŏōl*, exciting

alarm or terror; shocking: **fright'fully**, ad. *-li*: **fright'fulness**, n.: **fright**, v. *frīt*, or **frighten**, v. *frīt'n*, to alarm suddenly; to terrify; to dismay: **frightening**, imp. *frīt'ning*: **frightened**, pp. *frīt'nd*.

frigid, a. *frij'id* (L. *frigidus*, cold: It. *frigido*: F. *froid*), cold; without warmth; without affection; formal; lifeless: **frig'idly**, ad. *-li*: **frig'idness**, n.: **frigidity**, n. *fri-jid'i-ti*, coldness; want of warmth; coldness of affection: **frigid zones**, the belts of the earth's surface which lie between the polar circles and the poles, 23½° from each pole: **frigorific**, a. *frig'ō-rif'ik* (L. *facio*, I make), that produces cold.

frill, n. *fril* (W. *ffrill*, to twitter, to chatter: F. *friller*, to shiver for cold), a plaited band to a garment; a ruffle: v. to attach a frill to; to ruffle with cold, as a hawk her feathers: **fril'ling**, imp.: n. the ruffles or plaited bands of a garment: **frilled**, pp. *frild*.

fringe, n. *frinj* (F. *frange*; It. *frangia*; Ger. *franse*, a border of hanging threads: F. *froncer*, to plait, to wrinkle), an edging of loose threads or ornamental open work; the edge; the margin: v. to ornament with a loose border; to adorn with fringe: **fring'ing**, imp.: **fringed**, pp. a. *frinjd*, bordered with a fringe: **fringe'less**, a. without a fringe: **fringing reefs**, coral-reefs, so called from their fringing or encircling islands at a small distance from shore.

frippery, n. *frip'ér-i* (F. *friper*, to wear to rags: Sw. *rifva*, to tear), clothes thrown aside after wearing; place where old clothes are sold; useless or worthless trifles: **adj.** trifling; contemptible.

friseur, n. *fré-zér'* (F.), a hairdresser.

frisk, v. *frisk* (It. *frizzare*, to quaver, to spirt: Icel. *friskr*, new, in full vigour: F. *frisque*, lively), to leap and skip about; to gambol in frolic and gaiety: n. a frolic; a caper: **fris'king**, imp.: **frisked**, pp. *friskt*: **fris'ker**, n. one who: **frisky**, a. *fris'ki*, lively; frolicsome: **fris'kily**, ad. *-li*: **fris'kiness**, n. dancing or leaping in frolic; liveliness.

frisket, n. *fris'kĕt*, also **fris'quet**, *-kĕt* (F. *frisquette*, frisket, so called from the frequency and briskness of its motion: connected with **frisk**), in *printing*, the light frame which holds the sheet of paper on the tympan.

frit or **fritt**, n. *frit* (F. *fritte*; *fritta*, frit—from L. *frictus*, dried, parched), the mixture of which glass is made after being calcined or baked in the furnace, but before the materials are melted.

frith, n. *frith*—see **firth**.

fritter, v. *frit'ér* (L. *frĭtinnire*, to twitter: F. *fré-*

good humour—from *frō*, gay, and *lĭch*, like), a wild prank; gaiety and mirth; a gambol: **adj.** gay; full of pranks: v. to play wild pranks; to gambol: **frol'icking**, imp. a. playing pranks: **frol'icked**, pp. *-kĭt*: **frol'icsome**, a. *-tĭk-sŭm*, given to pranks and fun; full of mirth: **frol'icsomely**, ad. *-li*: **frol'icsomeness**, n. wild pranks.

from, prep. *frŏm* (AS. *fram*; Icel. *fremm*; Dan. *frem*, forth, forwards), away; out of; denoting distance in space or time; generally denoting separation, removal, or departure: in the following phrases—from above; from afar; from beneath; from behind; from hence, thence, or whence,—the construction may be frequently considered as *a preposition and its case*: the following phrases—from amidst; from among; from beneath; from beyond; from forth; from off; from out; from out of; from under; from within,—are simply prepositional phrases, and as such followed by an objective case.

frond, n. *frond* (L. *frons*, a leaf—gen. *frondis*: It. *fronde*), the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns; the union of a leaf and a branch: **frondescence**, n. *frŏn-dĕs'ĕns*, the time or season of putting forth leaves: **frondose**, a. *frŏn'dōs*, in *bot.*, having a foliaceous or leaf-like expansion.

front, n. *frŭnt* (L. *frons*, the forehead or forepart—gen. *frontis*: Pol. *przod*, forepart), the forepart of anything; the face or whole face; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness: v. to have the face towards; to stand opposed or opposite; to stand foremost: **adj.** relating to the face or front: **front'ing**, imp. a. front to front, or opposite: **front'ed**, pp. a. formed with a front: **front'less**, a. having no front: **front'age**, n. *-ăj*, the front part of a building: **front'al**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to or connected with the forehead: n. a small pediment over a door or window: **front'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **frontier**, n. *frŏn'tēr* (F. *frontière*), the boundary of a country or state; the parts adjacent to a boundary of a country: **adj.** bordering; lying on or near the boundary: **frontispiece**, n. *frŏn'tis-pēs* (mid. L. *frontispicium*, the forefront of a house—from L. *frons*, the forepart, and *specio*, I view), the ornamental first page of a book; the part which first meets the eye: **front'let**, n. a band worn on the forehead: **front'view**, n. the representation of the front part or elevation of a building.

frost, n. *frŏst* (F. *frisson*, a shudder: from *froze*, the pt. of **freeze**, which see), the power, act, or state of freezing; frozen vapour or dew, as *hoar-frost*: v. to

fructify, v. *frŭk'tĭ-fī* (mid. L. *fructificare*, to be fruitful—from L. *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, I make: F. *fructifier*), to render productive or fruitful: **fruc'tifying**, imp.: **fruc'tified**, pp. *-fīd*: **fruc'tifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of rendering productive of fruit; those parts of a plant which embrace the organs of generation—*i. e.*, flowers and fruit: **fructif'erous**, a. *-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing fruit: **fructescence**, n. *frŭk-tĕs'ĕns*, the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

frugal, a. *frō'gŭl* (L. *frugalis*, thrifty: It. *frugale*: F. *frugal*), economical in living; not lavish; sparing: **fru'gally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **frugal'ity**, n. *-găl'ĭ-tĭ*, prudent economy; a prudent and sparing use of anything; thrift.

frugiferous, a. *frō-jĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *frugifer*, fruit-bearing—from *frux*, fruits of the earth, and *fero*, I bear), bearing fruit: **frugiv'orous**, a. *-jĭv'ō-rŭs* (L. *voro*, I devour), feeding on fruit.

fruit, n. *frōt* (L. *fructus*, fruit, produce—from *fruor*, I enjoy: It. *frutto*: F. *fruit*), whatever the earth produces for food, clothing, or profit; fruit of a tree; that which is produced; effect, good or ill; advantage; profit: v. to produce fruit: **fruit'ing**, imp.: adj. producing fruit; pert. to fruit: n. the bearing of fruit: **fruit'age**, n. *-ăj*, the fruit of one season, as the apple or vine: **fruit'erer**, n. *-ĕr-ĕr*, a dealer in fruits, as apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, &c.: **fruit'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*, a place for keeping fruit: **fruit'ful**, a. *-fŏŏl*, producing fruit; fertile; abundant: **fruit'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fruit'fulness**, n. productiveness; fertility: **fruit'less**, a. barren; unprofitable; useless: **fruit'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fruit'lessness**, n. barrenness: **fruity**, a. *frōt'ĭ*, having the odour, taste, or appearance of fruit: **fruit'iness**, n.: **fruit-bearing**, a. having the quality of producing fruit: **fruit-tree**, a tree producing fruit, as opposed to a timber-tree.

fruition, n. *frō-tĭsh'ŭn* (L. *fruor*, I enjoy), the pleasure derived from use or possession; enjoyment.

frumentaceous, a. *frō-mĕn-tā'shŭs* (L. *frumentum*, corn or grain: It. *frumento*: F. *froment*), made of or resembling wheat or grain: **fru'menta'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, a largess of grain among the anc. Romans: **fru'menty**, n. *-tĭ* (F. *frumentée*), a kind of wheat-gruel.

frustrate, v. *frŭs'trāt* (L. *frustratum*, to deceive—from *frustra*, without effect, in vain: It. *frustrare*: F. *frustrer*), to defeat; to disappoint; to bring to nothing; to render of no effect: **frus'trating**, imp.: **frus'trated**, pp.: **frustra'tion**, n. *-trā'shŭn*, disappointment; defeat.

frustum, n. *frŭs'tŭm* (L. *frustum*, a fragment, a broken piece: It. *frusto*, a little piece: F. *fruste*, defaced), the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top, as of a cone: **frustules**, n. plu. *frŭs'tŭls*, in *bot.*, the parts or fragments into which certain sea-weeds separate.

frutescent, a. *frō-tĕs'ĕnt* (L. *frutex*, a shrub—gen. *fruticis*: It. *frutice*), growing or becoming shrubby; taking the character of a shrub: **frutes'cence**, n. *-ĕns*, state of becoming shrubby: **fruticose**, a. *frōt'ĭ-kōs*, shrubby.

fry, v. *frī* (L. *frigere*: F. *frire*, to fry, to parch), to heat or roast in a pan over a fire; to cook in a pan: n. a dish of anything fried: **fry'ing**, imp.: **fried**, pp. *frīd*, cooked by frying: **frying-pan**, n. a shallow pan with a long handle for dressing food by frying: **out of the frying-pan into the fire**, from bad to worse.

fry, n. *frī* (F. *fray*, spawn of fish or frogs: Goth. *frøe*, seed: Icel. *frøf*, seed), the young brood of fish lately spawned; a swarm of little animals.

fucivorous, a. *fū-sĭv'ō-rŭs* (L. *furus*, sea-weed, and *voro*, I devour), eating or living on sea-weed.

fuchsia, n. *fū'shĭ-ă* (named after *Fuchs*, the discoverer), a flowering shrub of many varieties.

fucus, n. *fū'kŭs*, plu. **fuci**, *fū'sī* (L. *fucus*: Gr. *phukos*, rock-lichen, certain sea-weeds used by the ancients in dyeing), sea-weed or sea-wrack: **fucoid**, a. *fū'koĭd*, also **fucoid'al** (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling sea-weed: **fucoid'es**, n. plu. *-ēz*, in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil fucus: **fu'coids**, n. plu. fucus-like impressions.

fuddle, v. *fŭd'l* (Low Ger. *fuddlig*, confused: Ger. *fusein*, to rave or dote), to make tipsy; to stupefy one's self with drink: **fuddling**, imp. *fŭd'lĭng*: **fuddled**, pp. *fŭd'ld*.

fudge, int. *fŭj* (F. *fuche*), an exclamation of contempt; nonsense.

fuel, n. *fū'ĕl* (mid. L. *focale*: F. *fouaille*, supply of wood for the fire—from L. *focus*, a fire-place), any matter used to produce heat by burning, as in grates or stoves; anything that serves to increase excitement or energy: **fuel to fire**, making matters worse.

fugacious, a. *fū-gā'shŭs* (L. *fugax*, swift—gen. *fugacis*—from *fugio*, I fly: It. and F. *fugace*), fleeting; volatile; unstable; in *bot.*, evanescent; falling off early: **fuga'ciousness**, n. the quality of flying away: **fugacity**, n. *fū-găs'ĭ-tĭ*, act of flying away; volatility; uncertainty: **fugitive**, a. *fū'jĭ-tĭv*, apt to flee away; flying; volatile; escaping readily; n. a runaway; a deserter: **fu'gitively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **fu'gitiveness**, n.

fugleman, n. *fū'gl-măn* (Ger. *flügelmann*—from *flügel*, a wing, and *mann*, a man), a soldier appointed to take his place in front of a line of soldiers under drill as a guide to the others—spelt also **flugelman**.

fugue, n. *fūg* (L. *fuga*, a fleeing: F. *fugue*: It. *fuga*), in *music*, a piece in which the parts follow or chase each other with certain repetitions at intervals: **fuguist** or **fugist**, n. *fū'gĭst*, one who composes or performs fugues.

fulcrum, n. *fŭl'krŭm*, plu. **ful'cra** or **ful'crums** (L. *fulcrum*, a prop—*fulcire*, to keep upright), a prop or support; that by which any lever is sustained; in *bot.*, a general name for several of the appendages of the stem or leaves, which serve for support or defence.

fulfil, v. *fŏŏl-fĭl'* (from *full*, and *fill*), to complete or carry into effect; to perform what is promised, expected, or foretold; to bring to pass; to answer, as a purpose or design: **fulfil'ling**, imp.: n. accomplishment; completion: **fulfilled'**, pp. *-fĭld'*: **fulfil'ment**, n. completion; performance.

fulgent, a. *fŭl'jĕnt* (L. *fulgens*, shining: It. *fulgente*), shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright: **ful'gency**, n. *-sĭ*, splendour; glitter.

fulgurate, v. *fŭl'gū-rāt* (L. *fulgur*, a flash of lightning—from *fulgeo*, I gleam: It. *fulgore*), to emit flashes of light: **ful'gura'ting**, imp.: **ful'gura'ted**, pp.: **ful'gura'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, the brightening of melted gold or silver: **fulgurites**, n. plu. *fŭl'gū-rīts*, or **ful'gorites**, *-gō-rīts*, vitrified sand-tubes supposed to have originated from the action of lightning; any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning.

fuliginous, a. *fū-lĭj'ĭ-nŭs* (L. *fuligo*, soot: It. *fuliginе*), sooty; smoky.

full, a. *fŏŏl* (Ger. *fullen*, to pour liquids), well supplied; holding all that can be contained; stored; stuffed; sated; complete; clear; distinct; mature: n. state of being satiated, as, fed to the *full*: ad. without abatement; with the whole effect; completely; exactly, as, *full* in the face; placed before adj., ad., and other words, to strengthen their significations, as, *full* many a flower: **ful'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, completely; entirely; perfectly: **ful'ness**, n. state of being filled so as to leave no part vacant; completeness; plenty; extent; loudness: **full-aged**, a. of mature age: **full-blown**, a. fully expanded, as a blossom: **full-bodied**, a. having a large body; having standard strength and flavour: **full-bottomed**, a. having a large bottom, as a wig: **full dress**, the dress which custom or etiquette prescribes for any occasion of ceremony, social or public: adj. having all the necessary parts of attire for the occasion: **full-dressed**, a. dressed in proper form or costume, as for a ball or concert: **full-drive**, with full speed: **full-faced**, a. having a broad fat face: **full habit of body**, stout and fat: **full-length**, a. extending the whole length; embracing the whole: **fully-manned**, a. completely furnished with men: **full pay**, the whole pay, without any deduction.

full, v. *fŏŏl* (L. *fullo*, a dresser of cloth: It. *follare*, to full cloths: F. *fouler*, to tread or trample on), to scour or cleanse; to make compact, or to thicken in a mill: **ful'ling**, imp.: n. the art of thickening and scouring cloth in a mill: **fulled**, pp. *fŏŏld*: adj. cleansed; thickened: **ful'ler**, n. one whose business is fulling: **fuller's earth**, a soft unctuous clay used in scouring and cleansing cloth: **fuller's thistle**, the plant teasel, whose burs are used in dressing cloth.

fulminate, v. *fŭl'mĭ-nāt* (L. *fulminatum*, to hurl lightning—from *fulmen*, thunder: It. *fulminare*: F. *fulminer*), to make a loud sudden noise; to cause to explode; to utter or send out a denunciation or censure: n. a substance which explodes by percussion, rubbing, or heat: **ful'mina'ting**, imp.: adj. thundering; exploding with a crack and flash: **ful'mina'ted**, pp.: **ful'mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the utterance of threats or censure; explosion of certain chemical preparations: **ful'mina'tory**, a. *-nā-tĕr-ĭ*, thundering; striking terror: **fulmin'ic**, a. *-mĭn'ĭk*, a name given to a

certain acid which in combination forms explosive compounds.

fulsome, a. *fŭl'sŭm* (Icel. *fullsa*, to show disgust—from *full*, foul: perhaps rather Eng. *full*, and *some*), disgustingly fawning or obsequious; nauseous; rank and gross, as a fulsome speech: **ful'somely**, ad. *-li*: **ful'someness**, n. offensive grossness.

fulvous, a. *fŭl'vŭs* (L. *fulvus*, of a deep yellow), yellow; tawny; of a saffron colour.

fumble, v. *fŭm'bl* (Low Ger. *fummeln*, to fumble: Dan. *famle*, to stammer), to feel or grope about; to handle awkwardly; to handle much: **fum'bling**, imp.: **adj.** groping; managing awkwardly: **fum'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **fum'blingly**, ad. *-li*: **fum'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, one who gropes or manages awkwardly.

fume, n. *fūm* (L. *fumus*, smoke: Sans. *dhuma*, smoke—from *dhu*, to agitate: It. *fumo*: F. *fumée*), vapour from combustion; smoke or vapour; any volatile or gaseous matter emitted in an offensive form; rage; passion: **v.** to yield vapour; to be in a rage; to chafe with anger: **fu'ming**, imp.: **adj.** sending forth vapour; raging: **fumed**, pp. *fūmd*: **fu'mingly**, ad. *-li*: **fume'less**, a. free from fumes: **fu'mily**, ad. *-mĭ-li*: **fu'miness**, n.: **fumy**, a. *fū'mi*, producing smoke or vapour; full of vapour: **fumiferous**, a. *fū-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing fumes or smoke: **fumarole**, n. *fū'mȧ-rōl* (It. *fumare*, to smoke), an opening in a volcanic district from which smoke and other gaseous fumes issue forth: **fumigate**, v. *fū'mĭ-gāt*, to smoke anything; to perfume; to expose to the action of disinfecting vapours: **fu'miga'ting**, imp.: **fu'miga'ted**, pp.: **fu'miga'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the employment of fumes or vapours in order to purify or disinfect: **fu'miga'tory**, a. *-gā'tĕr-i*, that purifies by fumes or vapours.

fumet, n. *fū'mĕt* (L. *fimus*, dung), the dung of deer.

fun, n. *fŭn* (prov. F. *fun*, smoke: Sw. *fun*, anything light, as vapour: Icel., AS. *fon*, a fool), sport; merriment; drollery: **fun'ny**, a. *-ni*, droll; comical: **fun'nily**, ad. *-li*.

funambulate, v. *fū-nȧm'bū-lāt* (L. *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, I walk), to walk or dance on a rope: **funam'bulist**, n. *-list*, a rope walker or dancer.

function, n. *fŭngk'shŭn* (L. *functio*, a performance, an execution: It. *funzione*: F. *fonction*), performance; office; employment; duty; the office of any bodily organ; power; faculty: **func'tional**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to functions: **func'tionally**, ad. *-li*: **func'tionary**, n. *-ĕr-i*, one who holds an office; an official: **functional** dis- n. plu. *fŭn'jĭ*, an order of plants: **fungous**, a. *fŭng'gŭs*, of or resembling a fungus; soft; spongy: **fungos'ity**, n. *-gŏs'ĭ-ti*, soft excrescence: **fungia**, n. *fŭn'jĭ-ȧ*, a mushroom-like genus of corals: **fun'gic**, a. *-jĭk*, denoting an acid obtained from mushrooms: **fun'giform**, a. *-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), headed like a mushroom: **fun'gite**, n. *-jīt*, a fossil fungus or coral: **fungiv'orous**, a. *-jĭv'ŏ-rŭs* (L. *voro*, I devour), feeding on mushrooms: **fungoid**, a. *fŭng'goĭd* (L. *fungus*, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling a mushroom.

funicle, n. *fū'nĭ-kl* (L. *funiculus*, a slender rope—from *funis*, a cord: It. *funicolo*: F. *funicule*), in *bot.*, a cord-like appendage by which, in many cases, the seeds are attached: **funicular**, a. *fū-nĭk'ū-lĕr*, consisting of a funicle: **funiform**, a. *fū'nĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling a cord or cable.

funnel, n. *fŭn'nĕl* (L. *infundibulum*, that which serves for pouring in—from *in*, and *fundo*, I pour: It. *infundibolo*), a trumpet-shaped tube for conveying liquids into close vessels; the hollow or shaft of a chimney through which the smoke ascends.

funny, a. *fŭn'ni*—see **fun**.

fur, n. *fĕr* (a contr. of *fodder*, used in the double sense of food, and a case or lining: Goth. *fodr*, a sheath, lining: Dut. *voeder*, fodder, a lining: Sp. *forro*, lining), the soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin; the skin and hair when prepared; any coating considered as resembling fur, as morbid matter on the tongue, the down on a peach, &c.: **adj.** made of fur: **v.** to line or ornament with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue: **fur'ring**, imp.: **furred**, pp. *fĕrd*: **fur'rier**, n. *fĕr'ĭ-ĕr*, a dealer in furs: **furry**, a. *fĕr'i*, covered with fur; consisting of fur: **furriery**, n. *fĕr'ĭ-ĕr-i*, furs in general; the trade in furs.

furbelow, n. *fĕr'bē-lō* (F. *falbalas*; Sp. *farfala*, a flounce—from Swiss, *fall*, a hem; It. *falda*, any kind of folding or plaiting), padding; a puckered flounce for ornamenting various parts of the female dress.

furbish, v. *fĕr'bĭsh* (F. *fourbir*; It. *forbire*, to burnish), to rub or scour to brightness; to polish: **fur'bishing**, imp.: **fur'bished**, pp. *-bisht*: **fur'bisher**, n. one who.

furcate, a. *fĕr'kāt*, also **fur'cated**, a. *-kā-tĕd* (L. *furca*, a fork: It. *forca*: F. *fourche*), forked; branching like the prongs of a fork: **furca'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, a branching like a fork.

furfur, n. *fĕr'fŭr* (L. *furfur*, bran: It. *forforo*), scales like bran; dandriff; scurf: **fur'fura'ceous**, a.

further, a. *fĕr'ŦHĕr* (AS. *forth*, forward: comp. of **forth**, which see), more distant; beyond this; additional; now used as the comp. of *far*: **adv.** to a greater distance: **v.** to help forward; to promote: **fur'thering**, imp. promoting; advancing: **fur'thered**, pp. *-ŦHĕrd*: **fur'therance**, n. *-ŦHĕr-dăns*, a helping forward: **furthermore**, ad. moreover; besides: **fur'thermost**, a. most remote: **furthest**, a. *fĕr'ŦHĕst*, most advanced in time or place: **adv.** at the greatest distance. *Note.*—*farther* is restricted by many in its application to distance, and *further* to quantity and degree, &c.

furtive, a. *fĕr'tĭv* (L. *furtivus*, stolen—from *fur*, a thief: It. *furtivo*: F. *furtif*), stolen, as furtive glances: **fur'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*, by stealth.

fury—see under **furious**.

furze, n. *fĕrz* (AS. *fyrs*, furze: properly *firs*, from the prickly leaves), a common, hardy, prickly shrub; the gorse or whin: **furzy**, a. *fĕr'zĭ*, full of furze.

fuscous, a. *fŭs'kŭs* (L. *fuscus*, dark: It. *fosco*), dark; dusky; brown.

fuse, v. *fūz* (L. *fusus*, poured or spread out: It. *fuso*), to melt or liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to be melted: **fu'sing**, imp.: **fused**, pp. a. *fūzd*, melted: **fusion**, n. *fū'zhŭn*, the act of melting; the state of being dissolved or melted by heat; the union or blending together as if melted: **fu'sible**, a. *-zĭ-bl*, that may be melted: **fu'sibility**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being able to be melted: **fusible metal**, an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water.

fuse or **fuze**, n. *fūz*, also **fuses**, n. *fū'zĕ* (F. *fusée*, a squib, a firework of sputtering gunpowder: Ger. *pfuschen*, Swiss, *pfusen*, to fizz, as hot iron in water), a tube filled with a combustible composition, used for firing shells or for blasting: **fuses**, n. *fū'zĕ*, a match; a cigar-light.

fuseo, n. *fū'zĕ* (F. *fuseau*, a spindle; *fusée*, the barrel of a crane: L. *fusus*, a spindle), the cone or conical part of a watch or clock round which the chain is wound: **fusiform**, a. *fū'zĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, spindle-shaped, like the root of a carrot.

fusel, a. *fū'zĕl* (Bav. *fusel*, bad brandy; *fuseln*, to trifle), a fetid oil arising from potato-spirit.

fusibility, **fusible**—see **fuse**.

fusiform, a.—see under **fuse**.

fusil, n. *fū'zĭl* (F. *fusil*; It. *focile*, a fire-steel for a tinder-box—from mid. L. *focus*, fire), a light musket or firelock: **fusileer** or **fusilier**, n. *fū'zĭ-lēr'*, a soldier originally armed with a fusil: **fusillade**, n. *fū'zĭl-ād'* (F. *fusillade*, a shooting), discharges of firearms in military exercises.

fusion, n.—see **fuse**.

fuss, n. *fŭs* (Swiss, *pfusen*, to make a fizzing noise: Sw. *fläs*, stir), a bustle in a small matter; much ado about trifles: **fus'sy**, a. *-sĭ*, troublesome and bustling about a small matter: **fus'sily**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a bustling manner.

fust, n. *fŭst* (L. *fustis*, a staff: F. *fut*), in *arch.*, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

fusted, a. *fŭs'tĕd* (F. *fusté*, tasting or smelling of the cask: Low Ger. *fästig*, ill-smelling), having a bad smell; mouldy: **fus'ty**, a. *-tĭ*, ill-smelling; rank: **fustiness**, n. an ill smell from mouldiness, &c.

fustet—see **fustic**.

fustian, n. *fŭs'tĭ-ăn* (old F. *fustaine*; It. *fustagno*, fustian—so called as brought from Fostat, near Cairo), a thick strong cloth made of cotton; an inflated swelling kind of writing or speaking; bombast: **adj.** made of fustian; absurdly pompous.

fustic, n. *fŭs'tĭk*, or **fustet**, n. *fŭs'tĕt* (F. *fustoc* or *fustet*), a kind of wood used as a yellow dye-stuff.

fusty, a.—see **fusted**.

fusus, n. *fū'zŭs* (L. a spindle), an extensive genus of shells, of which the spindle-shell and the red whelk may be taken as the type: **fusulina**, n. *fū'zŭ-lī'nă*, in *geol.*, a genus of foraminifera, forming spindle-shaped cell-growths.

futile, a. *fū'tĭl* (L. *futilis*, that cannot contain, that cannot be relied on: It. and F. *futile*), trifling; of no weight or importance; of no effect: **fu'tilely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **futility**, n. *fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, want of weight or effect; worthlessness.

futtocks, n. plu. *fŭt'ŭks* (corruption of *foot-hook* or *foot-lock*), the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship springing from the keel, which hold the ship together; small shrouds over the lower ones.

future, a. *fū'tŭr* or *-chŭr* (L. *futurus*, about to be: It. *futuro*: F. *futur*), that is to come; that which is to exist: **n.** time to come; a tense in grammar: **futurity**, n. *fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ*, time to come; event to come: **fu'turist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who believes that the Bible prophecies are to be fulfilled in the future.

fuzz, v. *fŭz* (Ger. *pfuschen*; Swiss, *pfusen*, imitative of the sound of water flying off a heated surface), to fly off with a whizzing noise, as water from a hot surface: **fuz'zing**, imp.: **fuzzed**, pp. *fŭzd*: **fuzzle**, v. *fŭz'l*, to confuse the head with drink; to fuddle: **fuzzling**, imp. *fŭz'lĭng*: **fuzzled**, pp. *fŭz'ld*: **fuzzy**, a. *fŭz'zĭ* (Scot. *fozzy* or *fozy*), consisting of a frothy spongy mass: **fuzz-ball**, a kind of fungus filled with dust; the puff-ball.

fy, int. *fī* (Ger. *pfui*), a word expressing blame, dislike, or disapprobation; for shame.

G

gabardine or **gaberdine**, n. *găb'ĕr-dēn* (Sp. *gabardina*), a loose outer garment; in the *middle ages*, a long loose coat or cassock rendered obligatory on the Jews to wear.

gabble, v. *găb'l* (Scot. *gab*, talk: Dan. *gab*: Pol. *gęba*, mouth), to prate; to talk idly and rapidly, or without meaning: **n.** loud or rapid talking without meaning; inarticulate sounds: **gab'bling**, imp.: **gabbled**, pp. *găb'ld*: **gabbler**, n. *găb'lĕr*, one who: **gab**, n. *găb* (a coarse word), talkativeness; loquacity: **v.** to talk much; to talk idly: **gab'bing**, imp.: **gabbed**, pp. *găbd*.

gabion, n. *gā'bĭ-ŭn* (F. *gabion*: It. *gabbia*, a cage; *gabbione*, a gabion), in *mil.*, a large cylindrical basket of wicker-work, open at both ends and filled with earth, used as a shelter for working parties, and in the construction of the parapets of trenches, &c.: **ga'bionade**, n. *-ĭŭn-ād'*, a parapet formed of gabions.

gable, n. *gā'bl* (Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle: Ger. *giebel*, the pointed end of a house), the triangular part of the end of a house or building between the eaves and the summit: **ga'blet**, n. *-blĕt*, the small gable used for the summit of niches or Gothic tabernacle-work.

gad, n. *găd* (Norm. *gadd*, a sharp point: prov. Dan. *gadd*, a prickle), in *mining*, a pointed wedge of a peculiar form, used to break up the ore under ground; a graver: **v.** to ramble about without any fixed purpose, as cattle flying from the attack of the gadfly: **gad'ding**, imp.: **adj.** roving: **gad'dingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a gadding manner: **gad'ded**, pp.: **gad-fly**, n. the fly that goads or stings the cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin: **gadabout**, n. one who runs much abroad without business.

Gaelic, n. *gā'lĭk* (from *Gael* or *Gaul*), the language of the Highlanders of Scotland; a dialect of the Celtic language: **adj.** pert. to the Scottish Highlanders or their language.

gaff, n. *găf* (Dan. *gaffel*; Ger. *gabel*, a fork), a prop or sort of boom used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail.

gaffer, n. *găf'fĕr* (a probable contr. of *goodfather* or *grandfather*), a word formerly applied to an aged man in humble life; a name given to a foreman or overseer.

gag, n. *găg* (imitative of sounds uttered while suffering from an impediment or imperfection in the organs of speech: Swiss, *gaggen*, to stutter: Gael. *gagach*, stuttering), something put into the mouth to hinder speaking: **v.** to hinder speaking by thrusting something into the mouth, or in any other way: **gag'ging**, imp.: **gagged**, pp. *găgd*: **gag-tooth**, a projecting tooth.

gage, n. *gāj* (F. *gage*, a pledge), a pledge or security; a glove or cap, &c., thrown to the ground as a challenge to combat: **v.** to pledge; to wager: **ga'ging**, imp. *-jĭng*: **gaged**, pp. *gājd*.

gage, in *weather-gage*, the windward of a ship: **gage**, v. *gāj*, to measure—see **gauge**.

gaggle, v. *găg'l* (Dut. *gaggelen*; Ger. *gackeln*, to make a noise, as a goose), to make a noise like a goose: **gag'gling**, imp. *-glĭng*: **adj.** silly; noisy and foolish: **gaggled**, pp. *găg'ld*.

gaiety and **gaily**—see **gay**.

gain, n. *gān* (old F. *gaagner*; F. *gagner*, to gain—applied primarily to what was obtained from the ground by labour: Prov. *gaanh*, gain, profit), profit; advantage obtained; interest: **v.** to get, as profit or advantage; to obtain by effort; to procure; to have profit or advantage; to reach or arrive at: **gain'ing**, imp.: **gained**, pp. *gānd*: **gains**, n. plu. *gānz*, earnings, &c.: **gain'ful**, a. *-fŏl*, profitable; advantageous: **gain'fully**, ad. *-li*: **gain'fulness**, n: **gain'less**, a. bringing no advantage: **to gain ground**, to advance in any undertaking: to prevail: **to gain over**, to draw to another party or interest: **to gain on or upon**, to encroach on, as the sea; to get the better of.

gainsay, v. *gān'sā* (AS. *gean*; Icel. *gegn*; Ger. *gegen*, against, and *say*), to contradict; to oppose in words: **gain'saying**, imp.: **gain'said**, pp. *-sĕd*, contradicted: **gain'sayer**, n. one who; an opposer.

'gainst, contraction for **against**.

gairish or **garish**, a. *gār'ish* (old Eng. *gaure*; Swiss, *glare*, to stare), staring; glaring; showy: **gair'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **gair'ishness**, n. finery; flaunting gaudiness.

gait, n. *gāt* (Dan. *gade*, a street: Icel. *gata*, street, path: Sw. *gata*, a street, a way), manner and air in walking.

gaiters, n. plu. *gā'tĕrz* (F. *guestre*, or *guêtre*), coverings of cloth for the legs and ankles, coming down over part of the shoe.

gala, n. *gā'la* (It. *gala*, ornament: old F. *gale*, good cheer: Sp. *gala*, a court dress), display; splendour: **gala-day**, a day of pomp, splendour, or festivity.

galactic, a. *ga-lăk'tĭk* (Gr. *gala*, milk—gen. *galaktos*), connected with or relating to the galaxy or milky-way; of or pert. to milk: **galactometer**, n. *găl-ăk-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer: **galactile**, n. *gă-lăk'tĭl*, a mineral, so called from its giving the colour of milk when triturated among water: **galaxy**, n. *găl'ăk-sĭ*, the milky-way; the long white luminous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; any assemblage of distinguished persons or things.

Galatians, n. plu. *gă-lā'shĭ-ănz*, inhabitants of Galatia, in Asia Minor, descendants of the Gauls, who settled there.

galbanum, n. *găl'bā-nŭm* (L.), the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant imported from Turkey.

galbulus, n. *găl-bū'lŭs* (med. L.), in *bot.*, a modification of the cone, where the apex of each carpellary scale is much enlarged or fleshy, so that collectively

break the skin by rubbing; to tease; to vex much; to chagrin; to wound the feelings: n. a wound in the skin by rubbing: **gal'ling**, imp.: **adj.** adapted to fret or vex: **n.** a fretting or wearing of the skin by friction: **galled**, pp. *găld*.

gallant, a. *găl'ănt* (It. *galano*, quaint and gay in clothes; *galante*, brave, handsome—from *gala*, show, festivity: F. *galant*, courteous, gallant), manifesting bravery; magnanimous; daring; showy: **gal'lantly**, ad. *-li*: **gal'lantry**, n. *-trĭ*, bravery; intrepidity; polite attention to women—often used in a bad or equivocal sense: **gallant**, n. *găl-ănt'* or *găl'*, a showy person; one polite and attentive to women; a lover: **v.** *găl-ănt'*, to attend and wait on, as on a woman: **gallant'ing**, imp.: **gallant'ed**, pp.

galleon, n. *găl'ĕ-ŏn* (Sp. *galeon*), a large Spanish ship formerly used in trading to America, or as a war-vessel.

gallery, n. *găl'ĕr-ĭ* (F. *galerie*, gallery, lobby: Lang. *galarié*, the rails of a staircase: Sw. *galler*, lattice), a long apartment serving as a communication to others; any long passage; the upper seats in a theatre; the raised floor round a church or public building; a collection of paintings, &c., and the place where they are arranged for inspection; in *mining*, a working drift or level from which the mineral has been excavated; in *mil.*, a passage formed under ground.

galley, n. *găl'ĭ* (Icel. *galleyda*; mid. L. *galeida*; It. *galleria*, a galley: F. *galère*, a galley), a one-decked vessel navigated with sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean; a light open boat; the kitchen of a ship; in *printing*, the frame which receives the types from the composing-stick: **the galleys**, n. plu. *găl'ĭz*, galleys used as a place of punishment—galleys being generally rowed by slaves and criminals: **galley-slave**, n. a person condemned for a crime to work in a galley.

Gallic, a. *găl'ĭk* (L. *Gallia*, Gaul, ancient name of France), pert. to Gaul or France; also **Gal'lican**, n. *-ĭ-kăn*; **gal'licise**, v. *-ĭ-sīz*, to render French: **Gal'licism**, n. *-ĭ-sĭzm*, a French idiom or form of expression: **Gallican Church**, the distinctive title of the R. Cath. Ch. in France.

galligaskins, n. plu. *găl'ĭ-găs'kĭnz* (F. *Greguesque*, Greek or Grecian), leather protectors or hose for the legs of sportsmen during shooting excursions, &c.

gallinaceous, a. *găl-ĭ-nā'shŭs* (L. *gallinaceus*, pert. to domestic fowls—from *gallina*, a hen: F. *gallinacé*), denoting birds like the domestic fowl, pheasant, tur-

vin'ik, of or pert. to galvanism; also **galvan'ical**, a. *-i-kăl:* **gal'vanize**, v. *-nīz, -iz*, to affect with galvanism: **gal'vani'zing**, imp.: **gal'vanized**, pp. *-izd:* **gal'vanom'eter**, n. *-ŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the presence of electricity and estimating its amount: **galvan'oscope**, n. *-ō-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I examine or view), an instr. for detecting slight currents of electricity: **galvanic battery**, an apparatus for generating and accumulating galvanism: **galvanized iron**, iron, generally sheet-iron, covered with zinc by a peculiar process: **gal'vanog'raphy**, n. *-ŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *graphe*, a writing), a modern process by means of which objects of wood, stone, metal, &c., and coins, plaster-casts, copperplates when engraved, &c., may be exactly copied in copper; also called **electrog'raphy**—see **electrotype**, under **electric**.

gambit, n. *găm'bĭt* (F.—from It. *gambetto*, to trip up by the heels), at the game of chess, an opening made by sacrificing a pawn gratuitously at an early stage of the game in order to gain a particular advantage thereby.

gamble, v. *găm'bl* (Bav. *gampen*, to jump, to sport: Swiss, *gammel*, merry-making: connected with *game* and *gambol*), to play at a game extravagantly for money: **gam'bling**, imp.: n. the act or practice of one who gambles: **gam'bled**, pp. *-bld:* **gam'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, one who.

gamboge, n. *găm-bōj'* (from *Cambodia*, in Asia), a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment, and in medicine as a drastic and nauseating purge.

gambol, n. *găm'bŏl* (F. *gambiller*, to wag the leg, to dance: Lang. *jhimbela*, to tumble; *ghimba*, to jump: connected with *game*), a dance or skip about in or for sport or joy; a sportive prank: v. to dance and skip about in sport or joy; to frisk: **gam'boling**, imp.: adj. sportive: **gam'boled**, pp. *-bŏld.*

gambrel, n. *găm'brĕl* (It. *gambarella*—from *gamba*, a leg), the hind leg of a horse; a crooked stick used by butchers for suspending animals that have been slaughtered.

game, n. *gām* (AS. *gaman*, merry-making, sport: Sw. *gamman*, joy), wild animals pursued or taken by hunting; sport or diversion of any kind; contest for amusement; a single match at play; sportive insult or mockery: v. to play at any sport; to gamble: **ga'ming**, imp.: n. practice or habit of gamblers: **gamed**, pp. *gāmd:* **game'ster**, n. *-stĕr*, one who is viciously addicted to play for money; a gambler: **gamekeeper**, n. one who has the care of certain wild animals protected by law: **game'some**, a. *-sŭm*, gay: sportive: **game'somely**, ad. *-li:* **game'someness**, n.: **game-cock**, n. a cock of a particular species bred for fighting: **game-laws**, laws by which persons are punished by fine or imprisonment if convicted of killing certain wild animals, as hares, pheasants, partridges, &c., of trespassing in the pursuit of them, or of having them in their possession without a certificate or licence.

gammer, n. *găm'mĕr* (AS. *gemeder:* contr. of *godmother* or *grandmother*), a word formerly used in addressing old women.

gammon, n. *găm'mŭn* (It. *gambone*, any great leg—from *gamba*, a leg: F. *jambon*, a ham—from *jambe*, a leg), a smoked or cured ham; the hinder and thick part of a flitch of bacon having part of the leg.

gammon, int. *găm'mŭn* (Dan. *gammen*, sport: Fris. *gammen*, int. of contempt), a familiar exclamation, signifying nonsense, you are joking: n. an imposition or hoax: v. to impose on by hoaxing or humbugging; to defeat at the game backgammon: **gam'moning**, imp.: **gam'moned**, pp. *-ŭnd:* **backgammon**, n. a game played with a box and dice.

gamopetalous, a. *găm'ō-pĕt'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *petalon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having a corolla formed by the union or grafting together of several petals so as to form a tube; monopetalous: **gam'osep'alous**, a. *-sĕp'ā-lŭs* (*sepalon*, an adopted word from Gr. *petalon*, for a sepal), having a calyx formed by the union of several sepals; monosepalous.

gamut, n. *găm'ŭt* (F. *gamme*, the musical scale—from *game* or *gamme*, a chime of bells, and *ut*, used formerly to mark or designate the first note of the scale), the lines and spaces on which musical notes are written.

gander, n. *găn'dĕr* (AS. *gandra*), the male of the goose.

gang, n. *găng* (AS. *gang*, a journey, a step: Ger. *gang*, a walk, a gallery—see go), a number going in company, generally persons; a crew; a band; **gang'er**, n. *-ĕr*, the foreman of a gang of labourers on a railway: **gang** or **gangue**, n. *găng*, a German term for a vein or lode; the matrix or portion of rock in which an ore is imbedded: **gang'board**, n. a board or plank with strips of wood nailed across it for the convenience of walking into a boat, &c., without slipping: **gang'way**, a temporary road or passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; any temporary access to a building formed of planks; a narrow passage of any kind.

ganglion, n. *găng-glī-ŏn*, plu. **gan'glions** or **gan'glia**, *-glī-ā* (Gr. *ganglion*, a little tumour under the skin near the sinews), in *anat.*, an enlargement in the course of a nerve; a tumour in the sheath of a tendon: **gan'glia'ted**, a. *-ā'tĕd*, having ganglions; intertwined: **gan'glion'ic**, a. *-ŏn'ĭk*, applied to collections of vesicular matter which are centres of nervous power to the fibres connected with them: **gan'glioneu'ra**, n. *-ō-nū'rā* (Gr. *neuron*, a nerve), a name applied to the molluscous and articulate divisions of the animal kingdom, which are characterised by a ganglionic nervous system.

gangrene, n. *găng'grēn* (L. *gangræna*; Gr. *gangraina*, a gangrene—from Gr. *graino*, I eat or gnaw), a condition of some soft part of a living body closely approaching to mortification or death: v. to mortify or become mortified: **gan'grening**, imp.: **gan'grened**, pp. *-grēnd:* adj. affected with gangrene: **gangrenous**, a. *găng'grē-nŭs*, showing a tendency to gangrene; having the character of gangrene.

gangue—see **gang**.

gannet, n. *găn'nĕt* (AS. *ganota*, the wild goose), the solan goose.

ganocephala, n. *găn'ō-sĕf'ā-lā* (Gr. *ganos*, lustre, and *kephale*, the head), a name applied to one of the orders of *reptilia*, living and extinct, having reference to the sculptured and externally polished or ganoid bony plates with which the head is defended: **gan'oceph'alous**, a. *-lŭs*, pert. to.

ganoid, a. *găn'oĭd*, also **ganoi'dean**, a. *-oĭ'dē-ăn* (Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance), applied to an order of fishes, living and extinct, having angular scales, composed of horny or bony plates covered with a strong shining enamel.

gantlet, n. *gănt'lĕt*, also **gaunt'let**, n. *găw'nt'lĕt* (F. *gantelet*, an iron glove—from F. *gant:* It. *guanto*, a glove), an iron glove jointed for the movement of the fingers, worn by knights, &c., and which formerly used to be thrown down in token of a challenge: **gant'leted**, a. *-lĕt-ĕd*, wearing a gantlet: to throw the gantlet, to challenge: to take up the gantlet, to accept a challenge: to run the gantlet or gantelope, *găn'tĕl-ōp* (Sw. *gatlopp*—from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course), to run through a company of soldiers or sailors standing in two rows, making a lane, each having a switch or knotted cord in his hand to scourge the criminal. *Note.*—Though put under this group, it will be seen that *gantlet*, in the expression *to run the gantlet*, has really no connection with *gantlet* or *gauntlet*, but is a mere corruption of *gantelope*.

gaol, n. *jăl*, often written **jail** (It. *gaiola*, a cage: Sp. *gayola*, a cell for mad persons: Gael. *gabhar*, a goat—from *gabh*, to take, to seize), a place of confinement for debtors and criminals; a prison: v. to confine in a prison: **gaol'ing**, imp.: **gaoled**, pp. *jăld:* **gaol'er**, n. the keeper of a gaol or prisoner: **gaol-delivery**, the clearing of a prison of persons awaiting their trial by bringing them to trial.

gap, n. *găp* (AS. *geap*, wide; *geapen*, to gape, to open: Icel. *glapa*, to stare; *gapa*, to gape: Norm. *gap*, a passage), an opening; a hiatus; a breach; a hole; any opening: to stop a gap, to patch up or make a shift for a time: to stand in the gap, to stand forward in the post of danger, as a defender: **gape**, v. *găp*, to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness or dullness; to yawn; to open, as a crevice: n. a gaping; a yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds: **ga'ping**, imp.: **gaped**, pp. *găpt:* to gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to long for; to stare or gaze: to gape at, to stare in a wondering manner: **ga'per**, n. one who stares foolishly.

garb, n. *gärb* (F. *garbe*, gracefulness: Sp. *garbo*, grace: It. *garbo*, comeliness, behaviour), dress; clothes; mode or fashion of dress.

garbage, n. *gär'băj* (Sp. *garbillare*, to separate the bad from the good: It. *garbello*, fragments of seed), the refuse of flesh or vegetables; the bowels of an animal.

garble, v. *gär'bl* (Sp. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; *garbillare*, to garble, to sift), to pick out and choose such parts from a statement, a writing, or an author, as may serve a purpose—generally in a bad sense; to mutilate: **gar'bling**, imp.: **gar'bled**, pp. *-bld:* **adj.** separated or picked out to serve a purpose: **gar'bler**, n. *-bler*, one who; a sorter and cleanser, as of spices: **garbles**, n. plu. *gär'blz*, the dust, soil, or dross separated from good spices or drugs, &c.: **gar'belled**, a. *-beld*, in com., sorted or picked.

garden, n. *gär'dn* (It. *giardino;* F. *jardin;* Ger. *garten*, a garden), an enclosed cultivated space in which flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c., are reared: **v.** to cultivate a garden: **gar'dening**, imp. *-dn-ing:* **n.** the act or art of laying out and cultivating ground as gardens: **gar'dened**, pp. *-dnd:* **gar'dener**, n. *-dn-er*, one who has charge of a garden, or who cultivates one: **kitchen-garden**, an enclosed space where culinary herbs and vegetables are reared.

garfish, n. *gär'fish* (AS. *gar*, a spear), a fish known under the name of *sea-needle*.

gargle, n. *gär'gl* (imitative of the sound produced: F. *gargouiller*, to gargle), a liquid medicinal preparation used for washing the mouth and throat: **v.** to wash the mouth and throat: **gar'gling**, imp. *-gling:* **gar'gled**, pp. *-gld.*

gargoyle, n. *gär'goyl* (F. *gargouille*, the throat, a spout to void the rain-water of a house), one of the antic figures into which the spouts carrying off rain-water from a building were worked in Gothic architecture; also **gurgoyle**, *gèr'goyl.*

garish, a. *gä'rish* (old Eng. *gare* or *gaure*, to stare: F. *gurer*, to beware, to take heed of: Swiss, *glare*, to stare), staring; glaring; showy; extravagantly gay: **ga'rishly**, ad. *-li*, splendidly; gaudily: **ga'rishness**, n. flaunting gaudiness.

garland, n. *gär'land* (mid. L. *garlanda;* Sp. *guirnalda;* F. *guirlande*, a garland—from It. *gala*, festivity), a wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, &c.: **v.** to deck with flowers: **gar'landing**, imp.: **gar'landed**, pp.

garlic, n. *gär'lik* (AS. *garleac;* Icel. *geirlaukr*, garlic—from AS. *gar;* Icel. *geirr*, a spear, and *laukr*, a leek), a plant of the onion kind, having a very strong smell and an acrid pungent taste.

garment, n. *gär'ment* (It. *guarnimento;* F. *garnément*, decking or trimming—from F. *garnir*, to deck, to adorn), any article of clothing: **garments**, n. plu. dress in general.

garrulous, a. *gär'rū-lus* (L. *garrulus*, chattering, prating: It. *garrulo*), talkative; chattering: **gar'rulously**, ad. *-li:* **garrul'ity**, n. *-rū'i-ti*, and **gar'rulousness**, n. *-nes*, the practice or habit of talking much.

garter, n. *gär'tèr* (F. *jarretière;* prov. F. *gartier*, a garter—from *jarret* or *garet*, the ham or back of the leg), a string or band used to hold up the stocking on the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; the order itself: **v.** to bind or invest with the garter: **gar'tering**, imp.: **gar'tered**, pp. *-tèrd:* **adj.** wearing a garter: **garter king-at-arms**, the herald to the order of the garter, being also the principal king-at-arms, and the highest officer of the Herald's College under the earl marshal.

garua, n. *gä'rō-ä*, a local term for the dense sea-fogs that occur periodically along certain parts of the Pacific coast of S. Amer.

gas, n. *gas* (a word coined by Van Helmont to signify the most subtle and volatile part of anything), an aeriform fluid; any air; the air or carburetted hydrogen used to light our houses: **gasalier**, n. *gas-a-lèr*, a branching apparatus for giving light by gas in rooms: **gaseous**, a. *gā'se-us*, in the form of gas: **gasometer**, n. *gas-ōm'ē-tèr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), the large gas-holder of a gaswork: **gasom'etry**, n. *-tri*, the art or act of measuring gas; spelt also **gazometry**: **gas-meter**, n. any apparatus used for measuring the volume or quantity of gas consumed: **gas-holder**, n. a vessel for containing and distributing gas: **gasfittings**, the different contrivances for the application of gas-lighting: **gasfitter**, n. one who fits up the pipes, &c., for giving light by gas: **gasify**, v. *gas'i-fī*, to turn or change into gas: **gas'ifying**, imp.: **gas'ified**, pp. *-fīd:* **gas'ifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kā'shun* (L. *facio*, I make), the process of converting into gas.

gasconade, n. *gas-kon-ād'* (from *Gascony*, in France, the natives of which were great boasters), a boast; bluster; bravado: **v.** to bluster: **gas'cona'ding**, imp.: **gas'cona'ded**, pp.

gash, n. *gash* (Low Ger. *gatsken*, to cut a large hole), a deep long cut; a deep irregular wound from a slash: **v.** to cut deeply: **gash'ing**, imp.: **gashed**, pp. *gasht.*

gasify, &c.—see **gas**.

gasket, n. *gas'kèt* (F. *garcette*, a gasket), plaited hemp used for packing pistons, &c.; plaited cords or small ropes by which the sails when furled are kept bound up close to the yards or gaffs.

gasp, n. *gasp* (Icel. *geispa*, to yawn: Dan. *gispe*, to

gather, v. *gäth'ér* (Ger. *gattern;* Dut. *gaderen*, to draw to a heap), to bring together; to collect; to accumulate; to assemble; to infer; to pick, as fruit: n. a fold in sewing; a pucker: **gath'ering**, imp.: n. an accumulation; a collection: **gath'ered**, pp. *-érd:* **gath'erer**, n. one who: **gath'erable**, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be collected.

gaudy, a. *gä'di* (L. *gaudium*, joy: old F. *gaudir*, to be merry), showy; gay; ostentatiously fine: **gaud'ily**, ad. *-li:* **gaud'iness**, n. *-i-nés*, showiness; tinsel appearance.

gauge, n. *gäj* (F. *jauger*, to estimate the number of bowls in a vessel—from *jale*, a bowl), a measure; a standard of measure; on a *railway*, the distance between the rails, usually 4 feet 8½ inches; a workman's tool; a mixture of certain stuff and plaster, used in finishing the best ceilings, and for mouldings: v. to measure or ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel; to measure or ascertain, as the quantity, diameter, &c.: **gaug'ing**, imp.: n. the act of measuring the contents or capacity of a vessel: **gauged**, pp. *gäjd:* **gaug'er**, n. *-ér*, an excise officer: **gauge'able**, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be gauged: **gauge-cocks**, two or three small cocks in front of the boiler of a steam-engine for ascertaining the height of the water: **gauging-rod**, an instr. for ascertaining the liquid contents of casks.

Gaul, n. *gäwl* (L. *Gallia*, Gaul), the anc. name of France; a native of.

gault or **galt**, n. *gält* (prov. Eng.), in *geol.*, a term applied to that series of dark-blue marls or calcareous clays occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation, as developed in the south of England.

gaunt, a. *gäwnt* (AS. *gewaned*, diminished: W. *gwan*, weak), lean; meagre; empty and thin after long fasting, or by disease; pinched and grim: **gaunt'ly**, ad. *-li:* **gaunt'ness**, n. leanness with grimness.

gauntlet, n. *gäwnt'lét* (see **gantlet**), a large glove covered with plates of metal on the back, part of the defensive armour of anc. times: **gaunt'leted**, a. wearing a gauntlet: **gauntlet** is a very common spelling, but **gantlet** is the better and original form.

gauze, n. *gäwz* (F. *gaze*, a thin open canvas: Norm. *gisen*, open in texture), a very thin, light, transparent fabric of silk or linen: adj. made of gauze: **gauzy**, a. *gäw'zi*, thin as gauze; like gauze.

gave, *gäv*, pt. of **give**, which see.

gavial, n. *gä'vi-äl* (an Indian name), the Asiatic crocodile, having a prolonged and slender snout.

gawk, n. *gäwk* (AS. *geac;* Scot. *gowk*, a cuckoo, a simpleton), a fool; a simpleton: **gaw'ky**, a. *-ki*, awkward; clownish; foolish; ungainly.

gay, a. *gä* (F. *gai;* It. *gajo*, merry, jolly: Sp. *gayar*, to variegate), merry; sportive; airy and cheerful; fine; showy; addicted to pleasure and loose in conduct: **gai'ly**, ad. *-li:* **gaiety**, also **gayety**, n. *gä'i-ti*, merriment; airiness with cheerfulness: **gay'ness**, n. gaiety; finery: **gay'some**, a. *-sum*, full of gaiety.

gaze, v. *gäz* (Norm. *glosa*, to gaze or stare: Russ. *glaz'*, eye; *glazyat'*, to stare), to fix the eyes on steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness and curiosity: to **stare**: n. intent regard; fixed look: **ga'zing**, imp.: **gazed**, pp. *gäzd:* **ga'zer**, n. *-zér*, one who: **gaze'ful**, a. *-fool*, given to gazing: **gazingstock**, n. one gazed at, generally used in an unfavourable sense.

gazelle, n. *gä-zél'* (F. *gazelle;* Sp. *gazela*, a kind of antelope: Ar. *ghazal*), an elegantly-formed species of antelope, celebrated for the beauty of its eyes.

gazette, n. *gä-zét'* (It. *gazetta*, all manner of idle chattings, running reports), the newspaper in which official announcements are inserted; a newspaper: v. to insert or publish in the gazette or official paper: to be in the gazette, said of a bankrupt whose insolvency is announced in the official paper: to be gazetted, applied familiarly to the official announcements of appointments, promotions, &c., in the army, navy, peerage, church, &c.: **gazet'ting**, imp.: **gazet'ted**, pp. published in the gazette: **gazetteer**, n. *gäz'ét-tér'*, a book containing a brief description of the countries of the whole world, or of any one of them, whose information is arranged for reference in alphabetical order.

gean, n. *gén* (F. *guigne;* Sp. *guinda*), a species of cherry, common in England and Scotland, of a deep purple or black when ripe.

gear, n. *gér* (AS. *gearwa;* Icel. *gerfi*, whatever is required to set a thing in action), accoutrements; harness; tackle; dress; ornaments; goods: v. to dress; to harness: **gear'ing**, imp.: n. harness; a series of toothed wheels for effecting and directing motion: **geared**, pp. *gérd*.

gecko, n. *gék'ko* (imitative of the sound which the animal utters), one of a species of lizards able to run up walls and along ceilings like flies.

geese, n. plu. of **goose**, which see.

Gehenna, n. *gé-hén'nä* (Heb. *ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*), the valley where the Jews burnt their children in the fire to Moloch; in *Scrip.*, used as a type of hell.

gelatine, n. *jél'ä-tin* (F. *gélatine;* It. and Sp. *gelatina*—from L. *gelatum*, to congeal; *gelu*, icy coldness), the principle of jelly; animal jelly; glue: **gelatinous**, a. *jé-lät'i-nus*, resembling or consisting of jelly: **gelat'inate**, v. *-i-nät*, or **gelat'inize**, v. *-nīz*, to convert into jelly; to assume the form of jelly: **gelat'ina'ting**, imp.: **gelat'ini'zing**, imp.: **gelat'ina'ted**, pp.: **gelat'inized**, pp. *-nizd:* **gelat'ina'tion**, n. *-nä'shun*, the act or process of converting into gelatine.

geld, v. *géld* (Icel. *gelda;* Ger. *geilen*, to castrate), to deprive of generative power; to deprive of any essential part: **geld'ing**, imp.: n. act of depriving of generative power; a castrated animal, chiefly a horse: **geld'ed**, pp. castrated.

gelid, a. *jél'id* (L. *gelidus*, cold as ice: It. *gelido*), very cold: **gel'idly**, ad. *-li:* **gel'idness**, n., also **gelidity**, n. *jé-lid'i-ti*, great coldness.

gem, n. *jém* (AS. *gym*, a gem; Icel. *gim*, shining—from *gima*, to shine—see **gemma**), a precious stone of any kind; in *bot.*, a bud; anything exceedingly beautiful or attractive: v. to adorn with precious stones; to embellish; to bespangle; to put forth the first buds: **gem'ming**, imp.: **gemmed**, pp. *jémd:* **gemmy**, a. *jém'mi*, resembling or adorned with gems; glittering.

gemini, n. plu. *jém'i-ni* (L. *gemini*, twins; *geminatus*, doubled), twins; one of the signs of the zodiac: **gem'inous**, a. *-i-nus*, double; in pairs: **gem'inate**, *-i-nät*, in *bot.*, growing in pairs.

gemma, n. *jém'mä* (L. *gemma*, a bud), a bud: **gemma'ceous**, a. *-mä'shus*, pert. to leaf-buds or to gems: **gem'ma**, n. plu. *-mé*, leaf-buds as distinguished from flower-buds: **gem'mate**, a. *-mät*, in *bot.*, having buds: **gem'mated**, a. having buds; adorned with gems: **gemma'tion**, n. *-mä'shun*, the disposition of the buds on plants; the period of the expansion of buds on plants; in *zool.*, the reproduction of numerous species of the very lowest types of animals in which the process is akin to that of the budding of plants: **gemmed**, pp. *jémd*, adorned with buds or gems: **gem'meous**, a. *-mé-us*, connected with or having the nature of a gem: **gemmif'erous**, a. *-mif'er-us* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing buds: **gemmip'arous**, a. *-mip'er-us* (L. *pario*, I produce), reproducing by buds; multiplying by a process of budding: **gemmule**, n. *jém'mül*, the first bud of the embryo; a little bud or gem.

gendarme, n. *shäng'därm* (F. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms), in *France*, a sort of military police.

gender, n. *jén'dér* (F. *genre;* L. *genus*, kind or sort: It. *genere*), the difference in words expressing the distinction between male and female; sex.

genealogy, n. *jé'né-äl'ō-ji* (Gr. *genealogia*, genealogy—from *genos*, birth, race, and *logos*, discourse), history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage: **ge'nealog'ical**, a. *-äj'i-kül*, pert. to the descent of persons or families: **ge'nealog'ically**, ad. *-li:* **ge'neal'ogist**, n. *-äl'ō-jist*, he who traces descents of persons or families: **ge'neal'ogize**, v. *-jīz*, to investigate the history of descents.

genera, n. plu. *jén'ér-ä*—see **genus**.

general, a. *jén'ér-äl* (L. *generalis*, belonging to a kind or species—from *genus*, kind: It. *generale;* F. *général*), relating to a whole class or order; not special or particular; public; common; extensive; usual: n. the whole; the total; the chief commander of an army; the commander of a division: **gen'erally**, ad. *-li*, in the main; without minute detail: **gen'eral'ity**, n. *-äl'i-ti*, the main body; the bulk; the greatest part: **general-officers**, the superior officers of an army—viz., field-marshal, general, lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general: as a prefix, *general* denotes chief or superior: **generalship**, n. military skill: **in general**, in the main; for the most part: **lieutenant-general**, n. an officer second in rank to a general: **brigadier-general**, n. the commander of a brigade: **major-general**, rank below lieutenant-general: **gen'eralissimo**, n. *-i-si-mō* (It.), the chief general of two or more armies acting in the same war: **gen-**

eralise', v. *-īz'*, to extend from particulars to whole kinds or classes; to infer from the nature of one or a few, the nature of a number or the whole: **gen'erali'sing**, imp.: **adj.** tending to or consisting in generalisation: **n.** the act or process by which we comprehend under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, and which that common name serves to indicate: **gen'eralised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **gen'eralisa'tion**, n. *-zā'shŭn*, the deducing a general principle from a series of facts; act or process of grouping particulars in a genus; the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point.

generate, v. *jĕn'ĕr-āt* (L. *generatum*, to beget, to engender; *generans*, begetting—from *genus*, race, kind), to beget; to bring into life; to cause; to produce: **gen'era'ting**, imp.: **adj.** producing; forming: **gen'era'ted**, pp.: **gen'era'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who or that which: **gen'erable**, a. *-ā-bl*, capable of being generated: **gen'erant**, n. *-ănt*, the begetting or productive power: **gen'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, production; formation; an age; people of the same period; a family; a race: **gen'erative**, a. *-tĭv*, that generates or produces; having the power of producing.

generic, a. *jē-nĕr'ĭk* (L. *genus*, race, kind—gen. *generis*: F. *générique*: It. *generico*), pert. to a genus or kind; consisting in the classification of objects under genera, as opposed to species; also **gener'ical**, a. *-nĕr'ĭ-kăl*: **gener'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

generous, a. *jĕn'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *generosus*, of good or noble birth, generous—from *genus*, kind, race: It. *generoso*: F. *généreux*), liberal; bountiful; excellent; open-hearted; strong or invigorating in its nature: **gen'erously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **gen'erousness**, n. *-nĕs*: **gen'eros'ity**, n. *-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, a disposition to give liberally, or to bestow favours; a quality of the heart opposed to meanness or parsimony.

Genesis, n. *jĕn'ē-sĭs* (Gr. *genesis*, origin, source—from *gennao*, I cause or produce), the first book of the Old Testament Scriptures, giving the history of the creation of the world and of man, &c.; a production or formation; evolution: **genetic**, a. *jē-nĕt'ĭk*, pert. to origin or mode of production of a thing.

genet, n. *zhĕn'ĕt* (F.), a small Spanish horse; an animal of the weasel kind.

Geneva, n. *jē-nē'vă* (F. *genièvre*, the juniper-tree), gin; a spirit distilled from grain or malt and juniperberries, now often flavoured with the oil of turpentine—**gin** is a contr. *for Geneva*; the name of a town in Switzerland: **Gene'van**, a. of or pert. to Geneva:

Genoese, n. *gĕn'ō-ēz*, the inhabitants of Genoa, a town of Italy.

genouillere, n. *zhē'nōōl-yĕr'* (F. top of a boot, knee-piece—from F. *genou*; L. *genu*, the knee), in *fort.*, that part of the parapet reaching from the platform to the sill of the embrasure, and covered by the fore part of the gun-carriage; in a *barbette battery*, the height of the parapet above the banquette.

genre-painting or **sculpture**, *zhăng'r-* (F. *genre*, kind, species), in *painting* and *sculp.*, the representation of the life and manners of everyday life.

genteel, a. *jĕn-tēl'* (F. *gentil*, graceful, genteel: L. *gentilis*, belonging to a nation or family—from *gens*, race, family), polite; refined; well bred; easy and graceful in manners: **genteel'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **genteel'ness**, n. quality of being genteel: **gentil'ity**, n. *-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, good birth; the manners of well-bred people.

gentian, n. *jĕn'shĭ-ăn* (L. *gentiana*, after Gentius, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtues of the plant), a plant whose root, which is very bitter, is used in medicine.

gentile, n. *jĕn'tĭl* (L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan or house—from *gens*, a race, a stock: It. *gentile*; F. *gentil*, a gentile, a heathen), one belonging to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to the Jews; a heathen; one not a Jew or a Christian: **adj.** of or pert to pagans or heathens: **gen'tilism**, n. *-tĭzm*, heathenism; paganism: **gen'tilitĭ'ous**, a. *-ĭsh'ŭs*, peculiar to a people or nation; hereditary.

gentility, n.—see under **genteel**.

gentle, a. *jĕn'tĭl* (F. *gentil*, genteel, graceful—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to a race, clan, or house: It. *gentile*, of a noble race or family), well born; mild; amiable; meek; soothing; pacific; not rough or violent: **gent'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, softly; tenderly: **gen'tleness**, n. *-nĕs*, softness of manners; mildness of temper: **gentleman**, n. *jĕn'tĭl-măn* (from *genteel*, and *man*: F. *gentilhomme*), in a general sense, every educated person above a labourer, an artisan, or a tradesman; an individual possessed of the conduct, character, habits, and outward appearance which belong, or are expected to belong, to persons born and educated in a high social position; a man in any station of life who is possessed of good breeding and refined manners, strict integrity and honour, kindness of heart, and suchlike qualities; in a limited sense, a person of fortune and good family, whether titled or not; one who bears a coat of arms: a term of complaisance or respect, as in the plural—*gentlemen*, when addressing

geodesic, a. *jē-ō-dēs'ik*, and **ge'odes'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, also **geodetic**, a. *jē-ō-dĕt'ik*, and **ge'odet'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to the art of measuring large portions of the earth's surface, ascertaining its figure, &c.

geognosy, n. *jē-ŏg'-nō-si* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge—from *gnoo*, I know), the knowledge or study of the structure of the earth's crust, in contradistinction to *geology*, which embraces both the facts and the reasonings respecting them: **ge'ognos'tic**, a. *-nŏs'tik*, pert. to.

geogony, n. *jē-ŏg'ō-ni* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *gone*, generation), the doctrine of the formation of the earth: **geogonic**, a. *jē'ō-gŏn'ik*, pert. to geogony.

geography, n. *jē-ŏg'rā-fi* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *graphe*, a writing or description: F. *géographie*), a description of the surface of the earth, of its artificial divisions into countries, states, kingdoms, cities, towns, &c., and of its natural divisions into oceans, rivers, continents, islands, mountains, &c.; a book containing such description: **geog'rapher**, n. *-fĕr*, one versed in geography; a writer on the subject: **ge'ograph'ic**, a. *-ō-grăf'ik*, and **ge'ograph'ical**, a. *i-kăl*, of or relating to geography: **ge'ograph'ically**, ad. *-li*.

geology, n. *jē-ŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *logos*, a discourse), the science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the substances of which it is composed: **ge'olog'ical**, a. *-ō-lŏj'i-kăl*, pert. to geology: **geol'ogist**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jist*, one versed in the science of geology: **geol'ogise**, v. *-jīz*, to study or pursue the science of geology: **geol'ogi'sing**, imp.: **geol'ogised**, pp. *-jīzd*.

geomancy, n. *jē'ō-măn'si* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination), divination by points or circles drawn on the ground, and afterwards on paper: **ge'oman'tic**, a. *-tik*, pert. to: **ge'oman'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who.

geometry, n. *jē-ŏm'ē-tri* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *metron*, a measure: F. *géométrie*), that branch of mathematics which treats of the measurement of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various properties and relations: **geom'eter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who is skilled in geometry; also **ge'ometrici'an**, n. *-trish-ăn*: **geometric**, a. *jē'ō-mĕt'rik*, and **ge'omet'rical**, a. *-ri-kăl*, relating to geometry, or according to its rules and principles: **ge'omet'rically**, ad. *-li*: **geometric mean**, the second term of a geometrical progression consisting of three terms, or the second of three continued proportionals: **geometrical progression**, a series of numbers, each of which is obtained from the preceding one by being multiplied by a constant number called the common ratio: **geometric pen**, an ingenious instrument for drawing curves.

geo-navigation, n. *jē'ō-năv'i-gā'shŭn* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *navigation*), a term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth.

geoponics, n. plu. *jē'ō-pŏn'iks* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *ponos*, labour), the art or science of cultivating the ground: **ge'opon'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, relating to agriculture.

George, n. *jŏrj*, a figure of St George on horseback worn by knights of the Garter.

Georgics, n. *jŏr'jiks* (L. *Georgica*, the Georgics—from Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour), a poem of Virgil, the anc. Latin poet, treating on the rules for cultivating land; a poem on rural subjects: **geor'gic**, a. *-jik*, relating to agriculture.

Georgium-sidus, n. *jŏr'ji-ŭm-sī'dŭs* (L. for *George*, and *sidus*, a star), the name of a planet, better known as Uranus or Herschel.

geosaurus, n. *jē'ō-sŏw'rŭs* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a gigantic terrestrial reptile of the oolitic epoch.

geoscopy, n. *jē-ŏs'kō-pi* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *skopeo*, I view), a knowledge of the different kinds of earth.

geoteuthis, n. *jē'ō-tū'this* (Gr. *ge*, the earth in the sense of fossil, and *teuthis*, a squid), a genus of fossil squids or cuttle-fishes.

geo-thermometer, n. *jē'ō-thĕr-mŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *thermometer*), an instr. for measuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in wells and mines, and for ascertaining its rate of increase.

gerah, n. *gē'rd*, a Hebrew coin, equal to 1½d. nearly.

geranium, n. *jē-rā'ni-ŭm* (L. *geranium*: Gr. *geranion*), an extensive genus of plants, some of the species producing very handsome flowers, while others are mere weeds: **geraniaceæ**, n. plu. *jē-rā'ni-ā'sē-ē*, the systematic name of the geraniums, so named by Linnæus—from Gr. *geranos*, a crane, in allusion to the crane-like beak terminating the carpels: **gera'nial**, a. *-ni-ăl*, pert. to: **geranin**, n. *gĕr'ā-nin*, a valuable astringent obtained from the root of one of the geraniums called *crane's-bill*.

gerfalcon, n. *jĕr'fŏw-kn* (Ger. *geierfalk*), a large and fierce species of falcon.

germ, n. *jĕrm* (L. *germen*, the bud of a tree, a young twig: It. *germine*: F. *germe*), that from which anything springs; origin; first principle; a bud or shoot: **ger'minal**, a. *-mi-năl*, pert. to a germ: **germ-mass**, the materials prepared for the future formation of the embryo: **germen**, n. *jĕr'mĕn*, in *bot.*, a name for the ovary: **germinate**, v. *jĕr'mi-nāt*, to bud or sprout; to begin to grow; to vegetate; to cause to sprout; **ger'minating**, imp.: **adj.** sprouting or vegetating: **ger'minated**, pp.: **ger'minal**, a. *-mi-năl*, pert. to a germ: **ger'minant**, a. *-nănt*, sprouting; germinating: **ger'mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in seed: **germinal vesicle**, in *bot.* and *zool.*, a cell contained in the embryo-sac, from which the embryo is developed; the small vesicular body within the ovum or the yolk of the egg.

german, a. *jĕr'măn* (L. *germanus*, sprung from the same stock: F. *germain*, german: It. *germano*, true, natural, a brother), of the first degree of relationship; of the same stock; nearly allied; natural: **cousins-german**, the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters.

German, n. *jĕr'măn* a native of Germany; also the language: **German-silver**, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc: **Ger'manism**, n. *-ĭzm*, an idiom of the German language: **German'ic**, a. *-ik*, pert. to Germany.

germander, n. *jĕr-măn'dĕr* (F. *germandrée*), a native plant formerly used in medicine and in brewing: **germander speedwell**, a species of Veronica.

gerund, n. *jĕr'ŭnd* (L. *gerundium*—from *gero*, I bear, I carry), in *Latin gram.*, a kind of verbal noun governing cases like a participle: **gerundial**, a. *jē-rŭn'di-ăl*, pert. to or resembling a gerund.

gervillia, n. *jĕr-vĭl'i-ă* (after M. Gerville, a French naturalist), a genus of the Aviculidæ (*ā-vĭk'ū-lĭ'dē*) or wing-shells, found fossil in many species.

gest, n. *jĕst* (old F. *geste*, thing done, exploit: L. *gestum*, to bear, to carry on), a deed; an act; a feat.

gestation, n. *jĕs-tā'shŭn* (L. *gestatio*, a bearing or carrying—from *gesto*, I bear or carry: F. *gestation*), the act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; the state of pregnancy: **ges'tatory**, a. *-tă-tĕr-i*, that may be carried or worn; pert. to pregnancy.

gesticulate, v. *jĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt* (L. *gesticulatio*, pantomimic motion—from *gesticulor*, I represent by strange gestures and postures: F. *gesticuler*, to gesticulate), to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attempting to speak; to play antic tricks: **gestic'ula'ting**, imp.: **gestic'ula'ted**, pp.: **gestic'ula'tor**, n. *-lā'tĕr*, one who: **gestic'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiment; motions or postures of the body in speaking: **gestic'ula'tory**, a. *-lā'tĕr-i*, connected with or having the character of gesticulation.

gesture, n. *jĕs'tūr* or *-chŭr* (mid. L. *gestura*, mode of acting—from L. *gestus*, posture, motion: F. *geste*; It. *gesto*, gesture), motions of the body or limbs used to express forcibly ideas or passions, or to enforce an argument or opinion; any significant motion of the body or limbs: **ges'tural**, a. *-tū-răl*, belonging to gesture: **ges'tureless**, a. *-lĕs*, free from gestures.

get, v. *gĕt* (AS. *getan*, to get: Icel. *geta*, to conceive, to acquire), to procure; to obtain; to attain; to realise; to bring into a certain condition; to become; to beget: **get'ting**, imp.: n. the act of obtaining or acquiring; acquisition; profit: **got**, pt. pt. *gŏt*, did get: **gotten** or **got**, pp. *gŏt'n*, *gŏt*: **getter**, n. one who: **to get ahead**, to advance; to prosper: **to get along**, to proceed; to advance; to prosper: **to get at**, to reach; to make way to: **to get away**, to leave; to escape: **to get by heart**, to learn anything, as a lesson, so as to be able to repeat it from memory: **to get clear**, to be released or freed, as from confinement or danger: **to get drunk**, to become intoxicated: **to get off**, to escape: **to get on**, to proceed; to advance; to prosper: **to get out**, to extricate one's self; to escape: **to get over**, to surmount: **to get the day**, to win: **to get through**, to traverse; to finish: **to get to**, to reach; to arrive at: **to get together**, to assemble; to convene: **to get up**, to rise from sleep or repose; to make ready or prepare, as a play; to perfect one's self, or make one's self competent in, as in a subject for examination.

get, v. *gĕt*, a contraction for **beget**: **getter**, n. *gĕt'ĕr*, one who begets.

gewgaw, n. *gū'gŏ* (old Eng. *geaud*, ornament; Swiss, *gugage*, an exclamation of contempt at senseless chatter; F. *joujou*, a plaything), a showy trifle; a toy; a bauble: **adj.** showy, but of no value.

geyser, n. *gīzĕr* (Icel. *geysa*, to be impelled; *geysiligr*, vehement), the name given to certain intermittent boiling springs or spouting fountains found in Iceland: **gey'serite**, n. *-sĕr-īt*, a loose, porous, hydrated form of silica, deposited in concretionary cauliflower-like masses around such hot springs as the geysers.

ghastly, a. *găst'lĭ* (AS. *gæst*; Ger. *geist*, a spirit), deathlike; pale; dismal; shocking; dreadful: **ghast'liness**, n. horror of countenance; a deathlike look.

ghaut, n. *gŏwt* (Hind. *ghāt*), a difficult pass through a mountain; a range or chain of mountains; landing or ferry stairs.

ghebers or **ghebres**, also **guebers**, n. plu. *gā'bĕrs*, (Pers. *ghebr*; Ar. *kafir*; Turk. *giaour*, an infidel), the anc. Persian fire-worshippers, so called by the Mohammedans.

ghee, n. *gē* (Hind. *ghī*), clarified butter used by the natives of India.

gherkin, n. *gĕr'kĭn* (Ger. *gurke*; Bohem. *okurka*, a cucumber), a small cucumber, suitable for pickling.

Ghibelline, n. *gĭb'ĕl-lĭn*, one of a faction in Italy in the 13th century which favoured the German Emperors, in opposition to the Guelfs, who sided with the Pope.

ghost, n. *gōst* (AS. *gæst*; Ger. *geist*, a spirit), an apparition or spectre; the soul or spirit of a deceased person: **ghost'ly**, a. *-lĭ*, pert. to the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal; not secular; relating to apparitions: **ghost'liness**, n.: **ghostlike**, a. ghastly; having sunken eyes: **ghost'less**, a. without spirit or life: **Holy Ghost**, the Comforter; the Third Person of the Trinity: **to give up the ghost**, to die; to yield up the breath or spirit.

ghoul, n. *gōl* (Pers. *ghūl*, a mountain demon), a supposed demon that feeds on the dead; also spelt **ghole**.

giant, n. *jī'ănt* (F. *géant*, a giant: L. *gigas*, a giant—gen. *gigantis*; Gr. *gigas*, a giant—gen. *gigantos*—from Gr. *gegenes*, earth-born—from *ge*, the earth, and *genos*, birth, race), a man of very large stature; a person of great bodily or intellectual power: **adj.** great in size or strength: **gi'antess**, n. a female giant: cast reproaches and sneering expressions at; to rail at; to taunt; to scoff: **gi'ting**, imp.: **gibed**, pp. *jĭbd*: **gi'ber**, n. *-bĕr*, one who: **gi'bingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

giblets, n. plu. *jĭb'lĭts* (F. *gobeau*, a bit, a morsel; It. *gibbo*, a hump), the parts of a goose or of poultry, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., cut off before it is dressed: **gib'let**, a. made of giblets: **giblet-pie**, a pie made of giblets.

giddy, a. *gĭd'dĭ* (Gael. *gedach*, giddy: Norm. *gidda*, to shake, to tremble), having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head; unstable; changeable; thoughtless: **gid'dily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **gid'diness**, n. *-nĕs*, swimming of the head; inconstancy; levity: **giddy-headed**, a. very thoughtless.

gift, n. *gĭft* (from **give**, which see), a present; anything given or bestowed; an offering; power; faculty: **v.** to endow with any power or faculty: **gift'ing**, imp.: **gift'ed**, pp.: **adj.** endowed by nature with any power or faculty; talented; endowed with gifts: **gift'edness**, n.

gig, n. *gĭg* (F. *gigue*, a jig or rapid dance; *giguer*, to run, to leap: It. *giga*, a jig, an air for dancing), a light two-wheeled carriage; a long light boat; anything light, swift, or whirling; a machine for forming the nap of cloth.

gigantic, a. *jĭ-găn'tĭk* (L. *gigas*, a giant—gen. *gigantis*—see **giant**), very large; huge; of extraordinary size; enormous: **gigan'tically**, ad. *-tĭ-kăl-lĭ*: **gi'gantology**, n. *-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), an account or description of giants.

giggle, n. *gĭg'gl* (an imitative word: Dut. *gickelen*; Swiss, *gigelen*, to giggle), a short tittering laugh: **v.** to laugh in a silly manner; to titter: **gig'gling**, imp. *-glĭng*: **adj.** laughing in a suppressed way; tittering: **n.** half-suppressed or simpering laughter; the act of tittering: **gig'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who: **giglot**, n. *gĭg'lŏt*, a girl of light manners.

gigot, n. *jĭg'ŏt* or *zhē'gō* (F. *gigot*, a leg of mutton—from *gigue*, the thigh), a joint; a leg of mutton.

gild, v. *gĭld* (AS. *gildan*, golden, gilt—see **gold**), to overspread with a thin covering of gold; to overlay with gold leaf-metal or powder; to render bright; to adorn: **gild'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art or trade of overlaying with gold-leaf, &c.; that which is laid on; *figuratively*, superficial coating, as opposed to the solid metal: **gild'ed** or **gilt**, pp. or pt. *gĭlt*: **gilder**, n. *gĭld'ĕr*, one whose trade is to gild.

gill, n. *jĭl* (old Eng. *gylle*, a little pot: mid. L. *guillo*, a wine measure), a liquid measure containing the

finely fitted up shop where gin is retailed; a public-house.

gin, n. *jin* (L. *ingenium*, natural disposition, invention: F. *engin*, an engine, understanding: Icel. *ginna*, to allure, to deceive), contrivance; snare; trap; a machine for driving piles, or for raising and moving heavy weights; a kind of machinery for raising coals or ore from mines: **v.** to catch in a trap; to separate the seeds from the cotton by a machine: **gin'ning**, imp.: **n.** the act or process of clearing cotton from seeds: **ginned**, pp. a. *jind*, caught in a trap; cleared from seeds, as cotton.

ginger, n. *jin'jér* (F. *gingembre*; L. *zinziber*; It. *zinzibo*, ginger), the prepared root of a plant cultivated in the West Indies: **ginger-beer**, n. an effervescing drink flavoured with ginger: **ginger-bread**, n. sweet bread flavoured with ginger.

gingerly, ad. *jin'jér-li* (AS. *gyng*, young, tender; *gyngre*, younger, more tender), like a younger man; cautiously; carefully, as from delicacy or timidity.

gingham, n. *ging'ám* (F. *guingan*; Javanese, *ginggangi*, cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before being woven—thus distinguished from printed cotton or prints.

gingle, n. *jin'gl*—see **jingle**.

ginglymus, n. *ging'gli-mús* (Gr. *ginglumos*, a hinge or joint), a joint allowing motion in two directions only, as the joint of the elbow and lower jaw: **gin'glymoid**, a. *-moid* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling a hinge.

ginseng, n. *jin'séng* (Chinese, *genseng*, first of plants), a plant whose root, of an aromatic flavour, is highly esteemed as a medicine among the Chinese.

gipsy, n. *jip'si* (a corruption of *Egyptian*), a wandering race of people found in almost every European country, supposed to have come from India, through Egypt—spelt also **gypsy** and **gypsey**; name of slight reproach to a young woman: **gip'sies**, plu. *-siz*; **adj.** pert. to or resembling the gipsies.

giraffe, n. *ji-ráf'* or *zhi-ráf'* (Sp. *girafa*—from Ar. *zirâfah*, signifying long neck), a remarkable African quadruped having a very long neck and long front legs; the camelopard.

girandole, n. *jir'an-dól* or *zhir'an-dól* (It. *girandola*—from L. *gyrare*, to turn round in a circle), a large kind of branched candlestick; a candelabrum.

girasole, n. *zhir'a-sól* (It. *girasole*—from L. *gyro*, I turn round in a circle, and *sol*, the sun), a plant called turnsole; a transparent variety of opal, showing a bright hyacinth red when turned towards the sun or a bright light; the fire-opal.

gird, v. *gérd* (Icel. *gardr*, a fence or hedge; *girda*, to enclose or surround with a fence: Goth. *gairda*, a girdle: L. *gyrare*, to turn), to bind round; to surround with a flexible substance, as a bandage, twig, or cord; to invest; to encircle: **gird'ing**, imp.: **gird'ed**, pp., also **girt**, *gért*: **girder**, n. *gér'dér*, that which binds, ties, or encircles; in *arch.*, a principal beam in a floor for supporting the binding or other joists, used also for supporting the main walls of a building, or for the supporting of the roadway of a bridge: **girdle**, n. *gér'dl*, a band or belt for the waist; a zone; in *Scot.*, a round iron plate on which bread is baked: **v.** to surround; to bind; to enclose: **gir'dling**, imp.: **gir'dled**, pp. *-dld*.

gird, v. *gérd* (Ger. *gerte*; Dut. *gard*, a rod, as for chastising: Bav. *garten*, switches), to lash with sneers or reproaches; to sneer at: **n.** a sharp retort; a sarcasm: **gird'ing**, imp.: **gird'ed**, pp.

girl, n. *gérl* (Low Ger. *görre*, a child: prov. Ger. *görr*, a girl: Swiss, *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl), a female child; a young woman: **girl'hood**, n. the state of a girl: **girl'ish**, a. *-ish*, like a young woman or child; youthful: **girl'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **girl'ishness**, n. the manners of a girl.

Girondist, n. *ji-rón'dist*, in *French hist.*, one of the Girondists or Girondins, a celebrated political party during the Revolution—so named from the department of La Gironde.

girouette, n. *zhir'ó-ét'* (F. a weather-cock), a politician who turns with every prevailing side.

girt, *gért*, pt. or pp. of gird, which see.

girt, v. *gért* (from gird), to gird; to surround: **girt'ing**, imp.: **girt'ed**, pp.

girth, n. *gérth* (AS. *gyrd*; Ger. *gurt*, a girth—see gird), the band or strap by which a saddle is made fast on a horse by passing under his belly; the circumference or round measurement of timber, or of animals.

gist, n. *jist* (old F. *giste*, a lying or lodging: F. *gîter*, to lodge: originally a lodging-place to a traveller for the night), the main point of a question; that on which it rests or turns; point to arrive at.

giusto, n. *jóos'tó* (It.—from L. *justus*, just), in just or equal time.

give, v. *giv* (AS. *gifan*; Goth. *giban*, to give: Gael. *gabh*, to take, to lay hold of), to bestow; to confer; to pay, as a price; to grant without price or reward; to impart; to grow moist; to soften; to resign or yield up; to render or utter: **giving**, imp.: **gave**, pt. *gáv*, did give: **given**, pp. *giv'n*, bestowed; conferred; addicted: **giv'er**, n. *-ér*, one who: **to give away**, to confer on without an equivalent: **to give back**, to return; to restore: **to give chase**, to pursue: **to give ear to**, to listen to: **to give forth**, to publish; to tell; to send forth, as light: **to give in**, to yield: **to give off**, to yield or produce from a surface, as vapour or a smell: **to give over**, to cease; to addict; to attach to; to conclude lost; to abandon: **to give out**, to report; to publish: **to give up**, to resign; to quit; to abandon; to deliver: **to give way**, to yield: to make room for: **to give in to**, to adopt; to yield; to embrace.

gizzard, n. *giz'érd* (F. *gésier*; Lang. *gressié*—from *gres*; F. *gresil*, gravel), the strong muscular stomach of a fowl or bird.

glabrous, a. *glá'brús* (L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair: It. *glabro*: F. *glabre*), in *bot.*, smooth; devoid of hair; bald.

glacial, a. *glá'shi-ál* (L. *glacialis*: It. *glaciale*; F. *glacial*, icy—from L. *glacies*, ice), consisting of ice; frozen; relating to glaciers: **glaciers**, n. plu. *glá'shi-érz* or *glá'shi-érz*, vast fields or accumulations of ice, or snow and ice, which collect in the valleys and ravines of snow-capt mountains like the Alps—the mounds of debris which they often leave in their movements downwards being called *moraines*: **glaciation**, n. *glá'shi-á'shún*, the act of freezing; the process of becoming covered with glaciers: **glacier-tables**, the name given to large table-like blocks of stone lying on the surface of glaciers in Alpine regions: **glacial period** or **epoch**, in *geol.*, a period so called from the signs of the action of glaciers or icebergs in the polished and grooved surfaces of the rocks over which they slid with their shingle and impacted boulders: **glacieres**, n. plu. *glá'si-érz* (F. *glacières*, ice-houses), in *geol.*, a name given to caves full of ice, found chiefly in the Alpine mountains.

glacis, n. *glá'sis* (F. *glacis*—from L. *glacies*, ice), a gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank; in *fort.*, a bank of earth gently sloping towards the country.

glad, a. *gládd* (Sw. *glad*, joyful: Dan. *glat*, smooth, slippery; *glad*, joyous: Icel. *gladr*, bright, shining), pleased; elevated with joy; wearing the appearance of joy; expressing joy, as a glad sound; moderately joyful: **glad'ly**, ad. *-li*, with pleasure: **glad'ness**, n. a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind: **gladden**, v. *gládn'n*, to cheer; to please; to excite joy in: **glad'dening**, imp. *-ning*: **adj.** cheering; exhilarating: **glad'dened**, pp. *-nd*: **glad'some**, a. *-sům*, pleased; joyful; causing joy: **glad'somely**, ad. *-li*: **glad'someness**, n. *-nés*, moderate joy; pleasure of mind.

glade, n. *gládd* (Norm. *glette*, a clear spot among clouds: Icel. *glita*; Scot. *gleit*, to shine: Dan. *gade*, a street), an opening or passage in a wood through which the light may break in and shine; any long opening or space in a wood or plantation, covered as a lawn with grass.

gladiate, a. *gládi'i-át* (L. *gladius*, a sword), in *bot.*, shaped like a short straight sword: **glad'ia'tor**, n. *á'tér*, a prize-fighter with swords; in anc. Rome, a man who engaged in mortal combat with another for the entertainment of the people: **glad'iato'rial**, a. *-tó'ri-ál*, pert. to prize-fights; also **glad'ia'tory**, a. *-tér-i*: **glad'ia'torship**, n. *-tér-ship*, the conduct or quality of a gladiator.

gladly, gladness, gladsome—see **glad**.

gladiolus, n. *gládi-ó-lús* (L. a small sword—from *gladius*, a sword), a genus of beautiful flowering bulbs; the sword-lily; the corn-flag: **gladiole**, n. *gládi'i-ól*, a lily-like plant of the genus gladiolus; the court-flag.

glair, n. *glár* (Scot. *glair* or *glaur*, mud or slime; F. *glaire*, white of an egg), the white of an egg; any viscous transparent substance resembling it: **v.** to smear or varnish with the white of an egg: **glair'ing**, imp.: **glaired**, pp. *glárd*: **glair'y**, a. *-i*, having the character of glair; slimy.

glamour, n. *glám'ér* (Scot.: Dan. *glimmer*, glitter,

false lustre), a charm on the eyes making them see things different from what they are.

glance, n. *glāns* (Ger. *glanz*; Dut. *glants*, lustre, splendour: Dan. *glindse*, to glisten), a rapid or momentary view; a sudden shoot of light or splendour; a name applied to minerals possessing a semi-metallic lustre: **v.** to dart aside; to shoot, as a ray of light or splendour; to fly off obliquely; to snatch a momentary view: **glan'cing**, imp. *-sing*, shooting; darting; casting suddenly: **glanced**, pp. *glānst*: **glan'cingly**, ad. *-li*: **glance-coal**, anthracite, in allusion to its semi-metallic lustre.

gland, n. *glānd* (L. *glans*, an acorn—gen. *glandis*: F. *gland*), one of the soft fleshy organs of the body, which either secrete or absorb certain fluids from the blood; a similar combination of ducts or vessels in plants: **glanders**, n. *glān'dērz* (old F. *glandre*, a swelling of the glands), a disease of horses, generally affecting the mucous membrane of the nostrils, in which foul matter runs from the nose: **glan'dered**, a. *-dērd*, affected with glanders: **glan'dular**, a. *-dū-lēr*, containing glands; consisting of or pert. to glands; in *bot.*, applied to hairs having glands at their tips: **glan'dularly**, ad. *-li*: **glan'dula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants: **glan'dule**, n. *-dūl*, a small gland or secreting vessel: **glan'dulif'erous**, a. *-lif'ēr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns: **glan'dulous**, a. *-dū-lŭs*, consisting of or pert. to glands: **glans**, n. *glānz* (L. *glans*, any acorn-shaped fruit), in *bot.*, applied to the acorn or hazel-nut, and suchlike, which are enclosed in bracts.

glare, n. *glār* (Norm. *glora*, to shine: Swiss, *glare*, to stare), a bright dazzling light; a fierce piercing look: **v.** to shine with a dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes: **gla'ring**, imp.: **adj.** shining, so as to distress the eyes; clear; notorious; barefaced: **glared**, pp. *glārd*: **gla'ringly**, ad. *-li*, openly; notoriously: **gla'ringness**, n.

glareous, a. *glā'rī-ŭs* (F. *glaireux*, slimy, mucous—see glair), resembling the white of egg.

glaserite—see under **glass**.

glass, n. *glās* (Dan. *glas*, glass: Norm. *glas*, a window; *glisa*, to shine through: F. *glace*, polished, shining), a hard, brittle, transparent substance, made by fusing powdered flint or fine sand with some alkali; a small drinking-vessel; the quantity contained therein; a mirror; a scientific instrument, as a *prospect-glass*, a *weather-glass*: **adj.** made of glass; [illegible]

surface to; the vitreous substance with which potters' ware is covered; the act of furnishing or covering with glass; that part of oil-painting which consists in the application of an extremely thin layer of colour over another to modify its tone: **glazed**, pp. *glāzd*: **adj.** furnished with glass; incrusted with a glasslike substance; rendered smooth or shining: **glazier**, n. *glā'zhēr*, one who sets glass in window-frames.

gleam, n. *glēm* (Sw. *glimma*, to glitter: Norm. *glima*, to shine bright: Icel. *glampa*, to glitter), a shoot or stream of light; a beam; a ray; transient lustre: **v.** to shoot out, as a ray of light; to shine: **gleam'ing**, imp.: **adj.** shining with a gleam: **n.** a shoot or shooting of light: **gleamed**, pp. *glēmd*: **gleam'y**, a. *-i*, darting beams of light; flashing.

glean, v. *glēn* (F. *glaner*, to glean—from *glane*, a handful of ears of corn: prov. Dut. *glema*, a bunch of straw or sedge), to gather on the field what the reapers have left behind; to collect things thinly scattered: **n.** a collection made by gleaning, or by slow degrees: **glean'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of gathering what is left behind by the reapers; what has been gathered or gleaned: **gleaned**, pp. *glēnd*: **glean'er**, n. one who gathers after reapers; one who gathers slowly and laboriously.

glebe, n. *glēb* (L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth: It. *gleba*: F. *glebe*), soil; ground; a tract of land belonging to a church living or benefice: **gle'by**, a. *-bi*, cloddy; turfy.

glede, n. *glēd* (from *glide*, in allusion to its gliding or hovering motion), a bird of the rapacious kind; a kite.

glee, n. *glē* (AS. *glig*, music, sport; *gliowian*, to sing, to play), joy; merriment; gaiety; a song sung in parts: **glee'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, merry; cheerful: **glee'fully**, ad. *-li*: **glee'some**, a. *-sŭm*, merry; joyous: **glee'man**, n. a minstrel.

gleet, n. *glēt* (F. *glette*, the froth of an egg: Low Ger. *glett*, slippery), a slimy or glairy discharge from a wound; a thin humour running from an ulcer, now generally restricted to the result of gonorrhœal disease: **gleet'y**, a. *-i*, thin; limpid.

glen, n. *glēn* (Cornish, *glyn*; Gael. *gleann*, a valley), a hollow space between hills; a narrow valley.

glenoid, a. *glē'noïd* (Gr. *glene*, the pupil of the eye, a socket for a bone, and *eidos*, form), in *anat.*, applied to a round shallow excavation in a bone to receive the head of another bone: **glene**, n. *glē'nē*, the hollow part of a bone; a socket.

[illegible]

upon earnestly or with admiration; to contemplate with exultation, in a bad sense: **gloat'ing**, imp.: adj. looking eagerly or greedily: **gloat'ed**, pp.: **gloat'er**, n. *-ér*, one who.

globe, n. *glōb* (L. *globus*, a round body, a ball: It. *globo*: F. *globe*), a round or spherical body; a ball; the earth; the round body on which the various regions of the earth are depicted, or on which the constellations of the heavens are laid down, the former being called the *terrestrial*, and the latter the *celestial globe*: **globate** or **globa'ted**, a. *glō'bāt* or *-bā'ted*, having the form of a globe: **globose**, a. *'glō-bōs'* (L. *globosus*, round as a ball), having the form of a ball; spherical: **globos'ity**, n. *-bŏs'i-ti*, the quality of being round; sphericity: **globular**, a. *glōb'i-ū-lér*, round; spherical: **glob'ularly**, ad. *-lér-li*: **glob'ular'ity**, n. *-lăr'i-ti*, state of being globular: **glob'ule**, n. *-ūl*, a little globe; a very minute particle of matter of a round form; in *bot.*, the male organ of the chara (*chā'rā*) tribe, consisting of a small spherical body filled with elastic filaments: **glob'uline**, n. *-ū-lin*, the matter which forms the principal part of the blood-globules; in *bot.*, the round transparent granules formed in the cellular tissue, which constitute fecula: **glob'ulous**, a. *-lŭs*, having the form of a small sphere or globe.

glochidate, a. *glō'ki-dāt*, also **glochidiate**, a. *glō-kid'i-āt* (Gr. *glochis*, the angular end of anything, as of an arrow), in *bot.*, applied to hairs, the divisions of which are barbed like a fish-hook.

glome, n. *glōm* (L. *glomus*, a ball), in *bot.*, a roundish head of flowers.

glomerate, a. *glōm'ér-āt* (L. *glomeratus*, gathered into a round heap—from *glomus*, a ball or clew of thread), gathered into a round heap or head: v. to gather or wind into a ball: **glom'era'ting**, imp.: **glom'era'ted**, pp.: **glom'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, act of gathering into a ball; a mass formed into a ball: **glom'erule**, n. *-ér-ūl*, in *bot.*, a head or dense cluster of flowers; the powdering leaf lying on the thallus of lichens: **glomerulus**, n. *glōm-ér'ū-lŭs*, in *med.*, small red bodies in the kidneys, consisting of tufts of minute vessels covered in by the dilate ends of the secreting tubes of the organ; in *bot.*, a rounded cymose inflorescence.

gloom, n. *glōm* (Ger. *glumm*, gloomy: prov. Dan. *glomme*; Swiss, *glumsen*, to glow in a covert way, as coals beneath the ashes), partial darkness; thick shade; obscurity; cloudiness or heaviness of the mind; melancholy; sullenness: v. to be sullen; to shine dimly: **gloom'ing**, imp.: **gloomed**, pp. *glōmd*: **gloom'y**, a. *-i*, dark; dismal; clouded; heavy of heart: **gloom'iness**, n. *-i-nĕs*, obscurity; heaviness of mind; sullenness; moroseness: **gloom'ily**, ad. *-li*, darkly; dismally.

glory, n. *glō'ri* (L. *gloria*, fame, renown: It. *gloria*; F. *gloire*, glory: Icel. *glora*, to glitter), splendour; brightness; magnificence; praise ascribed in adoration and honour, as to God; the circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint; honour; praise; fame: v. to exult with joy; to boast: to be proud of: **glo'rying**, imp. *-ri-ing*, boasting; exulting with joy: n. exultation; display of pride: **glo'ried**, pp. *-rid*: **glo'rify**, v. *-ri-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to praise in honour or in worship; to exalt to glory; to extol: **glo'rifying**, imp.: **glo'rified**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. made illustrious; exalted to glory: **glo'rifier**, n. *-ér*, one who: **glo'rifica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of giving glory or of ascribing honours to; state of being glorified: **glo'rious**, a. *-ŭs*, of exalted excellence and splendour; noble; illustrious; very successful or renowned, as a battle: **glo'riously**, ad. *-li*: **glo'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*.

gloss, n. *glŏs* (Icel. *glossi*, flame, brightness; *glossa*, to blaze, to sparkle), the lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth pressed surface; specious appearance; external show: v. to give a superficial lustre to: **glos'sing**, imp.: **glossed**, pp. *glŏst*: **glos'sy**, a. *-si*, having a smooth and shining surface: **glos'siness**, n. *-nĕs*, the lustre and brightness of a smooth polished surface: **glos'ser**, n. *-sér*, a polisher: **glos'sily**, ad. *-si-li*, in a glossy manner. *Note.*—In the preceding and succeeding entries it is difficult to group the words and separate the definitions, their origin in most cases being ambiguous—for example, *gloss*, in the sense of *specious representation*, may apply to *glosses* of both kinds.

gloss, n. *glŏs* (Gr. *glossa*, a tongue—see *note* below), a comment; a remark intended to illustrate; interpretation artfully specious: v. to explain by comment: **glos'sing**, imp.: **glossed**, pp. *glŏst*: **glossary**, n. *glŏs'ā-ri*, a dictionary of uncommon or antiquated words; the peculiar terms of any science or art arranged and explained as in a dictionary: **glossa'rial**, a. *-sā'ri-ăl*, relating to or connected with a glossary: **glos'sarist**, n. *-ā-rist*, one who writes a gloss or commentary; a writer of a glossary: **glos'ser**, n. *-sér*, a commentator: **glossog'rapher**, n. *-sŏg'rā-fér* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a commentator; one who defines and explains terms: **glossog'raphy**, a. *-rā-fi*, the definition and explanation of terms used in a science: **glossol'ogy**, n. *-sŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *logos*, a word, discourse), the science which investigates the number, connection, relations, and condition of the languages of the earth; the explanation of the special terms used in any science. *Note.*—*Gloss* formerly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever required explanation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation itself, and subsequently extended from a single word, interlined or placed in the margin, to an entire expository sentence, and in many instances to a sort of running commentary on an entire book.

glosso, *glŏs'sō* (Gr. *glossa*, the tongue), in *anat.*, a prefix signifying connection with the tongue.

glottalite, n. *glŏt'ā-lit* (L. *Glotta*, the Clyde, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral occurring in small aggregated and irregular white or colourless crystals near Port Glasgow, on the Clyde.

glottis, n. *glŏt'tis* (Gr. *glotta*, the tongue), the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe: **glot'tal**, a. *-tăl*, pert. to the glottis.

glove, n. *glŭv* (Icel. *glafi*; AS. *glof*, a glove), a covering for the hand, or for the hand and arm, usually with sheaths for the fingers: v. to cover, as with a glove: **glov'ing**, imp.: **gloved**, pp. *glŭvd*: adj. covered, as with a glove: **glov'er**, n. *-ér*, one who makes or sells gloves.

glow, n. *glō* (Icel. *gloa*, to glow; *glod*, live coal: Ger. *glühen*, to be red-hot: Dut. *gloed*, hot coals), brightness of colour; redness; shining heat; passion: v. to shine with heat; to be red or flushed, as with heat or animation: **glow'ing**, imp.: adj. burning with vehement heat; ardent; animated; inflamed: n. act or condition of that which glows: **glowed**, pp. *glōd*: **glow'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **glow'worm**, n. *-wérm*, an insect which emits a shining green light at certain seasons.

gloze, v. *glōz* (AS. *glesan*, to explain, to flatter: a corruption of *gloss*), to flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly: n. flattery; insinuation: **glo'zing**, imp.: **glozed**, pp. *glōzd*: **glo'zer**, n. *-zér*, one who.

glucina, n. *glō-sē'nā*, also **glucine**, n. *glō'sēn* (Gr. *glukus*, sweet: F. *glucine*), the oxide of the metal glucinum, a white powder without taste or odour, and insoluble in water: **glucî'num**, n. *-nŭm*, the metallic base of glucina, of a dark-grey colour: **glucose'**, n. *-kōs'* (Gr. *glukus*, sweet), the peculiar form of sugar which exists in grapes and in other fruits.

glue, n. *glō* (F. *glu*, bird-lime: W. *glud*, tenacious paste: L. *gluten*, glue or paste), a tenacious jelly made from the parings of the skins, &c., of animals, and used as a cement: v. to join or unite by means of glue; to stick or hold fast; to join: **glu'ing**, imp.: **glued**, pp. *glōd*: **glu'er**, n. one who: **gluey**, a. *glō'i*, tenacious like glue: **glu'eyness**, n. *-nĕs*.

glum, a. *glŭm* (Ger. *glumm*, gloomy—see **gloom**), sullen; stubbornly grave: **glum'mish**, a. *-mish*, somewhat glum; gloomy: **glump**, v. *glŭmp*, in *familiar language*, to show sullenness by manner; to be sullen: **glum'py**, a. *-pi*, sullen.

glume, n. *glōm* (L. *gluma*, the husk of corn: F. *glume*), the husk of corn or grasses formed of flaps or valves embracing the seed: **glumous**, a. *glō'mŭs*, having a glume: **gluma'cious**, a. *-mā'shŭs*, resembling the dry scale-like glumes of grasses: **glumif'erous**, a. *-mif'ér-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing or producing glumes: **glumelle**, n. *glō'mĕl*, also **glumel'lule**, n. *-mĕl'ūl* (dim. of *glume*), the inner husk of the flowers of grasses.

glut, v. *glŭt* (a word imitative of the sound, and represented by such syllables, as *glut*, *glop*, *glup*, *gulp*, &c.: *glut glut*, the noise of a liquid escaping from a narrow-necked opening: L. *glutio*, I swallow), to swallow greedily; to gorge; to fill or to be filled beyond sufficiency: n. superabundance; more than enough—as, the market is glutted; anything which obstructs a passage: **glut'ting**, imp.: **glut'ted**, pp.

gluten, n. *glō'tĕn* (L. *gluten*, paste or glue: It. *glutine*: F. *gluten*), a tough substance obtained from wheat and other grains; in *wax-painting*, a compound

made of wax and copal, with an essential oil with which the pigments are mixed: **glu'tinate,** v. *-it-ed,* to unite with glue; to cement: **glu'tina'ting,** imp.: **glu'tina'ted,** pp.: **glu'tina'tion,** n. *-ed'-shŭn,* the act of uniting with glue: **glu'tina'tive,** a. *-ed'-tiv,* having the quality of gluing or cementing: **glu'tinous,** a. *-ti-nŭs,* tenacious; covered with slimy moisture: **glu'tinousness,** n., also **glu'tinos'ity,** n. *-nŏs'i-ti,* the quality of being glutinous; tenacity.

gluteus, n. *glō-tē'ŭs* (Gr. *gloutos,* the buttock or hip), the large thick muscles on which we sit: **glute'al,** a. *-tē'ăl,* pert. to the buttocks.

glutton, n. *glŭt'n* (W. *glout,* ravenous: W. *gloth,* gluttonous: Norm. *glupa,* to swallow: L. *glutio,* I swallow), one who eats to excess; one who gorges or stuffs himself with food; a carnivorous mammal about the size of a large badger: **gluttonous,** a. *glŭt'n-ŭs,* given to excessive eating: **glut'tonously,** ad. *-li:* **glut'tony,** n. *-i,* excess in eating; voracity of appetite: **glut'tonize,** v. *-iz,* to eat to excess: **glut'toni'zing,** imp. *-i'zing:* **glut'tonized',** pp. *-izd'.*

glycerine, n. *glis'ér-in* (Gr. *glukus,* sweet), the sweet principle of oils and fats; a sweet, inodorous, and thick syrup, when pure: **glyceric acid,** *glis'ér-ik,* an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on glycerine: **nitro-glycerine,** *nī'trō-,* a powerful blasting oil, and highly dangerous explosive agent, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

glyconian, a. *gli-kō'nī-ăn,* also **glycon'ic,** a. *-kŏn'ik* (Gr. *glukoneios,* a kind of verse, said to be so called after its inventor, Glukon), denoting a kind of verse in Greek or Latin poetry, consisting of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic.

glycyrrhiza, n. *glis'ér-rī'zŭ* (Gr. *glukus,* sweet, and *rhiza,* a root), a genus of herbaceous plants having the small flowers in bunches or cones, commonly known by the name of *liquorice plants:* **glycyrrhizine,** a. *glis'ér-rī'zin,* the saccharine matter of liquorice-root.

glyph, n. *glif* (Gr. *glupho,* I hollow out, I carve), in *sculp.,* a notch, channel, or cavity intended as an ornament: **glyphæa,** n. *gli-fē'ă,* in *geol.,* a genus of small lobster-like crustaceans: **glyphography,** n. *gli-fŏg'ra-fi* (Gr. *grapho,* I write), a particular kind of raised engraved drawing produced by an electrotype process.

glyptic, a. *glip'tik,* (Gr. *gluptos,* carved, sculptured), of or relating to the art of carving on stone: **glyp'tics,** n. plu. *-tiks,* the art of engraving figures, as on precious stones: **glyptog'raphy,** n. *-tŏg'ra-fi* (Gr. *grapho,* I write), a treatise on the art of engraving on precious stones: **glyptog'rapher,** n. *-tŏg'ra-fer,* one who engraves on precious stones.

gneiss, n. *nīs* (Gr. *gnaiskein,* to rub), a rock of the granite family, consisting of quartz, mica, and feldspar, in a form, resembling gneiss: applied to rocks intermediate between granite and gneiss, or between mica-slate and gneiss.

gnome, n. *nōm* (Gr. *gnomon,* one that knows: F. *gnome,* an imaginary being said to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

gnome, n. *nōm* (Gr. *gnome,* an opinion), a sententious saying: **gno'mic,** a. *-mik,* having the character of a gnome; sententious; also **gno'mical,** a. *-mi-kăl.*

gnomon, n. *nō'mŏn* (L. and Gr. *gnomon,* one that knows, the index of a dial), in a *sun-dial,* the pin which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; that which remains of a parallelogram after taking away one of the two parallelograms formed about the diagonal: **gnomon'ic,** a. *-ik,* also **gnomon'ical,** a. *-i-kăl,* pert. to dials or dialling: **gnomon'ically,** ad. *-li:* **gnomon'ics,** n. plu. *-iks,* the principles or art of dialling.

gnostics, n. *nŏs'tiks* (Gr. *gnostikos,* possessing the power of knowing, intelligent—from *gignosko,* I know), sects in the first ages of Christianity who taught that they alone had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and who attempted to incorporate the tenets of the Pagan Philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity: **gnos'tic,** a. *-tik,* pert. to a gnostic: **gnos'ticism,** n. *-ti-sizm,* the doctrines or tenets of the gnostics.

gnu, n. *nū* (Hottentot, *gnu* or *sjui,* a wild horned animal of the ox kind inhabiting S. Africa,—a seeming compound of horse, buffalo, and antelope.

go, v. *gō* (AS. *ganga;* Ger. *gehen;* Dut. *gaen,* to go: Norm. *ganga,* to go on foot), to move from one place to another; to pass; to proceed; to depart; to walk; to be pregnant; to run; to take a direction; to contribute, as, the different ingredients which *go* to make up the compound; to conduce; to fall out or terminate; to reach or be extended; to fare: **went,** pt. *wĕnt,* did proceed or go, &c.: **go'ing,** imp. a. moving; travelling; walking; rolling; sailing; about, as, I was *going* to say, &c.: **gone,** pp. *gŏn,* declined; departed; ruined; undone; past; deceased: **to go about,** to attempt; to engage in: **to go about your business,** to depart and mind your own affairs: **to go between,** to interpose; to mediate: **a go-between,** an intermediate agent: **the go-by,** an evasion; a shifting off; escape by artifice: **go to,** an exclamation meaning —come, come, say the right thing, or take the right course; move; begin: **to go abroad,** to go out of the country; to walk outside the house; to be disclosed or published: **to go aside,** to retire to a private place;

gobbing, n. *gŏb'bing*, also **gobbin**, n. *gŏb'bin*, and **goaffin**, n. *gŏf'fin* (W. *gob*, a heap, a mound: F. *gobbe*, a poisoned morsel), the refuse thrown back into the mine, after the removal of the coal, to help to support the roof.

gobble, v. *gŏb'bl* (a word imitative of the sound: Dut. *gobben*; Icel. *gubba*, to vomit: F. *gober*, to swallow), to swallow in large pieces; to swallow greedily and with noise; to make a noise like a turkey-cock; **gob'bling**, imp. *-bling*: **gobbled**, pp. *gŏb'bld*: **gob'bler**, n. *-bl-r*, one who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a turkey-cock—so called from the character of the noise which it makes.

Gobelins, n. plu. *gŏb'lĭnz*, the royal manufactory of tapestry near Paris: **Gobe'lin**, a. pert. to Gobelins tapestry.

goblet, n. *gŏb'lĕt* (F. *gobelet*, a wide-mouthed vessel to drink from; *gobeliner*, to guzzle, to tipple), a cup or drinking-vessel without a handle; a bowl.

goblin, n. *gŏb'lĭn* (F. *gobelin*, hobgoblin; Ger. *kobold*, the goblin or spirit of the mines: W. *coblyn*, a knocker), the familiar name of a supposed supernatural being of small size but of great strength, dwelling underground in mines, in mounds, and in desert places, not generally ill-disposed towards men; an evil spirit; a fairy: **hobgoblin**, a spirit.

goby, n. *gō'bi* (F. *gobie*; L. *gobius*), a small sea-fish of singular form.

God, n. *gŏd* (AS. *God*; Ger. *gott*; Pers. *khoda*; Hind. *khooda*), the Supreme Being; the Almighty; an idol or improper object of worship. *Note.*—In written or printed compositions, the word God, designating the Supreme Being, begins with a capital letter, thus, *God*; but when an idol or false god is meant the word is wholly in small letters, thus, *god*: **god'dess**, n. fem. *gŏd'ĕs*, a female heathen deity or idol: **godfather**, n. one who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism—a woman who does so is called a **godmother**: **godchild**, n. a child for whom one becomes sponsor: **godson**, n. a male child—**goddaughter**, n. a female child—for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism: **Godhead**, n. *gŏd'hĕd* (*God*, and AS. *head*, person, quality, state), the Divine essence or nature; the Deity: **godless**, a. *gŏd'lĕs*, impious; regardless of God: **god'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **god'lessness**, n. state of being godless or irreligious: **God'like**, a. *-lik*, resembling God; of superior excellence; divine: **god'ly**, a. *-li*, devout; pious: **god'liness**, n. a religious life; piety; the Christian Revelation, as, "Great is the mystery of godliness": **god'send**, n. an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune: **god'ship**, n. rank or character of a god: **God-speed**, God be with you; may God prosper you: **God'ward**, ad. *-wĕrd*, toward God.

goer, n.—see under **go**.

goethite, n. *gŭth'it* (after *Goethe*, the German poet), a mineral found in crystals of a reddish and blackish bronze colour.

goggle, v. *gŏg'l* (Gael. *gogach*, nodding; wavering: allied to cog, jog, and shog, expressive of motion brought to a sudden stop), to strain or roll the eyes; n. a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: adj. having full eyes; staring with rolling eyes: **gog'gling**, imp. *-ling*: **gog'gled**, pp. *-ld*: **goggles**, n. plu. *gŏg'lz*, spectacles to cure squinting or keep off dust: **goggle-eyed**, a. having large prominent eyes, which are constantly in motion.

goitre, n. *goy'tr* (F.), a large tumour or swelling on the forepart of the neck, prevalent chiefly in Alpine districts: **goi'tred**, a. *-trd*, affected with goitre; spelt also **goi'terd**: **goi'trous**, a. *-trŭs*, affected or inclined to goitre.

gold, n. *gōld* (Icel. *gull*, gold—from *gulr*, yellow), one of the precious metals, of a bright yellow colour; money; riches; wealth: adj. made or consisting of gold: **golden**, a. *gōl'dn*, consisting of gold; bright; shining; of a gold colour; excellent; happy or innocent, as the *golden age*; pre-eminently favourable: **goldbeater**, n. *bĕt'ĕr*, one whose trade it is to make gold-leaf: **goldfish**, n. beautiful fresh-water fish of a bright orange-colour on the upper part: **goldfinch**, n. *-finsh*, a native song-bird—so called from the colour of its plumage: **gold-lace**, lace wrought with a mixture of gold threads: **gold-leaf**, gold beaten extremely thin: **gold'smith**, n. a worker in the precious metals: **gold-dust**, gold as found in fine particles: **golden-haired**, a. having yellow hair: **golden number**, number which shows the year of the moon's cycle: **golden rule**, the Christian rule, "that we should do as we would be done by": **gold-field**, the district of a country where gold is found: **goldbeater's skin**, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used to keep separate leaf-gold in the process of goldbeating: **golden age**, the fabled age of primeval simplicity: **golden fleece**, in *anc. myth.*, a fleece made of gold, in search of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition.

goldylocks, n. *gōl'dĭ-lŏks* (*gold*, and *locks*), a native plant, so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate the stems.

golf, n. *gŏlf* (Ger. *kolbe*; Sw. *kolf*, a club), a favourite game in Scotland played with clubs and a ball: **golf'ing**, n. the act of playing at the game of golf.

golosh, n. *gō-lŏsh'* (F. *galoche*, a golosh, a clog: L. *gallica*, a Gallic shoe), a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry: **golosh'es**, n. plu. *-ĕz*: **goloshed'**, a. *-lŏsht'*, applied to half boots in which the parts passing round the ankles are of a different material from the rest of the upper—generally of a finer quality of leather, with elastic gussets at sides, or made to lace or button; also **galoche**, or **galosh**.

gomphosis, n. *gŏm-fō'sĭs* (Gr. *gomphos*, a nail), in *anat.*, a form of joint in which a conical body is fastened into a socket, as the teeth in the jaw: **gom'pholite**, n. *-fō-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a name applied to certain sandy conglomerates which occur in vast thickness at the foot of the Alps in the great Swiss valley.

gomuti, n. *gō-mō'ti*, a substance resembling black horse-hair, obtained from an Indian palm.

gondola, n. *gŏn'dō-lā* (F. *gondole*; It. *gondola*), a Venetian pleasure-boat or barge: **gon'dolier**, n. *-lēr'*, a man who rows a gondola.

gone, *gŏn*, pp. of **go**, which see.

gong, n. *gŏng* (Chinese: probably imitation of the sound), a Chinese musical instr. of a circular shape, like the lid of a pot or caldron, and beaten with a stick like a drum; a metal drum.

gongylus, n. *gŏng'gĭl-ŭs* (Gr. *gongulos*, round), in *bot.*, applied to round hard bodies produced on certain *algæ*, which become ultimately detached and germinate: **gon'gyll**, plu. *-gĭl-l*.

goniaster, n. *gō-nĭ-ăs'tĕr* (Gr. *gonia*, an angle, and *aster*, a star), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil star-fishes, popularly known as *cushion-stars*: **go'niatites**, n. *-ĭ-tīts* (Gr. *gonia*), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so called from the zigzag lines which mark the junctions of its chambers.

gonidia, n. *gŏn-ĭd'ĭ-ā* (Gr. *gonos*, offspring, seed), in *bot.*, green germinating cells in the thallus of lichens.

goniometer, n. *gō-nĭ-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *gonia*, an angle, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles of crystals: **go'niometry**, n. *-trĭ*, the art of: **go'niomet'rical**, a. *-ō-mĕt'rĭ-kal*, pert. to.

goniopholis, n. *gō'nĭ-ō-fō-lĭs* (Gr. *gonia*, a corner, and *pholis*, the scale of a fish or snake), in *geol.*, a genus of crocodilians, so called from the angular shape of their scutes.

gonophore, n. *gŏn'ō-fōr* (Gr. *gonos*, generation, and *phero*, I bear), in *bot.*, an elevated or elongated receptacle, bearing the stamens and carpels in a prominent and conspicuous manner.

gonorrhœa, n. *gŏn-ōr-rē'ā* (Gr. *gonos*, semen, and *rheo*, I flow), name of a contagious disease.

gonus, *gō'nŭs* (Gr. *gonu*, the knee), and **gonum**, *gō'num* (Gr. *gonia*, a corner), in *bot.*, words which signify, when the latter part of a compound, either "kneed" or "angled,"—as *polygonum*, many-kneed; *tetragonum*, four-angled.

good, a. *gŏŏd* (Ger. *gut*; AS. *god*; Gr. *agathos*, good), the opposite of *bad*; pious; sound; undamaged; proper or fit; considerable; having sufficient; pleasant to the taste; unblemished; kind; favourable; clever; real—as, he is in *good* earnest; in the sense of wishing well—as, *good*-day, and *good*-bye: n. the contrary of evil; virtue; righteousness; benefit; advantage: ad. well, as in the phrase *as good*: **int.** a word expressing approbation or admiration: **goods**, plu. *gŏŏdz*, household furniture; wares; merchandise: **good'ly**, a. *-li*, being of a handsome form; fine: **good'liest**, a. most good or excellent: **good'liness**, n. beauty of form; grace: **good'ness**, n. kindness; benevolence; Christian excellence; mercy: **goody**, n. *gŏŏd'i*, a familiar contr. for goodwife; a child's name for a sweetmeat: as good as, the same as; no worse than: a good many, a considerable number: in good time, early enough: **good-breeding**, polite manners: **Good Friday**, the anniversary of the crucifixion: **goodman**, **goodwife**, applied

to the master and mistress of a house, implying some degree of respect: **good woman**, a familiar term of address: **good manners**, politeness: **good sense**, sound judgment: **goodwill**, kind feeling; favour; the benefit of a business in full operation, for which a price may be paid: **good fellow**, a kind man; a boon companion: **good fellowship**, merry society; pleasant company: **good humour**, a cheerful temper or state of mind: **good-humoured**, a. being of a cheerful temper: **good-humouredly**, ad.: **good nature**, mildness and kindness of disposition: **good-natured**, a. possessing a mild disposition: **good-naturedly**, ad.: **good heed**, due caution; great care: **to make good**, to supply deficiency; to prove or establish; to fulfil; to indemnify for: **to stand good**, to be firm or valid: **as good as his word**, performing what was promised: **for good and all**, completely; wholly: **good-bye**, *-bī* (a probable contraction of *God be with you*), a salutation at leave-taking: **good-speed**, an old form of wishing success—another form of *God speed you*.

gooroo, n. *gō-rō′* (Hind. *Guru*), among the *Hindoos*, a spiritual guide.

goose, n. *gōs* (AS. *gos;* Low Ger. *goos;* Pol. *ges*, a goose: Lith. *gus, guz*, cry to call geese), a well-known web-footed bird; a silly person; a tailor's smoothing-iron: **geese**, plu. *gēs:* **goos′ery**, n. *-er-i*, a place for geese; folly: **goose-foot**, a native plant, so called from the shape of the leaf: **goose-quill**, quill from a goose's wing, used for writing with: **to cook one's goose**, in *familiar language*, to do for one in the sense of cheating or befooling: **green-goose**, a goose less than four months old.

gooseberry, n. *-gōōz′-bēr-ri* (Ger. *krausel-beere* or *kraus-beere*—from Ger. *kraus*, crisp; Dut. *krossen*, to curl—probably from the upright hairs which cover the fruit), the well-known fruit of a prickly shrub: **gooseberry-fool**, gooseberries stewed or scalded, and pounded with cream, and sweetened.

gopher, n. *gō′fēr* (Heb.), the wood used in building the ark; (F. *gaufre*, a honeycomb), the popular name of a burrowing animal, about the size of a squirrel, of various species, found in America; a species of turtle.

gorcock, n. *gōr′kŏk* (from *gorse*, furze; or imitative of the sound it utters), the moor-cock or grouse.

gordian, a. *gōr′di-ăn*, intricate; applied to anything very intricate and not easily unravelled: **gordian knot**, *-nŏt*, in anc. times, a knot said to have been so skilfully tied by king *Gordius* that no one could untie it, and to the untier of which an oracle

their branching flexible stems, and popularly known as "Venus's fans" and "sea-fans," from their spreading fanlike forms.

gorilla, n. *gō-rĭl′la* (an African word: said by Latham to be found in a Gr. translation of an anc. Carthaginian work in the plural, *gorillai*), a large creature of the ape kind, most nearly resembling man, and as large, remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

gormand, n. *gōr′mănd*, or **gourmand**, n. *gōr′mănd* (F. *gourmand*, a glutton—from prov. F. *gourmer*, to taste wine), a greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton: **gor′mandise**, v. *-dīz*, to eat greedily: **gor′mandizing**, imp.: **adj.** gluttonous: **n.** gluttonous habits: **gor′mandised**, pp. *-dīzd′*: **gor′mandiser**, n. *-zēr*, one who eats much and greedily: **gor′mandism**, n. *-dĭzm*, gluttony.

gorse, n. *gōrs* (W. *gores* or *goresi*, waste, open), a prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers; whin or furze: **gorsy**, a. *gōr′si*, abounding in or resembling gorse.

gory, a.—see **gore**, clotted blood.

goshawk, n. *gŏs′hăwk* (AS. *gos-hafoc*), a bird of the hawk kind.

gosling, n. *gŏz′ling* (AS. *gos*, a goose, and *ling*, dim. termination), a young goose; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

Gospel, n. *gŏs′pĕl* (AS. *god-spell;* Icel. *guds-spial*, the word of God—from AS. *spell;* Icel. *spiall*, discourse, tidings: Goth. *spillon*, to tell), literally, good tidings; one of the four histories of Christ handed down to us by the inspired writers, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; the whole system of the Christian faith; God's word; general doctrines of the New Test.: **gos′peller**, n. *-lĕr*, one who reads the Gospel at the altar: **Gospel truth**, the doctrines or truths of the New Test.; certain truth.

gossamer, n. *gŏs′sa-mĕr* (properly *God's-summer*, so called from the legend that the *gossamer* is formed from the parts of the Virgin Mary's winding-sheet, which fell away in fragments when she was taken up to heaven), the fine long filaments formed by a small spider, found floating in the air in calm clear weather in autumn; anything unsubstantial or flimsy: **gos′samery**, a. *-mĕr-i*, flimsy; unsubstantial.

gossan, n. *gŏz′ăn*, among *Cornish miners*, the peculiar ferruginous condition of the top of a vein near its outcrop, considered to be very strongly indicative of the lode below; ferruginous quartz.

gossip, n. *gŏs′sĭp* (AS. *Godsibb*, related in God as a sponsor in baptism, a gossip—from *god*, God, and *sib*,

drop, the gout), a well-known painful disease of the joints or extremities, confined almost wholly to the higher classes and high livers: **gout'y**, a. *-i*, subject to the gout or affected with it: **gout'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **gout'iness**, n. *-nes*, state of being affected with the gout.

gout, n. *gō* (F.—from L. *gustus*, taste), taste; relish.

govern, v. *gŭv'ĕrn* (F. *gouverner*; It. *governare*; L. *gubernare*, to direct, to govern), to direct and control; to regulate by authority; to command; to have influence or force, as a verb in grammar; to exercise authority; to restrain: **gov'erning**, imp.: **adj.** holding the superiority; controlling; directing: **gov'erned**, pp. *-ĕrnd*: **gov'ernor**, n. *-ĕr*, one who rules or directs; one who is invested with supreme authority; a ruler; a tutor; in a *machine*, a contrivance for maintaining a uniform velocity with varying resistance; a regulator: **gov'ernorship**, n. the office of a governor: **gov'erness**, n. a lady intrusted with the care and instruction of children or young ladies: **gov'ernable**, a. *-ă-bl*, manageable; obedient: **gov'ernance**, n. *-ăns*, rule; management; control: **gov'ernment**, n. control; restraint; the exercise of authority; the ruling power in a state; the principle or system under which a state is ruled: **adj.** connected with or pursued by government: **gov'ernmental**, a. *-ĕrnmĕn-tăl*, of or relating to government: **gov'ernante**, n. *-ănt* (F.) a lady who has the care of young girls of quality; a lady-tutor or governess.

gowan, n. *gŏw'ăn* (Scot.), a wild daisy.

Gower-caves, *gōō'ĕr-kāvz*, the caverns of the peninsula of Gower, in Glamorganshire, which have yielded abundant remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the reindeer, and other extinct animals, associated with species still living in Europe, together with flint-knives and other rude implements of human workmanship.

gowk, n. *gŏwk* (prov. Eng. and Scot. *gowk*, a cuckoo), one easily imposed on; a simpleton: **v.** to make a fool of any one—see **gawk**.

gown, n. *gŏwn* (It. *gonna*, a gown: W. *gwn*, a gown—from *gwnio*, to sew, to stitch), a woman's upper garment; a long, loose, light robe worn by professors, clergymen, barristers, &c.: **gowned**, pp. *gŏwnd*: **adj.** dressed in a gown: **gown'man**, n. or **gown's-man**, n. a university student: **dressing-gown**, a long loose robe worn by gentlemen within doors, especially in the morning before dressing.

gozzard, n. *gŏz'ĕrd* (corruption of *gooseherd*), one who tends a flock of geese or keeps them.

grab, v. *grăb* (Sw. *grabba*, to grasp: Dut. *grabbelen*, to seize greedily—from *greb*, a dung-fork: Icel. *greipa*, to seize: Pol. *grabki*, a rake, a fork), to seize; to grasp suddenly: **grab'bing**, imp.: **grabbed**, pp. *grăbd*: **grabble**, v. *grăb'l*, to grope; to feel in muddy places: **grab'bling**, imp. *-bling*: **grab'bled**, pp. *-bld*.

grace, n. *grās* (L. *gratia*, favour, grace—from *gratus*, pleasing: Lith. *grausu*, fair, agreeable: Gael. *gradh*, love, fondness: F. *grace*), favour; goodwill; the free and unmerited favour of God; a state of reconciliation to God; mercy; pardon; the Gospel; elegance; any natural or acquired excellence; behaviour, considered as *good* or *bad*—as, he did it with a very *bad grace*; privilege; a short prayer before or after a meal; the title used in addressing a duke or an archbishop: **v.** to adorn; to honour: **gra'cing**, imp.: **graced**, pp. *grāst*: **grace'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, elegantly easy—used with reference to motion, looks, and speech; possessing an agreeable dignity of manner: **grace'fully**, ad. *-li*: **grace'fulness**, n.: **grace'less**, a. *-lĕs*, coarse; rude; wicked; depraved: **grace'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **grace'lessness**, n.: **grace-notes**, in *music*, ornamental notes added to the principal ones: **good graces**, *-sĕz*, favour; friendship: **gracious**, a. *grā'shŭs*, favourable; kind; disposed to show kindness or favour: **gra'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **gra'ciousness**, n. kind condescension; mercy: **the Graces**, in *anc. myth.*, three beautiful sisters who attended on Venus, and who were said to confer beauty; beauties; arts of pleasing: **days of grace**—see under **day**.

gradation, n. *grā-dā'shŭn* (L. *gradatio*, the making a series of steps—from *gradus*, a step: F. *gradation*), a regular advance from one degree or state to another; regular progress step by step; order; series: **grada'tional**, a. according to gradation: **grada'tioned**, a. *-shŭnd*, formed by gradation: **gradatory**, n. *grăd'ă-tĕr-i*, the steps from the cloisters into the church; a proceeding step by step: **grade**, n. *grād*, a degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any series: **v.** to cut or reduce to the proper levels, as a canal or road: **gra'ding**, imp.: **gra'ded**, pp.: **gra'dient**, n. *-dĭ-ĕnt*, the slope or incline, chiefly of a railroad: **gradual**, a. *grăd'ŭ-ăl* (F. *graduel*—from L. *gradus*), advancing step by step; proceeding by degrees; regular and slow: **grad'ually**, ad. *-li*, by degrees; step by step: **grad'ual'ity**, n. *-ĭ-ti*, progression by degrees: **grad'uate**, n. *-ă-ăt*, one who has received an academical degree: **v.** to divide any space into small regular intervals or parts; to receive or take a degree from a university: **grad'ua'ting**, imp.: **grad'ua'ted**, pp.: **grad'uateship**, n. the state of being a graduate: **grad'ua'tion**, n. *-ă'shŭn*, the act of receiving an academical degree; the act of marking or dividing into degrees: **grad'uator**, n. *-ĕr*, an instr. for dividing lines into equal parts; an instr. used in vinegar-making: **gradus**, n. *grăd'ŭs*, a dictionary for Latin or Greek verse-making, the full title being *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses.

gradual—see **grail**.

graff, v. *grăf*, the old spelling of **graft**, which see.

graft, n. *grăft* (F. *greffe*, a slip or shoot for grafting: Dut. *greffte*, a cutting for grafting or planting in the ground, a style for writing—from L. *graphium*, a pointed instr. for writing on waxen tablets), a small shoot or scion cut from one tree and inserted into a part of another: **v.** to insert a cutting of one tree into part of another in such a way that they unite; to insert anything into a body to which it did not originally belong: **graft'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or art of inserting grafts or scions: **graft'ed**, pp.: **adj.** inserted on a foreign stock: **graft'er**, n. one who.

grail, n. *grāl*, or **gradual**, *grăd'ŭ-ăl* (It. *graduale*, gradual—from L. *gradus*, a step), a book of anthems in the R. Cath. Ch.

grain, n. *grān* (F. *grain*; L. *granum*; It. *grano*, grain, corn), any small hard mass; a single seed; corn in general; any minute particle; the smallest weight, so named because supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn; the unit of the English system of weights: **v.** to form into grains, as powder: **grained**, a. *grānd*, formed into grains; roughened: **grain-dealer**, one who deals in corn: **grain-tin**, tin melted with charcoal; that reduced from the melted grains of tin-stone: **grains of paradise**, the seeds of a certain plant largely imported from Africa, and used illegally to give a pungent flavour to spirits and beer: **granary**, n. *grăn'ă-ri*, a building for storing grain: **granif'erous**, a. *-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), bearing hard seeds or grain: **gran'iform**, a. *-ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling grains of corn: **graniv'orous**, a. *-ŏ-rŭs* (L. *voro*, I devour), grain-eating: **granular**, a. *grăn'ŭ-lĕr*, consisting of grains; resembling grains: **gran'ularly**, ad. *-li*: **gran'ulate**, v. *-lăt*, to form into grains or very small pieces; to make rough on the surface; to repair lost parts, as a wound in healing: **gran'ula'ting**, imp.: **gran'ula'ted**, pp.: **gran'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of forming into grains; the art of forming metals into grains by pouring them when melted, from a height into water; small fleshy excrescences springing up on the surface of wounds in the process of healing: **gran'ule**, n. *-ūl*, a little grain: **gran'ulous**, a. *-lŭs*, full of granules.

grain, v. *grān* (old Eng. *grain*, the kermes, an insect found on certain oaks, from which the finest red dyes were formerly obtained: F. *graine*, seed, the kermes: It. *grana*, the redness upon the surface of some work: Sp. *grana*, seed, the cochineal dye, the cloth dyed with it), to paint or ornament in imitation of wood: **grain'ing**, imp.: **n.** a mode of painting in imitation of the grains of wood; a process of staining: **grained**, pp. *grānd*: **grain'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood; the brush with which he works: an infusion of pigeons' dung in water, used for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning: **grain colours**, dyes made from cochineal.

grain, n. *grān* (Icel. *grein*, a branch: Dan. *green*, a branch, a bough), direction of the fibres of wood; the wood as modified by the fibres; the form or direction of the constituent particles of a body; the temper or disposition: **grains**, an instr. with barbed prongs, used at sea for spearing fish: **against the grain**, against the direction of the fibres: **to go against the grain**, to be repugnant to; to cause trouble or mortification to: **to dye in grain**, to dye in the raw material; to dye firmly: **the grain-side of leather**, that side of

the tanned or dressed hide on which the hair grew. *Note.*—The three preceding entries are necessarily connected, but it was judged more convenient to make each one begin a separate paragraph, chiefly with the view of exhibiting the derivations with greater distinctness.

grains, n. plu. *grānz* (a corruption of *drains:* Russ. *dras,* refuse: Dut. *drank,* dregs: Sw. *drag,* grains), the refuse or husks from malt or grain after brewing or distillation.

graip, n. *grāp* (Scot.), a dung-fork; a forked instr. for lifting potatoes, &c.

graith, n. *grāth* (Scot.), furniture; accoutrements; the working tools of a miner.

grallæ, n. plu. *grăl'lē,* also **grallatores,** n. plu. *grăl'lă-tō'rēz* (L. *grallator,* he that goes on stilts—from *gradus,* a step), stilted or long-legged wading birds, such as the stork or crane: **gral'latory,** a. *-lēr-ĭ,* of or pert. to; also **gral'lato'rial,** a. *-tō-rĭ-ăl.*

gramineal, a. *grā-mĭn'ē-ăl,* also **gramin'eous,** a. *-ē-ŭs,* and **gram'ina'ceous,** a. *-ā'shŭs* (L. *graminicus,* pert. to grass—from *gramen,* grass: F. *graminée,* grassy; like grass; pert. to grass: **graminee,** n. plu. *grā-mĭn'ē-ē,* also **graminaceæ,** *grăm'ĭn-ā'sĭ-ē,* a very extensive and important order of plants called grasses: **gramin'ifo'lious,** a. *-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs* (L. *folium,* a leaf), bearing leaves like grass: **gram'niv'orous,** a. *-nĭv'ō-rŭs* (L. *voro,* I devour), feeding on grass.

grammar, n. *grăm'mĕr* (F. *grammaire*—from Gr. *gramma,* a letter), the science which treats of the principles of language; the art of speaking, reading, or writing any language with correctness according to established usage; the book containing the rules and principles relating to a language; propriety of speech; speech according to grammar: **adj.** pert. to: **grammar-school,** a school where the Latin and Greek languages are chiefly taught: **gramma'rian,** n. *-mā'rĭ-ăn,* one versed or skilled in the grammar of a language: **grammat'ical,** a. *-măt'ĭ-kăl,* according to the rules of grammar; belonging to grammar; also **grammat'ic,** a. *-ĭk:* **grammat'ically,** ad. *-lĭ:* **grammat'icalness,** n. the quality of being according to the rules of grammar: **grammat'icise,** v. *-sīz,* to render grammatical; to act the grammarian: **grammat'ici'sing,** imp.: **grammat'icised,** pp. *-sīzd.*

gramme, n. *grăm* (F.), a French unit of weight equal to 15·432 English grains.

grammysia, n. *grăm-mĭ'sĭ-ă* (Gr. *gramme,* a line, and *mus,* a mussel-shell), in *geol.,* a mussel-like bivalve

grapho, I write), a binary compound of felspar and quartz, the quartz being disposed through the felspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing.

grant, v. *grănt* (old F. *craister,* to confer an advantage—from mid. L. *gratum,* consent; *gratum,* satisfaction: or old F. *craanter,* to assure—from L. *credentia,* trust, assurance), to admit as true what has not been proved; to give or bestow something which cannot be claimed by right; to concede: **n.** the thing conferred on or conveyed to; an allowance: **grant'ing,** imp.: **grant'ed,** pp.: **grant'er,** n. one who: **grant'able,** a. *-ă-bĭl,* that may be granted: **grantee',** n. *-tē',* the person to whom anything is conveyed or granted: **grant'or,** n. *-ēr,* in *law,* one by whom a grant is made.

granular, granulate, granulation, &c.—see under **grain,** corn.

grape, n. *grāp* (F. *grappe;* It. *grappo,* a cluster or bunch of grapes: It. *grappa,* the stalk of fruit), the fruit of the vine; a single berry: **gra'py,** a. *-pĭ,* like grapes, or made of grapes; full of clusters of grapes: **grape'less,** a. without grapes: **grape-shot,** a number of balls arranged in three tiers by means of circular plates, and secured by a pin passing through the centre, intended to be discharged from a gun; shot discharged in clusters: **grapestone,** n. the seed of the grape: **grape-sugar,** a variety of sugar obtained principally from fruits, forming also the basis of honey, and often called *sugar of fruits, sugar of starch,* or *glucose:* **grapery,** n. *grā'pĕr-ĭ,* a place where grapes are grown.

graphic, a. *grăf'ĭk* (Gr. *grapho,* I write: *graphikos;* L. *graphicus,* done to the life: F. *graphique,* graphic), well delineated; described with accuracy; life-like; having the appearance of writing, as *graphic granite;* also **graph'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl:* **graph'ically,** ad. *-lĭ.*

graphite, n. *grăf'īt* (Gr. *grapho,* I write), a mineral, known chiefly by the name *plumbago* or *black-lead,* though lead does not at all enter into its composition, used in the manufacture of pencils: **graph'olite,** n. *-ō-lĭt* (Gr. *lithos,* a stone), a sort of slate suitable for writing on.

graphometer, n. *grā-fŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *grapho,* I write, and *metron,* a measure), a mathematical instrument for measuring angles, called also a *semicircle:* **graph'ometrical,** a. *-mĕt'rĭ-kăl,* pert. to or ascertained by a graphometer.

graphotype, n. *grăf'ō-tīp* (Gr. *grapho,* I write, and *tupos,* a type), a method of producing book illustra-

-rēd, a sort of grass found on the banks of creeks and ditches of sea-water, or on the sea-shore.

grate, n. *grāt* (L. *crates*; It. *grato*, a grate, a hurdle: Pol. *kratu*, a grate, a lattice), a framework of iron bars for holding the fuel in a fireplace; a partition or frame made of bars: **gra'ting**, n. the bars of a grate.

grate, v. *grāt* (F. *gratter*, to scratch, to scrape: Ger. *kratzen*, to scratch: Icel. *grata*; Scot. *greet*, to cry—from the high pitch of a crying voice producing the disagreeable sensation), to rub one body against another so as to produce a harsh sound; to wear away into small particles by rubbing against anything rough; to act or utter so as to offend; to irritate: **gra'ting**, imp.: adj. causing a sense of harsh rubbing or rasping; offensive; disagreeable: n. a harsh sound or rubbing: **gra'ted**, pp. rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing: **grater**, n. *grā'tėr*, a kind of kitchen rasp; any rough instr. to grate with: **gra'tingly**, ad. *-li*, harshly.

grateful, a. *grāt'fool* (L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: It. *grato*), having a due sense of benefits or kindness; agreeable; affording pleasure to the senses: **grate'fully**, ad. *-li*: **grate'fulness**, n.: **gratify**, v. *grāt'i-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to give pleasure to; to delight; to please: **grat'ifying**, imp.: adj. giving pleasure: **grat'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **grat'ifier**, n. *-ėr*, one who: **grat'ification**, n. *-fī-kā'shŭn*, the act of pleasing the mind, taste, or appetite; that which affords pleasure or delight: **grat'itude**, n. *-tūd*, an emotion of the heart exciting a desire to return benefits received; a sentiment of goodwill toward a benefactor.

graticulation, n. *grā-tik'ū-lā'shŭn* (F. *graticuler*, to divide into small squares in painting: L. *craticula*, a small hurdle—from *crates*, wicker-work, a hurdle), the art of dividing a plan or design into squares in order the more easily to reduce the copy to a smaller size.

gratis, n. *grā'is* (L. *gratis*, out of favour or kindness—from *gratia*, favour), for nothing; freely; without reward: **gratuitous**, a. *grā-tū'i-tŭs* (L. *gratuitus*, that is done without reward or profit—from *gratia*, favour), free; not required by justice; without cause or provocation; assumed or taken without ground or proof: **gratu'itously**, ad. *-li*: **gratu'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, a gift; a present; a donation.

gratitude, n.—see under **grateful**.

gratulate, v. *grāt'ū-lāt* (L. *gratulatus*, wished joy to—from *gratulor*, I wish joy to, I congratulate), to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate: **grat'ulation**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, an address or expression of joy to a person: **grat'ulatory**, a. *-tėr-i*, expressing congratulation.

graywacke—see **graywacke**.

gravamen, n. *grā-vā'mėn* (L.—from *gravis*, heavy, weighty), cause of complaint or action.

grave, a. *grāv* (L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty: It. and F. *grave*), serious; sedate; not gay, light, or trifling; weighty; momentous: **grave'ly**, ad. *-li*: **grave'ness**, n., also **gravity**, n. *grāv'i-ti*, weight; heaviness; seriousness; solemnity—see **gravitate**.

grave, n. *grāv* (Ger. *grab*; Dut. *graf*; Pol. *grob*, a grave: Dut. *graaf*, a ditch, anything dug; *graven*, to dig), the pit in which a dead body is laid; a tomb; a sepulchre: **grave-clothes**, the dress in which the dead are interred: **gravedigger**, n. one who digs and prepares graves: **graveless**, a. without a grave: **grave-stone**, n. a monumental stone: **grave-wax**, a familiar term for adipocere, because occasionally found in graveyards.

grave, v. *grāv* (F. *graver*, to carve: Ger. *graben*; Dut. *graven*, to carve, to dig), to carve or cut letters or figures on any hard substance, as stone or wood; to carve or form: **gra'ving**, imp.: **graved**, pp. *grāvd*, also **graven**, pp. *grā'vn*: **gra'ver**, n. an engraving tool; one who engraves.

gravel, n. *grāv'ėl* (It. *gravella*; F. *gravelle*, sand), small stones or pebbles rounded by the action of water; sandy matter sometimes found in the kidneys or bladder: v. to cover with gravel; to puzzle; to embarrass; among *horses*, to hurt the foot by gravel in the shoe: **grav'elling**, imp. covering with gravel; hurting the foot, as of a horse: n. act of covering with gravel: **grav'elled**, pp. *-ėld*, covered with gravel: **grav'elly**, a. *-li*, abounding with gravel.

graveolent, a. *grā-vē'ō-lėnt* (L. *gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, I smell), strong-scented: **grave'olence**, n. *-lėns*, a strong and offensive smell.

graves, n. *grāvz*, also **greaves**, n. (Sw. *grefvorr*; Low Ger. *grebe*; Ger. *graben*, graves: It. *grumi*, the sediment that sticks to anything, tartar: Sw. *grums*, grounds, dregs), the dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow made up into cakes as food for dogs, &c.: **to grave a ship**, to smear the hull with graves, for which pitch is now employed: **graving-dock**, a dock from which the water can be run off in order to smear a ship with graves; an enclosure on the side of a river or on the sea-shore, into which a vessel can be floated for examination and repairs.

gravid, a. *grāv'id* (L. *gravis*, heavy), weighty; being with young; pregnant: **gravid'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, pregnancy.

gravimeter, n. *grā-vim'ē-tėr* (L. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid.

graving, n. *grā'ving* (see **graves**), the act of cleaning a ship's bottom and covering it with pitch: **graving-dock**, n. place where this is done.

gravitate, v. *grāv'i-tāt* (L. *gravitas*, heaviness—from *gravis*, heavy: It. *gravita*; F. *gravité*), to tend towards the centre of attraction: **grav'itating**, imp. a. tending towards another body by the law of gravitation: **grav'ited**, pp.: **grav'itation**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the peculiar force by which all bodies are drawn to the surface of the earth or in the direction of its centre; the tendency of all bodies, at liberty, to approach each other: **gravity**, n. *-i-ti*, weight; heaviness; the power or force which draws or attracts all great bodies to a common centre, as the earth or planets to the sun; the power or force which draws all unsupported bodies to the surface of the earth in the direction of its centre; seriousness; solemnity; atrociousness; weight of guilt: **centre of gravity**, the point of a body which, if supported, all the other parts will be equally balanced: **specific gravity**, the relative weight of any solid or liquid as compared with the weight of an equal bulk of distilled water, or of any gas as compared with air.

gravy, n. *grā'vi* (from *graves*, the dregs of melted tallow: Low Ger. *grebe*, graves), the juice and fat which drips from flesh while roasting; dripping; sauce.

gray or **grey**, a. *grā* (Icel. *grar*; AS. *græg*; Low Ger. *graag*, gray: Gr. *graia*, an old woman: the probable original meaning was party-coloured), of a white colour tempered with black; hoary; mature: n. a colour compounded of black and white in various proportions: **gray'ish**, a. *-ish*, gray in a moderate degree: **gray'ness**, n.: **graybeard**, n. an old man; a large coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors; formerly stoneware drinking-jugs having a bearded face on the spout; the preceding also spelt **grey-**: **graystone**, n. a volcanic rock of a grayish colour.

grayling, n. *grā'ling* (corruption of *gray-lines*, referring to the dusky streaks along the body), a native fish allied to the trout, called also the *umber*.

graywacke, n. *grā-wak'ē*, also **grauwacke**, *grōw-wak'ē*, and **greywacke** (Ger. *grauwacke*), a hard silicious sandstone composed of grains or fragments of different minerals; also the strata now known as Silurian.

graze, v. *grāz* (Ger. *kratzen*, to scratch: Icel. *krassa*, to scratch, to tear: F. *raser*, to shave, to graze), to rub or brush lightly anything in passing; to touch and glance from, bearing a very superficial wound: **gra'zing**, imp.: **grazed**, pp. *grāzd*.

graze, v. *grāz* (AS. *grasian*, to graze—from *gras*, grass: Dut. *grazen*, to graze), to furnish pasture for; to feed on grass; to supply grass: **gra'zing**, imp. supplying pasture: adj. feeding on grass: n. the act of feeding on grass; a pasture: **gra'zer**, n. an animal which grazes: **grazier**, n. *grā'zhėr*, one who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

grazioso, n. *grāt-sī-ō'zō* (It.), in *music*, an intimation to perform the music smoothly and gracefully.

grease, n. *grēs* (It. *grascia*, grease: F. *gras*, fat; *graisse*, grease: Gael. *creis*, grease), soft animal fat, as tallow or lard; a disease in the heels of horses: v. to smear, rub, or anoint with fat: **greasing**, imp. *grē'zing*, smearing with fat or oily matter: **greased**, pp. *grēzd*: **greasy**, a. *grē'zi*, oily; of or like grease; smeared or covered with grease: **grea'sily**, ad. *-li*: **grea'siness**, n. oiliness; fatness.

great, a. *grāt* (Dut. *groot*; Ger. *gross*), large or considerable in bulk, dimensions, or number; weighty; adorable; marvellous; principal; having rank or power; illustrious; eminent; of a high and noble character; expressing an extension or unusual degree of a thing; pregnant; a word used in the more remote steps of consanguinity, either ascending or descending, as *great*-grandfather; hard, difficult, or

grievous: **great'ly**, ad. *-li*: **great'ness**, n. largeness; extent; high degree, rank, or place; eminence; elevation of sentiment; magnificence; grandeur: **great-coat**, n. an overcoat: **great seal**, n. the principal seal of a state: **the great**, people of rank or distinction: **great-hearted**, a. noble; undejected: **great circle**—see **circle**.

greaves, n. plu. *grēvz* (Norm. F. *grève*, the shin or shinbone: Sp. *grevas*, greaves), armour for the legs.

greaves, n. *grāvz*—see **graves**, dog's food.

grebe, n. *grēb* (F. *grèbe*: W. *crib*, a comb, a crest), a water-fowl of the duck kind.

Grecian, a. *grē'shăn*, pert. to Greece: **n.** a native of Greece; one versed in the Greek language: **Grecise**, v. *grē'sīz*, to translate into Greek; to render Grecian: **Greci'sing**, imp.: **Gre'cised**, pp. *-sīzd*: **Gre'cism**, n. *-sĭzm*, a Greek idiom.

greedy, a. *grē'dĭ* (AS. *grædig*, greedy: Goth. *gredags*, crying for food, hungry), ravenous; voracious; having a keen appetite for food or drink, or for anything desired; vehemently desirous: **gree'dily**, ad. *-li*: **gree'diness**, n. keenness of appetite for food or drink; voracity; ardent and selfish desire: **greed**, n. *grēd*, greediness; avarice.

Greek, n. *grēk*, a native of Greece; the language; in *familiar language*, something unintelligible: **adj.** pert. to Greece: **Greek'ling**, n. a beginner in Greek: **Greek fire**, a composition said to burn under water—see under **fire**.

green, a. *grēn* (Icel. *græ*, to grow; *grænn*, green: Dut. *groeyen*, to grow; *groen*, green), of the colour of plants or herbage; verdant; flourishing; fresh; not dry; half-raw; unripe; inexperienced: **n.** a colour; a small grassy plain: **greens**, n. plu. certain fresh vegetables dressed for food: **green'ish**, a. somewhat green: **green'ly**, ad. *-li*: **green'ness**, n. quality of being green; unripeness; freshness; vigour; inexperience: **green-bone**, n. two kinds of British fish, so called from the colour of their bones when dressed: **green-crop**, a crop, such as grasses, turnips, &c., used chiefly as fodder for cattle: **green-earth**, n. an earthy variety of chlorite, occurring in various shades of green: **green-eyed**, a. having eyes that see through a false medium as if coloured with green; jealous: **greenfinch**, a small singing bird of a greenish colour: **green-mantled**, a. covered with verdure: **greengage**, a variety of plum: **greengrocer**, n. one who deals in vegetables and fruit: **greenhand**, n. one raw and inexperienced: **greenhorn**, n. a raw youth easily

metal filled with powder, to be thrown from the hand amidst an enemy when ignited by means of a fuse: **grenadier**, n. *grĕn'ă-dēr'*, a foot-soldier, so called from originally being employed to throw hand-grenades; the *élite* or picked men of a regiment, distinguished from others by their dress and arms—now usually applied to the *Grenadier Guards*.

greasorial, a. *grēs-sō'rĭ-ăl* (L. *gressus*, a stepping or step), applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

grew, *grō*, pt. of **grow**, which see.

grey, a. *grā*, another spelling of **gray**, which see: **grey-head'ed**, a. aged, as shown by the colour of the hair: **greyhound**, n. *grā'hound* (Icel. *grey-hundr*, a bitch), a tall slim dog which chases hares by sight: **the grey mare is the better horse**, the wife rules the husband: **the Greys** or **Scots Greys**, an Eng. cavalry regiment so named: **greystone**, a greyish granular rock of volcanic origin: **grey-wethers**, the weather-worn and half-rounded blocks of grey sandstone which are scattered over the surface of the lower Downs and other districts in the S. of Eng.; also known as *Sarsen* or *Druid stones*.

griddle—see under **gridiron**.

gridiron, n. *grĭd'ĭrn* (W. *greidyll*, a griddle—from *greidio*, to scorch or singe: Gael. *greud*, to burn: Sw. *gradda*, to roast), a grated frame for broiling flesh or fish over a fire; a kind of frame for drawing up a ship on to be docked and repaired: **griddle**, n. *grĭd'l* (Scot. *girdle*), an iron plate to bake cakes on; a bakestone; a sieve with a wire bottom used by miners.

grief, n. *grēf* (F. *grief*, oppression: It. *gravare*, to aggrieve, to oppress—from L. *gravis*, heavy), pain of mind on account of any trouble, past or present, or of fault committed; sorrow; that which afflicts: **grief'less**, a. without grief: **grieve**, v. *grēv* (from *grief*), to cause pain of mind to; to afflict; to hurt; to mourn or lament: **griev'ing**, imp.: **grieved**, pp. *grēvd*: **griev'er**, n. one who: **griev'ance**, n. *-ăns*, that which causes grief or uneasiness; a hardship or wrong: **griev'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **griev'ous**, a. *-ŭs*, hard to be borne; burdensome; distressing: **griev'ously**, ad. *-li*: **griev'ousness**, n.

griffin, n. *grĭf'fĭn*, also **grif'fon**, n. *-fŏn* (F. *griffon*; L. *gryps*; Gr. *grups*, a griffin: Gr. *grupos*, carved, hook-nosed), a fabulous animal, half eagle, half lion: **grif'fin-like**, a. resembling the rapacity of a griffin.

grig, n. *grĭg* (from its *wriggling* motion), a small eel; a sand-eel; a grasshopper or cricket.

between stones; to sharpen or polish; to oppress by severe exactions; in *familiar language*, to prepare a student for examination, and to prepare one's self; to perform the operation of grinding: **grind'ing**, imp.: adj. harassing; oppressing: n. act or process by which anything is ground; the act of preparing one's self for examination: **ground**, pt. and pp. *grównd*, did grind: **grind'er**, n. one who or that which; a back or molar tooth: **grind'stone**, n. a flat circular piece of sandstone for sharpening tools.

grip, n. *grip* (Dut. *gruppe* or *grippe*, a furrow: Ger. *grube*, a ditch—from *graben*, to dig: connected with *groove*), a little ditch or channel for surface water.

grip, n. *grip* (see **gripe**), a grasp; a holding fast; strength in grasping; a peculiar mode of clasping the hands; that by which anything is grasped: v. to grasp; to hold fast: **grip'ping**, imp.: **gripped**, pp. *gripi*.

gripe, n. *grip* (Dut. *grýpen*; Ger. *greiffen*, to seize: F. *griffe*; It. *grifo*, a claw), a clasping with the hand or arms; a hold; a grasp; pinching distress; oppression; pain in the bowels: v. to catch with the hand; to seize; to grasp; to pinch; to press; to cause a colicky pain in the bowels; in *nav.*, applied to a ship when she runs her head too much into the wind: **gri'ping**, imp.: adj. catching or holding, as in a gripe; distressing, as griping poverty: n. the sensation of pain or pinching; distress: **griped**, pp. *gripi*: **gri'per**, n. one who: **gri'pingly**, ad. *-li*.

grisette, n. *gri-sĕt'* (F.), in *France*, a tradesman's wife or daughter; a shop girl.

grisly, a. *gris'li* (AS. *grislic*, grisly, dreadful: Rav. *gruselig*; Ger. *griseln*, to shudder), frightful; horrible; hideous: **gris'liness**, n.

Grisons, n. *gris'ŭns* (F.), the most eastern of the Swiss cantons; the inhabitants.

grist, n. *grist* (F. *grust*, grain for grinding or for making beer), corn for grinding; the grain carried by a customer to the mill at one time; that which is ground at one time; gain; profit: **grist-mill**, originally a mill for grinding the quantities of grain brought by different customers: **grist to the mill**, gain or profit.

gristle, n. *gris'l* (Swiss, *krŏspelen*, to crunch; *krospele*, gristle: Pol. *gryse*, to gnaw: Dut. *krijselen*; prov. Eng. *grist*, to grind the teeth), soft bone which makes a peculiar crunching noise when bitten; in animal bodies, a smooth, solid, elastic substance, chiefly covering the ends of bones; cartilage: **gristly**, a. *gris'li*, of or like gristle: **grist'liness**, n.

grit, n. *grit* (AS. *greot*, sand, dust: Icel. *griot*, stones: Ger. *graus*, rubbish, fragments: Low Ger. *grut*, grit, gravel: F. *grès*, gritty stone), any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; rough hard particles: **grit'ty**, a. *-ti*, containing sand or grit: **grit'tiness**, n. the quality of consisting of hard particles or grit.

grits, n. plu. *grits*, the proper spelling of **groats**, which see.

grizzle, n. *griz'l* (F. and Sp. *gris*, grey: Dut. *grijs*, grey: Ger. *greis*, grey, an old man; *griseln*, to fall in morsels: F. *grésillé*, covered or hoar with rime), a mixture of white and black; a grey colour: **griz'zled**, a. *-ld*, grey; of a mixed colour: **griz'zly**, a. *-li*, somewhat grey.

groan, n. *grōn* (Dut. *groonen*, to groan: W. *grwn*, a broken or trembling noise: F. *gronder*, to snarl, to grunt: an imitative word), a deep mournful sound uttered in pain, anguish, or sorrow: v. to utter a deep moaning sound; to be oppressed or afflicted: **groan'ing**, imp.: n. lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow: **groaned**, pp. *grōnd*.

groat, n. *grōt* (Dut. *groot*; Ger. *grot*, great: Low Ger. *grote*, applied to a great coin containing five of a smaller), an old silver coin of Edward III. equal to 4d.; a small sum.

groats, n. plu. *grōts* (Dut. *grut*; Ger. *grutze*, grain husked, and more or less broken: Norm. *grout*; Dan. *grød*, porridge: AS. *grut*, meal, wort), oats that have the hulls or shells taken off.

grocer, n. *grō'sĕr* (F. *groserie*, wares sold by wholesale—from *gros*, gross, great), one who sells tea, coffee, sugar, &c.: **gro'cery**, n. *-i*, a grocer's shop or store: **gro'ceries**, n. plu. *-iz*, the articles sold by a grocer: **grocery** is also used in the sing. for articles sold at a grocer's.

grog, n. *grŏg* (said to be so called from the nickname of an admiral who wore a *grogram* coat), a mixture of spirit and cold water not sweetened: **grog-shop** or **grog'gery**, n. *-gĕr-i*, a shop dealing in spirits: **grog'gy**, a. *-gi*, tipsy.

grogram, n. *grŏg'răm* (F. *gros grain*, coarse grain), a kind of stuff with large woof and a rough pile.

groin, n. *grōyn* (F. *groin*, snout of a hog: Dan. *green*, prong of a fork: Sw. *gren*, arm of a stream, fork of a pair of trousers), in the human body, the depressed part between the belly and the thigh; the angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches: **groined**, a. *grōynd*, having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches: **groins**, n. plu. *grōynz* (old F. *groing*, a tongue of land jutting into the sea), a frame of woodwork constructed across a beach, perpendicular to the general line of it, to retain or gather shingle.

gromet, n. or **grommet**, n. *grŏm'ĕt* (F. *gourmette*, a curb), among *seamen*, a ring formed of a twist of rope laid in three times round.

groom, n. *grōm* (Dut. *grom*, a youth; *grome*, a lover: F. *gromme*, a servant: Goth. *guma*; old Eng. *gome*, a man), a man or boy who has the charge of horses; a man about to be married or who has been recently married—more usually called a *bridegroom*: v. to tend and clean, as a horse: **groom'ing**, imp.: n. the care and feeding of horses: **groomed**, pp. *grōmd*: **groom's man**, an attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding—familiarly called *best man*: **groom in waiting, groom of the chamber, groom of the stole**, certain officers of the English royal household.

groove, n. *grōv* (Dut. *groeve*, a furrow: Ger. *grube*, a pit—from *graben*, to dig), a furrow; a channel or long hollow cut by a tool: v. to furrow; to cut a channel with an edged tool: **groov'ing**, imp.: **grooved**, pp. *grōvd*.

grope, v. *grōp* (Sw. *grabba*, to grasp: Pol. *grabić*, to seize, to rake: connected with *grab* and *grasp*), to feel one's way, as with the hands, or as a blind man; to search or attempt to find, as in the dark: **gro'ping**, imp.: **groped**, pp. *grōpt*: **gro'per**, n. one who: **gro'pingly**, ad. *-li*.

groschen, n. *grōsh'ĕn*, a small silver coin of Germany, worth about three halfpence.

gross, a. *grōs* (F. *gros*; L. *crassus*, thick), thick; fat; corpulent; coarse; rude; indelicate; impure; unrefined; great, as gross ignorance; whole or entire: n. the whole taken together; the whole weight of goods, including box, package, or suchlike; the mass: **gross'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a gross manner; coarsely; palpably: **gross'ness**, n. coarseness; thickness; unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement or delicacy: **gros'sification**, n. *-sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn* (L. *facio*, I make), in *bot.*, the process of swelling in the ovary after fertilisation: **gross average**, the average upon the gross or entire amount: **by the gross**, by the whole weight or bulk: **in the gross**, in the bulk; with all parts taken together.

gross, n. *grōs* (F. *grosse*—from *gros*, large), the number of twelve dozen: **great gross**, 112 gross.

grossart, n. *grŏs'ärt* (old F. *groiseille*; F. *groseille*; mid. L. *grossula*, a gooseberry), in many districts, a familiar name for a gooseberry: **gros'sular**, n. *grŏs'ū-lĕr*, also **gros'sulaire**, n. *-lâr*, the name given to the pale gooseberry-green varieties of translucent lime-alumina garnet.

grossbeak, n. *grōs'bĕk* (F. *grosbec*, large beak), the hawfinch, a native bird having a short bill very thick at the base.

grossular, &c.—see **grossart**.

grot, n. *grŏt*, or **grotto**, n. *grŏt'tō* (F. *grotte*; It. *grotta*, a cave, a den: F. *crotter*, to dig), a cave; a cool recess or excavation; a summer-house in a garden of a particular form and ornamented, as with shells, &c.: **grot'tos**, plu. *-tōs*.

grotesque, a. *grō-tĕsk'* (F. *grotesque*, odd—from *grotte*, a grotto: It. *grottesco*), literally, the style in which grottoes were ornamented; extravagant; whimsical; ludicrous: n. whimsical figures or scenery: **grotesque'ly**, ad. *-li*: **grotesque'ness**, n.

ground, n. *grównd* (Goth. *grundus*; Icel. *grunnr*; Pol. *grunt*; Gael. *grunnd*, ground), the earth or soil, as distinguished from air or water; the surface or upper part of the earth; soil; territory or region; estate or possession; that which supports anything; fundamental cause; primary reason; in a *painting*, the primary or principal colour; fundamental substance: v. to lay or place on the ground; to settle in first principles; to fasten or strike on the bottom, as a ship in too shallow water: **ground'ing**, imp.: **ground'-**

ed, pp. fixed on the ground, as a ship; thoroughly instructed: **ground age**, n. -dj. toll for lying in port: **ground'edly**, ad. -li, upon good grounds: **ground'less**, a. without foundation; false: **ground'lessly**, ad. -li, without just cause or reason: **ground'lessness**, n. want of just cause or reason: **ground'ling**, n. name of a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water: **grounds**, n. plu. *drogs or lees*; in *arch.*, pieces of wood let in flush with the plastering, for which they serve as a guide, and to which the mouldings and other finishings are nailed: **ground-bait**, bait thrown into the water to assemble fish: **ground-floor**, the lowest floor of a house on a level with the outside ground: **ground-ice**, ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of running water: **ground-ivy**, n. an aromatic plant which creeps along the ground: **ground-plan**, the plan of the lowest or bottom flat of a house: **ground-plate**, in *arch.*, the piece of timber which forms the lower part of a timber building: **ground-plot**, ground on which a building is placed: **ground-rent**, rent or feu paid for the ground on which the house is erected: **groundsel**, n. *grōūn'sĕl*, a very common wild plant producing clusters of yellow flowers: **groundsill**, n. *-sĭl*, also **-sel**, *sĕl* (AS. *sĭl*, threshold), the timber of a building which lies next to the ground: **ground-swell**, the heavy swelling and surging of the sea after a storm, or as indicating an advancing storm: **ground-tackle**, in a *ship*, all the ropes, &c., connected with the anchors and other mooring apparatus: **groundwork**, n. the foundation or basis of anything; first principles; fundamentals: **to gain ground**, to advance; to have some success: **to lose ground**, to give way; to go back; to retire.

group, n. *grōp* (F. *groupe*, a cluster: It. *gruppo*, a knot or lump of anything), a small crowd or assemblage; in *art*, an assemblage of figures or objects having some resemblance or character in common: **v.** to bring or place together in a cluster or knot: **group'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art of arranging or combining the objects in a picture, &c., in harmony with the design: **grouped**, pp. *grōpt*.

grouse, n. *grōūs* (F. *griesche*, speckled, grey), the heath-cock; a wild fowl of several species.

grout, n. *grōūt* (AS. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley: Dut. *gruste*, chips and fragments of stones: Gael. *gruid*; Dut. *gruys*, lees, dregs), coarse meal; a fine plaster for finishing ceilings; any solution of lime for cementing stones; an admixture of gravel and lime for cementing walls: **grout'ing**, n. finishing with a mugget: **v.** to dig up with the hands or with a small instrument, as roots; to root out of the ground by digging; to work underground, as a grub; to work among, as by digging, generally for an object difficult to be reached: **grub'bing**, imp.: **n.** the act of digging up by the roots: **grubbed**, pp. *grubd*: **grub'ber**, n. *-er*, an instr. for digging up the roots of trees; an instr. for breaking up land and rooting up weeds.

grudge, n. *grŭj* (F. *gruger*, to grieve, to mutter: Gr. *grodscos*, to grumble, to mutter), secret enmity; ill-will; an old cause of quarrel; discontent: **v.** to give or take unwillingly; to be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages: **grudg'ing**, imp.: **n.** discontent at another's possessing, &c.: **grudged**, pp. *grŭjd*: **grudg'er**, n. *-er*, one who: **grudg'ingly**, ad. *-li*, with reluctance or discontent.

gruel, n. *grōō'ĕl* (F. *gruau*, oatmeal: W. *gruel*, gruel: Norm. *gruel*, porridge: prov. F. *gruau*, husked oats or grain more or less broken), a thin mixture, made by boiling oatmeal in water.

gruff, a. *grŭf* (Dan. *grof*, coarse: Gris. *gruffer*, to snore), rough or stern in manners or voice; harsh or surly: **gruff'ly**, ad. *-li*: **gruff'ness**, n. roughness of manner or voice.

grugings, n. plu. *grŭj'ĭngz* (Norm. F. *grugeons*), the same as **gurgeons**, which see.

grum, a. *grŭm* (Dan. *grum*, atrocious: AS. *grom*, fierce: Gael. *grumim*, a surly look: W. *grum*, a growl), sour; surly: **grum'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a surly manner: **adj.** surly; morose: **grum'ble**, v. *-bl* (Dut. *grommelen*; F. *grommeler*, to murmur), to express discontent in a low murmuring voice; to growl; to make a hoarse rumbling noise: **grum'bling**, imp.: **n.** a murmuring through discontent: **grum'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **grum'bler**, n. *-bler*, one who grumbles; a discontented man: **grum'blingly**, ad. *-li*.

grume, n. *grōōm* (L. *grumus*, a little heap or hillock: It. *grumo*, a clot of blood), a fluid thickened; a clot, as of blood: **grumous**, a. *grōō'mŭs*, thick; clotted; knotted; in *bot.*, in clustered grains—applied to fleshy tubercular roots: **gru'mousness**, n.

grunt, n. *grŭnt* (L. *grunnire*; F. *grogner*; Ger. *grunzen*, to grunt, to mutter), a short rough sound, as uttered by a hog or sow: **v.** to utter a short rough sound, as a hog; to snarl: **grunt'ing**, imp.: **adj.** uttering grunts: **n.** the sounds uttered by a hog; the act of one who grunts: **grunt'ed**, pp.: **grunt'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

gryphus, n. *grĭf'ĭd*, or **gryphite**, n. *grĭf'ĭt* (L. *grypa*; Gr. *grups*, a griffin), in *geol.*, a sub-genus of

against surprise: **guard-room**, a room for the accommodation of soldiers on guard: **guard-ship**, a vessel of war appointed for service in a harbour or river: **on guard**, acting or serving as a guard.

guava, n. *gwä'vä* (Sp. *guayaba*), a tree of tropical Amer., the fruit of which makes a delicious jelly.

gudgeon, n. *gŭj'ŭn* (F. *goujon*: L. *gobio*), a small river-fish easily caught; a person easily cheated or deceived; the iron pin or shaft on which a wheel turns.

guelder-rose, n. *gĕl'dĕr-rōz*, a shrub bearing large bunches of white flowers—called *snowball-tree*.

Guelfs or **Guelphs**, n. plu. *gwĕlfs* (from the great Ger. house of the *Welfs* or *Guelfs*), the name of a famous faction or party in the middle ages in Italy acting in the interests of the Pope—the opposite faction being called **Ghibellines**, n. plu. *gĭb'ĕl-ĭns* (name supposed to be derived from the castle of *Weiblingen*).

guerdon, n. *gĕr'dŏn* (F. *guerdon*; It. *guiderdone*, a reward), reward; recompense: **v.** to reward: **guer'doning**, imp.: **guer'doned**, pp. *-dŏnd*: **guer'donable**, a. *-ä-bl*, worthy of reward.

guerilla, n. *gĕr-ĭl'lä* (Sp. *guerrilla*, a war of partisans—from *guerra*, war), one of an irregular force employed in small bands to harass an army, particularly in a mountainous country: **adj.** pert. to irregular warfare; carried on by independent bands.

guess, n. *gĕs* (Dut. *ghissen*, to estimate, to guess: Icel. *giska*; Norm. *gissa*; Dan. *gisse*, to guess), a conjecture; an opinion formed without certain knowledge: **v.** to conjecture; to suppose; to form an opinion without sufficient evidence; to decide from mere probabilities; to hit upon the truth: **gues'sing**, imp.: **n.** the forming of conjectures: **guessed**, pp. *gĕst*: **gues'ser**, n. *-sĕr*, one who: **gues'singly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **guess'work**, n. random or haphazard conjecture.

guest, n. *gĕst* (Goth. *gasts*, a stranger: Ger. *gast*; Icel. *gestr*, a guest: W. *gwest*, a visit; *gwestai*, a visitor), a stranger or friend entertained in the house of another; a visitor: **guest-chamber**, n. the apartment appropriated to a guest.

guide, n. *gīd* (F. *guider*; It. *guidare*, to show, to direct), the person or thing that directs; one who leads; a regulator: **v.** to lead or direct; to influence; to instruct; to superintend: **gui'dable**, a. *-dä-bl*, capable of being guided: **guiding**, imp. *gī'dĭng*: **gui'ded**, pp.: **gui'dance**, n. *-dăns*, a leading; direction; government: **guide'less**, a. *-lĕs*, having no guide: **guide-post**, n. a post at a cross-road, directing the traveller which road to follow: **gui'der**, n. one who or that which: **guide-book**, a book for tourists or visitors, containing directions how to visit certain districts or localities, what to see, and where, with useful information in regard to them; an elementary treatise.

guidon, n. *gī'dŭn* (F.), the silk standard of a regiment of dragoons.

guild, n. *gĭld* (Dan. *gilde*; Low Ger. *gilde*, a feast, a company, a corporation: W. *gwyl*; Bret. *gouil*, a feast), a society; a corporation; a confraternity: **guildhall**, the meeting place of a guild—especially applied to the hall of the corporation of London: **guildry**, n. *gĭl'drĭ*, the members of a guild.

guilder, n. *gĭl'dĕr*, a coin in Holland worth about one shilling and ninepence; a florin.

guile, n. *gīl* (old F. *guille*, deceit: Dut. *ghijlen*, to delude: Low Ger. *gigeln*, to deceive by juggling tricks), craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity: **guile'ful**, a. *-fŏŏl*, crafty; insidious; wily: **guile'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **guile'fulness**, n.: **guile'less**, a. artless; frank; free from guile: **guile'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **guile'lessness**, n.: **guil'er**, n. *-ĕr*, a deceiver.

guillemot, n. *gĭl'lĕ-mŏt* (F.), a thick clumsy sea-fowl, found in northern Europe, Asia, and America.

guilloche, n. *gĭl-lŏsh'* (F. *guillocher*, to make waving lines by means of an engine), a series of interlaced ornaments on stone resembling network: **guilloched'**, a. *-lŏsh'*, waved or engine-turned.

guillotine, n. *gĭl'lō-tēn* (from the name of the inventor), in France and other countries, a machine for beheading at a stroke: **v.** to take off the head by the guillotine: **guil'lotin'ing**, imp.: **guil'lotined**, pp. *-tēnd*.

guilt, n. *gĭlt* (Swiss, *gilt*; Dan. *gield*, debt: AS. *gildan*; Dan. *gielde*; Ger. *gelten*, to requite, to return an equivalent), crime; offence; state of being tainted with sin or crime: **guilt'less**, a. innocent; free from crime: **guilt'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **guilt'lessness**, n.: **guilty**, a. *gĭl'tĭ*, not innocent; justly chargeable with crime: **guil'tily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **guil'tiness**, n. consciousness of crime; wickedness.

guinea, n. *gĭn'ĭ* (from *Guinea*, in Africa), a gold coin of the value of 21s., not now used: **adj.** of or belonging to Guinea, as *guinea-hen*: **guinea-pig**, a small animal of the rodent or gnawing order, covered with white, red, and black patches; a cony: **guinea-worm**, a worm which affects the skin of man, particularly the legs, in warm climates.

guise, n. *gīz* (F. *guise*; W. *gwis*; Bret. *gis*, way, manner), external appearance; dress; manner: **guisards**, n. plu. *gī'zĕrs*, also **gui'sers**, n. plu. *-sĕrs*, in *Scot.*, persons, chiefly young persons, who go from house to house in a sort of masquerade, about Christmas time, singing songs and soliciting contributions for holiday purposes.

guitar, n. *gĭ-tär'* (F. *guitare*; Sp. *guitarra*, a guitar: L. *cithara*, a harp), a stringed instrument, much in the form of a violin, but with a longer neck, and played upon with the fingers.

gula, n. *gū'lä*, or **gola**, n. *gō'lä* (L. *gula*; It. *gola*, the throat), the alternate convex and concave parts of the moulding of a cornice; the cymatium.

gules, n. plu. *gūlz* (F. *gueules*, red or sanguine in blazon—from *gueule*, the mouth, the throat—so called from the red colour of the mouth), in *her.*, a term denoting red, represented in engravings by upright lines.

gulf, n. *gŭlf* (It. *golfo*, an arm of the sea: F. *golfe*, a whirlpool, a gulf: Dut. *gulpen*, to swallow), a tract of ocean water extending into the land; an arm of the sea; an abyss; a deep place in the earth; anything insatiable: **gulf'y**, a. *-ĭ*, full of or resembling gulfs: **gulf-stream**, one of the most important of the ascertained ocean-currents, flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico, whose waters, of a high degree of temperature, crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of Western Europe, raise or modify, to a considerable degree, the temperatures of the climates prevailing there.

gull, n. *gŭl* (W. *gwylan*; Bret. *gwelan*, from the peculiar wailing cry of the bird: Bret. *gwela*, to weep), a sea-bird of many species.

gull, v. *gŭl* (Dan. *gul*; Sw. *gul*, yellow—from the yellow colour of the down or beak of a young bird), to cheat; to deceive; to defraud: **n.** one easily cheated: **gul'ling**, imp.: **gulled**, pp. *gŭld*: **gul'lible**, a. *-ĭ-bl*, easily deceived: **gul'libil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*.

gullet, n. *gŭl'lĕt* (F. *goulet*, the gullet—from *goule*, the mouth: Bav. *gullen*; Swiss, *gulle*, a sink: L. *gula*, the windpipe), the passage in the neck of an animal down which food and drink pass into the stomach; the œsophagus: **gully**, n. *gŭl'lĭ* (F. *goulette*), a channel or hollow formed by running water; a ditch; a gutter: **gullied**, a. *-lĭd*, having a hollow worn by water: **gully-hole**, the mouth of a drain where the water pours with a gurgling noise into the sink or the main sewer.

gulp, v. *gŭlp* (Dut. *golpen*, to drink greedily: Dan. *gulpe*; Norm. *gulka*, to gulp up), to swallow eagerly or in large draughts: **n.** as much as can be swallowed at once: **gulp'ing**, imp.: **gulped**, pp. *gŭlpt*.

gum, n. *gŭm* (F. *gomme*; L. *gummi*; Gr. *kommi*, gum: Lang. *goumo*, sap), a vegetable mucilage or glue, found thickened on the surface of certain trees: **v.** to smear with gum; to unite with gum: **gum'ming**, imp.: **gummed**, pp. *gŭmd*: **adj.** covered or smeared with gum: **gummif'erous** (L. *fero*, I carry), bearing or producing gum: **gum'mous**, a. *-mŭs*, of the nature or quality of gum: **gum my**, a. *-mĭ*, adhesive; consisting of or resembling gum: **gum'miness**, n.: **gum-arabic**, n. *-ăr'ä-bĭk*, a gum procured from several species of acacia in Africa and S. Asia: **gum-lac**, *-lăk*, a resinous substance exuded from the body of certain insects, chiefly upon the banyan-tree.

gums, n. plu. *gŭmz* (Dut. *gumme*; Ger. *gaumen*, the palate), the fleshy matter surrounding the teeth; the sockets of the teeth: **gum-boil**, a boil on the gum.

gumption, n. *gŭm'shŭn* (AS. *geomian*, to take care of), in *familiar language*, capacity; shrewdness; common-sense.

gun, n. *gŭn* (old Eng. *gonne*; mid. L. *gunna*, a war-engine, a fire-tube: F. *guigner*, to wink or aim with one eye; *guigneur*, an aimer with one eye, as a gunner), any firearm, except a pistol and revolver; a fowling-piece; an instr. for throwing shot by means of gunpowder, as a musket, a rifle, a cannon: **gun-barrel**, n. the tube of a gun: **gunboat**, n. a strongly-built vessel for rivers and coasting, carrying one or more heavy guns: **gun-carriage**, n. a carriage for bearing and moving heavy guns: **gun-cotton**, n.

cotton-wool chemically prepared, and so highly explosive as to be used instead of gunpowder: **gun'fire,** n. in certain places, a morning and evening gun fired at fixed times: **gun'nage,** n. *-nij*, the number of cannon a ship carries: **gun'ner,** n. *-nêr*, one appointed over guns or ammunition: **gun'nery,** n. *-i*, the art of managing guns, mortars, &c.; also the science: **gun'powder,** n. *-pów'dêr*, the chemical composition used in guns, &c.: **gun'shot,** a. caused by the shot from a gun, as a wound: **n.** reach or range of a gun: **gun'smith,** n. one who makes or repairs guns: **gun'stock,** n. the wood into which the barrel of a fowling-piece, musket, or rifle is fitted: **gun-tackle,** n. *-tăk'l*, pulleys and ropes used on board of ships to secure guns or to run them out of the ports: **gunwale,** n. *gŭn'êl*, the upper timber of a ship's side from the half-deck to the forecastle; spelt also **gun'nel: to blow great guns,** to blow violently.

Gunter's chain, n. *gŭn'têrz chān*, a surveyor's measure, so named after the inventor, consisting of a series of iron links, usually 100, each being 7·92 inches in length: **Gunter's scale,** *-skāl*, a plane scale, having various lines engraven on it, used in certain mathematical computations.

gurgeons, n. plu. *gêr'jŭnz* (F. *gruger*, to granulate, to crumble: Dut. *gruizen*, to reduce to small bits), that part which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve; the siftings of meal.

gurgle, v. *gêr'gl* (L. *gurges*, a whirlpool; *gurgulio*, the windpipe, the gullet), to flow with an irregular noise, as water in a stream or from a bottle: **gur'gling,** imp. *-gling*: **adj.** running or flowing with a broken noise: **n.** a gushing or flowing with a broken noise: **gur'gled,** pp. *-gld*.

gurgoyle, n. *gêr'goyl*, also **gar'goyle** (F. *gargouille*, a water-shoot), an ornamental waterspout in stone, always more or less fantastic.

gurnard, n. *gêr'nêrd* (F. *gournauld*—from *grogner*, to grumble), a small sea-fish of several species with a rough bony skin—so called from the grunting sound the fish emits in certain circumstances; often spelt **gurnet,** *gêr'nêt*.

gurt, n. *gêrt* (a corruption of **gutter,** which see), in *mining*, a gutter or channel for water, usually hewn out of the pavement or bottom of a working drift.

gush, n. *gŭsh* (Ger. *giessen*; Dut. *gosselen*, to pour: Swiss, *gusseln*, to dabble in wet), a sudden and violent flowing out of a liquid from an enclosed place; a sudden flow: **v.** to rush as a fluid from confinement; to issue with force and rapidity: **gush'ing,** imp.: **adj.** piece of wood or metal for conveying waste water: **v.** to form into small hollows or channels: **gut'tering,** imp.: **gut'tered,** pp. *-têrd*.

guttural, a. *gŭt'têr-ăl* (L. *guttur*, the throat: F. *guttural*), formed in the throat; pert. to the throat: **n.** a letter pronounced in the throat: **gut'turally,** ad. *-li*.

guy, n. *gī* (Sp. *guía*, a guide), in a *ship*, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; a wire rope, chain, or rod to steady and prevent undulations in a suspension bridge.

guy, n. *gī*, a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes; a person dressed in an odd or fantastic manner.

guzzle, v. *gŭz'l* (Swiss, *gutzeln*, to shake liquids in a flask: It. *gozzare*, to guzzle—from *gozzo*, the throat), to drink much and greedily; to drink often: **guz'zling,** imp. *-ling*: **guz'zled,** pp. *-ld*: **guz'zler,** n. *-lêr*, an immoderate drinker.

gybe, v. *jīb*, to shift a boomsail from one tack to the other: **gy'bing,** imp.: **n.** in *sailing*, the act of going about when the wind is astern or abaft the beam: **gybed,** pp. *jībd*.

gyle-tun, *jīl-tŭn*, a tun or vessel used by brewers.

gymnasium, n. *jim-nā'zi-ŭm* (L. *gymnasium*; Gr. *gumnasion*, in anc. times, a place where they wrestled naked—from Gr. *gumnos*, naked), a school for gymnastics or athletic exercises: **gymnas'tics,** n. plu. *-năs'tĭks*, physical exercises tending to the improvement of health and strength, and muscular development: **gym'nast,** n. *-năst*, one who teaches or practises gymnastics: **gymnas'tic,** a. *-năs'tĭk*, of or relating to gymnastics: **gymnas'tically,** ad. *-li*: **gymna'siarch,** n. *-nā'zi-ärk*, in *anc. Greece*, the chief officer of a gymnasium.

gymnocarpous, a. *jim'nō-kär'pŭs* (Gr. *gumnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, applied to naked fruit—that is, fruit having no pubescence nor floral envelope about the fruit: **gym'nodonts,** n. plu. *-dŏnts*, (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), applied to a family of fishes in which the jaws are covered with a substance resembling ivory, arranged in small plates, representing united teeth: **gymnos'ophist,** n. *-nŏs'ō-fĭst* (Gr. *gumnos*, naked, and *sophos*, wise; *sophistes*, a philosopher), a barefooted and thinly-clad philosopher of India: **gymnos'ophy,** n. *-ō-fi*, their doctrines.

gymnosperms, n. plu. *jim'nō-spêrms* (Gr. *gumnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, plants having naked seeds—that is, whose seeds are not enclosed in a pericarp: **gym'nosper'mous,** a. *-spêr'mŭs*, having naked seeds: **gym'nospore,** n. *-nō-spōr* (Gr. *spora*, seed), a

gigantic fin-spines, the groovings on which run in a spiral manner from the base upwards.

gyrate, a. *jī'rāt* (L. *gyrus;* Gr. *guros,* a circuit or compass, a circle), winding or going round, as in a circle: v. to whirl round; to revolve round a central point: **gy'rating,** imp.: **gy'rated,** pp.: **gy'ral,** a. *-rāl,* whirling: **gyra'tion,** n. *-rā'shŭn,* a circular motion; a turning or whirling round: **gy'ratory,** a. *-tēr-i,* moving or whirling in a circle: **gyre,** n. *jīr,* a circular motion; a circle described by a moving body: **gyred,** a. *jīrd,* falling in rings: **gyrfalcon,** n. *jīr-faw'-kŭn,* a species of hawk, from its circling around before descending on its prey.

gyrodus, n. *jī-rō-dŭs* (Gr. *guros,* a circle, and *odous,* a tooth), in *geol.,* a genus of thick-toothed fishes, so termed from their circular grinding teeth: **gyrog'onites,** n. plu. *-rōg'ō-nīts* (Gr. *gonos,* seed), the spiral seed-vessels of plants allied to the chara, and found fossil in the fresh-water tertiaries.

gyromancy, n. *jī'rō-mān-si* (Gr. *guros,* a circuit, and *manteia,* divination), a kind of divination by walking in a circle or ring.

gyroscope, n. *jī'rō-skōp* (Gr. *guros,* a circuit, and *skopeo,* I see), an instr. which can exhibit the effects of revolution and rotation.

gyrose, a. *jī'rōs* (Gr. *guros,* a circle), in *bot.,* turned round like a crook.

gyves, n. plu. *jīvz* (W. *gefyn,* fetters), shackles or iron fetters for the legs: **gyve,** v. *jīv,* to fetter; to shackle: **gy'ving,** imp.: **gyved,** pp. *jīvd.*

H

ha, int. *hā,* a word expressing wonder or surprise; when repeated in rapid succession, it expresses laughter or joyous exultation: n. the interjection so sounded: **ha-ha,** n. *hā-hā,* also written **hah-hah,** in *landscape gardening,* a sunk fence, so named as indicating the surprise expressed when the division is first unexpectedly discovered.

haaf, a. *hāf* (Icel. *haf;* Dan. *hav,* the sea), pert. to the deep-sea fishing off the Orkney and Shetland Islands—called the *haaf-fishing.*

habeas corpus, n. and a. *hā'bi-ăs kōr'pŭs* (L. *habeas,* you may have, *corpus,* the body), in *law,* derived from the Great Charter, so called from containing these words, and which secures the liberty of the subject, or his person from illegal restraint; a writ or document which orders the body of a person confined in prison, or otherwise in restraint, to be produced.

haberdashery, n. *hăb'ēr-dăsh'ēr-i* (Icel. *hapartask,* things of trifling value), small wares, woollen drapery goods, and suchlike: **hab'erdash'er,** n. a dealer in soft goods, as woollens, linens, silks, &c.

haberdine, n. *hăb'ēr-dīn* (F. *habordeau;* Dut. *abberdaan*), a kind of cod-fish cured; poor-john.

habergeon, n. *hă-bēr'jŭ-ŭn* (F. *haubergeon,* originally a little coat of mail—see **hauberk**), a coat of mail or armour to defend the neck or breast, formed of little iron rings.

habiliment, n. *hă-bĭl'i-mĕnt* (F. *habillement,* clothes—from *habiller,* to dress: L. *habitus,* dress), a garment; clothing: **habil'iments,** n. plu. garments or dress in general.

habit, n. *hăb'ĭt* (L. *habitus,* state of the body, dress—from *habeo,* I have, I possess: F. *habit,* a suit of clothes), dress; the particular state of the body; a coat with a long skirt worn by ladies on horseback; the tendency to any action or practice occasioned by custom or frequent repetition; manner; way; in *bot.,* the general external appearance of a plant: v. to dress or array: **hab'iting,** imp.: **hab'ited,** pp.: **habit'ual,** a. *hă-bĭt'ū-ăl,* formed or acquired by habit; customary; usual: **habit'ually,** ad. *-lĭ:* **habit'ualness,** n.: **habit'uate,** v. *-ū-āt,* to accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice: **habit'ua'ting,** imp.: **habit'ua'ted,** pp. *-ā'tĕd:* **habit'ua'tion,** n. *-ā'shŭn:* **hab'itude,** n. *-tūd,* state with regard to something else; long custom: **habit-maker,** a tailor who makes long cloth riding-dresses for ladies: **habit-shirt,** a thin muslin or lace garment worn over the neck and breast by females.

habitable, a. *hăb'i-tă-bl* (L. *habitabilis,* habitable—from *habitare,* to have possession of, to inhabit: F. *habitable*), that may be dwelt in: **hab'itableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* capacity of being inhabited: **hab'itancy,** n. *-tăn-si,* abode; legal settlement: **hab'itat,** n. *-tăt* (L. *habitat,* it inhabits), dwelling; the natural locality of an animal or plant: **hab'ita'tion,** n. *-tā'shŭn,* a place of abode; a house; a residence.

hacienda, n. *hăs'i-ĕn'dă* (Sp.), in *Sp. Amer.,* an isolated farmhouse with surrounding land.

hack, n. *hăk* (Sp. *haca;* old F. *haque,* a pony: F. *haquenée,* an ambling horse), a horse kept for hire; a horse kept for all kinds of work, or for ordinary use; any thing or person overworked on hire; a drudge; anything much used: **hackney,** n. *hăk'nĭ,* **hack'neys,** pla. *-nĭz,* a horse kept for hire: **adj.** let out for hire; devoted to common use: v. to use much; to use or convey by a hackney: **hack'neying,** imp.: **hack'neyed,** pp. *-nĭd:* **adj.** used much or in common; worn: **hackney-coach,** a carriage exposed for hire.

hack, n. *hăk* (Dut. *hacken,* to cut up; *hacke,* a spade: Ger. *hacken,* to chop: Dan. *hakke,* to hack, to mince), a notch or cut made by the blow of an instrument: v. to cut or chop with repeated strokes; to mangle; to notch; to cough in a short broken manner: **hack'ing,** imp.: **hacked,** pp. *hăkt:* **hack-watch,** in *nav.,* a good watch with a seconds finger, used in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer.

hackery, n. *hăk'ēr-i,* in *Bengal,* a native cart drawn by oxen.

hackle, n. *hăk'l,* also **heckle,** *hĕk'l* (Dut. *hekel;* Ger. *hechel;* Fin. *hakyla,* a hackle, a comb), an iron-spiked comb or machine for dressing flax, raw silk, or any flimsy substance; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk: v. to dress flax with a hackle; to tear asunder: **hack'ling,** imp.: n. act or process of preparing flax by the hackle: **hackled,** pp. *hăk'ld:* **hackler** or **heckler,** n. *hăk'lĕr,* one who: **hack'ly,** a. *-lĭ,* rough, as if hacked; covered with sharp points: **hackles,** n. plu. *hăk'lz,* the long shining feathers from the cock's neck used to make artificial flies.

hackmatack, n. *hăk'mă-tăk',* the Indian, and now the popular, name of the red larch.

hackney—see **hack, a horse.**

had, pt. and pp. of **have,** which see.

haddock, n. *hăd'ŭk* (old F. *hadot;* Scot. *haddie*), a common sea-fish of the cod kind, used for food.

hade, n. *hād,* among *miners,* the steep descent of a shaft; the inclination or deviation from the vertical position of a mineral vein: v. to deviate from the vertical; to slope, as a fault, vein, or lode: **ha'ding,** imp. n. the amount of deviation from the vertical; the dip in a vein: **ha'ded,** pp.

Hades, n. *hā'dēz* (Gr. *hades,* the invisible), among the *ancients,* the abode of the dead.

Hadj, n. *hăj* (Ar. *hadjdj*—from *hadjdja,* to set out, to go on a pilgrimage), the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina by a Mohammedan: **hadji,** n. *hăj'i,* one who has made the pilgrimage.

hadrosaurus, n. *hăd'rō-saw'rŭs* (Gr. *hadros,* mighty, and *sauros,* a lizard), in *geol.,* a huge herbivorous reptile, whose remains were discovered in 1858 in the chalk-marls of Haddenfield, New Jersey.

hæmachrome, n. *hē'mă-krōm* (Gr. *haima,* blood, and *chroma,* colour), the colouring matter of the blood.

hæmadynamometer, n. *hē'mă-dīn'ă-măm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *haima,* blood, *dunamis,* force, and *metron,* a measure), an instr. for measuring the force of the flow of blood in the vessels.

hæmal, a. *hē'măl* (Gr. *haima,* blood), relating to blood; applied to the arch under the vertebral column which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.

hæmapophysis, n. *hē'mă-pŏf'i-sĭs* (Gr. *haima,* blood, and *apophysis*), in *anat.,* the parts projecting from a vertebra which form the hæmal arch.

hæmatemesis, n. *hē'mă-tĕm'ē-sĭs* (Gr. *haima,* blood, and *emeo,* I vomit), a vomiting of blood.

hæmatin, n. *hē'mă-tĭn* (Gr. *haima,* blood), the colouring matter of the blood: **hæ'matine,** n. *-tĭn,* the colouring matter of logwood.

hæmatite, n. *hē'mă-tīt* (Gr. *haimatitis,* resembling blood—from *haima,* blood), bloodstone, a native oxide of iron of a reddish colour, and having a blood-like

streak: **hæmatocele**, n. *hē-măt'ō-sēl* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *kēle*, a tumour), a tumour filled with blood.

hæmatocrya, n. *hē-mă-tŏk'rī-ă* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *krusos*, cold), a term applied to the cold-blooded vertebrate animals, as fishes and reptiles.

hæmatology, n. *hē-mă-tŏl'ō-jī* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *logos*, discourse), a description of the blood.

hæmatosine, n. *hē-mă-tō'sēn*, same as *hæmatin*.

hæmatosis, n. *hē-mă-tō'sĭs* (Gr. *haima*, blood), the formation of blood.

hæmatotherma, n. *hē-mă-tō-thĕr'mă* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *thermos*, warm), a term applied to the warm-blooded vertebrate animals.

hæmatoxylon, n. *hē-mă-tŏks'ĭ-lŏn* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *xulon*, wood), the logwood-tree: **hæ'matox'yline**, n. *-lĭn*, the colouring principle of logwood.

hæmaturia, n. *hē-mă-tū'rĭ-ă* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ouron*, urine), a discharge of bloody urine.

hæmoptysis, n. *hē-mŏp'tĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ptuo*, I spit), a coughing up or spitting of blood.

hæmorrhage, n. *hĕm'ŏr-răj* (Gr. *haimorrhagia*, a flowing of blood—from *haima*, blood, and *rhegnumi*, I burst forth), a morbid flow of blood from the nose, lungs, or intestines: **hæmorrhagic**, a. *hĕm'ŏr-ră'jĭk*, pert. to or consisting in hæmorrhage: **hæm'orrhoids**, n. plu. *-rŏydz* (Gr. *rheo*, I flow, and *eidos*, appearance), piles; called in Scripture, *emerods*: **hæm'orrhoi'dal**, a. *-rŏy'dăl*, pert. to. *Note.*—All the above words, and others, from *haima*, blood, are oftener spelt with *e* than *æ*.

haft, n. *hăft* (AS. *hæft*, a handle: Icel. *hefta*; Dan. *hefte*, to fetter, to bind), that part of a cutting instrument by which it is held and used; a handle: **v.** to set in a handle.

hag, n. *hăg* (AS. *hæges*, a witch: connected with *haggard*), a fury; an ugly old woman; a witch; an eel-like fish, one of the lamprey family: **hag'ged**, a. *-ĕd*, ugly; like a hag: **hag'gish**, a. *-ĭsh*, of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly: **hag'gishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hag'like**, a. like a hag.

hag—see under **haggard**.

haggard, a. *hăg'gĕrd* (F. *hagard*, wild, strange—from Ger. *hag*, a wood, a thicket), wild and rough in appearance; having sunken eyes; gaunt or lean: **n.** anything wild or irreclaimable: **hag'gardly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hag**, n. *hăg*, or **hag'ger**, n. *-gĕr*, in *Scot.*, a person employed in felling timber: **hag**, a quagmire, as a mosshag.

haggis, n. *hăg'ĭs* (Scot. *haggis*; F. *hachis*, a hash), in *Scot.*, chopped heart, lungs, and liver of the lamb among the *Jews*, the 48th part of an inch: **hair'less**, a. without hair: **hair-brush**, a brush for smoothing and dressing the hair: **haircloth**, a woven fabric chiefly composed of horse-hair: **hairdresser**, one who trims and arranges the hair: **hair-dye**, a preparation for darkening or altering the colour of the hair: **hair-gloves**, gloves made of horse-hair for rubbing the skin while bathing: **hair-line**, a fishing-line made of horse-hair: **hair-net**, a net for enclosing a female's hair: **hair-oil**, oil for moistening the hair, generally perfumed: **hair-pencils**, small brushes made of fine hairs used by artists: **hair-pin**, a bent wire, or a double pin, for fastening a female's hair: **hair-powder**, a kind of fine powder for sprinkling on the hair: **hair-salt**, a popular name for native sulphate of magnesia, appearing as fine capillary incrustations on damp walls: **hair-sieve**, a strainer with a haircloth bottom: **hair-splitting**, the act or practice of making minute or fine-drawn distinctions.

hake, n. *hăk* (Norm. *hakefish*, a fish with a hooked under jaw), a kind of sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from having a hook-shaped jaw.

hakeem, also **hakim**, n. *hăk'ēm* (Ar.), in the *East*, a wise man; a physician.

halberd or **hal'bert**, n. *hăl'bĕrd* or *-bĕrt* (F. and Ger. *hellebarde*, a kind of spear—from Swiss, *halm*, the handle of an axe, and old H. Ger. *parten*; Ger. *barte*, a broad axe), an anc. military weapon consisting of a long pole terminating in a battle-axe, overtopped by a spear-head: **hal'berdier**, n. *-dēr*, one who carries a halberd.

halcyon, n. *hăl'sĭ-ŏn* (L. *halcyon* or *alcyon*; Gr. *halkuon*, the kingfisher, halcyon—from Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *kuo*, I conceive), a name formerly given to the bird kingfisher, said to lay its eggs near the sea during calm weather; a bird fabled to incubate on the sea, and which so brought about calm weather: **adj.** calm; quiet; undisturbed; peaceful: **halcyon days**, the name given by the ancients to the seven days which precede and follow the winter solstice, from the supposed circumstance of the *halcyon* selecting that period for incubation; days of peace and tranquillity: **halcyornis**, n. *hăl'sĭ-ôr'nĭs* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird), in *geol.*, an extinct bird whose remains occur in the eocene Tertiaries.

hale, a. *hāl* (Goth. *hails*; AS. *hal*, sound, healthy; Icel. *heill*, whole: Gr. *holos*, entire), sound of body; healthy; not impaired.

hale, v. *hāl* (F. *haler*, to haul, to tow—see hauls to

halibut, n. *hăl'i-bŭt* (Dut. *heil-bot*—from *heil*, holy, and *bot*, as in *bot-visch*, a flat-fish), a large flat sea-fish.

haliography, n. *hăl'i-ŏg'rĕ-fi* (Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *graphō*, I write), a description of the sea.

halitherium, n. *hăl'i-thē'ri-ŭm* (Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a tertiary cetacean having evident affinities to the *sea-cows*.

halitus, n. *hăl'i-tŭs* (L. *halitus*, breath—from *halo*, I breathe), a breathing; the vapour from new-drawn blood.

hall, n. *hŏl* (AS. *heal*; L. *aula*; It. *sala*; F. *salle*, a house, a residence), a large room; a large room at the entrance of a mansion-house or palace; a court-house; the name often given to the country residence of a nobleman or gentleman; the place of meeting and business of a corporation; the designation of certain colleges in the English universities: **hall-mark**, the stamp affixed by the goldsmiths' company, and certain assay offices, to gold and silver articles, as a sign of their quality.

hallelujah, n. *hăl'ĕ-lō'yā*, also spelt **hal'le-lu'jah** (Heb.—from *halal*, to praise, and *Yah* or *Jah*, Jehovah), praise ye the Lord: n. a song of praise or thanksgiving.

halliards, n. plu. *hăl'yārds* (*haul*, and *yard*), ropes or tackles, on their respective masts, for hoisting or lowering sails.

halloo, n. *hăl-lō'* (F. *halle*, an int. of cheering or setting on a dog: Low Ger. *hallo*, outcry: Sp. *jalear*, to encourage hounds to follow the chase), a shout to attract attention: v. to cry loudly after; to shout to: **hallooing**, imp.: n. a loud shouting: **hallooed**, pp. *hăl-lōd'*.

hallow, v. *hăl'lō* (AS. *halgian*, to keep holy), to make holy; to consecrate; to honour as sacred: **hal'lowing**, imp.: **hallowed**, pp. *hăl'lōd*: adj. consecrated to a sacred use; treated as sacred: **Hallowfair**, in *Scot.*, a market held in November: **Halloween**, n. *hăl-lō-ēn* (*hallow*, and *even*), in *Scot.*, All Hallows' or All Saints' eve, 31st of October: **Hallowmass**, n. *hăl'lō-măs* (*hallow*, and *mass*), the feast of All Hallows or All Saints, 1st November.

halloylite, n. *hăl-lōy'lĭt*, or **halloy'site**, n. *-sit* (after *Omalius d'Halloy*), a clayey mineral occurring in soft, smooth, amorphous masses of a whitish colour, rich in alumina.

hallucination, n. *hăl-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn* (L. *hallucinor*, I wander in the mind: F. *hallucination*), delusion; error; a settled belief in the reality of things which have no existence: **hallu'cina'tory**, a. *-nā'tĕr-i*, partaking of hallucination.

halm or **haulm**, n. *hŏlm* (Ger. *halm*; F. *chaulme*, straw), the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of herbs, as of the potato.

halo, n. *hā'lō* (F. *halo*; L. and Gr. *halos*, a halo), a circle or ring of light around the sun or moon; in a *painting*, a bright ring around the head of a holy person: **ha'loed**, a. *-lōd*, surrounded by a halo.

halogens, n. plu. *hăl'ō-jĕnz* (Gr. *hals*, salt, and *gennao*, I produce), substances, such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, which, by combination with metals, produce saline compounds: **halogenous**, a. *hă-lŏj'ĕ-nŭs*, having the nature of a halogen: **haloid**, n. *hăl'ŏyd*, or **haloid-salt** (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a salt-like compound, produced by the combination of a metal with a *halogen*.

halophytes, n. plu. *hăl'ō-fīts* (Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *phŭton*, a plant), in *bot.*, plants of salt marshes, containing salts of soda in their composition.

halotrichite, n. *hă-lŏt'ri-kīt* (Gr. *hals*, salt, and *thrix*, hair), an iron alum, a mineral occurring in fibrous silky masses of a yellowish-white colour.

halser—see **hawser**.

halt, a. *hŏlt* (Goth. *halts*; Icel. *hallr*, lame: Norm. *haltra*, to halt, to go lame), lame; crippled: n. the act of limping; a lame man; a cripple: v. to limp from lameness; to hesitate; to falter: **halt'ing**, imp.: adj. limping: n. act of one who halts: **halt'ed**, pp.: **halt'er**, n. one who: **halt'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

halt, v. *hŏlt* (Ger. and Sw. *halt*, hold, stop: F. *halte*, a halt—connected with above), to cease marching; to stop; to make a stand: n. a stopping; a stop in marching: **halt'ing**, imp.: **halt'ed**, pp.

halter, n. *hŏl'tĕr* (old H. Ger. *halftra*; Dut. *halfter*, a halter: Bav. *halfter*, a pair of braces), a rope or strap for leading or confining a horse; a rope to hang criminals: v. to bind or catch with a halter: **hal'tering**, imp.: **hal'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*.

halve, v. *hăv* (from *half*, which see), to divide into two equal parts: **halv'ing**, imp.: **halved**, pp. *hăvd*: **halves**, n. *hăvz*, the plu. of *half*.

halyards, n. *hăl'yārds*—see **halliards**.

halyites, n. plu. *hăl'i-rī'tēz* (Gr. *halusis*, a chain), in *geol.*, chain-pore coral.

ham, n. *hăm* (Icel. *hŏm*, the back or rump—from Fin. and Dan. *humma* or *homme*, a cry to keep a horse quiet), the back part of the thighs: **hamstrings**, the strong sinews passing from the hams to the lower legs: **ham'string**, v. to cut the strong sinews of the leg, and thus to disable or lame: **ham'stringing**, imp.: **ham'strung**, pp. *-strŭng*, disabled by having the strong sinews of the leg cut.

ham, n. *hăm* (Bav. *hammen*; Dut. *hamme*, ham; Sp. *jamon*; F. *jambon*, ham—from F. *jambe*, a leg), a salted thigh of pork; the cured leg of any animal.

hamadryad, n. *hăm'ā-drī'ăd* (L. *hamadryas*—from Gr. *hama*, together, and *drus*, an oak), a wood-nymph attached to a particular tree.

hamate, a. *hă'māt* (L. *hamatus*, hooked, crooked), hooked; entangled: **ha'mated**, a. hooked or set with hooks.

hamble, v. *hăm'bl*, also **hammel**, v. *hăm'mĕl* (Dut. *hamme*, a shackle for cows: Icel. *hamla*, to restrain; *hamladr*, disabled: AS. *hamelan*, to hamstring), to render dogs unfit for hunting by cutting their feet; to cut the tendons of the legs; to hamstring.

hames, n. plu. **hāms** (Wal. *hème*, a splint or thin piece of wood: Flem. *haem*, a horse-collar), a kind of collar for a draught-horse consisting of two pieces of iron or wood to which the traces are fastened.

hamite, n. *hă'mīt* (L. *hamus*, a hook), in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from the shell, which is hooked or bent upon itself.

hamitic, a. *hă-mĭt'ĭk*, pert. to Ham, a son of Noah, or to his descendants.

hamlet, n. *hăm'lĕt* (AS. *ham*, a village, a town: Goth. *haims*; F. *hameau*, a village: Swiss, *hain*, the enclosed ground in which a house is situated), a little cluster of houses in the country; a small village.

hammer, n. *hăm'mĕr* (Ger. and Dut. *hammer*; Icel. *hamar*, a hammer: a word imitative of the sound of blows), a striking instr.: an instr. for driving nails, &c.: v. to beat or forge with a hammer: **ham'mering**, imp.: n. the act of striking with a hammer: **ham'mered**, pp. *-mĕrd*: **hammer-beam**, a tie-beam at the foot of a pair of rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides: **hammer-cloth**, the cloth which covers a coach-box, so called because originally the box contained a hammer, nails, &c., for repairs on the coach during a journey: **ham'merman**, in *Scot.*, name for a smith: to bring to the hammer, to sell by putting up for auction.

hammock, n. *hăm'mŏk* (Ind. and Sp. *hamaca*), the swinging bed of the sailor on board a ship.

hamous, a. *hă'mŭs* (L. *hamus*, a hook), in *bot.*, having the end hooked or curved.

hamper, n. *hăm'pĕr* (mid. L. *hanaperium*, a receptacle for cups: F. *hanap*, a drinking-vessel), a large round basket for carrying articles of produce to market.

hamper, v. *hăm'pĕr* (Dut. *haperen*, to stammer, to stick fast; *hapering*, a hindrance: Scot. *habble*, a disturbance, a fix), to shackle; to impede in motion or progress; to perplex or embarrass; to entangle: n. an encumbrance: **ham'pering**, imp.: **ham'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd*.

hamster, n. *hăm'stĕr* (Gr. *hamster*), a species of rat having a pouch on each side of its jaw.

hamstring—see under **ham**.

hanaper, n. *hăn'ā-pĕr* (mid. L. *hanaperium*, a large case), originally the basket in which the king's money or writs were kept; the treasury or exchequer: **hanaper office**, one of the offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

hances, n. plu. *hăn'sĕs* (see **haunch**), the ends of elliptical arches; in a *ship*, the falls of the fife-rails.

hand, n. *hănd* (Icel. *henda*; AS. *hand*, the hand—probably named as the instr. of seizing: L. *prehendere*, to seize), the broad extremity of the arm below the wrist; side; part; act; discipline; restraint; power; agency; style of writing; a workman; cards held in a game: v. to give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to manage: adj. pert. to or used by the hand—much used as the first element of a compound word: **hand'ing**, imp.: **hand'ed**, pp.: adj. having the greatest power or dexterity in one of the hands: **hand'less**, a. useless with the hands: **hand'ful**,

n. *-fûl*, as much as the closed hand will contain: **clean hands**, innocence; blamelessness: **handbarrow**, a barrow carried with the hands: **hand-bell**, a bell rung by the hand, and not by means of a bell-pull and wires: **handbill**, a small printed sheet distributed to persons by hand, or from house to house: **handbook**, a manual: **hand's-breadth**, a measure of 4 inches; the breadth of a hand: **hand-gallop**, an easy gallop in which the rate of speed is regulated by pressing the bridle with the hand: **hand-gear**, the contrivances for working steam-engine valves: **hand-glass**, a glazed frame for sheltering and forcing outdoor plants: **hand-lead**, among *seamen*, the instr. for sounding when passing through shallow water: **handloom**, *-lôm*, a loom not worked by steam, as opposed to *power-loom*, one worked by steam: **hand-made**, made by the hand and not by a machine: **hand-rail**, a rail supported by balusters, as in staircases: **handwriting**, the form of writing peculiar to a person; any writing: **at hand**, near; within reach: **by hand**, with the hands; not by tools or instruments, &c.: **from hand to hand**, from one person to another: **hand in hand**, in union; conjointly: **hand to hand**, close union; close fight: **hands off**, keep off; forbear: **in hand**, present payment; in possession; in the state of execution: **laying on of hands**, a form used in consecrating, setting apart, or blessing, by placing the hands upon: **off hand**, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately: **off one's hands**, out of one's possession or care: **on hand**, in present possession: **on all hands**, on every side; by all parties: **putting the hand under the thigh**, an anc. ceremony used in swearing: **right hand**, place of honour or power: **slack hand**, idleness; carelessness: **strict hand**, severe discipline; rigorous government: **to his or my hand**, in readiness; already prepared: **under his or my hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name: **to be hand and glove**, to be intimate and familiar with: **to bear a hand**, to give help quickly: **to bring up by the hand**, to bring or rear up, as a child, without suckling it: **to change hands**, to change sides or owners: **to clap hands**, to express joy: **to come to hand**, to be received: **to give one's hand in marriage**, to take in marriage; to marry: **to hand down**, to transmit in succession: **to have a hand in**, to have a part or concern in doing: **to have one's hands full**, to be pressed by much labour or by many engagements: **to lay hands on**, to seize: **to lend a hand**, to give assistance: **to live from hand to mouth**, to live barely and uncertainly as to

been joined, a settled contract—from AS. *syllan*: Icel. *selja*, to give or bestow), an earnest; money for the first thing sold; something given or done to make good a contract; in *Scot.*, a gift conferred at a particular season, as at or shortly after the new year: **v.** to pay an earnest; to use anything for the first time: **hand'selling**, imp.: **hand'selled**, pp. *-seld*.

handsome, a. *hand'sum* (Ger. *handsam*, convenient; Dut. *handsaem*, dexterous, convenient), having a well-proportioned and pleasing figure; beautiful or elegant; ample; large; generous: **hand'somely**, ad. *-li*: **hand'someness**, n. beauty; elegance; grace.

handy, a. *han'di* (Dan. *haendig*, handy; Norm. *hendi*, adapted) ready; able to use the hands with ease and skill; dexterous; convenient: **han'dily**, ad. *-di-li*, in a handy manner: **han'diness**, n.

hang, v. *hâng* (Icel. *hanga*; AS. *hon*, to hang), to suspend; to fasten to something above in such a way as to be movable; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to be suspended; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to dangle; to suspend; to depend; to cling to; to linger: **hang'ing**, imp.: **adj.** dangling; swinging: **n.** death by a halter: **hang'ings**, plu. drapery hung against the walls or at the windows of rooms for ornament; figured paper-linings for rooms: **hung**, pt. and pp. *hûng*, did hang; also **hanged**, pt and pp. *hângd*. *Note.*—When reference is made to the punishment of death, *hang*, *hanging*, *hanged*, are the words employed, and not *hung* and *hung*. **hang'er**, n. that on which anything is hung; a short broadsword: **hanger-on**, a dependant: **hang'man**, the public executioner: **to hang out**, to display: **to hang over**, to hover or impend; to project: **to hang up**, to suspend; to suffer to remain undecided: **to hang fire**, in *mil.*, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge, as in a gun; to be slow in taking effect.

hank, n. *hângk* (Ger. *henken*, to fasten something upon another: Norm. *haank*, a cluster: Icel. *hanak*, a wreath of thread), a parcel of thread consisting of two or more skeins tied together; a coil of thread; in *ships*, a wooden ring fixed to a stay; in *N. of Eng.*, a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

hanker, v. *hâng'kêr* (Dut. *hungkeren*, to seek eagerly: Flem. *hungkeren*, to hinny), to long for with eagerness: **han'kering**, imp.: **adj.** longing for with ardent desire: **n.** an ardent or vehement desire to possess or enjoy: **han'kered**, pp. *-kêrd*.

Hansard, n. *han'sârd*, the books which contain the

imp.: adj. fatiguing; teasing: harassed, pp. *hâr'-âd*: har'asser, n. *-ér*, one who.

harbinger, n. *hâr'-bin-jér* (AS. *heribyrigan*; Scot. *herbery*, to give lodgment or quarters to), a forerunner; a precursor: har'bingered, a. *-gerd*, preceded by a harbinger.

harbour, n. *hâr'-bér* (mid. L. *heribergum*, the duty of lodging officers on public service—from old H. Ger. *heri*; AS. *here*, an army, and Ger. *bergen*; AS. *beorgan*, to shelter: Ger. *herberge*; It. *albergo*; F. *auberge*, an inn), a place of rest, security, and retirement; a shelter; a port or haven for ships: v. to shelter; to secure; to secrete; to entertain: har'bouring, imp.: har'boured, pp. *-bérd*: har'bourer, n. one who: har'bourage, n. *-áj*, shelter: har'bourless, a. shelterless.

hard, a. *hârd* (Ger. *hart*; Icel. *hardr*; Goth. *hardus*; AS. *heard*, hard—allied to Gr. *kartos*, for *kratos*, strength), not easily penetrated; firm; solid: not soft; not easy to be done or executed; laborious; fatiguing; severe; oppressive; unkind; rough; sour, as applied to beer, &c.; unprosperous, as hard times; avaricious and exacting; in the *fine arts*, applied to a style which rejects the graces and too rigidly adheres to the mere mechanism of art: ad. close; near; earnestly; diligently, as to read hard, to work hard; importunately; nimbly; with great force: hard'ly, ad. *-li*, scarcely; barely; not quite: hard'ness, n. power of resistance in bodies; obduracy; coarseness; austereness; stinginess: hard'ish, a. *-ish*, somewhat hard: hard'ship, n. toil; severe labour; oppression; injustice: hard by, near; close at hand: hard drinker, one who drinks intoxicants to excess: hard-earned, a. *-érnd*, earned with toil and difficulty: hard-featured, a. having strongly-marked features: hard-fisted, a. having hard strong hands; covetous: hard-fought, a. vigorously contested: hard-headed, a. shrewd; intelligent: hard-hearted, a. having an unfeeling heart; pitiless; cruel; merciless: hard-mouthed, a. not obeying the rein; not feeling the bit; not easily governed: hard up, in *familiar language*, without money or resources; in extremity: hard-visaged, a. having a coarse harsh countenance: hardware, goods or *wares* made of iron or other metal, as pots, pans, knives, &c.; ironmongery: hard-water, water containing some mineral substance which renders it unfit for washing purposes: hard-won, n. obtained with difficulty or severe toil: to die hard, to die after a protracted struggle for life: hard-a-lee, the helm put close to the lee side of the ship: hard-a-port, the position of the helm close to the larboard side of a ship: hard-a-starboard, the helm close to the starboard side of a ship: hard-a-weather, the position of the helm on the windward side of a ship.

harden, v. *hâr'-dn* (from *hard*; AS. *heardian*), to make or become hard, or more hard; to confirm in wickedness; to render firm or less liable to injury: har'dening, imp. *-dn-ing*: har'dened, pp. a. *-dnd*, made hard; made unfeeling: har'dener, n. *-dn-ér*, one who.

hardock, n. *hâr'-dók* (*hoar*, and *dock*), dock with whitish leaves.

hards, n. *hârdz* (AS. *heordas*), the refuse or coarse part of flax.

hardware, n.—*see* under hard.

hardy, a. *hâr'-di* (F. *hardi*; It. *ardito*, daring: W. *hyrrio*, to excite, to set on, as a dog), inured to fatigue; strong in body or in health; bold; brave; strong; stubborn to excess: har'dier, comp. *-di-ér*, more inured to fatigue: har'diest, superl. *-di-ést*, most inured to fatigue: har'dily, ad. *-li*, stoutly; not tenderly: har'diness, n. firm courage; an enduring body derived from exposure and a life of toil; excess of confidence; effrontery: har'dihood, n. *-di-hód*, dauntless bravery; effrontery: foolhardy—see fool.

hare, n. *hâr* (AS. *hara*; Ger. *hase*), a common field-animal like a rabbit, but larger, having a divided upper lip and long hind legs: harebrained, a. *-brând*, giddy; heedless: harelip, n. a cleft or division in the upper lip of a child, like a hare: harelipped, a. *-lipt*, having a harelip: harebell, the common Scottish bluebell.

harem, n. *hâ'-rém*, also ha'ram, n. *-rám* (Ar. *haroma*, to forbid, to deny access: Pers. *harim*), the apartments allotted to females among Eastern families; a seraglio.

haricot, n. *hâr'-i-kô* (F. *haricot*, small pieces of mutton partly boiled and then fried with vegetables, the beans being so called because they are served up sliced), the French kidney-bean; a kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.

hark, v. or int. *hârk* (Icel. *hark*; Bohem. *hrk*, noise: Ger. *horchen*, to listen), used generally in the imperative, hear; listen; hearken.

harl, n. *hârl*, the skin of flax or hemp.

harlequin, n. *hâr'-lé-kwin* (F.), in a *pantomime*, the performer who is dressed in a many-coloured tight-fitting suit, and who carries a talismanic wand: har'lequinade, n. *-kwin-âd*, a piece in which harlequin acts the conspicuous part.

harlot, n. *hâr'-lót* (W. *herlawd*, a youth; *herlodes*, a damsel—the term originally meant simply a young man), a strumpet; a woman of loose character; one who forsakes the true God and worships idols: har'lotry, n. *-ri*, lewdness: to play the harlot, to commit lewdness or fornication.

harm, n. *hârm* (AS. *hearm*, evil, harm: Icel. *harmr*, grief: Sw. and Ger. *harm*, anger, affliction), injury; hurt; damage; moral wrong; mischief: v. to hurt; to injure; to damage: harm'ing, imp.: harmed, pp. *hârmd*: harm'ful, a. *-fûl*, injurious: harm'fully, ad. *-li*: harm'fulness, n.: harm'less, a. *-lés*, void of harm; inoffensive: harm'lessly, ad. *-li*: harm'lessness, n. innocence; freedom from tendency to injure or hurt.

Harmattan, n. *hâr-mât'-tân* (an Arabic word), the hot dry wind from the great desert of Africa in Dec., Jan., and Feb.

harmonia, n. *hâr-mô'-ni-â* (Gr. *harmonia*, a joining together—from *harmozo*, I fit together), in *anat.*, a form of articulation which does not allow motion to the bones.

harmonic, a. *hâr-món'-ik*, also harmon'ical, a. *-i-kâl* (L. or Gr. *harmonia*, a due proportion, as of sounds, harmony—from Gr. *harmozo*, I fit together), relating to harmony or music; musical; consonant; applied to the sounds which accompany the simple tone of any chord or string: harmon'ically, ad. *-li*: harmon'ica, n. *-ka*, an instr. formed of glasses on which musical compositions can be performed: harmon'ics, n. plu. *-iks*, the doctrine or science of musical sounds: harmo'nious, a. *-mô'-ni-ûs*, sweet to the ear; living in peace and friendship; in concord; adapted to each other: harmo'niously, ad. *-li*: harmo'niousness, n.: harmon'icon, n. *-món'-i-kón*, a musical instr. contrived to imitate the effect of a military band, including the triangle, cymbal, and drum: harmo'nium, n. *-mô'-ni-úm*, a wind instr. keyed like a piano, and producing sounds similar to the organ, but by means of metallic tongues: harmonise, v. *hâr'-mô-nîz'*, to bring together and reconcile; to adjust in harmony; to agree: har'moni'sing, imp.: har'monised', pp. *-nîzd'*: har'moni'ser, n. *-zér*, one who: har'monist, n. a musical composer: harmonom'eter, n. *-nóm'-é-tér* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds: har'mony, n. *-mô-ni*, an agreeable combination of sounds heard at the same time; the just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement; correspondence of sentiment or feeling: harmonic triad, in *music*, the chord of a note with its third and perfect fifth; the common chord: harmonical proportion, that relation of three numbers, when the first is to the third, as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as in the three numbers 2, 3, and 6.

harmotome, n. *hâr'-mô-tôm* (Gr. *harmos*, a joint, and *temno*, I cut), cross-stone, one of the zeolite family, and so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals.

harness, n. *hâr'-nés* (F. *harnois*; It. *arnese*, all manner of harness—from Sp. *guarnear*, to garnish, to adorn: Ger. *harnisch*, armour), armour; the tackle or fittings of horses when employed in dragging carts, coaches, gigs, &c.: v. to prepare a horse with the necessary fittings for drawing a vehicle; to put on war-like accoutrements: har'nessing, imp.: har'nessed, pp. *-nést*: har'nesser, n. *-sér*, one who.

harp, n. *hârp* (AS. *hearp*; Ger. *harfe*; F. *harpe*, a harp—from F. *harper*, to seize), a large musical instr., strung with wires, which are played on with the fingers; a sifting implement for cleaning grain or screening lime: v. to play on the harp; to bring out a sound from the harp; to dwell on a subject vexatiously and tediously: harp'ing, imp.: adj. dwelling on continually: n. a continual dwelling on: harped, pp. *hârpt*: harp'er, n. *-ér*, one who: a minstrel: harp'ist, n. one who plays on or teaches the harp.

harpings, n. plu. *hâr'-pings*, pieces of oak which hold the timbers of the fore-and-aft cant-bodies till a ship is planked.

harpoon, n. *hâr-pôn'* (F. *harpon*—from *harper*, to

grapple), a long-shafted barbed spear, used in catching whales, &c.: **v.** to strike or kill with a harpoon: **harpoon'ing,** imp.: **harpooned',** pp. *-pōnd':* **harpoon'er,** *-nēr,* also **har'pooneer',** n. *-nēr',* one who throws the harpoon.

harpsichord, n. *härp'sĭ-kaĭerd* (*harp,* and *chord:* old F. *harpechorde*), a musical instr. strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

harpy, n. *här'pĭ,* plu **har'pies,** *-pĭz* (F. *harpie,* a harpy: L. *harpyiæ:* Gr. *harpuiai,* the spoilers, the harpies), fabulous winged monsters, three in number, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, armed with sharp claws, and filthy and ravenous; a plunderer; an extortioner.

harquebuse, harquebus, and **harquebuss,** n. *här' kē-bŭs'*—see **arquebuse.**

harridan, n. *hăr'rĭ-dăn* (Dut. *schaerde;* Wall. *hard* or *har,* a breach or nick; the union of the simple elements, *har,* breach, and *dain,* tooth), a decayed or worn-out strumpet.

harried—see under **harry.**

harrier, n. *hăr'rĭ-ĕr* (from *hare*), a small kind of hound for hunting the hare; a kind of hawk (from *harry*).

harrow, n. *hăr'rō* (Dan. *harv,* a harrow: Fin. *hara,* a brush-harrow made of pine-tree branches; *harawa,* a hay-rake), an instr. consisting of cross bars and spikes, which is drawn over ploughed land in order to level it, and break the clods or lumps of earth; **v.** to break or tear with a harrow: **har'rowing,** imp.: **n.** the act or process of drawing a harrow over ploughed land: **har'rowed,** pp. *-rōd:* **har'rower,** n. *-ĕr,* one who.

harrow, v. *hăr'rō* (old F. *harau,* a cry of distress; *harauder,* to utter a cry of distress or pain: Bret. *harao,* a cry when one is hooted), to distress acutely; to lacerate, as the feelings; to harass: **har'rowing,** imp.: **adj.** acutely distressing; lacerating: **har'rowed,** pp. *-rōd,* distressed: **har'rowingly,** ad. *-lĭ.*

harry, v. *hăr'rĭ* (Scot. *herry,* to rob: AS. *hergian,* to plunder: Icel. *herja,* to make an inroad on), to plunder; to strip; to pillage; to handle roughly; to tease: **har'rying,** imp.: **har'ried,** pp. *-rĭd;* also formerly written *harow.*

harsh, a. *härsh* (Ger. *harsch,* rough: Dan. *harsk,* rancid: Scot. *harsk,* harsh, rough), rigorous; rudely severe; jarring; discordant; morose: **harsh'ly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **harsh'ness,** n. roughness to the touch, in manners,

hasp, n. *hăsp* (AS. *hæps,* a lock, a latch: Ger. *haspe,* the hinge of a door: Icel. *hespa;* Sw. *haspe,* a clasp, a latch: Dut. *haspe,* a reel to wind yarn on), a fastening; the clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; **v.** to fasten with a hasp: **hasp'ing,** imp.: **hasped,** pp. *hăspt.*

hassock, n. *hăs'sŭk* (Scot. *hassock,* anything bushy, a large round turf used as a seat: Sp. *haz,* a bundle of hay, grass, or brushwood), a cushion or thick mat to kneel on in church; a padded footstool.

hast, v. *hăst* (contracted from *havest*), 2d pers. sing. pres. of **have,** which see.

hastate, a. *hăs'tāt,* or **has'tated,** a. *-tā-tĕd* (L. *hasta,* a spear), spear-shaped; formed like the head of a halberd; in *bot.,* applied to a leaf with two portions of the base projecting more or less completely at right angles to the blade.

haste, n. *hāst* (Lap. *hastet;* Ger. *hetzen,* to set on dogs: old H. Ger. *heist,* anger: Sw. *hasta,* to push forward: Icel. *hastr,* fierce), hurry; celerity of motion; precipitation: **hasten,** v. *hā'sn,* to drive or urge forward; to accelerate; to push on; to be speedy or quick: **ha'stening,** imp. *-sn-ĭng:* **hastened,** pp. *hā'snd:* **ha'stener,** n. *-sn-ĕr,* one who: **hasty,** a. *hā'stĭ,* quick; speedy; eager; precipitate; irritable; rash: **ha'stily,** ad. *-lĭ,* with speed or quickness; rashly: **ha'stiness,** n. *-nĕs,* speed; hurry; rash eagerness: **hasty-pudding,** n. oatmeal and water, or flour and water or milk, boiled quickly together.

hastener, n. *hā'snĕr*—see under **haslet.**

hastlet, n. *hăs'lĕt*—see **haslet.**

hat, n. *hăt* (Icel. *hattr;* Fris. *hatte*), a covering for the head; *figuratively,* the dignity of a cardinal in the R. Cath. Ch.: **hat'band,** n. a band round a hat: **hat'ted,** a. *hăt'tĕd,* wearing a hat: **hat'less,** a. without a hat: **hat'ter,** n. *-tĕr,* one who makes or sells hats.

hatch, v. *hăch* (Ger. *hecken,* to peck, to hatch young; *hecke,* a hedge or fence, a time of breeding), to produce young from eggs, as by a hen or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot: **n.** a brood: **hatch'ing,** imp.: **hatched,** pp. *hăcht:* **hatch'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who or that which.

hatch, n. *hăch* (Dut. *hæck,* a hook; *heck,* a barrier, a grating: Low Ger. *haken,* to hook, to hold fast: Sw. *hack,* a hedge of branches: Fin. *hakki,* a hurdle made of wattles), the frame laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the opening itself; also called **hatchway,** a half-door frequently grated: **hatches,** n. plu. *-ĕz,* openings for exploring mines; flood-gates to stop the course of

chest; a tunic of ringed mail descending below the knees, and having short wide sleeves.

haugh, n. *hăf* (AS. *haga*, a hedge: Ger. *hag*, a fence), in *Scot.*, a little low-lying meadow.

haughty, a. *hăf'ti* (F. *haultain*, haughty—from *haut*; old F. *hault*, high), proud and disdainful; arrogant: **haugh'tily**, ad. *-li*: **haugh'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.

haul, v. *hăwl* (F. *haler*, to haul: Ger. *holen*, to fetch: Dut. *haelen*, to send for, to fetch), to pull or draw with force; to drag: n. a catch, as of fish; a pull; among *ropemakers*, a bundle of about 400 threads to be tarred: **haul'ing**, imp.: **hauled**, pp. *hăwld*: **haul'er**, n. one who.

haulm, n. *hăwm*—see **halm**.

haunch, n. *hăwnsh* (F. *hanche*, the hip: old H. Ger. *hanscha*, the flank), the hip; the part of a man or quadruped which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; a joint of mutton or venison; in an arch, the part between the vertex and springing.

haunt, n. *hăwnt* (Bret. *hent*, a way: Bret. *henti*; F. *hanter*, to frequent, to haunt), a place of frequent resort: v. to resort much or often to; to trouble with frequent visits; to visit, as a spirit or ghost; to be much about: **haunt'ing**, imp.: **haunt'ed**, pp.: adj. frequently visited, especially by ghosts or apparitions; subject to the visits of: **haunt'er**, n. one who.

hauri or **harle**, v. *hărl* (Scot.), to rough-cast a wall with a mixture of lime and gravel: **haur'ling**, imp.: **hauried**, pp. *hărld*.

haustellate, a. *hăws'tĕl-ăt* (L. *haustellum*, a sucker—from *haurio*, I draw water), provided with a sucker: **hausto'rium**, n. *-tō'ri-ŭm*, the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of dodder.

hautboy, n. *hō'boy* (F. *hautbois*—from *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood), a wind instrument like a flute, also called **oboe**; a large sort of strawberry.

hauteur, n. *hō-tĕr'* (F.), haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

haut-gout, *hō-gō'* (F.), high seasoning; high relish or flavour.

hauyne, n. *hō'ĕ-in* (after *M. Haüy*), one of the haloid minerals of a fine azure-blue colour.

have, v. *hăv* (Goth. *haban*; AS. *habban*; Ger. *haben*; L. *habere*, to have), to possess or hold; to enjoy; to be under necessity or impelled by duty, as you will *have* to do it; to desire, as I *had* rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God; to buy; to hold opinion; to bring forth: **hav'ing**, imp.: **had**, pt. and pp. *hăd*. *Note.*—When used as an auxiliary, the completion of the sense is expressed by the verb which follows: **to have a care**, to take care; to guard. The phrase, *I had rather*, is a corruption of *I'd rather*—that is, *I would rather*.

haven, n. *hā'vn* (Icel. *hafn*; old F. *havene*; F. *havre*, a haven), a harbour; a port; a place of safety; a **shelter**.

haversack, n. *hăv'ĕr-săk* (F. *havre-sac*), a soldier's provision-bag when on a march or on service.

haversian-canals, *hă-vĕr'si-ăn-* (after *Havers*, their discoverer), a name given to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone.

havildar, n. *hăv'il-dăr'*, a sergeant in the native Indian army.

havoc or **havock**, n. *hăv'ŏk* (W. *hafog*, destruction, waste; *hai hafog*, a cry when cows are committing waste in a field: AS. *hafoc*, a hawk), wide and general destruction; devastation.

haw, n. *hăw* (AS. *haga*; Ger. *hag*, a hedge, an enclosure), the berry of the hawthorn; a gristly excrescence under the nether eyelid of a horse: **hawthorn**, n. *hăw'thăwrn* (*haw*, and *thorn*), a common prickly tree or shrub, chiefly used in forming hedgerows.

haw, v. *hăw*, to make sounds like *haw*, *haw*, between one's words in speaking: **haw'ing**, imp.: n. hesitation: **hawed**, pp. *hăwd*.

hawk, n. *hăwk* (AS. *hafoc*; Icel. *haukr*, a hawk: Fin. *hawikka*, a hawk—from *haweia*, voracious), a bird of prey of several species: v. to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing: **hawk'ing**, imp.: n. the sport of taking wild birds by means of a hawk: **hawked**, pp. *hăwkt*: adj. crooked or curved, like a hawk's bill: **hawk-eyed**, a. quick-sighted: **hawk-nosed**, a. *-nōzd*, having a nose crooked like the beak of a hawk.

hawk, v. *hăwk* (W. *hochi*, to clear the throat: Magyar, *hak*, clearing the throat, phlegm: Dan. *harke*, to hawk: an imitative word), to bring up phlegm by coughing: **hawk'ing**, imp.: n. the effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a small cough: **hawked**, pp. *hăwkt*.

hawk, v. *hăwk* (Norm. *hauka*, to cry, to shout: Pol. *huk*, roar, din: W. *hwca*, to halloo), to carry about goods for sale from place to place; to peddle: **hawk'ing**, imp.: n. the act of offering goods for sale on the streets: **hawked**, pp. *hăwkt*: **hawk'er**, n. *-ĕr*, a pedlar; a travelling seller of goods.

hawk, n. *hăwk*, a small flat board, having a handle underneath, used by plasterers when at work with mortar or plaster.

hawse, n. *hăw'z* (It. *alzare*; old F. *hausser*, to raise), the situation of a ship's cables when she has two anchors down—a foul *hawse* being when the cables cross each other or are twisted together; the part of the bows close to the cables: **hawses**, n. plu. *hăw'z-ĕz*, or **hawse-holes**, the holes in the bow of a ship through which cables are passed: **haws'er**, n. *-ĕr*, a small cable or large towing-line.

hawthorn—see **haw**.

hay, n. *hā* (Goth. *havi*, grass: AS. *heag*; Icel. *hey*; Dut. *hoy*, grass cut and dried), cut grass dried and used for fodder: **hay-cock**, n. *hā'kŏk*, a conical pile or heap of hay in the field: **hay-rick**, n. *-rik*, hay raised in a pile or heap for preservation in the open air; also **hay-stack**.

hayesine, n. *hā'ĕs-in* (after *Hayes*), borate of lime, occurring in globular or reniform masses, particularly abundant on the western coast of America, of great value in the manufacture of glass.

hazard, n. *hăz'ĕrd* (F. *hasard*—from Sp. *azar*, unlucky throw of the dice: It. *zara*, an unlucky cast: mod. Gr. *zarí*, a die), that which falls or comes unexpectedly; chance; accident; chance of danger; venture; a game at dice: v. to put in danger; to expose to chance; to risk; to try the chance: **haz'arding**, imp.: **haz'arded**, pp.: **haz'ardous**, a. *-ĕrd-ŭs*, perilous; dangerous; that exposes to the chance of loss or evil: **haz'ardously**, ad. *-li*: **haz'ardousness**, n. *-nĕs*.

haze, n. *hăz* (Icel. and AS. *has*, hoarse or rough in the throat from a cold), light vapour; mist; a slight fog: **hazy**, a. *hā'zi*, covered or shrouded with light vapour; misty: **ha'ziness**, n. mistiness.

hazel-nut, n. *hā'zĕl-nŭt* (Norm. *hasl*; Dut. *hazel-noot*, the common nut: Dan. *haze*, the beard of nuts), the nut of the hazel-tree, whose wood, being very flexible, is used for the hoops of casks, and also in turnery; a miner's term for a tough fine-grained sandstone: **ha'zel**, a. of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut: **ha'zelly**, a. *-li*, of a light brown.

he, *hē* (AS. *he*; Dut. *hij*; Fris. *hi*), pron. of the 3d pers. applied to a man or boy; poss. *his*, obj. *him*; often used as a prefix to denote the masc. gen., as *he-bear*: n. a male.

head, n. *hĕd* (AS. *heafod*, a head: Dan. *hoved*: Dut. *hoofd*), the uppermost part of the body containing the face, &c.; a chief person; the chief or principal part of anything; a leader; understanding or mind; a title or heading; source of a stream; the top part; the forepart, as of a ship; chief place, as *head* of affairs; division of a discourse; crisis or height, as to bring or come to a *head*: v. to act as a leader to; to fit or furnish with a head; to top off; to form a head; to go in front of; to oppose; to restrain: adj. chief; principal: **head'ing**, imp. getting in advance or ahead of: n. that which stands at the head or top, as of a subscription paper: **head'ed**, pp.: **head'less**, a. without a head: **headache**, n. *hĕd'ăk*, pain in the head: **head'ers**, n. plu. *-ĕrz*, bricks placed lengthwise across the wall: **head-dress**, n. an ornamental covering for the head; also **head-gear**, n. *-gēr*: **headland**, n. a cape or promontory: **head'lines**, n. plu. lines displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, or to begin a chapter: **head'long**, a. head-foremost; steep; precipitous: ad. rashly; precipitately; hastily: **head-money**, n. a poll-tax: **head'most**, a. most advanced: **headpiece**, n. the helmet of the soldier; an ornament at the head of a chapter or page of a book: **head'quarters**, n. plu. the place of general rendezvous; the residence of the officer or general in command: **head'ship**, n. dignity; chief place; authority: **headsman**, n. *hĕdz'măn*, an executioner: **head'stone**, n. a stone with inscription, placed at the head of a grave: **head'strong**, a. self-willed; obstinate; violent; ungovernable: **head'way**, n. the motion of an advancing ship: **head-wind**, a contrary wind: **head of cattle**, a single one: **neither head nor tail**, neither beginning nor end; neither the one thing nor the other; confused: **on one's own head**,

on one's own responsibility: **out of one's own head**, without the advice or co-operation of another: **over head and ears**, completely overwhelmed; entirely: **to give the head**, to let go control, as he gave his horse the *head*: **to lay heads together**, to combine in a plan: **to make head against**, to advance; to resist with success: **heady**, a. *hĕd'i*, apt to affect the head; intoxicating: **head'ily**, ad. *-li*; **head'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, rashness; obstinacy.

heal, v. *hēl* (AS. *hælan*, to cure: Ger. *heil*, whole: Gr. *holos*, whole, entire), to cure of a disease or wound; to restore to soundness or health; to reconcile; to grow healthy or sound: **heal'ing**, imp.: **adj.** mild; curative; gentle: **n.** act or power of curing: **healed**, pp. *hēld*: **heal'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

healds, n. pln. *hĕldz*, the harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

health, n. *hĕlth* (from *heal*), sound state of the body, in which the parts perform freely their natural functions; mental vigour; moral purity; divine favour: **health'ful**, a. *-fŏl*, in a sound state of body; wholesome; salubrious: **health'fully**, ad. *-li*: **health'fulness**, n.: **healthy**, a. *hĕl'thi*, in a sound state of body; salubrious; enjoying health; vigorous: **heal'thily**, ad. *-li*: **heal'thiness**, n.

heam, n. *hēm* (AS. *hame*, the birth, the womb), the after-birth among beasts.

heap, n. *hep* (AS. *heap*; Ger. *haufe*; Icel. *hopr*, a heap, a crowd), a pile or mass consisting of many single things; a collection, as of ruins: v. to throw or lay together single things in a mass or pile; to accumulate; to amass or lay up: **heap'ing**, imp.: **heaped**, pp. *hĕpt*: **to heap up**, to accumulate in great quantity.

hear, v. *hēr* (AS. *hyran*, to hear: Swiss, *hor*, an interjection to still an unquiet ox: Swiss, *hören*; Ger. *aufhören*, to cease, to be still: Goth. *hausjan*, to hear), to perceive by the ear; to attend or listen to willingly; to attend; to listen; to obey; to try in a court of law; to be told; to receive by report; to receive intelligence or news: **hear'ing**, imp.: **n.** the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial trial; extent within which sound may be heard: **heard**, pp. *hĕrd*, did hear: **hear'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **hear**, **hear**, an exclamation calling forcible attention to certain words of a speaker, while speaking, without necessarily expressing approval: **hearing-trumpet**, an instr. for collecting sounds and conveying them to the

heat, and uneasiness about the region of the stomach: **heart-burning**, a. causing discontent; secret enmity: **heartfelt**, a. deeply and sincerely felt: **heart-piercing**, a. very acute or affecting: **heart-rending**, a. deeply afflictive: **heart-searching**, a. searching the secret thoughts and purposes: **heart-sick**, a. sick at heart; pained in mind: **heart-sickening**, a. sickening or paining the heart: **heartsore**, a. deeply wounded; that pains the heart: **heart-stirring**, a. moving the feelings; also **heart-touching**, a.: **heart-strings**, the nerves or tendons supposed to brace or sustain the heart: **heart-wood**, the innermost layers of wood in exogenous trees, more deeply coloured and harder than the rest: **with all my heart**, with right good will; sincerely: **to get or learn by heart**, to commit to memory: **to lay to heart**, to be much affected: **to lose heart**, to become discouraged: **to set the heart on**, to fix the desires on: **to take to heart**, to be much concerned about; to be cast down and depressed in spirit by: **heart-wheel**, a contrivance for converting circular into rectilinear motion.

hearth, n. *hārth* (AS. *heorth*; Ger. *herd*, floor, hearth: Swiss, *herd*, soil, ground), the large flat stone placed in front of a fireplace, and generally on a level with the floor; the fireside; one's home: **hearthrug**, n. a thick ornamental piece of carpet-work laid on a hearth.

heat, n. *hēt* (Icel. *hita*, heat, boiling; *heitr*, hot: Ger. *hitze*, heat, passion—from *hetzen*, to set on dogs, to incite: Sw. *hetsa*, to set on, to heat), the sensation experienced on approaching or touching a hot body; caloric; strong excitement or agitation; ardour; fervency; a single effort, as in a race; a course: **v.** to make hot; to become warm; to warm with passion or desire; to excite: **heat'ing**, imp.: **adj.** stimulating; exciting: **heat'ed**, pp.: **heat'er**, n. that which warms or makes hot.

heath, n. *hēth* (Goth. *haithi*, the open country: Icel. *heidi*, a waste: Ger. *heide*, a heath, a waste), a small narrow-leafed flowering shrub of various species, very common on certain high lands—called in Scotland *heather*; a tract of land covered with heath; an open waste tract of land: **heath'y**, a. *-i*, abounding with heath: **heath-cock**, called also **heath-pout**, a large fowl found on heaths; a species of grouse: **heath-pea**, a species of wild vetch.

heathen, n. *hē'thĕn* (Goth. *haithno*; Ger. *heide*, a heathen—from Goth. *haithi*, the open country; Dut.

heav'en-born, a. of surpassing genius; native of heaven: **heav'enward,** ad. *-wērd,* also **heav'enwards,** ad. *-wērdz,* toward heaven: **heavenly-minded,** a. having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven or heavenly objects: **heavenly-mindedness,** n. state of having the affections placed on heavenly things

heavy, a. *hĕv'i* (AS. *hefig;* Icel. *hafugr,* heavy), weighty; ponderous; dejected; depressed; dark; drowsy; not light or spongy; large; abundant; indigestible; dull or tedious, as a sermon; soft or miry, as heavy land; loud, as heavy firing: **ad.** common as the first element of a compound; heavily, as in *heavy-laden, heavy-hearted:* **heav'ily,** ad. *-li:* **heav'iness,** n. quality of being heavy; weight: **heavy-spar,** a mineral, the name given to barytes in consequence of its great specific gravity.

hebdomadal, a. *hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăl* (Gr. *hebdomas,* the space of seven days—from *hepta,* seven: L. *hebdomada,* a week), weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days; also in same sense, **hebdomat'ical,** a. *-i-kăl:* **hebdom'adary,** n. *-dĕr-i,* in a *convent,* an inmate officiating in turn for a week: **adj.** weekly.

Hebe, n. *hē'bē* (Gr. *Hebē*), in the *anc. myth.,* the goddess of youth; one of the planetoids.

Hebrew, n. *hē'brō* (L. *Hebraeus;* Gr. *Hebraios;* F. *Hébreu,* of or belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew—supposed to be derived from *Eber* or *Heber,* a descendant of Shem), a descendant of Eber or Heber—more particularly of Jacob; a Jew; an Israelite; the language of the Jews: **adj.** of or pert. to Hebrews or Jews: **Hebraic,** a. *hē-brā'ĭk,* of or relating to the Hebrews or the language: **hebra'ically,** ad. *-kăl-li,* after the manner of the Hebrew language: **hebraicise,** v. *hē-brā'ĭ-sīz,* to make or convert into Hebrew: **hebra'ici'sing,** imp.: **hebra'icised,** pp. *-sīzd:* **hebraise,** v. *hē'brā-īz,* same sense as *hebraicise:* **he'brai'sing,** imp.: **he'braised,** pp. *-īzd:* **He'braism,** n. *-īzm,* Hebrew idiom; an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language: **He'braist,** n. *-ĭst,* one versed in Hebrew: **He'brais'tic,** a. *-ĭtĭk,* pert. to or resembling Hebrew.

Hebridian, a. *hĕb-rĭd'ĭ-ăn,* pert. to the Hebrides, *hĕb'rĭ-dēz,* a group of islands on the west coast of Scotland: **n.** an inhabitant.

hecatomb, n. *hĕk'ă-tōm* (Gr. *hekatombe*—from *hekaton,* a hundred, and *bous,* an ox), in *anc. Greece* or *Rome,* the sacrifice of a hundred oxen at one time; any destruction or sacrifice of a large number of victims.

heck, n. *hĕk,* or **hack,** n. *hăk* (Dut. *heck,* a grating: Sw. *hack,* a hedge of branches), an instr. for catching fish; a bend in a stream; a rack for holding fodder.

hecble, n. *hĕk'l* (see **hackle**), an instr. for preparing flax: **heckling,** n. *hĕk'lĭng,* act or process of preparing flax; in *Scot.,* a rough off-hand way of questioning a candidate for a seat in Parliament as to his views and principles.

hectare, n. *hĕk-târ'* (Gr. *hekaton,* a hundred, and L. *area,* any void place), a French measure containing 100 *ares,* or two and a half Eng. imperial acres nearly.

hectic, a. *hĕk'tĭk* (Gr. *hektikos,* pert. to habit of body—from *hexis,* habit of body), constitutional; habitual; affected with fevers called *hectic;* also **hec'tical,** a. *-tĭ-kăl:* **hec'tically,** ad. *-li:* **hec'tic,** n. a peculiar remitting fever attended with alternate chill and heat.

hectogramme, n. *hĕk'tō-grăm* (Gr. *hekaton,* a hundred, and *gramma,* a letter, an account), a French weight containing 100 *grammes,* being 3½ oz. avoirdupois.

hectolitre, n. *hĕk'tō-lē'tr* (Gr. *hekaton,* a hundred, and *litra,* a pound), a French measure of 100 litres, about 22 gallons Eng.

hectometer, n. *hĕk-tŏm'ĕ-tĕr,* also **hectometre,** *hĕk'tō-mē'tr* (Gr. *hekaton,* a hundred, and *metron,* a measure), a French measure of 100 metres, about 328 feet Eng.

hector, n. *hĕk'tĕr* (from *Hector,* the famous Trojan warrior), a bully; a blustering fellow: **v.** to threaten; to play the bully: **hec'toring,** imp.: **adj.** blustering; insolent: **hec'tored,** pp. *-tĕrd.*

heddle, n. *hĕd'l,* in *weaving,* the meshes of twine by which the *warp* is alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the *weft.*

hedenbergite, n. *hē'dĕn-bĕr'jīt,* an important variety of lime-iron augite, of a black or blackish-green colour, named after Hedenberg, the Swedish chemist.

hederaceous, a. *hĕd'ĕr-ā'shŭs* (L. *hedera,* the plant ivy), of or belonging to ivy: **hed'eral,** a. *-ăl,* composed of or pert. to ivy.

hedge, n. *hĕj* (AS. *hegge;* Ger. *hag,* a bush, a shrub: Dut. *heyghe,* a thorn-bush), a fence of thorn-bushes or small trees: **v.** to guard or protect; to obstruct; to skulk; to enclose, as with a hedge; to surround for defence: **hedg'ing,** imp. guarding or protecting; among *sporting men,* manœuvring with a bet: **hedged,** pp. *hĕjd:* **hedg'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who repairs or makes hedges: **hedge'less,** a. *-lĕs,* without a hedge: **hedge-born,** a. lowly; obscure: **hedging-bill,** a pruning-hook: **hedgehog,** n. a small quadruped covered on the upper part with prickles or spines: **hedgerow,** n. *-rō,* a thick-set line or row of small trees or bushes forming a fence: **hedge-school,** in *Ireland,* an open-air school beside a hedge; a common country school: **hedge-sparrow,** a common and well-known bird: **to hedge a bet,** among *betting men,* to bet on the opposite side, after having betted on the other, in order to guard against great loss.

heed, n. *hēd* (AS. *hedan;* Dut. *hoeden;* Ger. *hüten,* to keep guard, to observe), care; attention; regard: **v.** to regard with care; to mind; to observe; to attend to: **heed'ing,** imp.: **heed'ed,** pp.: **heed'less,** a. careless; inattentive: **heed'lessly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **heed'lessness,** n. inattention; carelessness: **heed'ful,** a. *-fŭl,* attentive; watchful; observing: **heed'fully,** ad. *-lĭ:* **heed'fulness,** n. attention; vigilance.

heel, n. *hēl* (AS. *hel;* Icel. *hell;* Dut. *hiel,* the heel), the hind part of the foot; hind part of a shoe or stocking; the latter or remaining part of a thing; among *seamen,* the lower end of anything, as of a mast: **v.** to add a heel to: **heel'ing,** imp.: **heeled,** pp. *hēld:* **to be at the heels,** to pursue closely; to follow hard: **neck and heels,** the whole length of the body: **to go heels over head,** to go over so as to bring the heels uppermost; to move in a hasty precipitate manner: **to lay by the heel,** to fetter; to confine: **to show the heels,** to flee; to run from: **to take to the heels,** to take to flight: **heel-piece,** a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe.

heel, v. *hēl* (AS. *hyldan,* to incline: Icel. *halla,* to lean towards: Dan. *helde,* to slope), to lean on one side, as a ship: **heel'ing,** imp.: **n.** the leaning over to one side of a vessel: **heeled,** pp. *hēld.*

heft, n. *hĕft*—see **haft.**

hegemonic, a. *hē-jĭ-mŏn'ĭk* (Gr. *hegemonikos,* fitted for a command, chief), ruling; predominant; also **he'gemon'ical,** a. *-i-kăl:* **he'gemony,** n. *-mŏn-i* (Gr. *hegemonia,* leadership), leadership of one state over another; preponderant influence or authority.

Hegira, n. *hĕ-jī'rā* (Ar. *hadjara,* to remove or desert), the Mohammedan era dated from 16th July, A.D. 622, being the date of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; any flight or exodus.

heifer, n. *hĕf'ĕr* (AS. *heafore;* prov. Eng. *heckfor,* a young cow.

heigh-ho, int. *hī'hō,* an exclamation expressing uneasiness or languor.

height, n. *hīt* (from **high,** which see), distance above the ground; elevated ground; a hill; altitude of any thing or person; elevation of rank, excellence, or fame; highest state; crisis: **heighten,** v. *hīt'n,* to raise higher; to increase; to improve; to aggravate: **height'ening,** imp. *-nĭng:* **n.** the making high; exaltation: **heightened,** pp. *hīt'nd:* **height'ener,** n. *-nĕr,* one who.

heinous, a. *hā'nŭs* (F. *haineux*—from *haine,* malice, hate: old F. *hadir,* to hate), wicked in a high degree; hateful; atrocious: **hei'nously,** ad. *-lĭ:* **hei'nousness,** n. *-nĕs,* wickedness; atrociousness.

heir, n. *ār* (L. *hæres;* old F. *hoir,* an heir), one who is entitled to anything after its present possessor: **v.** to inherit: **heir'ess,** fem. of heir: **heir'less,** a. destitute of an heir: **heir'ship,** n. state or right of an heir: **heir-apparent,** n. one entitled to succeed to an estate, &c.: **heir-presumptive,** n. one who stands nearest in succession in default of an heir-apparent. *Note.*—A man's son or daughter is *heir-apparent,* but when he has no son or daughter, then his brother or cousin, &c., is *heir-presumptive.* **heir'loom,** n. *-lōm* (AS. *gelomæ,* goods), any movable article which by law descends to the heir with the freehold.

held, v. *hĕld,* pt. or pp. of **hold,** which see.

helenine, n. *hĕl'ĕ-nin* (L. *helenium,* the plant elecampane—so called because supposed to have sprung from the tears of Helen), a substance like camphor obtained from the plant elecampane.

heliacal, a. *hē-lī'ă-kăl* (Gr. *helios,* the sun), emerging

from the light of the sun, or passing into it, as a star or planet: **heli'acally**, ad. *-li*: **helianthus**, n. *hē'li-an'thŭs* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower), a genus of plants of several species, one of which is the well-known sunflower: **hel'ianthoi'da**, n. *-thŏy'dē* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, form, shape), an order of polypes, resembling a sun-flower in appearance, of which the actinia or sea-anemones may be taken as the type.

helical, a. *hĕl'i-kăl* (Gr. *helix*, a winding, a spiral body—gen. *hĕlikos*), spiral; winding: **hel'ically**, ad. *-li*: **hel'ispher'ic**, a. *-sfĕr'ĭk* (Gr. *sphaira*, a globe or ball), spiral or winding; also **hel'ispher'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*: **helicidæ**, n. plu. *hĕ-lĭs'i-dē*, the land or garden snails, having a light variously-coloured shell: **hel'ioc'eras**, n. *-i-ŏs'ĕr-ăs*, or **hel'iocer'alite**, n. *-ō-sĕr'ă-līt* (Gr. *keras*, a horn), a genus of the ammonite family—so named from the spiral arrangement of its chambered whorls: **hel'icoid**, n. *-koyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), a peculiar curve or spiral: **hel'icoi'dal**, a. *-koy'dăl*, in *bot.*, having a coiled appearance like the shell of a snail—applied to inflorescence: **helix**, n. *hē'lĭks*, something that is spiral; the external body of the ear; the snail-shell; in *arch.*, the delicate volute, like the tendril of a vine, which curls over the leaves, and just beneath the abacus of a Corinthian capital: plu. **hel'ices**, *-i-sēz*: **hel'icite**, n. *-i-sīt*, in *geol.*, any fossil shell of the helix family.

heliocentric, a. *hē'li-ō-sĕn'trĭk* (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *kentron*, centre), as seen from the sun; concentric with the sun; also **he'liocen'trical**, a. *-tri-kăl*: **he'liocen'trically**, ad. *-li*.

heliograph, n. *hē'li-ō-grăf* (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *grapho*, I describe or paint), an instr. devised for obtaining photographs of the sun: **he'liog'raphy**, n. *-ŏg'rĕ-fi*, sun-painting; photography: **he'liograph'ic**, a. *-ō-grăf'ĭk*, pert. to: **he'liog'rapher**, n. *-rĕ-fĕr*, one who.

heliolatry, n. *hē'li-ŏl'ă-tri* (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *latreio*, I worship), the worship of the sun: **he'liol'ater**, n. *-tĕr*, one who worships the sun.

heliolites, n. plu. *hē'li-ō-līts* (Gr. *helios*, and *lithos*, a stone), an extensive genus of fossil corals—so called from the sun-like aspect of the septa of their pores.

heliometer, n. *hē'li-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the apparent diameter of any heavenly body—called also an *astrometer*.

helioscope, n. *hē'li-ō-skōp* (Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *skopeo*, I view), a telescope fitted for solar observations:

hĕlmr: Ger. *helm*, a helmet—from Icel. *hilma*, to cover, to hide), defensive armour for the head; in *her.*, the representation of a helmet, denoting, by modifications in form, certain gradations of rank; in *bot.*, an arched concave petal or sepal, or a part of one, as the upper lip of several labiate flowers: **hel'meted**, a. furnished with a helmet.

helminthic, a. *hĕl-mĭn'thĭk* (Gr. *helmins*, a worm), relating to worms; expelling worms: **n.** a medicine for expelling worms: **hel'minthol'ogy**, n. *-thŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science or history of worms: **hel'minthol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who: **hel'minthołog'ic**, a. *-lŏj'ĭk*, also **hel'minthołog'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to worms or their history: **hel'minthites**, n. plu. *-thīts*, in *geol.*, applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flaggy stones—usually considered as worm-trails.

helot, n. *hĕl'ŏt* (from anc. Helos, whose inhabitants were enslaved: perhaps Gr. *helein*, to take, to conquer), a slave of anc. Sparta: **hel'otism**, n. *-tĭzm*, the condition of the helots or slaves of anc. Sparta: **hel'otry**, n. *-ŏt-rĭ*, the body of helots; helot-like bondsmen.

help, v. *hĕlp* (Goth. *hilpan*; Icel. *hialpa*; Ger. *helfen*, to help, to take care of), to assist; to aid; to forward or promote; to avoid; to forbear; to lend aid; to prevent or hinder **n.** assistance; aid; relief; in *Amer.*, a hired man or woman: **help'ing**, imp.: **adj.** assisting; aiding: **helped**, pp. *hĕlpt*: **help'er**, n. an assistant: **help'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, that gives aid or assistance; useful: **help'fulness**, n.: **help'less**, a. unable to succour one's self, and wanting assistance: **help'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **help'lessness**, n. want of ability; want of succour: **help'mate**, n. *-māt*, a companion or partner: **to help forward**, to advance by assistance: **to help out**, to aid, as in delivering from a difficulty: **to help over**, to enable to surmount: **to help to**, to furnish with.

helter-skelter, ad. *hĕl'tĕr-skĕl'tĕr* (Low Ger. *hulter-polter*, an exclamation imitating a loud rattling noise; *hulter-de-bulter*, in a great hurry), in hurry and confusion; tumultuously.

helve, n. *hĕlv* (AS. *helf*; Bav. *helb*, the handle of an axe: Ger. *helm*, handle of a tool), the handle of an axe or hatchet: **v.** to furnish with a helve: **helv'ing**, imp.: **helved**, pp. *hĕlvd*.

Helvetic, a. *hĕl-vĕt'ĭk* (L. *Helvetii*, anc. inhabitants of Switzerland), pert. to Switzerland.

gamos, marriage), having two florets in the same spikelet, one of which is neuter and the other unisexual.

hemihedral, a. *hĕm'ĭ-hē'drăl* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *hedra*, a seat), in a *crystal*, having half of the similar parts, instead of all.

hemiopia, n. *hĕm'ĭ-ō'pĭ-ă* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *ops*, the eye), a disease of the eye in which only half the object looked at is seen.

hemiplegy, n. *hĕm'ĭ-plē'jĭ* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *plege*, a stroke), paralysis of one side; also **hem'iple'gia**, *-jĭ-ă*.

hemipneustis, n. *hĕm'ĭp-nūs'tĭs* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *pneustis*, blown), a term for the fossil sea-urchin, in allusion to its flattened or half-inflated shape.

hemipters, n. plu. *hĕ-mĭp'tĕrz*, or **hemip'tera**, *-tĕr-ă* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing), an order of insects with the upper wings usually partly coriaceous and partly membraneous; **hemip'teral**, a. pert. to; also **hemip'terous**, a. *-ŭs*.

hemisphere, n. *hĕm'ĭ-sfēr* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *sphaira*, a globe), a representation of half the earth; a half sphere or globe; in *anat.*, applied to each lateral half of the brain: **hem'isphe'rical**, a. *-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl*, also **hem'isphe'ric**, a. *-ĭk*, containing half a sphere or globe; half-round.

hemistich, n. *hĕm'ĭ-stĭk* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *stichos*, a row, a verse), an incomplete line in poetry: **hemistichal**, *hĕ-mĭs'tĭ-kăl*, pert. to a hemistich.

hemitrope, a. *hĕm'ĭ-trōp* (Gr. *hemi*, half, and *trope*, a turning), half-turned.

hemlock, n. *hĕm'lŏk* (AS. *hemleac*), a wild poisonous plant, used medicinally.

hemoptysis, hemorrhage, &c.—see under **hæ-**.

hemp, n. *hĕmp* (Dut. *hennip*; Ger. *hanf*; Icel. *hampr*), the fibres or threads of a plant of the same name cleaned and dressed, used for making coarse cloth, ropes, &c.: **hempen**, a. *hĕm'pn*, made of hemp: **hempy**, a. *hĕm'pĭ*, like hemp; fibrous.

hen, n. *hĕn* (Icel. *hænn*, he; *hæn*, she; Ger. *henne*, a hen), the female of any kind of fowl: **henpecked**, a. *-pĕkt*, governed by the wife: **hen-coop**, n. *-kōp*, a cage for fowls: **hen-harrier**, a kind of hawk or kite—so called as the harasser or enemy of hens: **henbane**, n. *-bān* (*hen*, and *bane*), a poisonous wild British herb, used medicinally — so called from being supposed poisonous to domestic fowls.

hence, ad. *hĕns* (AS. *heonu*; old Eng. *hennes*, hence), from this place; from this source; from this time; away; to a distance; for or from this reason. *Note.—From hence* is a form come into use, but is not to be commended. **hence'forth**, ad. *-fŏrth*, from this time forward: **hence'for'ward**, ad. *-fŏr'wĕrd*, from this time to futurity.

henchman, n. *hĕnsh'măn* (*haunch*, and *man*), a supporter; one who stands at one's haunch; a servant.

hendecagon, n. *hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn* (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle), a figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable, n. *hĕn'dĕk-ă-sĭl'ă-bl* (Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendiadys, n. *hĕn-dī'ă-dĭs* (Gr. *en dia duoin*, one by or through two), a figure of speech in which two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective; the same idea presented by two phrases.

henna, n. *hĕn'nă* (Ar. *hinna*), a tropical shrub, the powdered leaves of which, made into a paste, are used by Asiatics for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue.

hep, n.—see **hip**.

hepar, n. *hē'pär* (L. and Gr. *hepar*, the liver), a combination of sulphur with an alkali; also called **hepar sulphuris**, *-sŭl'fū-rĭs* (L. liver of sulphur—so called from its liver-brown colour), sulphuret of potassium—a homœopathic remedy.

hepatic, a. *hē-păt'ĭk*, also **hepat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *hepatikos*, affecting the liver—from *hepar*, the liver), belonging to the liver—applied to a duct conveying the bile from the liver; having a liver-like colour and consistency: **hepatite**, n. *hĕ'pă-tīt*, a dark-grey variety of heavy spar which, when rubbed or heated, emits a fetid odour like sulphuretted hydrogen: **he'pati'tis**, n. *-tī'tĭs*, inflammation of the liver: **hepatization**, n. *hĕ-păt'ĭ-zā'shŭn*, a diseased part of the body having the appearance of liver.

hepato, *hĕ'pă-tō* (Gr. *hepar*, the liver—gen. *hepatos*), a prefix signifying connected with or related to the liver: **he'pato-gas'tric**, a. *-găs'trĭk* (Gr. *gaster*, the stomach), belonging to the liver and stomach.

hepta, *hĕp'tă* (Gr. *hepta*), a prefix signifying seven: **hep'tachord**, n. *-kăwrd* (Gr. *chorde*, a chord), an anc. musical instr. of seven strings; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes: **hep'tagon**, n. *-gŏn* (Gr. *gonia*, an angle), a figure with seven sides and angles: **heptag'onal**, a. *-ō-năl*, having seven sides and angles: **heptan'drian**, a. *-tăn'drĭ-ăn* (Gr. *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in *bot.*, having seven stamens, as in the **heptan'dria**, n. *-drĭ-ă*; also **heptan'drous**, a. *-drŭs*: **heptan'gular**, a. *-ăng'gū-lĕr* (L. *angulus*, a corner), having seven angles.

heptarchy, n. *hĕp'tär-kĭ* (Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *archē*, rule), a government by seven persons; the country so governed; England, when divided into seven kingdoms, under the government of seven kings: **heptarchic**, *hĕp-tär'kĭk*, denoting a sevenfold government: **hep'tarchist**, n. *-kĭst*, one who rules in a heptarchy.

her, pron. *hĕr* (AS. *heo*, she; *hĭ*, her; *hyre*, of or to her), the objective case sing. fem. of the pers. pron. *she*: **hers**, *hĕrz*, the poss. form: **herself**, compound pers. pron.

herald, n. *hĕr'ăld* (old F. *héraulds*; F. *héraut*, a herald—from old H. Ger. *haren*, to shout), an officer who reads proclamations and regulates public ceremonies, &c.; one who registers all matters connected with genealogy and armorial bearings; a precursor or harbinger; one who formerly carried messages between princes: **v.** to proclaim; to introduce, as by a herald: **her'alding**, imp.: **her'alded**, pp.: **heraldic**, a. *hĕ-răl'dĭk*, of or relating to heralds: **heral'dically**, ad. *-dĭ-kăl-lĭ*: **heraldry**, n. *hĕr'ăl-drĭ*, the art or practice of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, &c.; the science which teaches how to blazon or explain in proper terms all that belongs to coats of arms: **her aldship**, n. the office of a herald.

herb, n. *hĕrb* (L. *herba*; F. *herbe*, grass, vegetation), a plant or vegetable with a soft stalk or stem, opposed to one with a woody stem; a plant whose stem dies annually: **herb'less**, a. *-lĕs*, having no herbs: **herbaceous**, a. *hĕr-bā'shŭs*, pert. to or having the nature of herbs; applied to any portions of a plant more particularly green and succulent: **herbage**, n. *hĕr'băj*, grass; pasture; herbs collectively: **her'bal**, n. *-băl*, a book which contains a classification and description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: **adj.** pert. to herbs: **her'balist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who collects or sells herbs; a practical botanist: **herba'rium**, n. *-bā'rĭ-ŭm*, a prepared collection of dried plants: **her'bary**, n. *-bĕr-ĭ*, a herb garden: **herbes'cent**, a. *-bĕs'ĕnt* (L. *herbescens*, growing green), growing into herbs: **herbiv'ora**, n. plu. *-bĭv'ō-rā* (L. *voro*, I eat), animals living on herbs or vegetables: **herbiv'orous**, a. *-rŭs*, eating or living on herbs or vegetable substances: **herborise**, v. *hĕr'bŏr-īz'*, to search for plants, or seek for new species: **her'bori'sing**, imp.: **n.** going about seeking for and gathering medicinal herbs: **her'borised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **her'borisa'tion**, n. *-zā'shŭn*, act of seeking for plants in the field; figures of plants in mineral substances: **herbous**, a. *hĕr'bŭs*, abounding with herbs; also **herbose'**, a. *-bōs'*: **her'by**, a. *-bĭ*, having the nature of or pert. to herbs.

herculean, a. *hĕr-kū'lē-ăn* (Gr. *Herakles*; L. *Hercules*), very great; difficult or dangerous; of extraordinary strength or power: **Hercules**, n. *hĕr'kū-lēz*, a hero in the Greek mythology celebrated for his feats of strength, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.

herd, n. *hĕrd* (Icel. *hirda*, to keep, to guard; Ger. *hürde*, a hurdle or wattled fence; F. *harde*, a herd of deer), a collection or assemblage, as cattle or beasts; the rabble; one employed to attend cattle: **v.** to unite or associate, as beasts; to form into a herd: **herd'ing**, imp.: **herd'ed**, pp.: **herds'man**, n. one employed in tending herds of cattle.

here, ad. *hĕr* (Ger. and Dut. *hier*; Icel. *her*; Sw. *här*), in this place; in the present state or life: **here and there**, in a dispersed manner; thinly: **neither here nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; of no importance: **here or here's**, a word used as an introduction to the drinking of a health, and to call attention to the fact that such is about to be done, as well as to the person who is about to do it, as *here's to you*—that is, "it is to you," or "it is in your honour"; a word used in calling to, or making an offer, as "*here's* my hand," "come *here*," "*here* goes": **here'about**, ad., also **here'abouts**, about this place: **hereaf'ter**, ad. in time to come: **n.** a future state: **hereat'**, ad. at this: **hereby'**, ad. by this: **herein'**, ad. in this: **hereof'**, ad. of or from this: **hereon'**, ad. on this: **hereto'**, ad. *-dō'*, to this; add to this: **heretofore'**, ad. *-tō-fŏr'*, hitherto; formerly: **hereunto'**, ad. *-ŭn-tō'*, to

this: **hereupon'**, ad. *-ŭp-ŏn'*, on this: **herewith'**, ad. with this.

hereditable, a. *hĕr-ĕd'ĭ-tă-bl* (L. *hereditas*, heirship, an inheritance—from *heres*, an heir: F. *hérédité*, heirship), that may be inherited: **hered'itably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **hereditament**, n. *hĕr'ĕ-dĭt'ă-mĕnt*, any species of property that may be inherited: **hereditary**, a. *hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tăr-ĭ*, that has descended from an ancestor; that may be transmitted from parent to offspring: **hered'itarily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **hered'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, or **hered'itary transmission**, the scientific name for the law, "that each plant or animal produces others of like kind with itself."

heresy, n. *hĕr'ĕ-sĭ* (Gr. *hairesis*; L. *hæresis*, a taking for one's self, heresy—from Gr. *haireo*, I take, I choose), an untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine; religious opinion opposed to Scripture, as interpreted by the authorised doctrinal standard of any particular church: **her'etic**, n. *-tĭk*, one who holds opinions contrary to those generally received or taught: **heretical**, a. *hĕ-rĕt'ĭ-kăl*, contrary to the true or established faith; erroneous: **heret'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **heresiarch**, n. *hĕr'ĕ-sĭ-ärk* (Gr. *archos*, chief), a leader in heresy; the founder of a sect of heretics: **her'esiar'chy**, n. *-är-kĭ*, chief heresy: **her'esiog'raphy**, n. *-ŏg'rĕ-fĭ* (Gr. *graphō*, I write), one who writes on heresies.

heriot, n. *hĕr'ĭ-ŭt* (AS. *heregeatwa*, warlike implement, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war—from *here*, an army, and *geatwe*, a provision, a treasure), a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the manor on the death of the landholder or vassal: **her'iotable**, a. *-tă-bl*, subject to a tribute or fine.

heritable, a. *hĕr'ĭ-tă-bl* (L. *heres*, an heir—gen. *heredis*), that may or can be inherited; that passes to the heir: **her'itage**, n. an estate which passes from an ancestor to an heir; in *Scrip.*, those whom God adopts: **heritor**, n. *hĕr'ĭ-tĕr*, in *Scot.*, a landholder in a parish.

herma, n. plu. *hĕr'mă* (L. and Gr. *Hermes*, Mercury), heads carved on the top of a square pedestal or post diminishing towards the base, used to mark the boundaries of land.

hermaphrodite, n. *hĕr-măf'rō-dīt* (Gr. *Hermes*, the god Mercury, and *Aphrodite*, the goddess Venus), a living creature which is both a male and a female; a plant having the male and female organs of generation: adj. designating both sexes: **hermaph'roditic**, a. *-dĭt'ĭk*, or **hermaph'roditical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, unit-

a female hero; a brave woman: **heroic**, a. *hē-rō'ĭk*, pert. to a hero or heroes; brave; magnanimous: **hero'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **he'roi-com'ic**, a. *-ĭ-kŏm'ĭk*, also **he'roi-com'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; serio-comic: **heroism**, n. *hĕr'ō-ĭzm*, the quality or character of a hero; bravery: **he'roship**, n. the character of a hero: **hero-worship**, *-wûr'shĭp*, extravagant admiration of great men, approaching, in some degree, the worship of heroes practised by the nations of antiquity: **heroic age**, the age when heroes, or the supposed children of the gods, are fabled to have lived: **heroic verse**, that verse in which the life of a hero is celebrated; epic poetry; the *heroic verse* in English consists of the iambic of ten syllables, and in classic poetry, the hexameter.

Herodians, n. plu. *hĕ-rō'dĭ-ănz*, a sect among the Jews which took its name from Herod.

heron, n. *hĕr'ŭn* (AS. *hragra*; Sw. *hägr*; F. *héron*, a heron—probably from the harsh cry of the bird: W. *cregyr*, a screamer, a heron), a large long-legged fowl living on fish; also called **heronshaw** (old F. *heronceau*): **her'onry**, n. *-rĭ*, a place where herons breed.

herpes, n. *hĕr'pēz* (L. *herpes*, a spreading eruption on the skin—from Gr. *herpō*, I creep along: F. *herpes*), a skin disease consisting of clustered eruptions: **herpet'ic**, a. *-pĕt'ĭk*, creeping; spreading; of or resembling herpes.

herpetology, n. *hĕr'pĕ-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile, and *logos*, discourse), the natural history of reptiles and a description of them: **herpet'olog'ic**, a. *-lŏj'ĭk*, pert. to: **her'petol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in.

herring, n. *hĕr'ĭng* (F. *hareng*; Ger. *häring*; AS. *hæring*, a herring—from AS. *here*; Ger. *heer*, a host, an army), a well-known sea-fish: **herring-bone**, applied to a kind of cross-stitch in seams; in *masonry*, when the stones are laid aslant instead of being bedded flat.

hers, *hûrz* (see **her**), 3d pers. pron. fem. poss.: **herself**, comp. pers. pron. fem. added for the sake of emphasis, as *she herself*; in her ordinary character; female individual.

Herschel, n. *hĕr'shĕl*, the planet discovered by Dr Herschel, now called *Uranus*.

herse, n. *hûrs* (F. *herse*, a harrow), a lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow set with iron spikes; a frame of light woodwork covered with a cloth or pall, and ornamented with banners and lights, set up over a corpse in funeral solemnities; a hearse.

and *klitos*, a slope), anything irregular or anomalous: adj. varying from the common forms; irregular: **het'ero-clit'ic**, a. *-ō-klit'ik*, also **het'ero-clit'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, deviating from the common rule.

heterodox, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *doxa*, an opinion), contrary to right doctrines or tenets; holding doctrines contrary to those established or generally received; heretical; opposed to *orthodox*: **het'ero-doxy**, n. *-dŏks-i*, the state of being heterodox; opinions or doctrines contrary to those generally received; heresy.

heterodromous, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ō'drŏm-ŭs* (Gr. *heteros*, different, and *dromos*, a course), in *bot.*, running in different directions—applied to the arrangement of leaves in branches in a different manner from the stem.

heterogamous, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ŏg'a-mŭs* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, having the essential parts of fructification on different spikelets from the same root.

heterogeneous, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ō-jē'nī-ŭs*, also **het'erogen'eal**, a. *-nē-ăl* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *genos*, a kind), of a different kind or nature; unlike; dissimilar; confused and contradictory: **het'erogen'eousness**, n.: **het'erogen'eously**, ad. *-lī*: **het'erogene'ity**, n. *-ĭ-nē'ĭ-tĭ*, opposition of nature; dissimilarity.

heteromorphous, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ō-mŏr'fŭs* (Gr *heteros*, another, and *morphe*, form or shape), having an irregular or unusual form.

heteropathic, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ō-păth'ĭk* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *pathos*, suffering), regulating by a different action, force, or law: **het'erop'athy**, n. *-ŏp'a-thĭ*, same as **allopathy**.

heterophyllous, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ō-fĭl'ŭs* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *phullon*, a leaf), two kinds of leaves on the same stem.

heteropods, n. plu. *hĕt'ĕr-ō-pŏds* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), molluscous animals whose feet are compressed so as to form a kind of vertical fins.

heterorhizal, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ō-rī'zăl* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *rhiza*, a root), in *bot.*, applied to rootlets proceeding from various points of a spore during germination.

heteroscian, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ŏsh'ĭ-ăn* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *skia*, a shadow), applied to the inhabitants of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, in allusion to their shadows, at noon, always falling in opposite directions—in the one case towards the north, and in the other towards the south: n. an inhabitant of that part of the earth.

heterotropal, a. *hĕt'ĕr-ŏt'rō-păl*, also **het'erot'ropous**, a. *-pŭs* (Gr. *heteros*, another, and *trepo*, I turn), lying across—applied to the embryo of seeds when they lie in an oblique position.

hetman, n. *hĕt'măn* (Pol. *hetman*; Russ. *atman*, a head man or chieftain), the sovereign prince or commander-in-chief among the Cossacks.

heulandite, n. *hā'lăn-dīt* (after *Heuland*, the Eng. mineralogist), a mineral, usually of a white, but also of a flesh or tile-red colour, occurring in detached crystals, and in layers and granular masses.

hew, v. *hū* (Icel. *hoggva*, to strike, to cut: AS. *heawan*; Dut. *hauwen*; Ger. *hauen*, to hew), to cut; to chop; to hack: **hew'ing**, imp.: **hewed**, pt. and pp. *hūd*: **hewn**, pp. *hūn*: **hew'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **hewed or hewn**, a. made smooth and even by cutting, as with a chisel; shaped by cutting: to hew down, to cut down; to fell by cutting: to hew out, to shape; to hollow.

hex, *hĕks* (Gr. *hex*, six), a common prefix, meaning six: **hexachord**, n. *hĕks'a-kŏrd* (Gr. *hex*, six, and L. *chorda*; Gr. *korde*, a string or chord), a musical instr. of six strings: **hex'agon**, n. *-gŏn* (Gr. *hex*, six, and *gonia*, a corner), a figure of six sides and angles: **hexag'onal**, a. *-ag'ō-năl*, having six angles and six sides: **hexag'onally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hex'agyn'ian**, a. *-ă-jĭn'ĭ-ăn* (Gr. *gune*, a female), in *bot.*, having six styles or pistils: **hex'ahe'dral**, a. *-hē'drăl* (Gr. *hedra*, a base or seat), having six equal sides: **hex'ahe'dron**, n. *-drŏn*, a cube; a figure with six equal sides: **hexam'eter**, n. *-ăm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), in L. or Gr. *poetry*, a line consisting of six poetic feet: adj. having six poetic feet: **hex'amet'rical**, a. *-mĕt'rĭ-kăl*, also **hex'amet'ric**, a. *-rĭk*, consisting of six poetic feet: **hex-an'drian**, a. *-drĭ-ăn*, also **hexan'drous**, a. *-drŭs* (Ger. *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), having six stamens, of the genus **hexan'dria**, n. *-drĭ-ă*: **hexan'gular**, a. *-ăng'gū-lĕr* (L. *angulus*, a corner), having six angles or corners: **hex'apet'alous**, a. *-ă-pĕt'ă-lŭs* (Gr. *petalon*, a leaf), having six petals or flower-leaves: **hex'apla**, n. *-plă* (Gr. *hexaplous*, sixfold—from *hex*, six, and *aploos*, single, plain), a collection of the Holy Scriptures in six versions of the Gr. and Heb. text, arranged in columns: **hex'aplar**, a. *-plăr*, containing six columns of the same matter in different versions or in different languages: **hex'apod**, n. *-pŏd* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), an animal having six feet: **hex'astich**, n. *-stĭk* (Gr. *stichos*, a verse), a poem consisting of six verses: **hex'astyle**, n. *-stīl* (Gr. *stulos*, a column), a building with six columns in front, or with six columns to support the roof: **hex'aprot'odon**, n. *-prŏt'ō-dŏn* (Gr. *protos*, the first, the front, and *odous*, a tooth), literally, the six front teeth; in *geol.*, the generic term for a large pachyderm, whose remains occur in certain tertiaries of Asia.

heyday, int. *hā'dā* (Ger. *heyda*, an exclamation of high spirits: Sw. *hoja*, to shout), an exclamation of frolic or exultation: n. frolic; wildness—applied to youth.

hhd., the common contr. for *hogshead*.

hiatus, n. *hī-ā'tŭs* (L. *hiatus*, an opening, a cleft—from *hio*, I open or gape: F. *hiatus*), the opening of the mouth in pronouncing words or syllables, when a vowel follows a vowel; the effect so produced; a defect in a MS.; a gap; an opening.

hibernal—see under **hibernate**.

hibernate, v. *hī'bĕr-nāt* (L. *hiberna*, winter quarters, houses for winter), to pass the winter in a state of seclusion or sleep, as certain wild animals do; **hi'bernating**, imp.: adj. having the nature of that which hibernates: **hi'bernated**, pp.: **hi'berna'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of spending winter in seclusion or sleep: **hiber'nal**, a. *-năl*, of or belonging to winter. *Note.*—The preceding words also spelt with *y* for *i*.

Hibernian, a. *hī-bĕr'nĭ-ăn* (L. *Hibernia*, Ireland), of or pert. to Hibernia or Ireland: n. an Irishman: **Hiber'nicism**, n. *-nĭ-sĭzm*, a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; an Irish idiom: **Hiber'no-Cel'tic**, a. the native Irish language.

hiccough, n. *hĭk'ŭp* (Dut. *huckup*; Bret. *hik*; F. *hoquet*, hiccough; Dut. *hikken*, to sob: an imitative word), the sound caused by a sudden catching of the breath, repeated at short intervals; a short inspiratory movement, attended by convulsive contraction of the diaphragm: v. to utter a short choking cough; **hic'coughing**, imp.: **hic'coughed**, pp. *-kŭpt*: more usually spelt **hic'cup**, **hic'cupping**, **hic'cupped**, *-kŭpt*.

hickory, n. *hĭk'ŏr-ĭ*, a nut-bearing American tree whose wood possesses great strength and tenacity; a species of walnut.

hidalgo, n. *hĭ-dăl'gō* (Sp.), in *Spain*, a nobleman of the lowest class.

hide, v. *hīd* (Dut. *hoeden*, to keep, to protect: W. *hudda*, to cover: Norm. *hide*, the lair of a beast), to be withdrawn from sight; to conceal; to keep secret: **hi'ding**, imp.: n. concealment: **hid**, pt. *hĭd*, did hide; **hidden**, pp. *hĭd'n*, concealed: adj. that cannot be seen or known; secret; mysterious: **hi'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one who: **hid'denly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hide-and-seek**, a child's amusement, in which some hide and others seek: **hiding-place**, a place of concealment.

hide, n. *hīd* (Ger. *haut*; Dut. *huyd*; Icel. *hud*, skin of a beast), the skin of a horse, ox, or other large animal; an anc. measure of land of about 100 acres, or as much as could be tilled by a single plough: **hiding**, n. *hī'dĭng*, in *familiar language*, a beating: **hide'bound**, a. applied to a disease of cows and horses characterised by a morbid tightness of the skin; having the bark so close and firm as to impede growth—said of trees.

hideous, a. *hĭd'ĭ-ŭs* (F. *hideux*, hideous: old F. *hidour*, dread: Sw. *hisna*; Low Ger. *huddern*, to shudder), horrible; frightful to the sight; exciting terror: **hid'eously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hid'eousness**, n.

hie, v. *hī* (AS. *higan*, to endeavour: Dut. *hiighen*, to pant), to hasten; to go in haste: **hie'ing**, imp.: **hied**, pp. *hīd*.

hiemal, a. *hī'ē-măl* (L. *hiemalis*, belonging to winter—from *hiems*, winter), of or belonging to winter.

hierarch, n. *hī'ĕr-ärk* (Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, a ruler or prince), the chief of a sacred order: **hi'erarchal**, a. *-ärk'kăl*, pert. to a hierarchy or sacred government; also **hi'erar'chical**, a. *-kĭ-kăl*: **hi'erar'chically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hi'erar'chy**, n. *-ärk'kĭ*, ranks or orders of the sacred ministry, commonly applied to the order of Episcopal churches; the priesthood: **hi'erat'ic**, a. *-răt'ĭk*, pert. to priests or to sacred uses: **hi'erarchism**, n. *-ärk-kĭzm*, church government by a hier-

archy: **hi'eroc'rasy**, n. *-rŏk'rā-sĭ* (Gr. *kratéo*, I am strong or powerful), government by priests; hierarchy.

hieroglyph, n. *hī'ē-rō-glĭf*, also **hi'eroglyph'ic**, n. *-ĭk* (Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glupho*, I carve), a sacred character or symbol; the sculpture or picture-writing of anc. Egypt—generally used in the plu. **hieroglyphics**: **hi'eroglyph'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, also **hi'eroglyph'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, expressive of some meaning by pictures or figures; emblematic: **hi'eroglyph'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hi'eroglyph'ist**, n. one skilled in the reading of hieroglyphs: **hierogram**, n. *hī'ē-rō-grăm* (Gr. *gramma*, a letter), a species of sacred writing: **hi'erogrammat'ic**, a. *-măt'ĭk*, pert. to a hierogram: **hi'erogram'matist**, n. a sacred writer: **hi'erog'raphy**, n. *-rŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), sacred writing: **hi'erograph'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, also **hi'erograph'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **hi'erol'ogy**, n. *-rŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a word), the science of hieroglyphics: **hi'erolog'ic**, a. *-lŏj'ĭk*, also **hi'erolog'ical**, *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **hi'erol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who is skilled in: **hi'eromancy**, n. *-măn-sĭ* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice: **hi'erophant**, n. *-fănt*, in *anc. Greece*, a priest who initiated candidates into sacred mysteries and duties: **hi'erophan'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, pert. to.

higgle, v. *hĭg'l* (prov. Ger. *hitzler*, one who carries about meal or corn on horseback for sale: Swiss, *hodeln*, to traffic in corn), to carry about provisions for sale; to be difficult in making a bargain: **hig'gling**, imp.: n. the being tedious and nice in making a bargain: **higgled**, pp. *hĭg'ld*: **hig'gler**, n. one who chaffers: one tedious in making a bargain.

higgledy-piggledy, ad. *hĭg'l-dĭ-pĭg'l-dĭ*, in *familiar language*, confusedly; topsy-turvy; chance medley.

high, a. *hī* (AS. *heah*; Goth. *hauhs*; Icel. *ha*; Ger. *hoch*), far upwards; elevated; lofty; noble; honourable; violent; boastful; principal or chief; strong or powerful; dear in price; full or complete—applied to time; acute, as applied to music: **ad.** aloft; greatly; with deep thought: **high'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **high'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, a title given to princes or persons of rank; elevation: **on high**, aloft: **high admiral**, the chief admiral: **high altar**, the principal altar: **high and dry**, completely out of the water; out of reach of the waves: **high art**, that elevated style which disarms criticism by avoiding the slightest attempt at meretricious display: **high bailiff**, the chief officer of some corporate towns: **high-blown**, a. much inflated: **high-born**, a. of noble birth: **high church**, the party in the Church of

of Scotland, or of any mountainous district of a country.

higre, n. *hī'gĕr*, also **eagre**, **egre**, **hygre**, or **aker** (Bav. *hidl*, the rising of the underground water-level: Fris. *hiccn*, to rise or swell, as water: Icel. *Ægir*, the sea-god, the sea), the commotion made in certain rivers by the meeting of the tidal wave and the river current; a sudden inundation of the sea.

hilarious, a. *hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *hilaris*; Gr. *hilaros*, merry, joyful), mirthful; merry: **hilar'ity**, n. *-lăr'ĭ-tĭ*, mirth excited by social pleasure; gaiety.

Hilary, a. *hĭl'ā-rĭ* (from *St Hilary*), applied to a term commencing about the time of St Hilary's day, about Jan. 13.

hile, n. *hīl*—see **hilum**.

hill, n. *hĭl* (Dut. *heuvel*; Ger. *hugel*, a hill: Low Ger. *hull*, a mound: Fris. *hovel*, a hunch in the back), a natural elevation of the land less in height than a mountain: **hillside**, n. the side of a hill: **hill'y**, a. *-lĭ*, abounding with hills: **hillock**, n. *hĭl'ŏk*, a small hill.

hilt, n. *hĭlt* (Dut. *hilte*, the hilt of a sword—from *holte*, a cavity: Icel. *hialt*, the knob at each end of a handle), the handle of anything, chiefly a sword: **hilt'ed**, a. having a hilt.

hilum, n. *hī'lŭm*, also spelt **hile**, n. *hīl* (L. *hilum*, a thread, a little thing), the eye of a seed; the scar or spot indicating the point where the seed was attached to the pericarp, as the dark mark at the one end of a bean.

him, pron. *hĭm* (AS. *hine*, him—see **he**), the obj. case of *he*; *his*, poss.: **himself**, masc. (*him*, and *self*), a reciprocal pron., joined to a noun or pronoun to render it more emphatic: **herself**, fem.: **themselves**, plu. com. gend.: **by himself**, alone; unassisted.

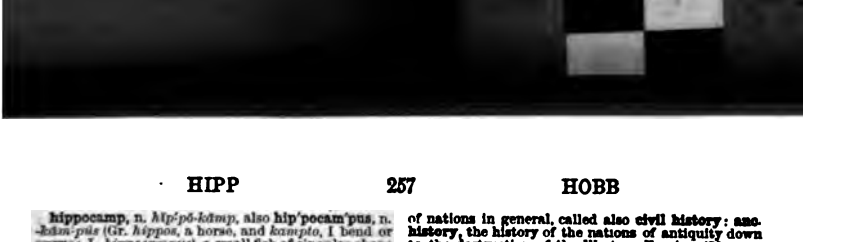
hin, n. *hĭn* (Heb.), an anc. Hebrew measure containing about twelve pints.

hind, n. *hīnd* (Icel. *hind*; Ger. *hindinn*, a hind), the female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag.

hind, n. *hīnd* (AS. *hina*, a domestic: Sw. *hjun*, the member of a family: Icel. *hion*, a family), a servant; a husbandman; a peasant.

hind, a. *hīnd* (Ger. *hinter*, behind; Fin. *hanta*, the tail; *hannassa*, behind: AS. *hindan*, behind), pert. to the tail or back part; pert. to the part which follows, in opposition to *fore*: comp. **hinder**, *hĭn'dĕr*, that is in a position contrary to that of the head or forepart: superl. **hind'most**, *-mōst*, or **hind'ermost**, the last; being in the rear of all others.

hinder, v. *hĭn'dĕr* (AS. *hindrian*, to hinder—from



hippocamp, n. *hip'pō-kămp*, also **hip'pocam'pus**, n. *-kăm'pŭs* (Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *kampto*, I bend or curve: L. *hippocampus*), a small fish of singular shape with head and neck like a horse; the sea-horse; a fabulous monster, having the head and fore quarters of a horse attached to the tail of a fish: **hip'pocen'taur**, n. *-sĕn'tăûr* (Gr. *hippos*, and *centaur*, which see), in *anc. fable*, a creature said to be half man and half horse.

hippocrass, n. *hip'pō-krăs* (after the anc. physician *Hippocrates*), a medicinal drink consisting of spiced wine: **hip'pocrat'ic**, a. *-krăt'ĭk*, of or pert. to Hippocrates; having pale, sunken, and contracted features in disease, or when dying.

hippodrome, n. *hip'pō-drōm* (Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *dromos*, a running-course), a circus; a horse and chariot racing-ground: **hip'pogriff**, n. *-grĭf* (Gr. *grups*, a griffin), a fabulous winged animal half horse and half griffin: **hip'popathol'ogy**, n. *-pă-thŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *hippos*, and *pathology*), the doctrine or description of diseases of horses: **hippoph'agi**, n. plu. *-pŏf'ă-jĭ* (Gr. *phago*, I eat), horse-eaters: **hippoph'agous**, a. *-gŭs*, feeding on horses: **hip'popo'dium**, n. *pō'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), in *geol.*, a large heavy bivalve characteristic of the lower lias shales of England: **hippo'rion**, n. *-pō'rĭ-ŏn*, in *geol.*, a tertiary mammal having affinities with the horse: **hip'popotamus**, n. *-pŏt'ō-mŭs* (Gr. *potamos*, a river), the sea or river horse: **hip'pothe'rium**, n. *-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a mammal of the miocene tertiaries, so called from its close resemblance to the horse family: **hippuric**, a. *hip-pū'rĭk* (Gr. *ouron*, urine), applied to an acid obtained from the urine of horses or cows: **hippurite**, n. *hip'pū-rīt* (Gr. *oura*, a tail), in *geol.*, a massive horseshoe-like bivalve of the chalk formation, having a deep conical under valve, with a flattish lid or upper valve: **hip'purites**, n. plu. *-rīts*, in *geol.*, a genus of coal-measure plants, so called from their close resemblance to the common **hippuris**, *hip-pū'rĭs*, or mare's tail of our marshes.

hircine, n. *hĕr'sin* (L. *hircus*, a he-goat), a fœtid oily matter found in goat's or sheep's fat: **hir'cic**, a. *-sĭk*, applied to an acid derived from hircine.

hire, v. *hīr* (AS. *hyre*; Dut. *huur*; Ger. *heuer*; W. *hur*, wages, payment for service), to procure the use of, for a certain time, and at a certain price; to let out for money: n. the price paid for the loan or temporary use of anything; wages: **hi'ring**, imp.: n. an engagement to service: **adj.** applied to a place where engagements to service are entered into: **hired**, pp. *hīrd*: **hire'less**, a. without hire: **hi'rer**, n. *-rĕr*, one who hires: **hire'ling**, n. one who serves for wages; a mercenary—used generally in a bad sense.

hirsute, a. *hĕr'sūt* (L. *hirsutus*, rough, hairy), covered with long stiffish hairs thickly set; hairy: **hirsute'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, hairiness.

his, *hĭz*, pers. pron. poss. of **he**, which see.

hispid, a. *hĭs'pĭd* (L. *hispidus*, bristly, rugged: F. *hispide*), rough; having strong hairs or bristles.

hiss, n. *hĭs* (an imitative word: Piedm. *issé* or *sissé*, to hiss on a dog: W. *hust*, a low buzzing noise: It. *sitto*, a slight sound: Dan. *tys*, hush; *tysse*, to hush), an expression of contempt or disapprobation like the continuous sound of the letter *s*, produced by driving breath between the tongue and the teeth; the noise made by a serpent or goose: v. to express contempt by hisses; to condemn by hissing: his'sing, imp.: n. the act or expression of: **hissed**, pp. *hĭst*: **his'singly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hist**, int. *hĭst*, hush; silence.

histogenesis, n. *hĭs'tō-jĕn'ē-sĭs*, also **histog'eny**, n. *-tŏj'ē-nĭ* (Gr. *histos*, a tissue, and *gennao*, I produce), the formation and development of organic tissues: **histol'ogy**, n. *-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science of the animal tissues; the description of the tissues which form an animal or plant: **his'tolog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, relating to histology or the description of tissues.

history, n. *hĭs'tō-rĭ* (Gr. and L. *historia*, history: F. *histoire*), a systematic account of facts and events, particularly those affecting nations or states; a narration of past events: **histo'rian**, n. *-tō'rĭ-ăn*, one who writes history: **histor'ical**, a. *-tŏr'ĭ-kăl*, also **histor'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to history; contained in history or deduced from it: **histor'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **his'toriography**, n. *-tō-rĭ-ŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the act or employment of writing history: **his'toriographer**, n. *-rā-fĕr*, one who; a person appointed by a sovereign to write the history of his kingdom: **sacred history**, the history of religion and the events connected with it, as contained in the Scriptures: **profane history**, the history of nations in general, called also **civil history**: **ancient history**, the history of the nations of antiquity down to the destruction of the Western Empire, 476 A.D.: **history of the middle ages**, extends from 476 A.D. to end of 15th century: **modern history**, from about 1492 A.D. to our own times: **classical history**, the history of the Greeks and Romans: **natural history**, a description and classification of the mineral, vegetable, and animal productions of the earth—sometimes limited to animals only.

histrionic, a. *hĭs'trĭ-ŏn'ĭk*, also **his'trionical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (L. *histrio*, an actor or stage-player: F. *histrion*), of or relating to the stage or stage-players; befitting the stage: **his'trionically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **histrionic art**, the art of acting in the drama: **his'trionism**, n. *-nĭzm*, stage-playing.

hit, v. *hĭt* (Icel. *hitta*, to light on: Bav. *hutzen*, to strike), to touch or strike with or without force; to touch, as a mark; to succeed; to chance luckily; to light on: n. a stroke; a chance; a lucky chance; a happy conception: **hit'ting**, imp.: **hit**, *hĭt*, pt. and pp.: **hit'ter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: to **hit off**, to describe by characteristic strokes: to **hit on** or **upon**, to light upon, or come to, by chance.

hitch, n. *hĭch* (Bav. *hutschen*, to rock, to hitch one's self: Dut. *hutsen*, to shake, to jumble), a catch, or anything which acts as one; a knot or noose in a rope; a sudden stop or halt; an impediment: v. to hook, or catch by a hook; to catch; to move by jerks: **hitch'ing**, imp.: **hitched**, pp. *hĭcht*.

hither, ad. *hĭth'ĕr* (AS. *hider* or *hither*: Icel. *hedhar*), to this place: **adj.** nearer: **hith'ermost**, adj. *-mōst*, nearest on this side: **hith'erto**, ad. *-tō*, to this time or place; in any time before the present: **hith'erward**, ad. *-wĕrd*, towards this place.

hive, n. *hīv* (Goth. *heiv*; Icel. *hiu*, family, household: AS. *hīge*, a household), a kind of box or basket in which the domestic bees store their honey; a swarm of bees; any company of persons numerous and industrious: v. to collect into a hive; to take shelter together: **hi'ving**, imp.: **hived**, pp. *hīvd*: **hi'ver**, n. one who.

hives, n. plu. *hīvz*, in *Scot.* and *N. of Eng.*, a skin disease among children, consisting of vesicles scattered over the body, which are shaped something like a *beehive*; the croup.

ho, int. *hō*, also **hoa**, int. *hō'ā* (F. *ho*, an int. to impose silence or stop an action), hold! stop! used to excite attention.

hoar, a. *hōr* (AS. *hār*, hoary: Icel. *hærr*, grey hair; *hærdr*, grey-haired: F. *haire*, a hair shirt), white, as with frost or age: **hoary**, a. *hōr'ĭ*, white or grey with age; greyish-white; thickly covered with short whitish hairs: **hoar'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being whitish or grey: **hoar-frost**, frozen dew or vapours on the surface of the ground.

hoard, n. *hōrd* (AS. *hord*; Goth. *hurd*; old H. Ger. *hort*, treasure), a store or stock of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure: v. to collect and lay up a quantity of anything; to amass or store up secretly: **hoard'ing**, imp.: n. the habit or practice of secreting money or treasure: **hoard'ed**, pp.: **hoard'er**, n. one who.

board, n. *hōrd*, also **board'ing**, n. (Dut. *horde*, a fence, of branches: Ger. *hürde*, a frame of rods; *hürding*, a fence), a timber fence enclosing builders while at work; a fence about any building while erecting or under repair.

hoarse, a. *hōrs* (AS. and Icel. *has*; Ger. *heiser*; Dut. *heesch*, hoarse), having a rough grating voice, as from a cold: **hoarse'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hoarse'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, harshness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural asperity of voice.

hoary, a., and **hoariness**, n.—see **hoar**.

hoax, n. *hōks* (AS. *hucr*, slight irony: also a supposed corruption of *hocus*, in the phrase *hocus-pocus*), something done for deception; a deceptive trick; an imposition: v. to play a trick upon for sport; to deceive: **hoax'ing**, imp.: **hoaxed**, pp. *hōkst*.

hob, n. *hŏb* (Scot. *hobble*, to stammer: Dut. *hobbelen*, to stammer, to jolt; *hobbelig*, rough, uneven: Dan. *hob*, a heap), the flat side part of a grate; a country clown; a rustic: **hobble**, v. *hŏb'l*, to walk lamely; to limp; to fasten loosely together the legs; to clog: n. an unequal limping walk: **hob'bling**, imp. *-blĭng*: **adj.** walking with a halting step; limping: **hobbled**, pp. *hŏb'ld*: **hob'bler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who: **hob'blingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

hobbledehoy, n. *hŏb'l-dē-hoĭ*, a youth not yet come to man's estate.

hobby, n. *hŏb'bi*, or **hobby-horse** (Ger. *hoppe*, a mare: F. *hobin*, a little ambling horse: Gr. *hippos*, a horse: Fris. *hoppe*, a horse, in nursery language), a stick on which young boys place themselves astride and ride; a wooden horse on which children ride: a pasteboard representation of a horse fastened to a man, who appears then to be riding on horseback; the favourite object or pursuit of any one.

hobby, n. *hŏb'bi* (F. *hobereau*, a hobby), a small but strong-winged falcon—formerly trained for hawking.

hob-nails, n. *hŏb'nālz* (Ger. *hufnagel*, a hoof-nail—see **hob**), the nails set in the thick soles of a country shoe; the nails of a horse-shoe: **hobgoblin**, n. *-gŏb'lin*, a clownish goblin; a frightful fairy.

hobnob, v. *hŏb'nŏb* (AS. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, to have not), at a *social meeting*, a friendly invitation to reciprocal drinking: **hobnob'bing**, imp.: **hobnobbed'**, pt. and pp. *-nŏbd'*.

hock, n. *hŏk* (AS. *hoh*, the heel, the ham; *hoh-sin*, the hamstring: Ger. *hakse*, the foot-joint of the hind leg of a horse; *hacke*, the heel), the joint of an animal between the knee and fetlock—*hough*, used in same sense, but signifies properly the back of the knee: **v.** to cut the hamstring: **hock'ing**, imp.: **hocked**, pp. *hŏkt*.

hock, n. *hŏk* (*Hochheim*, in Germany), Rhenish wine.

hocus, v. *hō'kŭs* (Dut. *hokus-bokus*; F. *hoccus-bocus*, the gibberish repeated by jugglers—probably from Ochus-Bochus, a magician and demon of the northern mythology), to cheat or trick; to put a trick upon: **ho'cussing**, imp.: **ho'cussed**, pp. *-kŭst*: **hocus-pocus**, a. *-pō'kŭs*, a juggler's trick: **v.** to put a trick upon one.

hod, n. *hŏd* (F. *hotte*, a scuttle: Ger. *hotte*, a basket in which grapes are gathered: Scot. *hot*, a small heap), an open wooden box fitted with a handle, in which labourers carry mortar or brick on their shoulders: **hod'man**, n. a bricklayer's labourer.

hodden-gray, n. *hŏd'n-grā* (probably connected with *hoiden*, an ill-bred clownish wench, rustic), a coarse cloth made of undyed wool.

hodge-podge, n. *hŏj-pŏj*, also **hotch-potch**, n. *hŏch-pŏch* (Dut. *hutspot*; F. *hochepot*—from prov. F. *hach'-poter*, to hack, to cut to bits), a mixed mass, or a medley of ingredients; in *Scot.*, a soup with a large variety of vegetables.

hoe, n. *hō* (F. *houe*, a hoe—from *houer*, to dig up: Dut. *houwer*, to pick or hoe—from *houwen*, to hew), a common garden or field tool: **v.** to dig or cleanse with

or lifting bodies from the ground: **hoist'ing**, imp.: **hoist'ed**, pp.

holty-toity, int. *hŏl'tĭ-tŏi'tĭ*, an exclamation expressing a check to over-liveliness and exuberance of spirits: **adj.** thoughtless; giddy; flighty.

holaster, n. *hō-lăs'tĕr* (Gr. *holos*, entire, wholly, and *astron*, a star), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil sea-urchins, comprehending those which are heart-shaped.

hold, v. *hōld* (AS. *healdan*, to keep, to observe: Ger. *halten*; Dut. *houden*, to preserve: Icel. *halla*, guard), to stop; to detain; to have or grasp in the hand; to keep; to keep steady or fast; to contain; to possess; to be true; not to fail; to stick; to adhere; to maintain, as an opinion: **n.** a grasp, as with the hands; an embrace; power of keeping or seizing; influence; a fortified place; a prison: **int.** or **impera.** be still! forbear! stop! **hold'ing**, imp.: **n.** a tenure; a farm held of a superior; land or house rented: **held**, pt. and pp. *hĕld*, did hold: **hold'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who possesses anything; a tenant: **hold fast**, n. *-făst*, a long nail with a catch or hook: **to hold forth**, to offer; to put forward; to harangue: **to hold in**, to restrain: **to hold off**, to keep at a distance: **to hold on**, to continue: **to hold out**, to propose or offer; to yield not: **to hold together**, to remain in union: **to hold up**, to raise; to sustain or support: **to hold one's own**, to keep one's ground.

hold, n. *hōld* (Dut. *holte*, a cavity—from *hol*, hollow: Scot. *howe*, hollow), the whole interior cavity of a ship; the space where the cargo is stored.

hole, n. *hōl* (Dut. *hol*; Ger. *hohl*, hollow: Ger. *höhle*, a cave), an opening in or through a solid body; an excavation in the ground; a perforation; a cavity; a mean place or habitation: **v.** to dig or make a hole in; to drive into a hole or bag, as in billiards: **ho'ling**, imp.: **n.** in *coal-mining*, cutting under a seam of coal so as to deprive it of support and facilitate its falling down: **holed**, pp. *hōld*: **hole and corner**, special and private to promote party ends or some disreputable object, as a *hole-and-corner meeting*.

holiday, n. *hŏl'ĭ-dā* (Dut. *heyligh-dagh*, a sacred day—see **holy**), a day of freedom from labour; a day of joy and gaiety: **adj.** pert to a festival; gay.

holiness, n. *hō'lĭ-nĕs* (from **holy**, which see), freedom from sin; moral goodness; piety; purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.

holing, n.—see under **hole**.

Holland, n. *hŏl'lănd*, fine linen first manufactured in Holland: **Hol'lands**, n. Dutch or a superior kind

hand of the granter or testator: adj. applied to a written document or letter, written as well as signed by the same person; also hol'ograph'ic, a. -ik.

holoptychius, n. hŏl'ŏp-tĭk'ĭ-ŭs (Gr. *holos*, whole, entire, and *ptuche*, a wrinkle), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes—so called from the corrugated or wrinkled surfaces of their enamelled scales.

holothure, n. hŏl'ō-thŏr (Gr. *holos*, the whole, and *thurion*, a little door), a marine radiate animal of the order of echinoderms, from their shape sometimes called sea-cucumbers—some species are largely used for food by the Chinese: hol'othu'rian, a. -thō'rĭ-ăn, pert. to: hol'othu'rioi'dea, n. -ĭ-oy'dē-ă (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *geol.*, fossil sea-cucumbers.

holster, n. hōl'stĕr (AS. *heolster*, a hiding-place—from *helan*, to cover: Dut. *holster*, a case for pistols), a leather case for a pistol attached to the fore part of a saddle: hol'stered, a. -stĕrd, furnished with holsters.

holt, n. hōlt (AS. *holt*, a grove: Dut. *hout*, a wood), a wooded hill; a forest; a cover, hole, or other place of security.

holy, a. hō'lĭ (Icel. *heilagr*; Ger. *heilig*; Dut. *heylig*, holy—from Ger. *heil*; Dut. *heyl*, health), good; pious; free from sin and sinful affections; sacred; perfect in a moral sense; consecrated to: ho'lily, ad. -lĭ: ho'liness, n. -nĕs, state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin: **holiday**, n. hŏl'ĭ-dā, a day of joy or amusement, &c.: **Holy One**, n. one of the names of the Supreme Being; a name of Christ: **Holyrood**, n. hō'lĭ-rōd, a crucifix in the R. Cath. Ch., placed over the entrance to the chancel: hŏl'ĭ-rōod, the palace, &c., at Edinburgh: **Holy of Holies**, n. hō'lĭz, the innermost room of the tabernacle and temple where the ark was kept: **holy day**, a religious feast: **holy office**, a name for the inquisition: **holy orders**, in *Episcopal Churches*, the several ranks of the ministry: **holy Thursday**, Ascension day, ten days before Whitsuntide: **holy week**, the week before Easter; passion week: **Holy Writ**, the Sacred Scriptures: **Holy Land**, Palestine, the country of the anc. Jews: **Holy Ghost** or **Holy Spirit**, the Third Person of the Trinity: **holy war**, a war undertaken with the view of crushing the enemies of the Church—usually restricted to one of the crusades: **holy water**, in the *Gr.* and *R. Cath. Ch.*, the water which has been consecrated by the priest.

homage, n. hŏm'ăj (F. *hommage*, homage, duty—from L. *homo*, a man), the service or fealty promised by a vassal to his lord or superior as his lord's *man*; the act of giving the promise; respect paid by outward action; reverential worship; devout affection; recognition of superiority.

homalonotus, n. hŏm'ă-lō-nō'tŭs (Gr. *homalos*, on the same level, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a genus of trilobites.

home, n. hōm (AS. *ham*; Goth. *haims*; F. *hameau*, a village, a dwelling), a dwelling-house; an abode; one's own country: adj. domestic; produced at home or in one's own country; close or severe, as a home thrust: ad. to one's own habitation or country; close to our own breast or affairs; to the utmost; fully; closely: *home* is used of anything close in its place—applied to the sheets of the sails, to the shot in a gun, &c.: **home'ly**, a. -lĭ, plain; not handsome; not polished; easy and plain in manners: ad. in a homely manner: **home'liness**, n. -nĕs, want of beauty; plainness; want of polished manners: **home'less**, a. without a home: **home'lessness**, n. state of being without a home: **home-bred**, a. native; plain; uncultivated: **home farm**, the cultivated fields around a mansion-house and grounds—frequently kept in the proprietor's own hands: **home-made**, a. of domestic manufacture: **home-sick**, a. pining after one's native place or home: **home-sickness**, n.: **home-spun**, a. wrought at home; plain in manner or style; not elegant: **at home**, at one's own place of abode: **at home in anything**, conversant or familiar with: **home-born**, a. native; not foreign: **home-bound** or **homeward-bound**, on the way to one's abode or native country, particularly by sea: **home-brewed**, a. brewed at home, as beer or ale: **Home Secretary**, in *Britain*, one of the high officers of state to whom is intrusted the management of affairs connected with the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom: **homestead**, n. the ground on which a house stands, and the enclosed ground surrounding it: **home'ward** or **home'wards**, ad. in the direction of, or towards home: **to bring a thing home**, to prove guilty; to convict.

homeopathy, &c.—see **homeopathy**.

homer, hō'mĕr (Heb. *khomer*, a mound, a heap), a Hebrew measure containing about 75 gallons 5 pints liquid measure, or 8 bush. dry measure; also **chomer**, kō'mĕr.

Homeric, a. hō-mĕr'ĭk, pert. to Homer, the great anc. poet of Greece, or to his age or poetry.

homicide, n. hŏm'ĭ-sīd (L. *homicidium*, homicide—from *homo*, a man, and *cædo*, I strike or kill: F. *homicide*), the killing of one human creature by another; a manslayer: hom'ici'dal, a. -sī'dăl, inclined to kill; murderous; bloody.

homiletics, n. plu. hŏm'ĭ-lĕt'ĭks (Gr. *homiletikos*, social—from *homileo*, I converse, I have intercourse with), that branch of theology which treats of sermons and the proper way of preparing and delivering them: hom'ilet'ic, a. -ĭk, or hom'ilet'ical, a. -ĭ-kăl, pert. to: hom'ily, n. -lĭ, a plain familiar sermon: hom'ilist, n. -lĭst, a preacher.

hominy, n. hŏm'ĭn-ĭ (Ind. *auhuminea*, parched corn), in *N. Amer.*, maize pulled and crushed and boiled with water.

homo, hō'mō (Gr. *homos*, similar or same), a common prefix, meaning same, similar, or alike.

homocentric, a. hō'mō-sĕn'trĭk (Gr. *homos*, similar, and *kentron*, the centre), having the same centre.

homocercal, a. hō'mō-sĕr'kăl (Gr. *homos*, alike, and *kerkos*, the tail), having equally-bilobate tails, as the herring, the cod, &c.

homochromous, a. hō'mō-krō'mŭs (Gr. *homos*, alike, and *chroma*, colour), applied to flowers when all the flowerets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

homodromous, a. hō-mŏd'rō-mŭs (Gr. *homos*, alike, and *dromos*, a course), in *bot.*, running in the same direction.

homœomeric, a. hō'mē-ō-mĕr'ĭk (Gr. *homoios*, similar, and *meros*, a part), having sameness of parts.

homœopathy, n. hō'mē-ŏp'ă-thĭ (Gr. *homoios*, similar, like, and *pathos*, suffering), a mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease for which they are given: ho'mœopath'ic, a. -ō-pathĭ'ĭk, also ho'mœopath'ical, a. -ĭ-kăl, pert. to homœopathy: ho'mœopath'ically, ad. -lĭ: ho'mœop'athist, n. -ŏp'ă-thĭst, one who believes in and practises homœopathy. *Note.*—The *o* in *œ* is very often dropped in the spelling.

homogamous, a. hō-mŏg'ă-mŭs (Gr. *homogamos*, married together—from *homos*, the same, similar, and *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, applied to composite plants having the flowers of the capitula all hermaphrodite.

homogeneous, a. hō'mō-jē'nē-ŭs (Gr. *homos*, same, like, and *genos*, kind), of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar constituent elements; having a uniform structure or substance—opposed to *heterogeneous*: ho'moge'neousness, n. -nĕs, also ho'mogene'ity, n. -jē-nē'ĭ-tĭ, sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

homoiousian, n. hō'moy-ō'zĭ-ăn (Gr. *homoiousios*, of like or similar substance—from *homoios*, like, and *ousia*, substance, being), in *eccles. hist.*, one who held that the Son was of *like* essence with the Father, and not of the *same* essence: adj. pert. to: **homoousian**, n. hō'mō-ō-ō'zĭ-ăn (Gr. *homoousios*, being of the same essence or substance—from *homos*, the same, and *ousia*, substance, being), one who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father.

homoiozoic, a. hō-moy'ō-zō'ĭk (Gr. *homoios*, the same, and *zoe*, life), applied to zones or belts of the ocean under the same or similar circumstances as to conditions of life.

homologate, v. hō-mŏl'ō-gāt (Gr. *homologos*, using the same words, of the same opinion—from *homos*, like, and *logos*, a word), to approve; to allow: homol'oga'ting, imp.: homol'oga'ted, pp.: homol'ogous, a. -gŭs, having the same ratio or proportion; constructed on the same plan, though differing in form and function: homol'ogy, n. -ō-jĭ, affinity dependent on structure or the essential correspondence of parts; in the doctrine of the corresponding relations of parts, different beings, having the same relations but different functions: **homological**, a. hō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl, pert. to homology: ho'molog'ically, ad. -lĭ.

homologue, n. hŏm'ō-lŏg (Gr. *homos*, same, similar, and *logos*, discourse, proportion), correspondence or equivalence of certain organs; the same part or organ in so far as regards its anatomical relation, although differing in form and functions, as the arms in man, the wings in birds, and the pectoral fins in fishes.

homonym, n. hŏm'ō-nĭm (Gr. *homos*, like, and

onoma, a name), a word, the same in sound but different in signification: **homonymous**, a. *hō-mŏn'ĭ-mŭs*, having different significations; equivocal; ambiguous: **homon'ymously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **homon'ymy**, n. *-ĭ-mĭ*, sameness in name, with difference in signification; ambiguity.

homomorphous, a. *hō'mō-môr'fŭs* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *morphe*, shape), of similar form.

homoousian—see **homoiousian**.

homopetalous, a. *hō-mō-pĕt'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *petalon*, a petal), in *bot.*, having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike in a composite flower.

homophone, n. *hŏm'ō-fōn* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *phone*, sound), a letter or character having the same sound as another: **homophonous**, a. *hō-mŏf'ō-nŭs*, having the same sound; of the same pitch: **homoph'ony**, n. *-nĭ*, sameness of sound.

homotropal, a. *hō-mŏt'rō-păl* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *trepo*, I turn), in *bot.*, having the same general direction as a body of which it forms a part.

homotype, n. *hŏm'ō-tīp* (Gr. *homos*, like, and *tupos*, form), that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.

hone, n. *hōn* (Norm. *hein*; W. *hoji*, to incite, to sharpen), a stone of a fine grain used for sharpening cutting instruments: **v.** to sharpen on a hone: **ho'ning**, imp.: **honed**, pp. *hōnd*.

honest, a. *ŏn'ĕst* (L. *honestus*, honourable—from *honos*, honour: It. *onesto*: F. *honnête*), fair in dealing with others; just; frank; hearty; sincere: **hon'estly**, ad. *-lĭ*, uprightly; justly: **hon'esty**, n. *-tĭ*, upright conduct; fairness in dealing with others.

honey, n. *hŭn'ĭ* (Dut. and Ger. *honig*: Icel. *hunang*: AS. *hunig*), the sweet substance collected by bees; sweetness: **honeyed** or **honied**, a. *hŭn'ĭd*, sweetened in a figurative sense, as *honeyed words*: **hon'eyless**, a. without honey: **honeycomb**, n. the wax cells containing the honey: **honeycombed**, a. *-kōmd*, applicable to any surface having small irregular punctures spread over it, like the cells of the honeycomb: **hon'eysuck'le**, n. *-sŭk'l*, a well-known climbing plant and flower; the woodbine: **hon'eymoon**, n. the first month after marriage: **honey-mouthed**, a. soft or smooth in speech: **honey-stone**, a popular name for *mellite*, from its honey-yellow colour: **honey-tongued**, a. fair and smooth of speech.

hong, n. *hŏng* (Chinese, *hang* or *hong*, a mercantile house), in *China*, the company of merchants who were hawk's head; an ornamental fold which hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree; in *bot.*, a concave petal resembling a monk's hood: **v.** to dress or cover with a hood: **hood'ing**, imp.: **hood'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having or wearing a hood; covered with a hood: **hood'less**, a. having no hood: **hood'wink**, v. *-wĭngk*, to bind by covering the eyes; to deceive by disguise; to impose on: **hood'winking**, imp.: **hood'winked**, pp. *wĭngkt*.

hood, *hŏŏd* (Icel. *hattr*, manner; *hatta*, to be wont: Bav. *hait*, the condition of a thing: AS. *had*, person, state), a common postfix, denoting quality, state, condition, character, as man*hood*, priest*hood*.

hoof, n. *hŏf* (Dut. *hoef*: Norm. and Dan. *hov*), the horny substance that covers the feet of many animals: **hoofed**, a. *hŏft*, having hoofs: **hoof'less**, a. without hoofs.

hook, n. *hŏŏk* (Dut. *hoeck*; Low Ger. *hake*; Pol. *hak*, a hook), a piece of metal or other substance bent or curved so as to catch, hold, or sustain; a curved cutting instrument; a sickle; a snare; a trap: **v.** to catch, draw, or fasten, as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice; to bend: **hook'ing**, imp.: **hooked**, pp. *hŏŏkt*: **adj.** bent like a hook; curved: **hook'edness**, n. *-ĕd-nĕs*, state of being curved like a hook: **hook'y**, a. *-ĭ*, pert. to or full of hooks: **hooknosed**, a. having a nose curved somewhat like a hook; aquiline: **hook and eye**, a simple fastening for ladies' dresses: **off the hooks**, disturbed; out of place: **by hook or by crook**, by any means; one way or another.

hookah, n. *hŏŏ'kăh* (Hind. *hukkah*), a pipe with a long flexible tube in which the smoke, before being inhaled, is made to pass through water.

hooker, n. *hŏŏk'ĕr*, a small Dutch vessel.

hoop, n. *hōp* (Dut. *hoep*, a ring; Swiss, *hup*, convex; F. *houpe*, a tuft), a band of wood or metal used to bind together the staves of casks, &c.; anything circular: **v.** to bind or fasten with hoops; to encircle or surround: **hoop'ing**, imp.: **n.** stuff for hoops: **hooped**, pp. *hōpt*: **hoop'er**, n. one who: **hoops**, stiff circular bands to extend ladies' dresses; crinoline: **hoop-iron**, narrow thin strips of iron for making hoops.

hooping-cough, n. *hōp'ĭng-kŏf* (F. *houper*; Swiss, *hopen*, to call out: Bret. *hopa*, to call to a distance—see **whoop**), a cough in which the patient hoops or whoops with deep breathing.

hoopoe, n. *hōp'ō* (L. *upupa*, so called from its sound), a bird whose head is adorned with a beauti-

ing, containing sand and water, for the use of the cutter in glass.

hopple, v. *hŏp·l* (Dut. *hobbelen*, to jolt, to stammer: Scot. *hobble*, to mend shoes in a bungling manner), to tie the feet near together to prevent leaping: **hop·pling**, imp. *-ling:* **hoppled**, pp. *hŏp·ld:* **hopples**, n. plu. *hŏp·lz*, fetters for the legs of horses.

horal, a. *hŏr·ăl* (L. *hora*, an hour), relating to an hour or hours: **hor'ally**, ad. *-li:* **horary**, a. *hŏr·ă·rĭ*, relating to or noting the hours; in *bot.*, lasting about an hour.

horde, n. *hōrd* (F. and Ger. *horde*, a horde, a clan: Alb. *hordi;* Turk. *ordu*, a camp, a tribe), a body of wandering or migratory people dwelling in tents or waggons: v. to live together like migratory tribes: **herd'ing**, imp.: **hord'ed**, pp.

hordeine, n. *hŏr·dē·ĭn* (L. *hordeum*, barley), a peculiar substance found in barley.

horehound, n. *hŏr·hŏŭnd* (AS. *hara-hune*, horehound—from *har*, hoary, grey, and *huur*, consumption), a native wild medicinal plant of an aromatic and bitter flavour.

horizon, n. *hō·rī·zŭn* (Gr. *horizon*, that which terminates—from *horos*, a boundary), the circular line where the earth and sky seem to meet, called the *sensible horizon;* the great circle dividing the visible and invisible heavens into two equal parts is called the *rational horizon:* **horizontal**, a. *hŏr·ĭ·zŏn·tăl* on a level; on a line with the horizon; the opposite of *perpendicular* or *vertical:* **hor'izon'tally**, ad. *-li:* **hor'izontal'ity**, n. *-ĭ·tĭ*, state of being horizontal: **artificial horizon**, a reflector whose surface is perfectly horizontal, used to observe altitudes on shore: **horizon-glass**, a glass fixed in front of the telescope of a reflecting astronomical instr., whose lower part is a mirror, and upper transparent.

horn, n. *hŏ̄rn* (Goth. *haurn;* L. *cornu;* Bret. *corn*, a horn), the hard substances projecting from the heads of certain animals; the substance itself; a wind musical instr. originally made of horns; a drinking-cup; the two ends of the waning or waxing moon: **horny**, a. *hŏr·nĭ*, made of horn; hard; callous: **hornless**, a. *hŏ̄rn·lĕs*, without horns: **horned**, a. *hŏ̄rnd*, having horns; crescent-shaped: **hornedly**, ad. *hŏ̄rn·ĕd·lĭ:* **horn'edness**, n. *-nĕs:* **hornar**, n. *hŏr·nĕr*, one who works in horn: **horn'ing**, n. the appearance of the crescent moon; in *Scot. law*, a certain process against a debtor: **hornbeak**, n. *-bĕk*, a bird: **hornbeam**, n. *-bēm*, a tree: **hornbill**, n. a voracious African bird: **hornbook**, n. a single-leaved primer for children, originally faced with a plate of horn to keep it unsoiled: **hornbug**, n. a kind of beetle: **hornfish**, n. the garfish or sea-needle: **hornstone**, n. a variety of flint, being a hornblende rock united with quartz: **hornslate**, n. a mineral: **hornblende**, n. *-blĕnd* (Ger. *blende*, that which blinds—from *blenden*, to dazzle), a mineral of several varieties, so called from its hornlike cleavage, and peculiar lustre: **hornblen'dic**, a. *-blĕn·dĭk*, composed chiefly of hornblende; pert. to: **horn'pipe**, n. name of a favourite dance, especially among sailors, performed by one person; a lively air: **hornwork**, n. in *fort.*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

hornet, n. *hŏr·nĕt* (Ger. *hornisse*, from the buzzing noise: Dut. *hornsel*, a hornet—from *horselen*, to buzz), a large stinging fly.

hornitos, n. *hŏr·nĭ·tōs*, or **hor'nos**, n. *-nōs*, a Spanish term for the low oven-shaped mounds or hillocks of the volcanic districts of S. Amer., from which hot smoke and other vapours are usually emitted.

horography, n. *hŏ·rŏg·rĕ·fĭ* (Gr. *hora*, an hour, and *grapho*, I write), an account or description of the hours: **horologe**, n. *hŏr·ō·lŏj* (L. *horologium*, a clock or sun-dial—from Gr. *hora*, an hour, and *logos*, a word), any instr. for measuring time; a watch: **hor'ological**, a. *-lŏj·ĭk*, also **hor'ological**, a. *-ĭ·kăl*, pert. to horology or time-keepers; in *bot.*, applied to flowers which open and close at certain hours: **horology**, n. *hŏ·rŏl·ō·jĭ*, the science which treats of the construction of clocks and watches: **horol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in: **horometry**, n. *hŏ·rom·ĕ·trĭ* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art or practice of measuring time: **horometrical**, a. *hŏr·ō·mĕt·rĭ·kăl*, pert. to: **horoscope**, n. *hŏr·ō·skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view or consider), in *astrol.*, a representation of the aspect of the heavens at a given time, as at the hour of birth: **horoscopy**, n. *hŏ·rŏs·kō·pĭ*, divination by the stars; calculation of nativities.

horrible, a. *hŏr·rĭ·bl* (L. *horribilis*, dreadful—from *horrere*, to stand on end, to bristle, to shake or shiver: F. *horrible*), exciting horror; shocking; hideous; terrible: **hor'ribly**, ad. *-blĭ:* **hor'ribleness**, n. *-bl·nĕs:* **horrid**, a. *hŏr·rĭd*, that does or may excite horror; hideous; gloomy; terrible: **hor'ridly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **hor'ridness**, n.: **horrific**, a. *-rĭ·fĭk* (L. *facio*, I make), causing horror: **hor'rify**, v. *-rĭ·fī*, to strike with horror; to render horrible: **hor'rifying**, imp.: **hor'rified**, pp. *-fīd:* **horripilation**, n. *-pĭl·ā·shŭn* (L. *pilo*, I peel or pull off the hair), the peculiar shuddering sensation, resulting chiefly from sudden fright or from horror, familiarly called "hair standing on end," or "curdling of the blood": **horror**, n. *hŏr·rĕr* (L. *horror*, a sta. ding on end, a trembling), an excessive degree of fear with a shuddering; extreme dread or terror mixed with detestation; gloom; dreariness; that which excites horror: **hor'rors**, n. plu. *-rĕrz*, the painful sensation of prostration felt by the drunkard deprived of liquor: **horror-stricken**, a. struck with horror.

hors de combat, *hŏr·dē·kŏng·bā* (F. *hors*, out, *de*, of, and *combat*, the fight), disabled from fighting by wounds or injuries.

horse, n. *hŏrs* (Icel. *hross;* Ger. *ross*, a horse: Norm. *hors*, a mare), a well-known domestic animal; cavalry; a wooden frame; a large stool or tressel: v. to work or furnish with a horse; to ride or sit on anything astride: adj. applied to something large and coarse: **hors'ing**, imp.: **horsed**, pp. *hŏrst:* **horseback**, n. the state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse: **horse-breaker**, n. one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught: **horse-chestnut**, n. the name of a nut, so called from its roughness; also the tree: **horse-dealer**, n. a trader in horses: **horse-drench**, n. a drastic purge for a horse; the horn by which it is administered: **horse-fly**, n. a large fly which stings horses and sucks their blood: **Horse-Guards**, n. cavalry regiment of the household troops: the **Horse-Guards**, the headquarters of the British army, and the chief administrative department of military affairs, situated in London—so called from two mounted sentries at the entrance: **horse-jockey**, n. one who rides a race-horse; a dealer in horses: **horse-knacker**, n. one who purchases diseased and worn-out horses, and kills them in order to manufacture their carcasses into certain commercial products: **horse-leech**, n. a variety of leech; a veterinary surgeon: **horse-laugh**, n. a loud, boisterous laugh: **horseman**, n. a rider on horseback; one skilled in riding: **horsemanship**, n. the art of riding or managing horses: **horse-power**, n. the force or power which a horse can exert when drawing a load, calculated to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high per minute, which force or power is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine: **horse-race**, n. a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance: **horse-radish**, n. a plant whose root has a hot pungent taste, used in medicine, and as a condiment: **horse-shoe**, n. a circular iron plate nailed on the feet of horses: **horse-shoe magnet**, an artificial magnet in the form of a horse-shoe: **horse-soldier**, n. a soldier on horseback: **horse-tail**, n. the tail of a horse; a Turkish standard: to **horsewhip**, to strike or chastise with a riding-whip: to **take horse**, to mount a horse in order to set out to ride.

horse-courser, n. *hŏrs-kŏr·sĕr* (old F. *couracier*, a broker), a dealer in horses.

hortative, a. *hŏr·tă·tĭv*, also **hor'tatory**, a. *-tĕr·ĭ* (L. *hortor*, I strongly urge, I exhort), giving or containing exhortation or advice; encouraging.

horticulture, n. *hŏr·tĭ·kŭl·tŭr* (L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, cultivation), the art of cultivating gardens: **hor'tical'tural**, a. *-tŭ·răl*, pert. to: **hor'ticul'turist**, n. *-rĭst*, one skilled in: **horticultural show**, a public exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

hortus siccus, n. *hŏr·tŭs sĭk·kŭs* (L. *hortus*, a garden, and *siccus*, dry), a collection of specimens of plants dried and arranged; a herbarium.

hosanna, int. n. *hō·zăn·nă* (Heb. save, I beseech you), an exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

hose, n. *hōz* (F. *house;* Ger. *hosen;* Icel. *hosa;* Dut. *hose*, boots, leather casings—from Bav. *hosen*, a pod, a husk: Dan. *hase*, the husk of nuts), coverings for the legs; stockings; a flexible pipe for water: plu. **hose** or **hosen**, *hō·zn:* **hosier**, n. *hō·zhĭ·ĕr* or *-zhēr*, a dealer in stockings, &c.: **ho'siery**, n. *-ĭ*, stockings in general.

hospice, n. *hŏs·pĕs* (F.—from L. *hospes*, a guest), an Alpine convent which provides entertainment for travellers.

hospitable, a. *hŏs'pĭ-tă-bl* (L. *hospitalis*, hospitable, friendly—from *hospes*, a guest, a visitor: old F. *hospitable*; It. *ospitabile*, hospitable), receiving and entertaining friends or strangers with generous kindness; offering kind reception: **hos'pitably**, ad. *-tă-blĭ*: **hos'pitableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **hospital**, n. *hŏs'pĭ-tăl*, a house for the reception and aid of the sick, infirm, or poor: **hos'pital'ity**, n. *-tăl'ĭ-tĭ*, kindness and generosity to strangers or guests: **hos'pitaller**, n. *-lĕr* (F. *hospitalier*), in the middle ages, a body of men at Jerusalem who devoted themselves to protect pilgrims and relieve their necessities, so called from two hospitals erected there for that purpose, from whom sprang the order of knights of St John of Jerusalem, subsequently known by the name of the Knights of Malta.

hospodar, n. *hŏs'pō-dăr* (Russ. *gospodarj*, a lord or master), in *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*, a governor, chief, or prince under the Sultan of Turkey.

host, n. *hōst* (It. *ospite*; F. *hôte*, a landlord, a guest —from L. *hospes*, a guest, a stranger—gen. *hospitis*), one who entertains a friend or stranger at his own house; the landlord of an inn: **host'elry**, n. *-ĕl-rĭ*, an inn: **host'ess**, n. a woman who gives entertainment.

host, n. *hōst* (a contr. of the mid. L. phrase *bannire in hostem*, to order out against the enemy—thus, in mid. L. *hostis* first signified the enemy, then the military service itself, and finally, the army on duty), an army; any great number or multitude.

host, n. *hōst* (L. *hostia*, a victim or sacrifice), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the consecrated wafer—called by that Church, when used, the sacrifice of the mass.

hostage, n. *hŏs'tăj* (L. *obses*, the one staying or remaining in a place, a hostage—gen. *obsĭdis*), a person left in the hands of an enemy as a pledge for the performance of the terms of an agreement.

hostess, n. fem.—see under **host**.

hostile, a. *hŏs'tĭl* (L. *hostilis*, hostile—from *hostis*, an enemy: F. *hostile*), adverse; unfriendly: **hos'tilely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hos'til'ity**, n. *-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, open warfare; attacks of an enemy; violence or animosity.

hostler, n. *ŏs'lĕr* (F. *hostel* or *hôtel*, a lodging, an inn, a residence), a man who has the care of horses at an inn or hotel.

hot, a. *hŏt* (from **heat**, which see), having much heat; fiery; violent; furious; biting; pungent in taste: **hot'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hot'ness**, n. *-nĕs*: **hot bath**, a bath of hot water or of vapour: **hot-blooded**, a. hav-

utes; 24th part of a day: **hour'ly**, a. -lĭ, done every hour; frequent; continual: **ad.** every hour: **hour-glass**, n. an instr. for measuring time, particularly an hour, consisting of two glass bulbs connected by a narrow tube, the one containing fine dried sand or a liquid sufficient in quantity to run out in an hour exactly: **hour-hand**, n. one of the hands of a clock pointing to the hours: **to keep good hours**, to be at home in good season: **hours**, certain prayers in R. Cath. Ch.: **hour-circles**, the 24 circles drawn from north to south on the terrestrial globe, and terminating at both poles.

houri, n. *hōō'rĭ* (Ar. *hurĭ*—from *hur al oyun*, black-eyed), among *Mohammedans*, a nymph of Paradise: plu. **houries**, *-rĭz*.

house, n. *hŏŏs*, plu. **houses**, *hŏŏz'ĕz* (Goth. *hus*; Ger. *haus*; Hung. *haz*, a house), any building for habitation or shelter; domestic concerns; manner of living; a family of ancestors or kindred; a trading firm; estates of a kingdom assembled in Parliament, as House of Lords, House of Commons; the body, as, "house of this tabernacle"; the grave, as, "house appointed for all living"; an astrological division of the heavens: **v.** *hŏŏz*, to shelter; to take shelter; to put under cover: **hous'ing**, imp.: **housed**, pp. *hŏŏzd*: **house'less**, a. *hŏŏz'lĕs*, destitute of a home: **house-breaker**, n. one who enters a house by force to rob it: **house-decorator**, n. a tradesman who undertakes the painting and paper-hanging of houses: **house-dog**, n. a watch-dog: **house-factor**, n. in *Scot.*, an agent for the sale or letting of houses: **house of God**, a temple or church: **household**, n. a family living together: **adj.** of the house or family; domestic: **the household**, the royal domestic establishment: **households**, n. plu. *-hōldz*, among millers, a certain quality of wheaten flour: **household stuff**, n. the furniture, &c., of a house: **house'holder**, n. one who occupies or owns a house: **house-joiner**, n. a carpenter who does work for the interior of houses: **house'keeper**, n. one who has the chief care of a house or family: **house'keeping**, n. domestic concerns and management: **house-leek**, n. a plant found growing on the tops of houses, used for the cure of bruises and ulcers: **houseline**, n., also **hous'ing**, n. among *seamen*, a small line of three strands: **housemaid**, n. a female servant who attends table, and has the care of the rooms, furniture, &c.: **house of call**, among *tradesmen*, a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out

familiar term of inquiry—why? in what manner is this? **how'soev'er**, ad. in what manner soever; to whatever degree.

howdah, n. *hów'dá* (Hind. *haudah*), a seat fixed on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in.

howdy, n. *hów'dí*, in *Scot.*, a midwife.

howitzer, n. *hów'its-ér* (Ger. *haubitze*), a short mortar or gun mounted on a field-carriage, used for throwing shells.

howker, n. *hów'kér* (Dut. *hoeker*), a Dutch vessel with two masts; a one-masted fishing-boat.

howl, n. *hówl* (F. *huller*; Ger. *heulen*; Dut. *huylen*; Gr. *ululain*; L. *ululare*, to howl), the cry of a dog or wolf; a mournful cry: v. to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter cries of terror or anguish; to roar loudly, as the wind: **howl'ing**, imp.: adj. filled with howling beasts, as a howling wilderness; dreary: n. loud outcries or mournful sounds: **howled**, pp. *hówld*.

howlet, n. *hów'let* (F. *hulotte*), a bird of the owl kind.

hoy, int. *hóy*, stop! stay!

hoy, n. *hóy* (Dut. *huy*; F. *heu*), a large boat, sometimes with one deck.

hub, n. *hub* (old Eng. *hob*, a false step: Dut. *hobbelen*, to rock as a boat), a block of wood laid to the wheel of a carriage to stop its motion; the projecting nave of a wheel; the hilt of a weapon.

hubbub, n. *hub'bub* (a repetition of *hoop*, representing a cry), a great noise of many confused voices; an uproar; a tumult.

huckaback, n. *hák'á-bák*, a coarse kind of linen used for towelling.

huckle, n. *hák'l* (Dut. *hucken*, to draw one's self together, to bend under a load: Ger. *höcker*, a hump, a knob: Icel. *hœcka*, to rise), a hump; the hip; among *prov. miners*, the summit or apex of an anticline or saddle-back: **huckle-backed**, a. *-bákt*, having round shoulders: **huckle-bone**, n. (Ger. *bein*, bone), the hip-bone.

huckster, n. *hák'stér* (Ger. *hocker*, a retailer: Dut. *hoecker*, a petty tradesman—from Swab. *hocker*; Icel. *okr*, interest, usury), a small retailer of provisions, &c.; a pedlar; a mean trickish fellow: v. to deal in small articles or in petty bargains: **huck'stering**, imp.: **huck'stered**, pp. *-stérd*.

huddle, v. *hád'l* (Swab. *hudlen*, to do in an imperfect manner: Ger. *hudeln*; Dut. *hoeteln*, to bungle or botch), to put on or up in haste or disorder; to crowd together in confusion: n. a crowd; confusion: **hud'dling**, imp. *-ling*: **huddled**, pp. *hád'ld*.

Hudibrastic, a. *hú-dí-brás-tík*, similar to the style of the poem of Hudibras; doggerel.

hue, n. *hú* (AS. *heáe*, form, appearance—from *heósan*, to show), colour, or shade of colour; a compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates; tint or dye: **hued**, a. *húd*, coloured; having a colour: **hue'less**, a. *-lés*, without colour.

hue, n. *hú* (F. *huer*, to hoot, to shout: Bret. *huda*, to cry to frighten wolves: W. *hwa*, halloo), a clamour; an outcry: **hue and cry**, the legal pursuit of a thief or other offender by sending a description of him to police-offices, &c.; anciently, the pursuit of a felon, with loud outcries or clamour to give alarm.

huff, n. *húf* (imitative of the sound of puffing up or swelling with wind, as a person in a fit of passion: Ger. *hauchen*, to breathe or blow: Pol. *chuch*, I huff you—from *chuchac*, to blow), sudden offence taken; a swell of sudden anger; a boaster: v. to offend; to swell or enlarge; to bluster: **huf'fing**, imp.: **huffed**, pp. *húft*: **huf'fy**, a. *-fí*, petulant; being in ill-humour: **huf'finess**, n. state of being puffed up; petulance: **huf'fish**, a. somewhat huffy; petulant; arrogant: **huf'fishly**, ad. *-lí*: **to huff up**, to puff up; to swell with wind: **to take huff**, to take offence: **to give one a huff**, to speak like an angry man to one.

hug, n. *húg* (Dut. *huggeren*; Low Ger. *huddern*, to chill, to shiver—from the int. *ugh!* expressing a shudder of cold—cold affecting the frame so as to make a person crouch together, and bring his arms and elbows to press on his sides and breast), a close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling: v. to embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to keep close to, as to the wind, or the shore, in sailing: **hug'ging**, imp.: **hugged**, pp. *húgd*: **to hug one's self**, to applaud or congratulate one's self on some supposed advantage or superiority.

huge, a. *húj* (Icel. *uggu*, to fear: Scot. *ug*; old Eng. *houge*, to feel horror at: Bret. *hug*, aversion—see **ugly**), very large or great; enormous—applied to *bulk*, not to *space* or *distance*: **huge'ly**, ad. *-lí*: **huge'ness**, n. enormous bulk or largeness.

hugger-mugger, a. *húg'gér-múg'gér* (Sw. *i mjugg*, clandestinely: Dan. *i smug*, secretly), secret; clandestine; confused; disorderly: ad. privately; clandestinely: n. secrecy.

Huguenot, n. *hú'gé-nót* or *-nó* (a corruption of *Eidgenossen*, the Swiss confederates—Geneva being the headquarters of Protestantism), a name applied to the Protestants of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: **Hu'guenotism**, n. *-tízm*, the tenets of the Huguenots, *-nóz*.

hulk, n. *húlk* (F. *hourque*, a large fly-boat, a hulk: Norm. *holk*, a tub: Flem. *durk*, the place in a ship where the foul water collects), the body of a ship—generally said of an old ship unfit for service; anything bulky or unwieldy, as a hulk of a fellow; in *mining*, an old excavated working: **hulky**, a. *húlk'í*, large; extra-sized: **the hulks**, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons for convicts.

hull, n. *húl* (Ger. *hülle*, a clothing, a veil—see **hill**), the outer covering of anything, as of a nut or grain: v. to husk or shell: **hul'ling**, imp.: **hulled**, pp. *húld*: **hul'ly**, a. *-lí*, having husks or pods.

hull, n. *húl* (Dut. *hol*, hollow—see **hold** of a ship), the body of a ship: v. to pierce the body of a ship with shot: **hul'ling**, imp.: **hulled**, pp. *húld*.

hullabaloo, n. *húl'lá-ba-lú'*, also **hurly-burly**, n. *hér'lí-bér'lí* (F. *hurluberlu*, abruptly, with a clatter: Low Ger. *huller-de-buller*, signifying hasty in action), words formed to represent a confused noise; uproar; confusion.

hum, n. *húm* (Ger. *hummen*; Dut. *hommelen*, to hum or buzz as a bee—from direct imitation: L. *bombus*; Gr. *bombos*, a humming), the noise of bees or other insects; a low confused noise; formerly an expression of applause: **int.** (Icel. *hvumz*, the hissing of a suppressed utterance), a sound implying doubt and hesitation: v. to utter sounds like bees; to sing in a low or under tone: **hum'ming**, imp.: **hummed**, pp. *húmd*: **hum'mer**, n. *-ér*, one who; an applauder: **humble-bees**, large hairy bees of a black colour with bands of yellow or orange, which construct hives under ground; also called **bumble-bees**: **hums and haws**, a suppressed utterance with stammering, indicating that the person is at a loss what to say: **humdrum**, n. what goes on in a humming, drumming, droning way: adj. monotonous; commonplace; stupid: **humming**, n. *húm'ming*, the sound of bees: **humming-bird**, the smallest and most beautiful of birds, found in the tropical parts of Amer.—so called from the sound produced by the motion of its wings.

human, a. *hú'mán* (L. *humanus*, a human being—from *homo*, man: F. *humain*), of or pert. to mankind; having the quality or nature of man: **hu'manly**, ad. *-lí*, after the manner of men: **human'ity**, n. *-mán'í-tí*, the quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man; the human race; benevolence; mental cultivation befitting man; in *Scot.*, one of the *humanities*—Latin, Greek, rhetoric, poetry, grammatical studies: **humane**, a. *hú-mán'*, kind; tender and compassionate; having the feelings proper to man: **humane'ly**, ad. *-lí*: **hu'manise**, v. *-íz*, to soften; to render kind and tender; to become civilised: **hu'mani'sing**, imp.: **adj.** investing with the character of civilised man; softening: **hu'manised**, pp. *-ízd*: **adj.** invested with the character of civilised man: **hu'mani'ser**, n. *-sér*, one who: **hu'manis'tic**, n. *-í-zá'shún*, the act of humanising: **human-kind**, n. the race of man; the human species: **human'ita'rian**, n. *-tá'rí-án*, one who supports the doctrine of the human nature of Christ and denies His divinity.

humate, n. *hú'mát* (L. *humus*, the ground), a compound of humic acid with a base.

humble, a. *húm'bl* (L. *humilis*, lowly, mean—from *humus*, the ground: F. *humble*), lowly; modest; meek; poor, as in humble circumstances; *low*, as opposed to *high*: v. to bring down; to reduce low; to subdue; to degrade; to mortify: **hum'bling**, imp. *-bling*: n. humiliation; abatement of pride: **hum'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **hum'bly**, ad. *-blí*, in a humble manner; without pride; modestly: **hum'bleness**, n. *-bl-nés*: **hum'blingly**, ad. *-lí*.

humbles or **umbles**, n. plu. *úm'blz* (F. *nombles*), the entrails of a deer; generally the entrails of any beast: also spelt *nombles* and *numbles*: **humble-pie**, n. *úm'bl-pí*, as in the phrase, "to eat *humble-pie*, or *umble-pie*," to eat one's own words; to be obliged to act in

a very humiliating way—that is, to stoop, as it were, to eat a pie made of *umbles*.

humboldtine, n. *hŭm'bŏl-tĭn* (after *Humboldt*), a mineral occurring in yellowish capillary crystals in the brown coal of Germany.

humbug, n. *hŭm'bŭg* (old Eng. *hum*, to impose on, and *bug*, an object of dread—probably only originating in slang—see **bug**), an imposition or trick played off under fair pretences; a piece of trickery; a hoax: **v.** to impose upon; to cheat; to play off an imposition: **hum'bugging**, imp.: **hum'bugged**, pp. *-bŭgd*: **hum'bugger**, n. one who humbugs.

humdrum—see under **hum**.

humective, a. *hū-mĕk'tĭv* (L. *humectare*, to moisten), able to moisten: **hu'mecta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, a making wet.

humeral, a. *hū'mer-ăl* (L. *humerus*, the shoulder), pert. to the shoulder: **hu'merus**, n. *-ŭs*, the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; the bone of that part.

humic, a. *hū'mĭk* (L. *humus*, soil), applied to an acid produced from the decomposition of mould by an alkali.

humid, a. *hū'mĭd* (L. *humidus*, moist—from *humere*, to be moist or damp; F. *humide*), rather wet or watery; moist; damp: **humid'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, moisture; dampness.

humifuse, a. *hū'mĭ-fūz* (L. *humus*, the ground, and *fusum*, to spread), in *bot.*, spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent.

humiliate, v. *hū-mĭl'ĭ-āt* (L. *humilis*, lowly, mean—from *humus*, the ground), to humble; to depress; to mortify: **humil'iating**, imp.: **adj.** abasing to pride; mortifying: **humil'iated**, pp.: **humil'ia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of reducing from a high to a low state or condition; the state of being humbled or reduced to lowliness: **humil'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, freedom from pride; modest estimate of one's own worth.

humite, n. *hū'mĭt* (after *Sir A. Hume*), a gem of a transparent vitreous brown colour, found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius.

hummock, n. *hŭm'mŏk* (Norm. *hump*, a knoll), a hillock or eminence of land, as seen from the sea or a distance; among *sailors*, a large mass of floating ice.

hummums, n. plu. *hŭm'mŭmz* (Pers. *hammam*, a bath), in *Persia*, sweating-places or baths.

humor or **humour**, n. *hū'mŭr* (L. *humor*, fluid of any kind, moisture: Gr. *chumos*, a liquid: F. *humeur*), any moisture or fluid of the body except the blood; or jostle, as with the elbow: **hunch'ing**, imp.: **hunched**, pp. *hŭnsht*: **hunch'back**, n. one with a hump on the back: **hunch'backed**, a. *-băkt*, having a crooked back.

hundred, n. *hŭn'drĕd* (Icel. *hundrad*; Ger. *hundert*, a hundred—from Icel. *hund*, ten, and *raed*, a reckoning: Gr. *hecaton*; L. *centum*; W. *cant*, a hundred), ten multiplied by ten; a number consisting of ten times ten; in *commerce*, a variable amount of different kinds of goods; a division of a county in England: **hun'dredth**, a. *-drĕdth*, the one part or division of anything divided into a hundred parts: **hundred-fold**, n. a hundred times as much: **hundredweight**, n. *-wāt*, 112 lb.—contr. into *cwt*.

hung, *hŭng*, pt. and pp. of **hang**, which see: **hung-beef**, beef salted and dried.

Hungary, a. *hŭng'găr-ĭ*, pert. to or obtained from Hungary: **H. balsam**, a kind of turpentine from the mountain-pine of Hungary: **H. water**, the spirit of rosemary mixed with some spirits of wine.

hunger, n. *hŭng'gĕr* (AS. *hunger*, hunger: Goth. *hurhrus*, hunger—from *hugrjan*, to hunger), the uneasy sensation caused by want of food; desire for food; any eager or violent desire: **v.** to feel the pain of hunger; to long for; to crave food: **hun'gering**, imp.: **n.** the suffering from hunger: **hun'gered**, pp. *-gĕrd*: **adj.** pinched from want of food: **hun'gerer**, n. *-gĕr-ĕr*, one who: **hun'gry**, a. *-grĭ*, having a keen appetite; feeling hunger; greedy; poor: **hun'grily**, ad. *-lĭ*.

hunks, n. *hŭnks* (a probable corruption of *huckster*), a covetous, miserly man; a niggard.

Huns, n. plu. *hŭns*, a savage and powerful nation of Northern Asia who overran a large portion of the Roman empire in the fifth century.

hunt, n. *hŭnt* (AS. *huntian*, to hunt; *hentan*, to pursue: Esth. *hunt*, a wolf—see **hound**), the pursuit or chase of wild animals; pursuit: **v.** to chase or pursue wild animals; to follow closely: **hunt'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or practice of pursuing wild animals for sport or for food: **hunt'ed**, pp.: **hunt'er**, n. one who hunts: a strong horse trained for the chase: **hunt'ress**, n. *-rĕs*, a woman who hunts: **the hunt**, those who maintain a pack of hounds in any district: **to hunt down**, to bear down by persecution or violence: **to hunt from**, to drive out or away: **to hunt out, after**, or **up**, to seek; to search for: **hunting-horn**, n. a kind of bugle: **hunting-box** or **-seat**, n. a residence for the convenience of hunting: **hunts'man**, n. the servant

rapidity of motion: **hur'ried**, pp. *-rid:* **adj.** hastened; urged to rapid motion or vigorous action: **hur riedly**, ad. *-li:* **hur riedness**, n.: **hur rier**, n. *-ri-er*, one who: **hur ryingly**, ad. *-li:* **hurries**, n. plu. *hŭr'-riz*, stages or frames at the sides of a quay for the convenience of tumbling coals from the waggons right into the holds of sea-going vessels: **hur ry-skur ry**, ad. *hŭr'ri-skŭr'ri*, confusedly; in a bustle: n. confusion and bustle.

hurst or **hyrst**, n. *hĕrst* (Dut. *horst*, a bushy place: Swiss, *hurst*, a thicket), a wood or grove; a postfix, as in Hazlehurst.

hurt, n. *hĕrt* (Dut. *horten;* F. *heurter;* It. *urtare*, to dash against: W. *hwrdd*, a stroke, a blow), a wound; a bruise; injury: **v.** to give or cause pain to; to wound; to grieve; to injure: **hurt ing**, imp.: **hurt**, pt. and pp. *hĕrt:* **hurt'ers**, n. plu. *-erz*, pieces of wood for protecting the parapet from the wheels of gun-carriages: **hurt ful**, a. *-fŭl*, injurious; pernicious; occasioning loss or injury: **hurt fully**, ad. *-li:* **hurt fulness**, n.

hurtle, v. *hĕrt'l* (a dim. of *hurt:* F. *heurter*, to dash against: Norm. *hurra*, to rattle), to clash or dash together; to rattle; to move violently: **hurt'ling**, imp.: n. the act of that which hurtles: **hurt led**, pp. *hĕrt'ld.*

hurtle-berry, n. *hĕrt'l-bĕr'ri* (AS. *heort-berie*, hartberry), the whortle-berry—which see.

husband, n. *hŭz'bănd* (Norm. *husbond;* AS. *husbonda*, the master of the house—from AS. *hus*, a house, and *bonda;* Lap. *banda*, a master: Bohem. *hospod;* L. *hospit'*, the lord, the master of the house), a man joined to a woman by marriage; an economist; the manager of the concerns of a ship, as in the phrase *ship's husband:* **v.** to manage with frugality; to use with economy: **hus banding**, imp.: **hus banded**, pp.: **hus bandman**, n. a tiller of the soil; a working farmer: **hus bandry**, n. *-dri*, the business of a farmer; frugality; domestic economy: **hus bandless**, a. without a husband: **hus bandage**, n. *-bdn-dăj*, the agent's allowance or commission for attending to the business of a ship.

hush, v. *hŭsh* (W. *hust*, a low buzzing noise—see **hist**), to still; to render silent: **hush ing**, imp.: **hushed**, pp. *hŭsht:* **hush-money**, n. a bribe for silence: **hush**, **impera.** silence; be still: **adj. still**; quiet; silent.

husk, n. *hŭsk* (Dut. *huische*, covering of seeds; *huysken*, a case in which a thing is kept), the external covering of many fruits and seeds: **v.** to remove the husks from: **husk ing**, imp.: n. the act of stripping off husks: **husked**, pp. *hŭskt*, covered with a husk; stript of husks: **husk'y**, a. *-i*, abounding with or consisting of husks; dry; rough: **husk'ily**, ad. *-li:* **husk'iness**, n. roughness of sound; hoarseness.

hussar, n. *hōō-zăr'* (Magyar, *hussar*, a light horseman: Norm. *hussa*, to chase with outcry), a light armed horse-soldier, adapted to harass the enemy.

hussif, n. *hŭz'if* (AS. *hus*, a house and *wife*), a case used by seamstresses to contain cotton, worsted, needles, and suchlike.

Hussite, n. *hŭs'sit*, a follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.

hussy, n. *hŭz'i* (contr. for *housewife*), applied to a female as a term of slight reproach.

hustings, n. plu. *hŭs'tingz* (AS. *husting*, the house or domestic court, a place of council—from AS. *hus*, a house, and Icel. *thing;* Dan. *ting*, a court of justice), the municipal court of the City of London; the platform from which candidates for Parliament address the electors.

hustle, v. *hŭs'l* (Dut. *hutseln*, to shake to and fro: Norm. *hustea*, to rock, to swing), to shake together in confusion; to push or crowd: **hust'ling**, imp. *-ling:* **hustled**, pp. *hŭs'ld.*

housewife, n. *hŭz'wif* (other spellings *hussif* and *housewife*, which see), a female manager of a house who is tidy and thrifty.

hut, n. *hŭt* (W. *hotan;* old Ger. *hot*, a cap: Dut. *hutte*, a cabin), a slight temporary erection; a mean dwelling: **v.** to place in huts: **hut'ting**, imp.: **hut'ted**, pp.

hutch, n. *hŭch* (F. *huche*, a chest or bin: Dut. *hok*, a cote for animals: Norm. *hokk*, a small apartment), a chest or bin; a coop for rabbits; a basket or cage in which the miners bring the coals from the mines: **v.** to hoard or lay up, as in a chest: **hutch'ing**, imp.: **hutched**, pp. *hŭcht.*

huzza, int. *hōō-zä'*, a shout of joy or approbation: **v.** to receive with approbation: **huzza'ing**, imp: **huzzaed'**, pp. *-ăd'.*

hyacinth, n. *hī'ă-sinth* (L. *hyacinthus;* Ger. *hyacinthos:* in *anc. myth.*, a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, who was accidentally killed, and from whose blood the flower sprang), a beautiful flowering plant of many varieties; a precious stone of a violet colour: **hy'acin'thine**, a. *-sin-thin*, consisting of or resembling hyacinth.

Hyads, n. plu. *hī'ădz*, or **Hyades**, *hī'ă-dēz* (L. *hyades*—from Gr. *huades*, the rainers—from *huo*, I rain), a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's face in the constellation *Taurus*, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to indicate rain.

hyæna—see **hyena.**

hyaline, a. *hī'ă-lin* (Gr. *hualos*, glass), glassy; consisting of or resembling glass; in *bot.*, applied to the part where the cell-nucleus appears; in *med.*, clear, and of a slight consistence like a jelly: **hy'alite**, n. *-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a variety of opal: **hy'aloid**, a. *-loid* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), like glass; transparent: **hy'alosid'erite**, n. *-sid'ĕr-it* (Gr. *sideros*, iron), a brown or yellow-coloured very ferruginous and metallic-looking mineral—a variety of olivine.

hybernate, hybernation—see **hibernate.**

hybodus, n. *hī'bō-dŭs*, also **hy'bodonts**, n. plu. *-dŏnts* (Gr. *hubos*, curved, humped, and *odous*, a tooth—gen *odontis*), in *geol.*, a family of fossil shark-like fishes furnished with teeth having knobbed crowns.

hybrid, n. *hī'brid* (L. *hybrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid—from Gr. *hubris*, a wanton act, an outrage: F. *hybride*), a mongrel; a mule; an animal or plant, the produce of different kinds or species: **adj.** having the origin or character of a hybrid; applied to words formed of elements derived from different languages; heterogeneous or mixed: **hy'bridous**, a. *-dŭs*, produced from the mixture of two species: **hy'bridism**, n. *-izm*, also **hybrid'ity**, n. *-brid'i-ti*, character, state, or condition of a hybrid: **hy'bridise**, v. *-iz*, to make or become hybrid: **hy'bridi'sing**, imp.: **hy'bridised**, pp. *-izd:* **hy'bridisa'tion**, n. *-i-zā'shŭn*, the act of rendering hybrid; also **hy'bridi'zing**, n. *-iz'ing.*

hydatida, n. plu. *hī'dă-tidz*, or **hydat'ides**, *-dăt'i-dēz* (Gr. *hudatis*, a vesicle—gen. *hudatidos*—from *hudor*, water), little vesicles or bladders of water found in the bodies of animals in a state of disease, as in dropsy, and supposed to be distinct animals; the simplest kind of intestinal worms.

hydr, hī'dr, and **hydro**, *hī'drō* (Gr. *hudor*, water—gen. *hudatos*), a common prefix, in scientific terms, denoting the presence, action, or quality of water; also, in certain chemical terms, denoting the presence of *hydrogen.*

hydra, n. *hī'drä* (L. *hydra;* Gr. *hudra*, the hydra, a water-snake—from Gr. *hudor*, water), a water-snake; a fabulous monster serpent having many heads, slain by Hercules: a fresh-water polype.

hydracid, n. *hī-drăs'id* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *acid*), an acid having hydrogen as one of its essential elements.

hydragogue, n. *hī'drä-gŏg* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *ago*, I lead), a medicine which produces a rapid discharge of fluid from the body.

hydrangea, n. *hī-drăn'ji-ä* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *anggeion*, a vessel, a capsule), a pretty dwarf shrub, much prized for its flowers.

hydrant, n. *hī'drănt* (Gr. *hudor*, water), a pipe or spout for discharging water at a fire; a water-plug: **hy'drate**, n. *-drāt*, a compound containing a definite proportion of water chemically combined: **hy'drated**, a. *-drā-tĕd*, formed into a hydrate: **hydra'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act or state of becoming a hydrate.

hydrargillite, n. *hī-drär'jil-it* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *argillos*, clay), a name given to the native phosphate of alumina, under the erroneous idea that it consisted of alumina and water.

hydrargyrum, n. *hī-drär'ji-rŭm* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *argyros*, silver), quicksilver or mercury.

hydraulic, a. *hī-drăw'lik* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe), relating to the conveyance of water through pipes; worked by water; also **hydraul'ical**, a. *-i-kăl:* **hydraul'ics**, n. plu. *-iks*, the science which treats of the application of the forces influencing the motions of fluids; the art of raising, conducting, and employing water for practical purposes: **hydraulic cements**, cements which have the property of becoming hard under water: **hydraulic press**, a machine for producing great pressure by water-power: **hydraulic ram**, a kind of force-pump.

hydrencephalocele, n. *hī-drĕn-sĕf'ä-lō-sēl* (Gr. *hudor*, water, *engkephalon*, the brain, and *kele*, a tumor), a serous tumor occasioned by a hernial protrusion of brain through a fissure of the cranium: **hy'drenkeph'aloid**, a. *-kĕf'ä-loid* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling hy-

drocephalus or dropsy of the brain: **hy'drenter'ocele,** n. *-ĕtĕr-ō-sēl* (Gr. *entera*, the bowels, and *kele*, a tumor), dropsy of the scrotum complicated with intestinal hernia.

hydriodate, n. *hī'drī-ō-dāt* (*hydrogen*, and *iodine*), a salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base: **hy'drio'dic,** a. *-ōd'ĭk*, denoting an acid produced by combining hydrogen and iodine.

hydro—*see* **hydr.**

hydroboracite, n. *hī'drō-bōr'ā-sīt* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *boracite*), a mineral, a gypseous-like compound, having a radiated-fibrous and foliated structure, and generally freckled with spots of iron oxide.

hydrocarbons, n. plu. *hī'drō-kär'bŏns* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *carbon*), a term usually applied to the bitumens, mineral resins, and mineral fats, which are composed of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions: **hydrocarburet,** n. a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele, n. *hī'drō-sēl* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *kele*, a tumor), dropsy of the testicle.

hydrocephalus, n. *hī'drō-sĕf'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *kephale*, the head), dropsy of the head, generally known as water in the head: **hy'drocephal'ic,** a. *-sĕ-făl'ĭk*, relating to or connected with hydrocephalus.

hydrochlorate, n. *hī'drō-klōr'āt* (*hydrogen*, and *chlorine*), a compound of hydrochloric acid with a base: **hy'drochlor'ic,** a. *-klōr'ĭk*, consisting of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrocyanate, n. *hī'drō-sī'ā-nāt* (*hydrogen*, and *cyanogen*), a compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base: **hy'drocyan'ic,** a. *-dăn'ĭk*, consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen: **h. acid,** prussic acid.

hydrodynamic, a. *hī'drō-dī-năm'ĭk* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *dunamis*, power, force), pert. to or derived from the force or pressure of water: **hy'drodynam'ics,** n. plu. *-ĭks*, the science which treats of the phenomena of water or other fluids at rest or in motion, generally including both *hydraulics* and *hydrostatics*.

hydrofluate, n. *hī'drō-flō'āt* (*hydrogen*, and *fluorine*), a compound of hydrofluoric acid with a base: **hy'drofluor'ic,** a. *-ōr'ĭk*, consisting of hydrogen and fluorine.

hydrogen, n. *hī'drō-jĕn* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *gennao*, I generate or produce), a gaseous body, and the lightest of all known bodies—called also inflammable air, and producing water when combined with oxygen: **hydrog'enate,** v. *-drŏj'ē-nāt*, also **hydrog'enise,** v. *-nīz*, to combine hydrogen with: **hydrog'enous,** a. *-drŏj'ē-nŭs*, made translucent by water.

hydrophobia, n. *hī'drō-fō'bĭ-ā* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *phobos*, fear, dread), a preternatural dread of water; a dreadful and almost incurable disease caused by the bite of a rabid dog: **hy'drophob'ic,** a. *-fŏb'ĭk*, pert. to dread of water or to canine madness.

hydrophyte, n. *hī'drō-fīt* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *phuton*, a plant), a plant which lives and grows in water.

hydrophthalmia, n. *hī'drŏf-thăl'mĭ-ā* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *ophthalmos*, an eye), dropsy of the eye.

hydropneumatic, a. *hī'drō-nū-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *pneuma*, breath, spirit), applied to the water-trough used in collecting gases, &c.

hydropsy, n. *hī'drŏp-sĭ* (Gr. *hudropikos*, relating to dropsy—from *hudor*, water), dropsy—*dropsy* being but a contraction of *hydropsy*: **hydrop'ic,** a. *-drŏp'ĭk*, also **hydrop'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl*, resembling dropsy; dropsical.

hydro-salts, n. plu. *hī'drō sŏlts*, salts, the acid or base of which contains hydrogen.

hydroscope, n. *hī'drō-skōp* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *skopeo*, I view), an instr. for measuring the dampness or moisture of the air, or of a gas.

hydrostatics, n. plu. *hī'drō-stăt'ĭks* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *statikos*, standing or settling), the science which treats of the properties of fluids when at rest—namely, their weight, pressure, and equilibrium, particularly of water: **hy'drostat'ic,** a. *-ĭk*, also **hy'drostat'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl*, of or relating to the properties of water while at rest: **hy'drostat'ically,** ad. *-ĭ-kăl-lĭ*.

hydrosulphuret, n. *hī'drō-sŭl'fū-rĕt* (*hydrogen*, and *sulphur*), a compound of hydrosulphuric acid with a base: **hy'drosulphu'ric,** a. *-fū'rĭk*, pert. to or derived from hydrogen and sulphur.

hydrothermal, a. *hī'drō-thĕr'măl* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *therme*, heat), of or pert. to hot water—applied to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise producing mineral changes within the crust of the globe.

hydrothorax, n. *hī'drō-thō'răks* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *thorax*, the chest), dropsy of the chest.

hydrous, a. *hī'drŭs* (Gr. *hudor*, water), containing water: **hy'druret,** n. *-drō-rĕt*, a compound of hydrogen, chiefly with a metal.

hydrozoa, n. *hī'drō-zō'ā* (Gr. *hudra*, a water-serpent, and *zoon*, an animal), gelatinous, oblong, or conical

hylism, n. *hī'lĭzm* (Gr. *hulē*, matter), in *meta.*, the theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the *good spirit*: **hy'lothe'ism**, n. *-lō-thē'ĭzm* (Gr. *Theos*, God), the doctrine or belief that matter is God: **hy'lothe'ist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who believes that matter is God: **hy'lozo'ism**, n. *-zō'ĭzm* (Gr. *zoē*, life), the doctrine or belief that matter and every particle of it is animated: **hy'lozo'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to: **hy'lozo'ist**, n. *-zō'ĭst*, one who.

hylonomus, n. *hī-lŏn'ō-mŭs* (Gr. *hulē*, a wood, and *nomos*, an abode), in *geol.*, a small lacertian reptile found enclosed in fossil tree-trunks.

Hymen, n. *hī'mĕn* (L. *Hymen*: Gr. *Humēn*), in *anc. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus; the virginal membrane: **hy'mene'al**, a. *-mĕn-ē'ăl*, pert. to marriage: n. a marriage-song; also **hy'mene'an**, n. *-mĕn-ē'ăn*.

hymenium, n. *hī-mēn'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *humēn*, a membrane), in *bot.*, that portion of the fructification of a fungus in which the sporules are situated, usually more or less membranous.

hymenocaris, n. *hī'mĕn-ō-kăr'ĭs* (Gr. *humēn*, a membrane, and *karis*, a shrimp), in *geol.*, a small shrimp-like crustacean.

hymenopter, n. *hī'mĕn-ŏp'tĕr*, also **hy'menop'tera**, n. plu. *-tĕr-ă* (Gr. *humēn*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing), an order of insects having four membranous wings, as bees or wasps: **hy'menop'terous**, a. *-tĕr-ŭs*, pert. to.

hymn, n. *hĭm* (L. *hymnus*; Gr. *humnos*, a song in honour of the gods: F. *hymne*), a song or ode in honour of God; a song of praise or joy: v. to praise or worship in song: **hymning**, imp. *hĭm'ĭng*: n. the singing of hymns: **hymned**, pp. *hĭmd*: **hym'nal**, a. *-năl*, relating to hymns: **hym'nal**, n. *-năl*, a collection of hymns for public worship: **hymnol'ogy**, n. *-nŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a discourse on hymns; a collection or arrangement of hymns.

hyoid, a. *hī'oĭd* (Gr. *υ*, the Greek letter upsilon, and *eidos*, likeness), having the form of an arch or of the Greek letter *υ*: n. a bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx: plu. **hyoi'des**, *-dēz*: **hyoi'deal**, a. *-dē-ăl*, connected with the hyoid bone.

hyopotamus, n. *hī'ō-pŏt'ă-mŭs* (Gr. *hus*, a hog, and *potamos*, a river), in *geol.*, a non-ruminant and even-toed tertiary mammal.

hyoscyamus, n. *hī'ōs-sī'ă-mŭs* (L. *hyoscyamus*; Gr. *huoskuamos*, henbane—from Gr. *hus*, a hog, and *kuamos*, a bean), a genus of poisonous plants, henbane, used in medicine: **hy'oscy'amine**, n. *-mĭn*, a peculiar poisonous substance obtained from henbane.

hyp, *hĭp*, and **hypo**, *hī'pō* (Gr. *hupo*, under), a common prefix in scientific terms, signifying *above* or *upon*, in reference to place or position; indicating *deficiency*, or *less than*, when applied to quality or composition; synonymous with L. prefix *sub*.

hypæthral, a. *hī-pē'thrăl* (Gr. *hupaithros*, in the open air—from *hupo*, under, and *aithēr*, the clear sky), in *arch.*, exposed to the open air; without a roof.

hypallage, n. *hī-păl'ă-jĭ* (Gr. *hupallagē*, an exchange—from *hupo*, under, and *allassō*, I change), a figure of speech in which words are made to interchange their cases, tenses, or relations.

hypanthocrinus, n. *hī'păn-thŏk'rĭ-nŭs* (Gr. *hupanthēo*, I begin to flower—from *hupo*, under, and *anthos*, a flower), in *geol.*, a genus of rose-encrinites, so called from the flower-like contour of its receptacle and bifurcating arms.

hypapophysis, n. *hī'pă-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs* (Gr. *hupo*, below, and *apophusis*, a sprout or process), in *anat.*, a process or protuberance of bone which descends from the lower part of the centrum or body of the vertebra.

hyper, *hī'pĕr* (Gr. *huper*, above), a prefix signifying *above*, *over*, or *beyond*, in reference to place or position; indicating *excess* when applied to quality or composition; in *chem.*, applied to acids which contain the largest proportion of oxygen.

hyperæmia, n. *hī-pĕr-ē'mĭ-ă* (Gr. *huper*, over, and *haima*, blood), an excessive supply or accumulation of blood: **hy'peræ'mic**, a. *-ē'mĭk*, pert. to; having an excessive supply of blood.

hyperæsthesia, n. *hī'pĕr-ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ă* (Gr. *huper*, above, and *aisthēsis*, perception, sensation), in *med.*, excessive or morbid sensibility, as intolerance of light, sound, &c.

hyperbaton, n. *hī-pĕr'bă-tŏn* (Gr. *huper*, above or beyond, and *bainō*, I go), a figure of grammar in which the natural order or construction of a sentence is inverted: **hy'perbat'ic**, a. *-băt'ĭk*, transposed; inverted.

hyperbola, n. *hī-pĕr'bō-lă* (Gr. *huper*, over, beyond, and *ballō*, I throw), one of the conic sections or curves, formed by the section of a cone when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes: **hyperboloid**, n. *-bō-lŏjd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

hyperbole, n. *hī-pĕr'bō-lē*, (Gr. *huper*, over, beyond, and *ballō*, I throw), a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth: **hy'perbol'ic**, a. *-bŏl'ĭk*, also **hy'perbol'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, relating to or contained in the hyperbole; exaggerating much beyond the truth: **hy'perbol'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **hyper'bolism**, n. *-bō-lĭzm*, the use of hyperbole: **hyper'bolist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who: **hyper'bolize**, v. *-bō-līz*, to speak or write with exaggeration; to exaggerate: **hyper'boli'sing**, imp.: **hyper'bolised**, pp. *-lĭzd*.

hyperborean, a. *hī'pĕr-bō'rē-ăn* (Gr. *huper*, over or beyond, and *boreas*, the north), of or from the north; northern: n. an inhabitant of the extreme north.

hypercatalectic, a. *hī'pĕr-kăt-ă-lĕk'tĭk* (Gr. *huper*, over or beyond, and *katalexis*, termination), in L. and Gr. *poetry*, a verse having a syllable or two beyond the just measure.

hypercatharsis, n. *hī'pĕr-kă-thăr'sĭs* (Gr. *huper*, over or beyond, and *katharō*, I purge), excessive purging of the bowels.

hypercritic, n. *hī'pĕr-krĭt'ĭk* (Gr. *huper*, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical: F. *hypercritique*), one who is critical beyond measure or reason: **hy'percrit'ic**, also **hy'percrit'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, unfairly severe or critical: **hy'percrit'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **hy'percrit'icism**, n. *-sĭzm*, excessive or ungenerous criticism.

hyperdulia, n. *hī'pĕr-dū'lĭ-ă* (Gr. *huper*, over, and *douleia*, slavery, servitude), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a superior kind of service to the Virgin Mary.

hyperinosis, n. *hī'pĕr-ĭ-nō'sĭs* (Gr. *huper*, beyond, and *is*, a fibre—gen. *inos*), in *med.*, a condition characterised by an excessive formation of fibrine in the blood.

hypermeter, n. *hī-pĕr'mē-tĕr* (Gr. *huper*, beyond, and *metron*, measure), anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure; a line or verse of poetry containing a syllable more than the usual number: **hy'permet'rical**, a. *-rĭ-kăl*, having a syllable too much.

hypersarcosis, n. *hī'pĕr-sär-kō'sĭs* (Gr. *huper*, beyond, and *sarx*, flesh—gen. *sarkos*), the proud or fungous flesh of a wound.

hypersthene, n. *hī'pĕrs-thēn* (Gr. *huper*, above or excess, and *sthenos*, strength), a mineral of the hornblende family, so called from its power of resisting acids as compared with augite; Labrador hornblende.

hypertrophy, n. *hī-pĕr'trō-fĭ* (Gr. *huper*, beyond, and *trophē*, food, nourishment), excessive growth of a part; an increase in size of the healthy structure of an organ, due to increased exercise or nutrition.

hyphen, n. *hī'fĕn* (Gr. *huphen*, under one—from *hupo*, under, and *hen*, one), a short line between the parts of a compound word: **hy'phened**, a. *-fĕnd*, united by a hyphen.

hypnotic, a. *hĭp-nŏt'ĭk* (Gr. *hupnos*, sleep), tending to produce sleep: n. a medicine which produces sleep.

hypo, *hī'pō* (Gr. *hupo*, under), a prefix signifying *under*; *beneath*; indicating *a less quantity*; implying *diminution* or *inferiority*.

hypocarpogean, a. *hī'pō-kär-pō'jē-ăn* (Gr. *hupo*, under, *karpos*, fruit, and *gē*, the earth), applied to plants producing their fruit below ground.

hypocaust, n. *hīp'ō-kŏkst* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *kaustos*, that may be burnt), among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of heating the baths or rooms, &c., above it; the fireplace of a stove.

hypochilium, n. *hī-pō-kĭl'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *cheilos*, the lip), in *bot.*, the lower part of the labellum of orchids.

hypochondrium, n. *hīp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ŭm*, also plu. **hyp'ochon'dria**, *-drĭ-ă* (Gr. *hupochondria*, the viscera that lie under the cartilage of the breast-bone—from *hupo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage), the part of the belly under the short ribs containing the liver and spleen; a disease characterised by uneasiness about the region of the stomach and liver: **hyp'ochondri'asis**, n. *-drĭ'ă-sĭs*, a form of insanity in which the patient converts an idea of purely mental origin into

what appears to him to be a real material change: **hyp'ochon'driac**, a. *-ăk*, also **hyp'ochondri'acal**, a. *-dri'-ă-kăl*, affected by depression of spirits or melancholy: **hyp'ochon'driac**, n. one who is melancholy or disordered in imagination; a sufferer from hypochondriasis: **hypo'chondri'acally**, ad. *-li*: **hyp'ochondri'acism**, n. *-sĭzm*, the disease hypochondriasis; melancholy; disordered imagination.

hypocrateriform, a. *hī'pō-krăt-ĕr'ĭ-fôrm* (Gr. *hupo*, under, *krater*, a cup, and L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, shaped like a saucer or salver.

hypocrisy, n. *hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sĭ* (Gr. *hupokrisis*, the action of a player personating another; dissimulation—from *hupo*, under, and *krino*, I judge or discern), a feigning to be what one is not; concealment of one's real character or motives: **hypocrite**, n. *hĭp'ō-krĭt*, one who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler: **hyp'ocrit'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, also **hyp'ocrit'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, assuming a false and deceitful appearance: **hyp'ocrit'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

hypogastric, a. *hī'pō-găs'trĭk* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *gaster*, the belly), relating to the middle part of the lower region of the belly, called the **hy'pogas'trium**, n. *-trĭ-ŭm*.

hypogene, a. *hī'pō-jēn* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *gennao*, I produce), a term applied to the whole family of crystalline rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, plutonic or metamorphic, which have not assumed their present form and structure near the surface.

hypogeum, n. *hī'pō-jē'ŭm* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *ge*, the earth), the underground parts of a building: **hy'poge'a**, n. plu. *-jē'ă*, subterranean structures hewn out of the rocks which abound along the Nile throughout the Libyan ridge of hills, and under the contiguous plains of sands: **hy'poge'ous**, a. *-ŭs*: **hyp'oge'al**, a. *-ăl*, underground; subterranean; in *bot.*, applied to the parts of plants growing beneath the surface of the soil.

hypogynous, a. *hĭ-pŏj'ĭ-nŭs* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *gune*, a female), in *bot.*, inserted below the ovary or pistil: **hy'pogyn**, n. *hī'pō-jĭn*, a hypogynous plant.

hypophosphite, n. *hī'pō-fŏs'fīt* (Gr. *hupo*, indicating a *less quantity*, and *phosphorus*), a compound of hypophosphorous acid with a base: **hy'pophos'phorous**, a. *-fŏ-rŭs*, a name applied to an acid which contains less oxygen than phosphorous acid.

hypophyllous, a. *hī'pō-fĭl'ŭs* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *phullon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, situated under the leaf.

hypostasis, n. *hĭ-pŏs'tă-sĭs*, plu. **hypos'tases**, *-sēz*

hypotenuse, n. *hī-pŏt'ē-nūs* (Gr. *hupoteino*, I subtend—from *hupo*, under, and *teino*, I stretch out, I lay along), the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right angle; also spelt **hypoth'enuse**.

hypothec, n. *hĭ-pŏth'ĕk* (Gr. *hupotheke*, a pledge not delivered, a mortgage—from *hupo*, under, and *tithemi*, I put or place), in *Scot.*, the right which the law gives to a landlord over the goods of his tenants, such as furniture or crops, as security for payment of rents: **hypoth'ecate**, v. *-ē-kāt*, to assign in pledge as security: **hypoth'ecating**, imp.: **hypoth'ecated**, pp.: **hypoth'ecator**, n. *-kā'tĕr*, one who: **hypoth'ecation**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the pledging of a ship or goods for advances made.

hypothesis, n. *hĭ-pŏth'ē-sĭs* (Gr. *hupothesis*, foundation, supposition—from *hupo*, under, and *tithemi*, I put or place, I suppose), something assumed for the purpose of argument; a system or theory put forward to account for something not understood: plu. **hypoth'eses**, *-sēz*: **hy'pothet'ic**, a. *-thĕt'ĭk*, also **hy'pothet'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, assumed; conditional: **hy'pothet'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

hypotrachelium, n. *hī'pō-trā-kē'lĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *trachelos*, the neck), in *arch.*, that part of the capital of a column which occurs between the shaft and the annulets of the echinus.

hypotyposis, n. *hī'pō-tĭ-pō'sĭs* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *tupos*, a type), highly-descriptive language; imagery.

hypozoic, a. *hī'pō-zō'ĭk* (Gr. *hupo*, under, and *zoon*, an animal), in *geol.*, applied to those rocks which have as yet yielded no organic remains, and which lie beneath the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata.

hyppish—see **hippish**.

hypsodon, n. *hĭp'sō-dŏn* (Gr. *hupsos*, height, and *odontes*, teeth), in *geol.*, a large fossil fish having long-pointed teeth.

hypsometry, n. *hĭp-sŏm'ē-trĭ* (Gr. *hupsos*, height, and *metron*, a measure), the method of ascertaining heights by the barometer or by boiling water: **hyp'somet'rical**, a. pert. to.

hyrax, n. *hī'răks* (Gr. *hurax*, the shrew-mouse, a rat), the rock-badger or rock-rabbit, an animal not much bigger than a hare, remarkably assimilated to the rhinoceros and tapir: **hy'racothe'rium**, n. *-răk-ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a small pachyderm intermediate between the hog and hyrax.

hyson, n. *hī'sŭn* (Chinese, *hi-tshun*, first crop), a fine

berg, a mountain), mountainous masses of ice floating in the polar seas—when flat they are called *field-ice*, and smaller in size, *floes*: **ice-blink**, a distant bright appearance arising from the reflection of light from ice, seen before the ice itself: **ice-bound**, a. totally surrounded with ice, so as to hinder access or advance: **ice-cream**, cream flavoured and congealed: **ice-field**, a very great extent of ice in the arctic seas: **ice-floe**, a mass of floating ice: **ice-house**, a place for storing and preserving ice for use, especially in warm weather: **ice-pack**, broken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass: **ice-plant**, a plant covered with glittering vesicles, which make it appear as if sprinkled with grains of ice: **ice-plough**, a sort of plough for making grooves on ice and breaking it up: **ice-spar**, a transparent variety of orthoclase or common prismatic felspar.

Icelander, n. *ī′sland-ėr*, a native of Iceland: **Iceland′ic**, a. *-land′ik*, of or belonging to: n. the language of the Icelanders; the old Norman language: **Iceland-moss**, a kind of lichen yielding a nutritious starch, used in medicine: **Iceland-spar**, a variety of calcareous spar, remarkable for its transparency and double refraction—the best specimens obtained from Iceland.

ich dien, *ik-dēn* (Ger. I serve), the motto of the Prince of Wales, originally adopted by Edward the Black Prince.

ichneumon, n. *ik-nū′mŏn* (L. and Gr.—from Gr. *ichneuo*, I follow the steps), a sort of ferret or weasel, inhabiting Egypt, which tracks or hunts after the eggs of the crocodile and feeds on them: **ichneumonidan**, a. *ik′nū-mŏn′i-dăn*, relating to the ichneumonidæ, *-dē*, a family of predaceous insects having the ichneumon-fly as its type: **ichneumon-fly**, a genus of insects which destroy caterpillars and other insects.

ichnites, n. plu. *ik′nīts* (Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint), in *geol.*, a term applied to all fossil footprints: **ichnol′ogy**, n. *ik-nŏl′ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the science of fossil footprints.

ichnography, n. *ik-nŏg′rā-fī* (Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint, and *grapho*, I describe), the ground-plan of a building; a horizontal section of a building or other object: **ich′nograph′ic**, a. *-nō-grăf′ik*, pert. to; describing a ground-plot; also **ich′nograph′ical**, a. *-i-kăl*.

ichor, n. *ī′kŏr* (Gr. *ichor*, matter, gore), a thin watery humor like whey flowing from an ulcer: **ichorous**, a. *ī′kō-rŭs*, like ichor; watery; serous.

ichthyic, a. *ik′thi-ik* (Gr. *ichthus*, a fish), relating to fishes: **ich′thyocal**, n. *-ō-kăl* (Gr. *kolla*, glue), fish-glue; isinglass; also **ich′thyocol′la**, n. *-kō-lī′a*: **ich′thyocop′rus**, n. *-kŏp′rŭs* (Gr. *kopros*, dung), also **ich′thyocop′rolite**, n. *-kŏp′rō-lit* (Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone), the fossil dung of fishes: **ich′thyodor′ulite**, n. *-dŏr′ū-lit* (Gr. *doru*, a spear, and *lithos*, a stone), the fossil fin-spines or defences of fishes: **ich′thyog′raphy**, n. *-ŏg′rā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a treatise on fishes: **ich′thyoid**, a. *-oid* (Gr. *eidos*, likeness), resembling a fish: **ich′thyolite**, n. *-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil fish, or any portion of a fish, as a scale, a tooth, a spine, &c.: **ich′thyol′ogy**, n. *-ŏl′ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), that branch of zoology which treats of the structure, the classification, the habits, and the history of fishes: **ich′thyolog′ical**, a. *-lŏj′i-kăl*, pert. to: **ich′thyol′ogist**, n. *-jist*, one versed in: **ich′thyoman′cy**, n. *-măn′si* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination by the entrails, &c., of fishes: **ich′thyopat′olites**, n. plu. *-păt′ō-lits* (Gr. *patos*, a footpath, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, fish-tracks, or the impr-ints of the pectoral fin-rays of certain fishes: **ich′thyoph′agist**, n. *-ŏf′ā-jist* (Gr. *phago*, I eat), one who eats or lives on fish: **ich′thyoph′agous**, a. *-gŭs*, fish-eating: **ich′thyoph′agy**, n. *-jī*, fish diet or eating: **ich′thyophthal′mite**, n. *-thăl′mit* (Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye), fish-eye-stone; a variety of pyramidal zeolite, having a peculiar pearly lustre: **ich′thyopterygi′a**, n. *-ŏp-tĕr′ij′i-ā* (Gr. *pteryx*, a wing or fin), an order of reptiles, living and extinct, having limbs formed for swimming like fins: **ich′thyosau′rus**, n. *-sa′ū′rŭs* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, the fish-lizard or reptile whales: **ich′thyo′sis**, n. *-thi-ō′sis* (Gr. *ichthus*, the dried rough skin of the dog-fish—from *ichthus*, a fish), fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin: **ich′thyot′omist**, n. *-ŏt′ō-mist* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), one engaged in the dissection of fishes.

icicle, n.—see **ice**.

iconoclast, n. *ī-kŏn′ō-klăst* (Gr. *eikon*, an image, and *klastes*, a breaker—from *klao*, I break), a breaker or destroyer of images used in worship: **i′conoclas′tic**, a. *-tik*, breaking images: **i′con′oclasm**, n. *-klăzm*, the act of: **i′conog′raphy**, n. *-ŏg′rā-fī* (Gr. *grapho*, I describe), the description of anc. images or statues; the art exercised by the image-makers of all ages, expressing in sculpture, carving, and painting, actual persons and events, or abstract and spiritual notions: **i′conol′ator**, n. *-ŏl′ā-tėr* (Gr. *latreia*, religious service—from *latris*, a servant) one who worships images: **i′conol′atry**, n. *-trī*, the worship of images: **i′conol′ogy**, n. *-ŏ-jī* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the doctrine of images or emblematical representations; a description of pictures or statues.

icosahedron, n. *ī′kŏs-ā-hē′drŏn* (Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, a seat, a basis), a solid of twenty equal sides: **i′cosahe′dral**, a. *-drăl*, having twenty equal sides: **icosandrian**, a. *ī′kŏs-ăn′drī-ăn*, also **i′cosan′drous**, a. *-drŭs* (Gr. *aner*, a male or man), in *bot.*, having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

icteric, a. *ik-tĕr′ik*, also **icter′ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (L. *icterus*, jaundice: F. *ictère*), affected with jaundice; good in the cure of the jaundice.

icy—see **ice**.

I′d, contr. for *I would* or *I should*: *I had* is a common but erroneous full spelling of the contr. I'd.

id, contr. for L. *idem*, the same.

idea, n. *ī-dē′ā* (L. and Gr. *idea*, an idea—from Gr. *eido*, I see), a notion; that which is seen or conceived by the mind: **ide′aless**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of ideas: *ide′al*, a. *-al*, existing in idea; mental; unreal: **ide′ally**, ad. *-li*, in idea: **i′deal′ity**, n. *-ăl′i-ti*, in *phren.*, one of the sentiments proper to man; also its organ on the skull; a lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful: **idealise**, v. *ī-dē′al-īz*, to form ideas: **ide′alising**, imp.: **ide′alised**, pp.-*īzd*: **i′dealisa′tion**, n. *-dl-ī-zā′shŭn*: **ide′alism**, n. *-lizm*, the doctrine which denies the existence of matter, or according to which, the objects of the external world are what they are through the action of the mind in which they exist as ideas: **ide′alist**, n. one who holds the doctrine of idealism: **the ideal**, n. a type or standard; an imaginary model of perfection; in *painting* and *sculpture*, that which goes beyond nature, yet is modelled upon it: **beau ideal**, *bō′i-dē′ăl* (F. *beau*, beautiful, and *idéal*, ideal), that which unites in one form all the excellences found only in different individual forms.

idem, *ī′dĕm* (L.), the same.

identical, a. *ī-dĕn′ti-kăl* (F. *identique*; It. *identico*, identical—from L. *idem*, the same), the same; the self-same; not different: **iden′tically**, ad. *-li*: **iden′tify**, v. *-fī*, to unite or combine in interest, purpose, use, &c.; to become the same; to ascertain or prove to be really the same with something described or asserted: **iden′tifying**, imp.: **iden′tified**, pp. *-fī-d*: **iden′tifica′tion**, n. *-fī-kā′shŭn*, the act of proving to be the same: **iden′tity**, n. *-ti-ti*, the state or quality of being the same; sameness, as distinguished from likeness: **personal identity**, the sameness of the conscious object, I (the person), throughout all the various states of which it is the subject.

ideographic, a. *ĭd′ē-ō-grăf′ik*, also **id′eograph′ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (Gr. *idea*, an image or idea, and *grapho*, I write), denoting that way of writing which expresses the notion or idea and not the sound, as in figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics; expressing or representing ideas: **id′eograph′y**, n. *-rā-fī*, the expression or representation of ideas, as in shorthand-writing, symbols, &c.

ideology, n. *ĭd′ē-ŏl′ō-jī* (Gr. *idea*, an idea, and *logos*, speech, discourse), the science of ideas or of mind; mental philosophy: **id′eolog′ical**, a. *-lŏj′i-kăl*, connected with or relating to the doctrine of ideas: **id′eol′ogist**, n. *-jist*, one who.

ides, n. plu. *īdz* (L. *idus*, the ides—from the Etruscan *idus*, I divide: It. *idi*: F. *ides*), in the *anc. Rom. calendar*, the 15th day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.

idiocrasy, n. *ĭd′i-ŏk′rā-si* (Gr. *idios*, peculiar to one's self, and *krasis*, mixture), peculiarity of constitution—same as **idiosyncrasy**: **id′iocrat′ic**, a. *-krăt′ik*, also **id′iocrat′ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, peculiar in constitution or temperament.

idiocy, n. *ĭd′i-ō-si*—see **idiot**.

idiom, n. *ĭd′i-ŭm* (Gr. *idioma*, peculiar phraseology—from *idios*, peculiar to one's self: It. *idioma*, mode of speech), a mode of expression or form of speech peculiar to a language or a dialect: **idiomatic**, a. *ĭd′i-ō-măt′ik*, peculiar to a language; phraseological; also **id′iomat′ical**, a. *-i-kăl*: **id′iomat′ically**, ad. *-li*.

idiopathic, a. *ĭd′i-ō-păth′ik* (Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and

pathos, suffering), not depending on any other disease; arising without any apparent exciting cause; opposite of *sympathetic*: **id'iopath'ically**, ad. *-i-kăl-li:* **id'iop'athy**, n. *-op'ă-thi*, disease not dependent on any other disease.

idiosyncrasy, n. *ĭd'i-ō-sĭn'krā-sĭ* (Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *sungkrasis*, a mixing together), a peculiarity of constitution or temperament of body in which certain articles of food or medicine generally produce effects different from those which usually occur; the temperament of mind peculiar to an individual which affects his character and actions: **id'iosyncrat'ic**, a. *-krăt'ĭk*, also **id'iosyncrat'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, of peculiar temperament of body or mind.

idiot, n. *ĭd'i-ŭt* (Gr. *idiotes*, a private individual—from *idios*, proper, peculiar to one's self: It. *idiota*, an ignorant common person: F. *idiot*), a human being without the power of reason; a very foolish person: **id'iocy**, n. *-ō-sĭ*, state of being an idiot; extreme imbecility, in which reason has been wholly undeveloped, or but partially developed; also **id'iotcy**, n. *-ŭt-sĭ:* **id'iot'ic**, a. *-tĭk*, like an idiot; also **id'iot'ical**, a. *-i-kăl:* **id'iot'ically**, ad. *-lĭ:* **id'iotism**, n. *-ĭzm*, natural imbecility of mind.

idle, a. *ī'dl* (Ger. *eitel;* Dut. *ijdel*, vain, trifling), not employed; averse to labour; vain; useless; frivolous; unprofitable: **v.** to lose or spend time: **i'dling**, imp.: **i'dled**, pp. *-dld:* **idler**, n. *ī'dlĕr*, one who: **idly**, ad. *ī'dlĭ*, in an idle manner; vainly: **i'dleness**, n. *-dl-nĕs*, the state of being unemployed: **to idle away**, to spend or waste in idleness.

idocrase, n. *ĭd'ō-krās* (Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, a mixture), a mineral, a variety of garnet, so termed from its crystalline forms being mixed figures.

idol, n. *ī'dăl* (L. *idolon;* Gr. *eidolon*, an image, a form: It. *idolo;* F. *idole*, an idol), an image employed as an object of worship; any person or thing loved beyond measure; a term used by Bacon to denote a fallacy of the mind: **idol'ater**, n. *-dŏl'ă-tĕr*, one who worships idols or images: **idol'atress**, n. *-trĕs*, a woman who worships images: **idol'atrous**, a. *-trŭs*, tending to or comprising idolatry: **idol'atrously**, ad. *-lĭ:* **idol'atry**, n. *-ă-trĭ* (Gr. *latreia*, service), the worship of images; love bordering on adoration: **idolise**, v. *ī'dŏl-īz*, to love to excess: **i'doli'sing**, imp.: **i'dolised**, pp. *-īzd:* **i'doli'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who idolises or loves to excess.

idrialine, n. *ĭd'rĭ-ă-lĭn*, one of the mineral resins, so named from its being found at Idria, in Carniola.

ignoble), of low birth or family; mean; worthless; base: **igno'bly**, ad. *-blĭ:* **igno'bleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, meanness; want of dignity.

ignominious, a. *ĭg-nō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *ignominia*, discredit, reproach—from *in*, not, and *nomen*, a name: It. *ignominioso;* F. *ignominie*), incurring or inflicting disgrace or shame; mean; dishonourable: **ig'nomin'iously**, ad. *-lĭ:* **ignominy**, n. *ĭg'nō-mĭn-ĭ*, public disgrace, as on account of dishonourable motives or conduct; shame; infamy; dishonour.

ignoramus, n. *ĭg'nō-rā'mŭs* (L. *ignoramus*, we know not, we ignore—the word formerly written by a grand jury on a bill of indictment, when there was not sufficient evidence to find a true bill—hence to *ignore*), an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge: plu. **ig'nora'muses**, *-ez.*

ignorance, n. *ĭg'nō-răns* (L. *ignorans*, not knowing: It. *ignoranza;* F. *ignorance*), the want or absence of knowledge: **ig'norant**, a. *-rănt*, without knowledge or information; uninstructed; illiterate; without knowledge of some particular; unacquainted with: **ig'norantly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **the ignorant**, those untaught or uneducated; the unlettered.

ignore, v. *ĭg-nōr'* (L. *ignoro*, I have no knowledge of), to set aside or reject; to pass over or overlook purposely: **ignor'ing**, imp.: **ignored'**, pp. *nōrd*—see **ignoramus.**

iguana, n. *ĭg-wä'nä* (Sp. *iguana*—from a native St Domingo word, *igoana*), a genus of lizards of the family **iguan'ids**, *-wăn'ĭ-dē;* **iguan'odon**, n. *-ō-dŏn* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, one of the dinosaurs, a colossal lizard-like reptile having teeth resembling those of the iguana.

il, ĭl, a prefix signifying *not* before adjectives—see **in.**

ileo, *ĭl'ē-ō* (L. and Gr. *ileos*, a severe kind of colic—from Gr. *eileo*, I turn or twist: L. *ile*, a gut; *ilia*, the entrails of animals), in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the intestine called *ileum*, or relation to it: **ileum**, n. *ĭl'ē-ŭm*, the lower portion of the small intestines; **iliac**, a. *ĭl'ĭ-ăk*, belonging to the *ileum*, or to the bone called *ilium:* **iliac passion**, a vomiting of bilious and fæcal matter in consequence of obstruction in the intestinal canal; **iliac regions**, the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips: **ilium**, n. *ĭl'ĭ-ŭm* (L. *ilia*, the flank, the entrails), the large partly-flattened bone forming the principal part of the pelvis, and entering into the composition of the hip-joint: **ilio**, *ĭl'ĭ-ō*, in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the iliac bone.

illegal, a. *il-lē'găl* (L. *il*, not, and *legalis*, legal—from *lex*, law; F. *illégal*, contrary to law), contrary to law; unlawful: **ille'gally**, ad. *-li:* **il'legal'ity**, n. *-găl'i-ti*, unlawfulness: **ille'galize**, v. *-lē'găl-iz*, to render unlawful: **ille'gali'zing**, imp.: **ille'galized**, pp. *-ized*.

illegible, a. *il-lĕj'i-bl* (L. *il*, not, and *legibilis*, that may be read—from *lego*, I read), that cannot be read: **illeg'ibly**, ad. *-bli:* **illeg'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being illegible.

illegitimate, a. *il'lē-jit'i-mĕt* (L. *il*, not, and *legitimus*, lawful), born out of wedlock; contrary to law; not genuine: **il'legit'imately**, ad. *-li:* **il'legit'imate**, v. to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardise: **il'legit'imating**, imp.: **il'legit'imated**, a. *-mā-tĕd*, proved to have been born out of wedlock: **il'legit'imacy**, n. *-mă-si*, the state of being born out of wedlock: **il'legit'ima'tion**, n. *-mā'shŭn*, state of not being born in wedlock; want of genuineness.

illiberal, a. *il-lib'ér-ăl* (L. *il*, not, and *liberalis*, befitting a freeman, liberal), of a contracted mind; not liberal; niggardly; mean: **illib'erally**, ad. *-li:* **illib'eral'ity**, n. *-ăl'i-ti*, narrowness of mind; meanness.

illicit, a. *il-lis'it* (L. *il*, not, and *licitus*, permitted, allowed: It. *illicito*: F. *illicite*), unlawful; prohibited by law: **illic'itness**, n. *-nĕs*, unlawfulness: **illic'itly**, ad. *-li.*

illimitable, a. *il-lim'it-ă-bl* (L. *il*, not, and *limitare*, to bound or limit), that cannot be limited or bounded: **illim'itably**, ad. *-ă-bli:* **illim'itedness**, n. exemption from all bounds.

illiterate, a. *il-lit'ér-ăt* (L. *illiteratus*, uneducated—from *il*, not, and *litera*, a letter), ignorant; uninstructed: **illit'erately**, ad. *-li:* **illit'erateness**, n.: **illit'eracy**, n. *-ăs-i*, want of learning or reading; ignorance.

illness, n.—see **ill**.

illogical, a. *il-lŏj'i-kăl* (*il*, not, and *logical*), contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning: **illog'ically**, ad. *-li:* **illog'icalness**, n.

illude, v. *il-lōd'* (L. *illudere*, to play on, to sport with—from *il*, in or on, and *ludo*, I play), to deceive; to mock; to play upon by artifice: **illu'ding**, imp.: **illu'ded**, pp.

illuminate, v. *il-lū'mi-nāt* (L. *illuminatum*, to light up—from *il*, in or on, and *lumen*, light: It. *illuminare*: F. *illuminer*), to throw light on; to adorn, as books, margins, &c.; to enlighten: to illustrate; to light up with lamps on any festive occasion: **illu'minating**, imp. illustrating; adorning: n. the act of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and pictorial illustrations: **illu'minated**, pp.: **adj.** having ornamented letters and pictorial illustrations: **illu'mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of supplying with light; the act of adorning, as with ornamented letters and pictures; a display of lights; inspiration: **illu'mina'tive**, a. *-ă'tiv*, able to give light: **illu'mina'ti**, n. plu. *-in-ă'ti*, the enlightened; a name assumed by various sects at different times and places, and who pretended to special spiritual or intellectual enlightenment: **illu'mina'tor**, n. *-nā'tĕr*, one who adorns: **illu'mina'tors**, n. plu. *-tĕrz*, the artists who executed the drawings in colours and gold in anc. manuscripts: **illumine**, v. *il-lū'mĭn*, to enlighten; to adorn: **illu'mining**, imp.: **illu'mined**, pp. *-mĭnd*.

illusion, n. *il-lū'zhŭn* (L. *illusio*, a mocking—from *il*, in or on, and *ludo*, I sport or play: F. *illusion*), deceptive appearance; false show; error: **illu'sive**, a. *-siv*, deceiving by false show; false; deceptive: **illu'sively**, ad. *-li:* **illu'siveness**, n.: **illu'sory**, a. *-sér-i*, tending to deceive by false appearances.

illustrate, v. *il-lŭs'trāt* (L. *illustratum*, to light up, to illumine—from *il*, in or on, and *lustro*, I make bright or clear), to make clear, bright, or luminous; to explain; to make intelligible; to make more intelligible by adorning with pictures, &c., as a book: **illus'trating**, imp.: **illus'trated**, pp.: **adj.** explained more fully by means of pictures, &c.: **il'lustra'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who: **il'lustra'tion**, n. *-trā'shŭn*, explanation of what is obscure or but imperfectly understood, particularly by a picture or diagram: **illus'trative**, a. *-trā-tiv*, serving to illustrate; having the quality of making clear: **illus'tratively**, ad. *-li:* **illus'trious**, a. *-tri-ŭs* (L. *illustris*, clear, bright), eminent by excellence; renowned: **illus'triously**, ad. *-li:* **illus'triousness**, n.

ilmenite, n. *il'mĕn-it*, an ore of iron occurring in various formations—so called as found in the Ilmen mountains; called also *titanitic iron*.

I'm, *im*, a contraction for *I am*.

im, *im*, a prefix signifying *in*, *into*, *on*, and in adjectives *not*—see **in**.

image, n. *im'ăj* (L. *imago*, an image or likeness: It. *imagine*: F. *image*), a representation or figure of any person or thing, as an idol; a statue; a description in discourse; a picture formed in the mind; an idea: v. to represent or form a likeness of; to imagine: **im'aging**, imp.: **im'aged**, pp. *-ăjd:* **imagery**, n. *im'ă-jér-i*, sensible representations; lively descriptions which suggest visible representations of objects to the mind: **imagine**, v. *im-ăj'in*, to form the notion or idea of a visible object in the mind; to fancy: **imag'ining**, imp. forming in the mind; devising: n. fancy; thing imagined: **imag'ined**, pp. *-ind:* **adj.** formed in the mind; contrived: **imag'inable**, a. *-in-ă-bl*, that may or can be imagined: **imag'inably**, ad. *-ă-bli:* **imag'inary**, a. *-ér-i*, existing only in the imagination; visionary; unreal; fancied: **imag'ina'tion**, n. *-ă'shŭn*, scheme or contrivance formed in the mind; that power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives or forms ideas of things: **imag'inative**, a. *-ă-tiv*, full of imagination: **imag'inativeness**, n.

imago, n. *i-mā'gō* (L.) the third or perfect state of insects—the *larva* and *pupa* being the preceding states.

iman, n. *i-mān'*, **imam**, n. *i-mām'*, also **imaum**, n. *i-mau'em'* (Ar. *imam*), a Mohammedan priest; a prince having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power.

imbalm, imbank, imbargo, imbark, imbay—see **embalm**, &c.

imbecile, n. *im'bē-sĕl* (L. *imbecillus*, feeble—from *im*, on, and *baculum*, a small staff), one who is destitute of strength either of body or mind: **adj.** weak; infirm; destitute of strength of either body or mind: **im'becil'ity**, n. *-sil'i-ti*, weakness; feebleness of body or mind; defective state of mind not amounting to idiocy.

imbed—see **embed**.

imberbis, a. *im-bér'bis* (L. without a beard), in *bot.*, smooth; without a beard.

imbibe, v. *im-bīb'* (L. *imbibo*, I drink in—from *im*, into, and *bibo*, I drink), to drink or suck in; to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind: **imbi'bing**, imp.: **imbibed'**, pp. *-bĭbd':* **imbi'ber**, n. *-ér*, one who.

imbitter, v. *im-bit'ér* (*im*, for *em*, to make, and *bitter*), to make bitter; to render unhappy; to render more distressing; to exasperate: **imbit'tering**, imp.: **imbit'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd:* **adj.** rendered unhappy or painful; exasperated.

imbody, imbolden, imborder, imbosom, imbower, and **imbrace**—see **embody, embolden**, &c.

imbow, v. *im-bō'* (*im*, in, and *bow*), to form like a bow; to arch; to vault: **imbow'ing**, imp.: **imbowed'**, pp. *-bōd':* **imbow'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, an arch or vault.

imbricate, a. *im'bri-kăt*, also **im'bricated** (L. *imbricatum*, to form like a gutter-tile—from *imbrex*, a tile), bent or hollowed like a roof or tile; lying over each other like tiles upon a roof; in *bot.*, applied to the parts in a flower-bud which alternately overlap each other and are arranged in a spiral manner: **im'brica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, a concave indenture like that of tiles.

imbroglio, n. *im-brōl'yō* (It.), intricacy; a complicated plot; a complicated and embarrassing state of things.

imbrown, v. *im-brŏwn'* (*im*, for *em*, to make, and *brown*), to make brown or dirty; to obscure: **imbrown'ing**, imp.: **imbrowned'**, pp. *-brŏwnd'*.

imbrue, v. *im-brō'* (old F. *embreuver*, to moisten, to soak in—from old F. *beuvre*; It. *bevere*, to drink), to steep, soak, or drench; to wet or moisten: **imbru'ing**, imp.: **imbrued'**, pp. *-brōd':* **imbru'ment**, n. the act of imbruing.

imbrute, v. *im-brōt'* (*im*, into, and *brute*), to degrade to the state of a brute: **imbru'ting**, imp.: **imbru'ted**, pp.

imbue, v. *im-bū'* (L. *imbuo*, I wet or soak), to dye; to tinge deeply; to tincture; to cause to imbibe, as the mind: **imbu'ing**, imp.: **imbued'**, pp. *-būd':* **imbu'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, a deep tincture.

imitate, v. *im'i-tāt* (L. *imitatus*, imitated: It. *imitare*: F. *imiter*, to copy), to follow, or to endeavour to follow, another in manners, style, &c.; to copy generally: **im'itating**, imp.: **im'itated**, pp.: **adj.** followed; copied: **im'itable**, a. *-tă-bl*, that may be imitated or copied: **im'itabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, quality of being imitable: **im'itator**, n. *-tĕr*, one who follows a pattern; a copyist: **im'ita'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, that which is made or produced as a copy or likeness; a copy after a form or

original; the act of following in manner, &c.; a counterfeit; a copy in inferior materials; a work of art resembling something which we know it is not: **im'itative**, a. *-tiv*, inclined to follow in manner; aiming at resemblance: **im'itatively**, ad. *-li*.

immaculate, a. *im-mak'ū-lāt* (L. *immaculatus*, unstained—from *im*, not, and *macula*, a spot: It. *immacolato*: F. *immacule*), spotless; pure; unstained: **immac'ulately**, ad. *-li*: **immac'ulateness**, n.: **immaculate conception**, the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin—held in the R. Cath. Ch.

immanent, a. *im'ma-nent* (L. *im*, in, and *manens*, remaining or abiding), inherent; abiding; intrinsic.

Immanuel, n. *im-man'ū-el* (Heb. made up of *im*, with, *anu*, us, and *él*, God), God with us; a title of the Saviour.

immarginate, a. *im-mär'jin-āt* (L. *im*, not, and *margo*, a border—gen. *marginis*), in *bot.*, not having a border or margin.

immaterial, a. *im'mā-tē'ri-al* (L. *im*, not, and *material*: F. *immatériel*), not consisting of matter; unsubstantial; spiritual; unimportant: **im'mate'rialized**, a. *-izd*, spiritualized: **im'mate'rialism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrine of the existence or state of spiritual beings; the doctrine which denies the existence of matter: **im'mate'rialist**, n. *-ist*, one who professes the doctrine of: **im'mate'rially**, ad. *-li*: **im'mate'rial'ity**, n. *-al'i-ti*, the quality of not consisting of matter; distinctness from body or matter.

immature, a. *im'mā-tūr* (L. *immaturus*, not arrived at full growth—from *im*, not, and *maturus*, ripe), that has not arrived at a perfect state; unripe; not perfect; too early; also **immatured**, a. *im'ma-tūrd*: **im'maturely**, ad. *-li*: **im'matu'rity**, n. *-tū'ri-ti*, and **im'mature'ness**, n. *-tūr'nes*, unripeness; the state of that which has not arrived at perfection.

immeasurable, a. *im-mezh'ūr-ā-bl* (*im*, not, and *measurable*), that cannot be measured or fathomed; immense: **immeas'urableness**, n. *-bl-nes*, state of being incapable of measure: **immeas'urably**, ad. *-ā-bli*.

immediate, a. *im-mē'di-āt* (It. *immediato*: F. *immédiat*, immediate—from L. *im*, not, and *medius*, middle), without delay; without the intervention of time: **imme'diately**, ad. *-li*: **imme'diateness**, n.

immemorial, a. *im'mē-mō'ri-al* (L. *im*, not, and *memorial*: F. *immémorial*, immemorial), beyond memory; whose beginning cannot be remembered or traced: in *Eng. law*, before the reign of Edward

country in which they settle; opposite of *emigrant*, one who removes out of a country: **im'migra'tion**, n. *-grā'shūn*, removing into a country for permanent residence.

imminent, a. *im'mi-nent* (L. *imminens*, hanging down over, threatening by its nearness—from *im*, in or on, and *minere*, to jut, to project: It. *imminente*: F. *imminent*), impending; threatening; at hand: **im'minently**, ad. *-li*: **im'minence**, n. *-nens*, that which is imminent; threatening.

immobility, n. *im'mō-bil'i-ti* (L. *immobilitas*, immovableness—from *im*, not, and *mobilis*, movable: F. *immobilité*), fixedness in place or state; want of motion, or resistance to it.

immoderate, a. *im-mōd'ėr-āt* (L. *immoderatus*, without measure, unrestrained—*im*, not, and *moderatus*, moderate), exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive: **immod'erately**, ad. *-li*: **immod'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shūn*, and **immod'erateness**, n. want of moderation; excess.

immodest, a. *im-mōd'est* (L. *immodestus*, unrestrained—from *im*, not, and *modestus*, modest: It. *immodesto*: F. *immodeste*), wanting in decency and delicacy; unchaste; impure: **immod'estly**, ad. *-li*: **immod'esty**, n. *-est-i*, want of delicacy or prudent restraint; indecency.

immolate, v. *im'mō-lāt* (L. *immolatum*, to offer or to sacrifice—from *im*, in or on, and *mola*, meal or coarse flour mixed with salt and thrown upon sacrifices), to sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice: **im'mola'ting**, imp.: **im'mola'ted**, pp. *-lā'ted*, offered in sacrifice: **im'mola'tor**, n. *-tėr*, one who: **im'mola'tion**, n. *-lā'shūn*, a sacrifice offered.

immoral, a. *im-mōr'al* (L. *im*, not, and *moral*), contrary to the divine law; vicious; wicked or unjust: **immor'ally**, ad. *-li*: **immorality**, n. *im'mō-ral'i-ti*, any act contrary to the divine law; vice; wickedness.

immortal, a. *im-mōr'tal* (L. *immortalis*, imperishable—from *im*, not, and *mortalis*, subject to death: It. *immortale*: F. *immortel*), exempt from death; imperishable; never-ending: **n.** one who is not liable to death: **immor'tally**, ad. *-li*: **im'mortal'ity**, n. *-tal'i-ti*, undying life; existence not limited: **immor'talize**, v. *-iz*, to render immortal; to cause to live or exist while the world endures: **immor'tali'zing**, imp.: **immor'talized**, pp. *-izd*.

immortelle, n. *im'mōr-tel'* (F.: see **immortal**), the flower commonly called everlasting flower, a species

impalpable, a. *im-păl'pă-bl* (F. *impalpable*—from L. *im*, not, and *palpo*, I touch softly), not perceptible by the touch; extremely fine, as powder or dust in which no gritty particles can be felt by the touch: **impal'pably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **impal'pabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of not being perceptible by the touch.

impanation, n. *im'pă-nā'shŭn* (L. *im*, into, and *panis*, bread: F. *impanation*), the supposed real presence and union of the body and blood of Christ with the elements of the eucharist without a change in their nature.

impannel, v. *im-păn'nĕl* (*im*, in or on, and *pannel*, a piece of parchment—see **pannel**), to enrol the names of a jury in a court of justice; spelt also **impanel**: **impan'nelling**, imp.: **impan'nelled**, pp. *-nĕld*.

imparadise, v. *im-păr'ă-dīz* (*im*, and *paradise*: It. *imparadisare*, to imparadise), to make happy, as if in paradise; to put into a place or state resembling paradise: **impar'adising**, imp.: **impar'adised**, pp. *-dīzd*.

imparipinnate, a. *im'păr-ĭ-pĭn'nāt* (L. *impar*, unequal, and *pinnatus*, winged), in *bot.*, unequally pinnate; pinnate, but ending in an odd leaflet.

imparisyllabic, a. *im'păr-ĭ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk* (L. *impar*, unequal, and *syllaba*, a syllable), in *gram.*, not having the same number of syllables—applied to nouns increasing their syllables, as *mens*, the mind—gen. *mentis*, of the mind.

imparity, n. *im-păr'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *impar*, unequal), not divisible into equal parts; inequality; difference in degree of rank or excellence.

impark, v. *im-pärk'* (*im*, in or on, and *park*), to enclose, as land for a park: **impark'ing**, imp.: **impark'ed**, pp. *-pärkt'*.

impart, v. *im-pärt'* (L. *impartio*, I share with another—from *im*, into, and *pars*, a part—gen. *partis*: old F. and Sp. *impartir*, to impart), to bestow or give; to communicate; to convey; to make known: **impart'ing**, imp.: **impart'ed**, pp.: **impart'er**, n. one who: **impart'ible**, a. *-ĭ-bl*, that may be imparted or communicated: **impart'ibil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, quality of being impartible.

impartial, a. *im-pär'shăl* (*im*, not, and *partial*: F. *impartial*), not disposed to favour one more than another; unbiassed: **impar'tially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **impar'tial'ity**, n. *-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, freedom from bias or prejudice in opinion or judgment.

impartible—see **impart**.

impassable, a. *im-păs'sā-bl* (L. *im*, not, and *passable*), that cannot be passed; not admitting a passage: **impas'sably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **impas'sableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

impassible, a. *im-păs'ĭ-bl* (F. *impassible*, calm, tranquil: It. *impassibile*, that cannot suffer—from L. *im*, not, and *passus*, suffered), incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that cannot be affected or disturbed by external causes: **im'passibil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, also **impas'sibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of being affected or injured by external things: **impas'sive**, a. *-păs'sĭv* (*im*, and *passus*, suffered), not susceptible of pain or suffering: **impas'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **impas'siveness**, n.

impassion, v. *im-păsh'ŭn* (*im*, into, and *passion*), to move or affect strongly with passion: **impassi'oning**, imp.: **impassi'oned**, pp. *-ŭnd*: **ad**j. marked by passion or feeling; excited; glowing; having the feelings excited, as a speaker: **impassi'onable**, a. *-ă-bl*, excitable: **impassi'onably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

impaste, v. *im-pāst'* (*im*, in or on, and *paste*), to form into or cover, as with paste; to lay on colours: **impast'ing**, imp.: **impast'ed**, pp.: **im'pasta'tion**, n. *-păs-tā'shŭn*, the union of different substances by means of cements: **impasto**, n. *im-păs'tō* (It.), a term expressing the thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas.

impatient, a. *im-pā'shĕnt* (L. *impatiens*, that cannot bear—from *im*, not, and *patiens*, suffering: F. *impatient*), uneasy or fretful under suffering or delay; not enduring; hasty: **impa'tience**, n. *-shĕns*, restlessness; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restless discontentment under any condition, with eagerness to change it: **impa'tiently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

impawn, v. *im-pŏŏn'* (*im*, into, and *pawn*), to pledge; to deposit as a security: **impawn'ing**, imp.: **impawned'**, pp. *-pŏŏnd'*.

impeach, v. *im-pēch'* (F. *empêcher*, to hinder; old F. *empescher*, to encumber, to hinder—from the notion of entangling with a sticky material), to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to charge with treason or high public crimes, as a minister of state; to call in question: **impeach'ing**, imp.: **impeached'**, pp. *-pēcht'*: **impeach'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **impeach'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, liable to accusation: **impeach'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, a charge or accusation; an endeavour to *fasten* a charge of treason on a person; an accusation and prosecution for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanours.

impearl, v. *im-pĕrl'* (*im*, in or on, and *pearl*), to decorate with pearls or the resemblance of them; to form in resemblance of pearls.

impeccable, a. *im-pĕk'ă-bl* (L. *impeccabilis*, faultless, sinless—from *im*, not, and *pecco*, I err or sin: F. *impeccable*), not liable or subject to sin: **impec'cabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, exemption from sin or error: **impec'cancy**, n. *-kăn-sĭ*, sinlessness.

impede, v. *im-pēd'* (L. *impedio*, I hamper or hinder—from *im*, into, and *pedes*, feet), to hinder; to stop progress: **impe'ding**, imp.: **impe'ded**, pp.: **impediment**, n. *im-pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt*, an obstruction; a hindrance; a defect, as in speech: **imped'imen'tal**, a. *-mĕn'tăl*, hindering: **imped'itive**, a. *-ĭtĭv*, causing hindrance.

impel, v. *im-pĕl'* (L. *impello*, I drive forward—from *im*, into, and *pello*, I drive), to drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to incite: **impel'ling**, imp.: **adj.** urging; pressing: **impelled'**, pp. *-pĕld'*: **impel'ler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who: **impel'lent**, a. *-lĕnt*, a power or force which drives forward.

impend, v. *im-pĕnd'* (L. *impendeo*, I hang over, I threaten—from *im*, into, and *pendeo*, I hang), to hang over; to menace or threaten; to be approaching and ready to fall on: **impen'ding**, imp.: **impen'ded**, pp.: **impen'dent**, a. *-dĕnt*, hanging over; threatening: **impen'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, or **impen'dency**, n. *-dĕn-sĭ*, the state of hanging over.

impenetrable, a. *im-pĕn'ĭ-trā-bl* (L. *impenetrabilis*, that cannot be penetrated—from *im*, not, and *penetro*, I penetrate or enter), that cannot be pierced; not to be affected or moved; not to be entered: **impen'etrably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **impen'etrabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, that property of matter which prevents two bodies occupying the same space at the same time; the quality of not being able to be pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being moved or affected.

impenitent, a. *im-pĕn'ĭ-tĕnt* (F. *impénitent*, impenitent—from L. *im*, not, and *pœnitens*, repenting: It. *impenitente*, impenitent), not repenting of sin; obdurate; not contrite: **n.** a hardened sinner: **impen'itently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **impen'itence**, n. *-tĕns*, or **impen'itency**, n. *-sĭ*, want of repentance; hardness of heart; want of remorse for crimes.

impennate, a. *im-pĕn'nāt* (*im*, not, and Eng. *pennate*—from L. *penna*, a feather), having very short wings, and useless for flight; of the tribe **im'pennates**, *-nā'tēz*, swimming birds having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

imperative, a. *im-pĕr'ă-tĭv* (It. *imperativo*, fit for command, imperative—from L. *impero*, I command), expressing or containing positive command or desire; positive; authoritative; in *gram.*, the simple form of the verb which expresses command or exhortation, as *go*, *eat*, *sing*: **imper'atively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

imperceptible, a. *im'pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-bl* (*im*, not, and *perceptible*), not to be known or discovered by the senses; very small or fine; very slow in motion: **im'percep'tibly**, ad. *-tĭ-blĭ*: **im'percep'tibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

imperfect, a. *im-pĕr'fĕkt* (L. *imperfectus*, incomplete—from *im*, not, and *perfectus*, complete), not completed or finished; defective; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb expressing unfinished action, or time not yet complete, as *I was eating*: **imper'fectly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **im'perfec'tion**, n. *-fĕk'shŭn*, the state of being defective; a fault or blemish: **imper'fectness**, n. state of being imperfect.

imperforate, a. *im-pĕr'fō-rāt*, or **imper'fora'ted**, a. *-rā'tĕd* (L. *im*, not, and *perforatum*, to bore through), not perforated or pierced; having no opening or passage of communication: **imper'forable**, a. *-rā-bl*, that cannot be pierced: **imper'fora'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, state of being not perforated, or without an aperture.

imperial, a. *im-pē'rĭ-ăl* (L. *imperialis*, of the empire, imperial—from *impero*, I command; *imperium*, command, empire: It. *imperiale*: F. *impérial*), pert. to an empire or emperor; royal; supreme: **impe'rially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **impe'rialism**, n. *-ĭzm*, system or state of imperial government: **impe'rialist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who belongs to or supports an emperor—particularly applied to the Germans under the old empire: **impe'rial'ity** or **impe'rialty**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ* or *-ăl-tĭ*, the right of an emperor over a certain share of the produce of mines, &c.; imperial power.

imperil, v. *im-pĕr'il* (*im*, and *peril*), to bring or lead into danger: **imper'iling**, imp.: **imper'iled**, pp. *-ild*: participles also spelt with ll.

imperious, a. *im-pē'ri-us* (L. *imperiosus*, possessed of command, domineering—from *imperium*, command; F. *impérieux*), assuming or exercising authority in a manner highly offensive to others; haughty; overbearing; not capable of being resisted; urgent: **impe'riously**, ad. *-li*: **impe'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, a dictatorial and bold contempt for the rights or feelings of another; haughtiness.

imperishable, a. *im-pĕr'ish-a-bl* (*im*, not, and *perish*), not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last always: **imper'ishably**, ad. *-bli*: **imper'ishableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

impermeable, a. *im-pĕr'mē-a-bl* (F. *imperméable*, impervious—from L. *im*, not, and *permeo*, I penetrate), not admitting the passage of water or other liquid through; rendered waterproof by the application of a solution: **imper'meably**, ad. *-bli*: **imper'meableness**, n.

impersonal, a. *im-pĕr'sŏn-al* (L. *im*, not, and *personal*), not personal; said of verbs which are used only in the third person, with *it* for the nominative, as *it rains*: **imper'sonal'ity**, n. *-al'i-ti*, the want or absence of personality: **imper'sonally**, ad. *-al-li*.

impersonate, v. *im-pĕr'sŏn-at*, (*im*, in or on, and *personate*), to personify; to ascribe the qualities of a person to; to represent things as persons: **imper'sonating**, imp.: **imper'sonated**, pp.: **imper'sona'tion**, n. *-a'shŭn*, the act of representing things as persons.

impertinent, a. *im-pĕr'ti-nĕnt* (F. *impertinent*, impertinent: *im*, not, and *pertinent*), rude; impudent; meddling unduly with the matters of others: **n.** one rude or unbecoming in behaviour: **imper'tinently**, ad. *-li*: **imper'tinence**, n. *-nĕns*, rudeness; improper interference not becoming age or station.

imperturbable, a. *im'pĕr-bĕrb'a-bl* (L. *im*, not, and *perturbatum*, to confuse or disturb utterly), that cannot be disquieted or disturbed: **im'perturb'ably**, ad. *-bli*: **imper'turba'tion**, n. *-ba'shŭn*, calmness; freedom from agitation of mind: **im'perturb'abil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, self-possession; coolness.

impervious, a. *im-pĕr'vi-ŭs* (L. *impervius*, that cannot be passed through—from *im*, not, and *pervius*, passable: It. *impervio*), not penetrable; not to be pierced; affording no way or passage: **imper'viously**, ad. *-li*: **imper'viousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of not admitting a passage.

impetigo, n. *im'pĕ-tī'go* (L. *impetigo*, a scabby eruption—from *impetere*, to assault—from *in*, into, and *petere*, to seek, to go to), a cutaneous disease.

impetuous, a. *im-pĕt'ū-ŭs* (L. *impetuosus*, violent—from *impetus*, violence: F. *impétueux*), violent; vehement; furious: **impet'uously**, ad. *-li*: **impet'uousness**, n. *-nĕs*, violence; vehemence.

impetus, n. *im'pĕ-tŭs* (L. *impetus*, violence—from *impetere*, to assault—from *in*, into, and *petere*, to seek, to go to), violent force; force; momentum; impulse; force of motion; force of a body in motion; force of a blow; force of a stroke; force of a shock; force of a collision; force of a blow; force of a stroke; force of a shock; force of a collision; force of a blow; force of a stroke; force of a shock; force of a collision

tu'ning, imp.: **im'portuned'**, pp. *-tūnd'*: **im'portu'ner**, n. *-ér*, one who: **im'portu'nity**, n. *-tū'nĭ-tĭ*, pressing or incessant application for a claim or favour: **importunate**, a. *im-pōr'tū-nāt* pressing; urgent; not easily repulsed: **impor'tunately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **impor'tunateness**, n. urgent or pressing solicitation.

impose, v. *im-pōz'* (L. *impositum*, to place or lay on—from *im*, in or on, and *pono*, I place: F. *imposer*, to impose), to lay or place on, as a burden or duty; to enjoin: **to impose on**, to deceive; to mislead by a false pretence: **impo'sing**, imp.: **adj.** commanding; suited to impress forcibly: **impo'singly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **imposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **impo'ser**, n. one who impresses or lays on: **impo'sable**, a. *-zā-bl*, that may be imposed or laid on: **imposition**, n. *im'pō-zish'ŭn*, the act of laying on; imposture; fraud; a tax or toll; an extra exercise laid on a student as a punishment: **impo'sing**, n. among *printers*, the arrangement of the pages of a sheet in their order upon a stone called the *imposing-stone*, and preparing them to be printed: **impost**, n. *im'pōst*, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar which supports an arch: **imposition of hands**, in *eccles.*, ordination; confirmation.

impossible, a. *im-pŏs'ĭ-bl* (L. *impossibilis*; F. *impossible*; It. *impossibile*, impossible: *im*, not, and *possible*, which see), that cannot be done: **impos'sibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, that which cannot be done; state of being not feasible.

impost—see **impose**.

imposture, n. *im-pŏs'tūr* (It. *impostura*; F. *imposture*, imposture, cheat—from L. *impositum*, to place or lay on), deception; fraud: **impos'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who assumes a character in order to deceive; a cheat.

impotent, a. *im'pō-tĕnt* (L. *impotens*, powerless—from *im*, not, and *potens*, powerful: It. *impotente*: F. *impotent*), weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable to beget: **im'potently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **im'potence**, n. *-tĕns*, also **im'potency**, n. *-tĕn-sĭ*, want of strength or power.

impound, v. *im-pōūnd'* (*im*, into, and *pound*), to shut up in a pound or pen; to confine; to shut in: **impound'ing**, imp.: **impound'ed**, pp.: **impound'er**, n. one who: **impound'age**, n. *-dj*, the act of impounding or confining cattle.

impoverish, v. *im-pŏv'ér-ish* (L. *im*, into, or AS. *em* for *en*, to make, and L. *pauper*; F. *pauvre*, poor: It. *impoverire*, to impoverish), to reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust, as resources, or the fertility of land: **impov'erishing**, imp.: **impov'erished**, pp. *-ish't*: **impov'erisher**, n. *-ér*, one who: **impov'erishment**, n. the act of reducing to poverty; exhaustion.

impracticable, a. *im-prak'tĭ-kā-bl* (*im*, not, and *practicable*), that cannot be done or performed; not to be done by human means; unmanageable: **imprac'ticably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **imprac'ticabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **imprac'ticableness**, n. *-kā-bl-nĕs*, state or quality of being beyond the power of man, or the means proposed.

imprecate, v. *im'prē-kāt* (L. *imprecatus*, invoked—from *im*, in or on, and *precor*, I pray: It. *imprecare*), to invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall upon: **im'preca'ting**, imp.: **im'preca'ted**, pp.: **im'preca'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, a curse; a prayer that a calamity may fall on some one: **im'preca'tory**, a. *-kā'tĕr-ĭ*, containing a prayer for evil.

impregnable, a. *im-prĕg'nā-bl* (L. *im*, not, and old F. *pregner*; L. *prehendere*, to take), that cannot be reduced or taken by force; not to be moved or shaken: **impreg'nably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **impreg'nabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being impregnable.

impregnate, v. *im-prĕg'nāt* (It. *impregnare*, to get with young; *impregnatura*, the state of being with young: L. *im*, in, and *pregnans*, with child: F. *imprégner*, to impregnate), to render or make prolific; to cause to conceive; to saturate; to infuse the qualities or virtues of one thing into another: **impreg'nating**, imp.: **impreg'nated**, pp. made pregnant or prolific: **im'pregna'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, act of impregnating; that with which anything is impregnated.

imprescriptible, a. *im'prē-skrip'tĭ-bl* (L. *im*, not, and *prescriptible*), that cannot be lost or impaired by neglect or want of use: **im'prescrip'tibly**, ad. *-blĭ*.

impress, v. *im-prĕs'* (L. *impressum*, to form or make by pressing—from *im*, in or on, and *pressum*, to press or squeeze: old F. *impresser*, to impress: It. *impresso*, stamped, impressed), to make a mark or figure by pressing; to stamp; to indent; to fix deep, as in the mind; to seize or employ for the public service: n. *im'prĕs*, a mark or figure made by pressing; a stamp; the image or figure of anything, as if formed by pressure: **impres'sing**, imp.: **impressed'**, pp. *-prĕst'*: **impressi'on**, n. *-prĕsh'ŭn*, a mark; a copy; effects produced by external causes on the mind; idea; indistinct recollection; the total number printed at one time, as of a book; a single edition; a print from an engraved plate: **impressi'onable**, a. *-ā-bl*, susceptible of impressions: **impres'sible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that readily receives impressions: **impres'sibly**, ad. *-sĭ-blĭ*: **impres'sibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, quality of being impressible: **impres'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, adapted to excite solemn attention and feeling: **impres'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **impres'siveness**, n. *-sĭv-nĕs*, the quality of being impressive: **impress'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of seizing men for the public service: **impress-gang**, a party of men formerly employed forcibly to seize men as seamen for ships of war—usually written **press-gang**: **proof-impression**, an early copy taken from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, and the like.

imprimatur, n. *im'prĭ-mā'tĕr* (L. let it be printed—from *imprimo*, I mark or stamp), licence to print a book, printed on the title-page; authority.

imprimis, ad. *im-prī'mĭs* (L. *imprimis*—from *im*, in, and *primus*, first), in the first place.

imprint, n. *im'prĭnt* (*im*, in or on, and *print*), the place where, the person by whom, and the time when a book is published, printed at the bottom of the title—sometimes at the end, as in newspapers: v. *im-prĭnt'*, to mark by pressure; to stamp; to fix on the mind or memory: **imprint'ing**, imp.: **imprint'ed**, pp.

imprison, v. *im-prĭz'n* (*im*, in or on, and *prison*: F. *emprisonner*, to confine), to put into or to confine in a prison; to shut up or confine: **impris'oning**, imp.: **impris'oned**, pp. *-prĭz'nd*: **impris'onment**, n. *-n-mĕnt*, confinement in a place; restraint of liberty.

improbable, a. *im-prŏb'ā-bl* (L. *improbabilis*, not deserving of approbation—from *im*, not, and *probo*, I prove: F. *improbable*), not likely to be true; unlikely: **improb'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **improb'abil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, unlikelihood.

improbity, n. *im-prŏb'ĭ-tĭ* (*im*, not, and *probity*), want of integrity or honesty; baseness.

improficiency, n. *im'prō-fĭ'sĭ-ĕn-sĭ* (*im*, and *proficiency*), want of proficiency.

impromptu, n. *im-prŏmp'tū* (F. *impromptu*, extempore—from L. *in promptu*, in readiness), a short composition produced on the spur of the moment—generally something witty: **adj.** extempore; off-hand.

improper, a. *im-prŏp'ér* (*im*, and *proper*: L. *improprius*, not befitting: F. *impropre*), not suitable; not adapted to its end; not becoming; not decent: **improp'erly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **impropriety**, n. *im'prō-prī'ĭ-tĭ*, unsuitableness to character or circumstances; an improper action or speech; an inaccuracy in language: **improper fraction**, a fraction whose numerator is either equal to or greater than the denominator.

impropriate, a. *im-prō'prĭ-āt* (L. *im*, into, and *proprius*, peculiar, private), devolved into the hands of a layman: v. to appropriate to private use; particularly to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of laymen: **impro'pria'ting**, imp.: **impro'pria'ted**, pp.: **impro'pria'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, a layman who possesses or enjoys church lands: **impro'pria'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of impropriating; the ecclesiastical property appropriated; exclusive possession.

impropriety—see **improper**.

improve, v. *im-prōv'* (L. *im*, in, and old F. *prover*; L. *probare*, to try, to esteem as good), to make better; to advance in value, &c.; to grow better or wiser; to raise from good to better; to turn to good account: **improv'ing**, imp.: **adj.** growing better; using to better advantage: **improved'**, pp. *-prōvd'*: **improv'er**, n. one who: **impro'vable**, a. *-vĕ-bl*, capable of being made better: **impro'vably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **impro'vableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **impro'vabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, capableness of being made better: **impro'vingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **improvement**, n. *-mĕnt*, advancement nearer to perfection; progress; a making or growing better; practical application, as of a sermon.

improvident, a. *im-prŏv'ĭ-dĕnt* (L. *im*, not, and *providens*, foreseeing—see **provident**), wanting care to make provision for the future; neglecting measures for future safety or advantage; thoughtless: **improv'idently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **improv'idence**, n. *-dĕns*, want of foresight; want of due regard to consequences.

improvise, v. *im'prō-vēz'* (F. *improvisé*, done extempore; *improviser*, to speak or compose without preparation: It. *improvvisare*, to make verses extempore: L. *improvisus*, unexpected), to compose and re-

cite without premeditation: **im'provi'sing**, imp.: **im'provised'**, pp. *-vēzd'*, extemporised: **improvisate**, a. *im-prŏv'i-sāt*, unpremeditated: **improvisatore**, n. *im'prō-vēz-a-tō'rā*, in *Italy*, a man who makes and writes short poems without premeditation; **im'provis'ato'ri**, plu. *-tō'rē*: **im'provis'atrice**, n. fem. *-vēz'-a-trīs* or *-trē'chā*, a woman who makes and recites extempore verses: **im'provis'atri'ci**, plu. *-vēz-a-trē'chē*.

imprudent, a. *im-prō'dĕnt* (L. *imprudens*, not foreseeing, inconsiderate—from *im*, not, *prudens*, prudent: It. *imprudente*: F. *imprudent*), indiscreet; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash: **impru'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, indiscretion; want of due regard to consequences: **impru'dently**, ad. *-li*.

impudent, a. *im'pū-dĕnt* (L. *impudens*, without shame—from *im*, not, and *pudens*, modest: It. *impudente*: F. *impudent*), without modesty; bold; shameless; saucy; insolent: **im'pudently**, ad. *-li*: **im'pudence**, n. *-dĕns*, want of modesty; effrontery; impertinence.

impugn, v. *im-pūn'* (L. *impugnare*, to fight against, to assail—from *im*, in or on, and *pugno*, I fight: F. *impugner*, to impugn), to attack or assail by words; to call in question; to contradict: **impugn'ing**, imp.: **impugned'**, pp. *-pūnd'*: **impugn'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **impugn'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be impugned or opposed.

impulse, n. *im'pŭls* (L. *impulsum*, to push or drive against a thing—from *im*, on or against, and *pello*, I drive: It. *impulso*, impulso), force suddenly communicated; influence acting on the mind; the effect of some sudden motion: **impul'sion**, n. *-pŭl'shŭn*, the sudden action of a moving body on another body; influence on the mind: **impul'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, having the power of driving or impelling; moved to action by present feelings: **impul'sively**, ad. *-li*: **impul'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*.

impunity, n. *im-pū'nĭ-tĭ* (L. *impunitas*, freedom or safety from punishment—from *im*, not, and *pœna*, punishment: It. *impunità*: F. *impunité*), exemption or freedom from punishment, penalty, or injury.

impure, a. *im-pūr'* (L. *impurus*, impure, unclean—from *im*, not, and *purus*, pure: It. *impuro*: F. *impur*), not pure; foul; unclean; unchaste; unholy: **impure'ly**, ad. *-li*: **impure'ness**, n., also **impu'rity**, n. *-pū'rĭ-tĭ*, foulness; any foul matter; want of purity; want of holiness.

impurple, v. *im-pĕr'pl* (*im*, into, and *purple*), to colour or tinge with purple: **impur'pling**, imp.: **impur'pled**, pp. *-pld*.

imputa, v. *im-pūt'* (L. *imputare*, to bring or enter

l, *in* becomes *il*, as in *illicit*, *not* permitted; followed by *p* or *m*, *in* becomes *im*, as in *immature*, *not* ripe, *improudent*, *not* prudent; followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as in *irregular*, *not* according to rule.

inability, n. *in'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *in*, not, and *ability*), want of power or strength; want of adequate means: incapacity.

inaccessible, a. *in'ăk-sĕs'ĭ-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *accessible*), not to be reached; not to be obtained or approached: **in'acces'sibly**, ad. *-bli*: **in'acces'sibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **in'acces'sibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccurate, a. *in-ăk'kū-rāt* (L. *in*, not, and *accurate*), not exact or correct; not according to truth: **inac'curately**, ad. *-li*: **inac'curacy**, n. *-rā-sĭ*, defect; want of exactness.

inaction, n. *in-ăk'shŭn* (L. *in*, not, and *action*), forbearance from labour; idleness; rest: **inac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, not active; dull; slothful; idle: **inac'tively**, ad. *-li*: **in'activ'ity**, n. *-i-tĭ*, habitual idleness; want of action or exertion.

inadequate, a. *in-ăd'ē-kwāt* (L. *in*, not, and *adequate*), not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; incomplete; defective: **inad'equately**, ad. *-li*: **inad'equateness**, n., also **inad'equacy**, n. *-kwā-sĭ*, quality of being unequal to the purpose; incompleteness; defectiveness.

inadmissible, a. *in'ăd-mĭs'sĭ-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *admissible*), not proper to be allowed or received: **in'admis'sibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being inadmissible.

inadvertent, a. *in'ăd-vĕr'tĕnt* (L. *in*, not, and *advertens*, directing or turning towards: F. *inadvertence*: Sp. *inadvertencia*, carelessness, heedlessness), heedless; not turning the mind to; inconsiderate; careless: **in'adver'tently**, ad. *-li*: **in'adver'tence**, n. *-tĕns*, also **in'adver'tency**, n. *-tĕn-sĭ*, inattention; any mistake or fault from want of forethought; heedlessness.

inalienable, a. *in-ăl'ĭ-ĕn-ā-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *alienable*), that cannot be legally or justly transferred to another: **inal'ienably**, ad. *-ā-bli*: **inal'ienableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

inamorato, n. *in-ăm'ō-rā'tō* (It. *innamorato*, a lover—from L. *amor*, love), a lover; one in love: **inam'ora'ta**, n. fem. *-rā'tā*, a woman in love.

inane, a. *in-ān'* (L. *inanis*, empty: It. *inane*), empty; void; useless; senseless: **inane'ly**, ad. *-li*: **inanity**, n. *in-ăn'ĭ-tĭ*, emptiness; vanity: **inanition**, n. *in'ā-nĭsh'ŭn* (F.), emptiness; want of fulness; starva-

ulus, a joint, as of the body), not uttered with a distinct spoken sound; in *bot.*, without joints or interruption to continuity: **in'artic'ulately**, ad. *-li*: **in'artic'ulateness**, n., also **in'artic'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, indistinctness of spoken sounds.

inartificial, a. *in-ärtĭ-fish'ăl* (*in*, not, and *artificial*), not done by art; simple; natural; **artless**: **inar'tifici'ally**, ad. *-li*.

inasmuch, ad. or conj. *in'ăz-much* (*in*, *as*, and *much*), seeing that; this being the fact.

inattentive, a. *in'ăt-tĕn'tĭv* (*in*, not, and *attentive*), careless; negligent; not fixing the mind on: **in'atten'tively**, ad. *-li*: **in'atten'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the want of fixing the mind steadily on; neglect.

inaudible, a. *in-aw'dĭ-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *audible*), that cannot be heard: **inau'dibly**, ad. *-bli*: **inau'dibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **inau'dibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, state or quality of not being heard.

inaugural, a. *in-aw'gū-răl* (L. *augur*, a soothsayer: *in*, into, and *augurō*, I presage or divine, as the success of any enterprise), made or done at the introduction to an office, or at the beginning of an enterprise, as an inaugural address: **inau'gurate**, v. *-gū-rāt*, to invest with an office in a formal manner; to commence with suitable ceremonies: **inau'gura'ting**, imp.: **inau'gura'ted**, pp.: **inau'gura'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who: **inau'gura'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, the act of investing with an office with suitable solemnity; the solemn or formal beginning of any movement or course of action; the opening in a formal manner of a public building: **inau'gura'tory**, n. *-tĕr-ĭ*, pert. to inauguration.

inauspicious, a. *in-aw-spĭsh'ŭs* (*in*, not, and *auspicious*), unlucky; unfavourable; ill-omened; unfortunate: **in'auspici'ously**, ad. *-li*: **in'auspici'ousness**, n.

inboard, a. or ad. *in'bōrd* (*in*, into, and *board*), applied to anything within the hold of a ship.

inborn, a. *in'bawrn*, (*in*, into, and *born*), implanted by nature; innate.

inbreathe, v. *in-brēth'* (*in*, into, and *breathe*), to infuse by breathing; to inspire: **inbreath'ing**, imp.: **inbreathed'**, pp. *-brēthd'*.

inbreed, v. *in-brēd'*, (*in*, into, and *breed*), to breed or generate within: **in'bred**, a. *-brĕd*, natural; bred within.

Inca, n. *in'kă*, the king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.

incage, v. *in-kāj'* (*in*, and *cage*), to confine, as in a cage; to coop up: **inca'ging**, imp.: **incaged'**, pp. *-kājd'*.

incalculable, a. *in-kăl'kū-lă-bl* (*in*, not, and *calculable*), not to be computed or reckoned: **incal'culably**, ad. *-lă-blĭ*.

incandescent, a. *in'kăn-dĕs'sĕnt* (L. *incandescens*, becoming warm, glowing—from *in*, into, *candesco*, I become of a bright glittering white: It. *incandescente*), white or glowing with heat: **incandes'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, the glowing or luminous appearance which bodies assume when intensely heated.

incantation, n. *in'kăn-tā'shŭn* (L. *incantare*, to chant a magic formula against some one—from *in*, into, and *canto*, I sing), the act of enchanting by songs or words of sorcery: **incan'tatory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, dealing by enchantment.

incapable, a. *in-kā'pă-bl* (*in*, not, and *capable*), unable; unequal to; disqualified by disposition or law: **inca'pably**, ad. *-bli*: **inca'pabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, natural inability; legal disqualification.

incapacious, a. *in-kă-pā'shŭs* (*in*, not, and *capacious*: L. *in*, not, and *capacitas*, largeness), not large or spacious; of small size: **in'capa'ciousness**, n. *-nĕs*: **in'capac'itate**, v. *-păs'ĭ-tāt*, to render incapable, unable or unfit; to disqualify: **in'capac'itating**, imp.: **in'capac'itated**, pp.: **in'capac'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, want of natural power to receive, contain, or understand—applied to the mind; defect of understanding; inability; disqualification.

incarcerate, v. *in-kär'sĕr-āt* (It. *incarcerare*; F. *incarcérer*, to imprison—from L. *in*, into, and *carcer*, a prison), to imprison; to confine in a jail: **incar'cera'ting**, imp.: **incar'cera'ted**, pp.: **incar'cera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, imprisonment.

incarnate, a. *in-kär'nāt* (It. *incarnato*, made flesh: F. *incarnat*, of a flesh colour—from L. *in*, in or on, and *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh: v. to clothe with flesh; to assume the human form and nature: **incar'nating**, imp.: **incar'nated**, pp.: **in'carna'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of assuming a human body, and taking the nature of man; the union of the Godhead with manhood in Christ.

incase, v. *in-kās'* (*in*, into, and *case*), to enclose; to cover or surround with something solid: **inca'sing**, imp.: **incased'**, pp. *-kāst'*.

incautious, a. *in-kaw'shŭs* (*in*, not, and *cautious*), unwary; heedless; not attentive to probable effects and consequences: **incau'tiously**, ad. *-li*: **incau'tiousness**, n. *-nĕs*, want of caution; want of foresight; heedlessness.

incendiary, n. *in-sĕn'dĭ-ă-rĭ* (L. *incendiarius*, setting on fire—from *incendo*, I set fire to: It. *incendiare*; F. *incendier*, to set fire to), one who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to the houses, buildings, or property of another, or to his own; one who so inflames the public mind as to unduly promote discontent and faction: **adj.** relating to the wilful burning of a building; inflammatory; seditious: **incen'diarism**, n. *-ă-rĭsm*, the act or practice of an incendiary.

incense, n. *in'sĕns* (L. *incensum*, to set fire to, to burn: It. *incenso*; F. *encens*, incense), the odours arising from certain spices, gums, &c., when thrown on fire, used in religious rites; the materials so burned; the worship of prayer and praise: v. to perfume with incense: **incense**, v. *in-sĕns'*, to inflame with anger; to provoke; to exasperate: **incen'sing**, imp.: **incensed'**, pp. *-sĕnst'*: **incen'sive**, a. *-sĕn'sĭv*, tending to incense or provoke.

incentive, a. *in-sĕn'tĭv* (It. *incentivo*; mid. L. *incentivum*, an incentive, a stimulus—from L. *incendo*, I set fire to), inciting; encouraging: n. that which kindles or excites; that which prompts to good or evil; a stimulus: **incen'tively**, ad. *-li*.

inceptive, a. *in-sĕp'tĭv* (L. *inceptum*, a beginning—from *in*, into, *coptum*, to take: It. *incepto*, begun) beginning; noting beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action, or of a course of action: **incep'tively**, ad. *-li*: **incep'tor**, n. *-tĕr* (L. a beginner), a beginner; one on the point of taking the degree of A.M.

incertitude, n. *in-sĕr'tĭ-tūd* (F. *incertitude*, uncertainty: L. *incertus*, uncertain—from *in*, not, and *certus*, sure), uncertainty; doubtfulness.

incessant, a. *in-sĕs'sănt* (It. *incessante*; Sp. *incesante*, incessant, continual—from L. *in*, not, and *cessans*, ceasing or giving over), continual; without interruption: **inces'santly**, ad. *-li*.

incest, n. *in'sĕst* (L. *incestus*, unclean, unchaste—from *in*, not, and *castus*, pure, chaste: It. *incesto*; F. *inceste*, incest), sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees: **incestuous**, a. *in-sĕs'tū-ŭs*, guilty of incest: **inces'tuously**, ad. *-li*: **inces'tuousness**, n.

inch, n. *insh* (AS. *ince*, an inch: L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of a pound), a measure; the twelfth part of a foot; a small quantity or degree, as to die by *inches*: **adj.** measuring an inch, as a *two-inch* board: **inched**, a. *insht*, containing inches: **inchmeal**, n. a piece an inch long: **ad.** by small degrees; by piecemeal.

inch, n. *insh* (Irish, *inis*; Gael. *insh*, an island—akin to L. *insula*, an island), in *Scot.*, a small island.

inchoate, a. *in-kō-āt* (L. *inchoatum*, to lay the foundation of, to begin), begun; entered upon; incipient: v. to begin; to commence: **in choa'ting**, imp.: **in'choa'ted**, pp.: **in'choately**, ad. *-li*: **in'choa'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, beginning: **in'choa'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, expressing or indicating beginning.

incidence, n. *in'sĭ-dĕns* (L. *incidens*, a falling in or on—from *in*, in, and *cadens*, falling: F. *incidence*), the direction in which any elastic body, or light or heat, falls on or strikes another: **angle of incidence**, the angle formed by a ray, as of light or heat, striking or impinging on a surface, and which angle is equal to the *angle of reflection*: **in'cident**, n. *-dĕnt*, a circumstance; an occurrence; an adventure; something which happens beside the main design: **adj.** falling into or upon; casual: **in'ciden'tal**, a. *-dĕn'tăl*, coming without design; casual; occasional; not intended: **in'ciden'tally**, ad. *-li*.

incinerate, v. *in-sĭn'ĕr-āt* (mid. L. *incineratum*; It. *incenerare*, to reduce to ashes—from L. *in*, into, and *cinis*, ashes—gen. *cineris*), to burn to ashes: **incin'era'ting**, imp.: **incin'era'ted**, pp.: **incin'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of burning or reducing to ashes—*calcination* is the process of reducing to a calx or friable state by heat.

incipient, a. *in-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt* (L. *incipiens*, beginning: It. *incipiente*, incipient), beginning; commencing: **incip'iently**, ad. *-li*: **incip'iency**, n. *-en-sĭ*, commencement.

incise, v. *in-sīz'* (L. *incisum*, to cut into—from *in*, and *caedere*, to cut: F. *inciser*, to cut, to cut in or

into; to carve; to engrave: **inci'sing**, imp.: **incised'**, pp. *-sizd'*: **adj.** cut down deeply; cut in: **inci'sor**, n. *-si'zer*, one of the cutting or fore teeth; a cutter: **incision**, n. *in-sizh'ŭn*, the act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash: **incisive**, a. *in-si-ziv*, also **inci'sory**, a. *-sĕr-i*, having the quality of cutting: **incisure**, n. *in-sizh'ŏor* (L. *incisura*, a cutting into), a cut; an incision.

incite, v. *in-sit'* (L. *incitare*, to urge on—from *in*, into, and *citare*, to put into quick motion: It. *incitare*: F. *inciter*), to rouse or move the mind to action; to spur on; to encourage or instigate: **inci'ting**, imp.: **inci'ted**, pp.: **inci'ter**, n. one who: **incitation**, n. *in'si-tā'shŭn*, that which excites to action; motive; incentive: **incite'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, that which moves to action; impulse: **inci'tingly**, ad. *-li*.

incivility, n. *in'si-vil'i-ti* (L. *in*, not, and *civilitas*, courtesy, humanity: F. *incivilité*, incivility), want of courtesy; rudeness of manners; any act of ill-breeding.

inclavated, a. *in'klā-vā'tĕd* (L. *in*, into, and *clavus*, a nail or spike), locked in; fast fixed: **inclave**, a. *in'klāv*, dove-tailed; resembling a dove-tailed joint.

inclement, a. *in-klĕm'ĕnt* (L. *inclemens*, unmerciful, severe—from *in*, not, and *clemens*, mild, gentle: It. *inclemente*: F. *inclément*), harsh; unpitying; void of tenderness or mercy; rough; stormy: **inclem'ently**, ad. *-li*: **inclem'ency**, n. *-en-si*, roughness; storminess; harshness; severity.

incline, v. *in-klīn'* (L. *inclinare*, to bend or bow in any direction: *in*, into, and L. *clino*: Gr. *klino*, I bend or lean: F. *incliner*), to bend; to lean from an erect or parallel line; to slope; to be disposed; to turn the desire towards: **n.** a slope; a gradient, as of a railway: **incli'ning**, imp.: **adj.** leaning; sloping: **inclined'**, pp. *-klīnd'*: **adj.** deviating or leaning from the perpendicular; sloping; disposed: **incli'ner**, n. *-nĕr*, one who or that which inclines: **incli'nable**, a. *-nā-bl*, leaning; tending; favourably disposed: **incli'nableness**, n.: **inclination**, n. *in'klī-nā'shŭn*, a bending or sloping either downwards or upwards; the direction of one body with respect to another when measured by the angle formed at the point of meeting; tendency or leaning towards; bias of mind or will; propensity; desire; love: **inclined plane**, a sloping surface; one of the five mechanical powers: **in'clinom'eter**, n. *-nŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the vertical elements.

tenant, one who succeeds another, as in a house or a farm.

incommensurable, a. *in'kŏm-mĕn'sū-rā-bl* (*in*, and *commensurable*), having no common measure or standard of comparison, as the side of a square and its diagonal: **in'commen'surables**, n. plu. *-rā-blz*, applied to quantities: **in'commen'surably**, ad. *-bli*: **in'commen'surabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, quality or state of being incommensurable: **in'commen'surate**, a. *-sū-rāt*, not admitting of a common measure; not adequate: **in'commen'surately**, ad. *-li*.

incommiscible, a. *in'kŏm-mis'sĭ-bl* (L. *in*, not, *con*, together, and *misceo*, I mix), that cannot be mixed together.

incommode, v. *in'kŏm-mōd'* (L. *incommodum*, trouble, disadvantage: It. *incommodo*: F. *incommode*, inconvenient, troublesome), to give trouble to; to disturb or disquiet without any great injury: **in'commo'ding**, imp.: **in'commo'ded**, pp.: **in'commo'dious**, a. *-dĭ-us*, inconvenient; giving trouble without much injury: **in'commo'diously**, ad. *-li*: **in'commo'diousness**, n.

incommunicable, a. *in'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kā-bl* (*in*, not, and *communicable*), that cannot be imparted or revealed to others: **in'commu'nicably**, ad. *-kā-bli*: **in'commu'nicableness**, n. *-kā-bl-nĕs*, also **in'commu'nicabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*: **in'commu'nicating**, imp. having no intercourse with each other: **in'commu'nicated**, pp. *-kā-tĕd*, not imparted: **in'commu'nicative**, a. *-tiv*, not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.

incommutable, a. *in'kŏm-mū'tā-bl* (*in*, not, and *commutable*), not to be exchanged or commuted with another: **in'commu'tably**, ad. *-bli*: **in'commu'tabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **in'commu'tableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, unchangeableness.

incomparable, a. *in-kŏm'pā-rā-bl* (*in*, not, and *comparable*), that admits of no comparison with others; without peer or equal: **incom'parably**, ad. *-rā-bli*: **incom'parableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, excellence beyond comparison.

incompatible, a. *in'kŏm-păt'i-bl* (*in*, not, and *compatible*), that cannot subsist with something else: **in'compat'ibly**, ad. *-bli*: **in'compat'ibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **in'compat'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, irreconcilable disagreement: **in'compat'ibles**, n. plu. *-i-blz*, in *chem.*, salts or compounds which decompose each other when brought in contact in solution.

incompetent, a. *in-kŏm'pĕ-tĕnt* (*in*, not, and *com-*

condensable), that cannot be reduced to a less compass, or converted from a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid: in'conden'sably, ad. *-bli:* in'conden'sabil'ity, n. *-bil'i-ti.*

incongealable, a. *in'kŏn-jē'lĭd-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *congelabile*), not capable of being frozen: in'congea'bleness, n. *-bl-nĕs.*

incongruent, a. *in-kŏng'grō-ĕnt* (L. *incongruus*, inconsistent, unsuitable: It. *incongruo* and *incongruente*, incongruous: F. *incongru*), unsuitable: in'congru'ity, n. *-grō'i-ti*, unsuitableness; absurdity; inconsistency; disagreement of parts: incon'gruous, a. *-kŏng'grō-ŭs*, unsuitable; not fitting; improper: incon'gruously, ad. *-li.*

inconsequent, a. *in-kŏn'sē-kwĕnt* (L. *inconsequens*, not logically consequent: It. *inconsequente*: F. *inconséquent*), not following from the premises: incon'sequence, n. *-kwĕns*, want of logical sequence or just inference: incon'sequen'tial, a. *-kwĕn'shăl*, not regularly following from the premises; of little moment: incon'sequen'tially, ad. *-li.*

inconsiderable, a. *in'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ă-bl* (*in*, not, and *considerabile*), not worthy; unimportant; small; trivial: in'consid'erably, ad. *-bli:* in'consid'erableness, n. *-bl-nĕs.*

inconsiderate, a. *in'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-āt* (L. *inconsideratus*, unconsidered, thoughtless—from *in*, not, and *considero*, I look at closely), hasty; rash; thoughtless; not attending to circumstances: in'consid'erately, ad. *-li:* in'consid'erateness, n., also in'consid'era'tion, n. *-ā'shŭn*, thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

inconsistent, a. *in'kŏn-sĭs'tĕnt* (*in*, not, and *consistens*), being contrary at different times; not suitable; contradictory: in'consis'tently, ad. *-li:* in'consis'tence, n. *-tĕns*, also in'consis'tency, n. *-tĕn-sĭ*, self-contradiction; want of uniformity; want of attention to circumstances or consequences.

inconsolable, a. *in'kŏn-sō'lă-bl* (*in*, not, and *consolabile*), not to be consoled; grieved beyond measure: in'conso'lably, ad. *-bli.*

inconsonant, a. *in-kŏn'sō-nănt* (*in*, not, and *consonans*), not agreeing; discordant: incon'sonantly, ad. *-li:* incon'sonance, n. *-năns*, also incon'sonancy, n. *-năn-sĭ*, disagreement.

inconspicuous, a. *in'kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs* (*in*, not, and *conspicuous*), hardly discernible; not to be perceived by the sight: in'conspic'uously, ad. *-li.*

inconstant, a. *in-kŏn'stănt* (*in*, not, and *constans*), fickle; subject to sudden changes in opinions or purposes: incon'stancy, n. *-stăn-sĭ*, fickleness, as of temper or affection; unsteadiness: incon'stantly, ad. *-li.*

inconsumable, a. *in'kŏn-sū'mă-bl* (*in*, not, and *consumabile*), that cannot be wasted or consumed: in'consu'mably, ad. *-bli.*

incontestable, a. *in'kŏn-tĕs'tĭd-bl* (*in*, not, and *contestabile*: F. *incontestable*), too clear to be questioned; not admitting of dispute; undeniable: in'contes'tably, ad. *-bli.*

incontinent, a. *in-kŏn'tĭ-nĕnt* (L. *incontinens*, not retaining, immoderate: It. *incontinente*: F. *incontinent*: *in*, not, and *continens*—which see), not restraining the passions; unchaste; unable to restrain natural discharges: incon'tinence, n. *-nĕns*, also incon'tinency, n. *-nĕn-sĭ*, want of restraint of the passions—especially of the sexual appetite; inability to restrain discharges: incon'tinently, ad. *-li.*

incontrovertible, a. *in-kŏn'trō-vĕr'tĭ-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *controvertibile*), too clear or certain to admit of dispute: incon'trover'tibly, ad. *-bli:* incon'trover'tibil'ity, n. *-bil'i-ti.*

inconvenience, n. *in'kŏn-vē'nĭ-ĕns*, also in'conve'niency, n. *-ĕn-sĭ* (*in*, and *convenience*), that which troubles or incommodes; anything that disturbs or impedes: in'conve'nience, v. to trouble; to cause uneasiness to: in'conve'niencing, imp.: in'conve'nienced, pp. *-ĕnst:* in'conve'nient, a. *-ĕnt*, incommodious; unsuitable; giving trouble or uneasiness to; unfit: in'conve'niently, ad. *-li.*

inconvertible, a. *in'kŏn-vĕr'tĭ-bl* (*in*, not, and *convertibile*), that cannot be changed into something else: in'conver'tibly, ad. *-bli:* in'conver'tibil'ity, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of not being changeable into something else.

inconvincible, a. *in'kŏn-vĭn'sĭ-bl* (*in*, and *convincibile*), that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction: in'convin'cibly, ad. *-bli.*

incorporate, v. *in-kôr'pō-rāt* (*in*, into, and *corporate*: L. *in*, into, and *corporare*, to furnish with a body: F. *incorporer*; It. *incorporare*, to incorporate), to unite; to blend; to work one mass or body into another; to form into one body; to unite so as to make part of another body; adj. mixed together; associated: incor'pora'ting, imp.: incor'pora'ted, pp.: adj. associated; united in a legal body: incor'pora'tion, n. *-shŭn*, union of different ingredients into one mass; an association constituted by Act of Parliament, or formerly by grant of the crown: in'corpo'real, a. *-pō'rē-ăl* (*in*, not, and *corporeal*), not consisting of matter; immaterial; spiritual: in'corpo'really, ad. *-li:* in'corpo'realism, n. *-ĭzm*, state of spiritual existence: incor'pore'ity, n. *-rē'i-ti*, the quality of being not material.

incorrect, a. *in'kŏr-rĕkt'* (*in*, not, and *correct*), not exact; not according to a copy or model; not according to truth: in'correct'ly, ad. *-li:* in'correct'ness, n. *-rĕkt'nĕs*, want of exactness; inaccuracy.

incorrigible, a. *in-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-bl* (*in*, not, and *corrigible*: F. *incorrigible*), bad beyond correction or reform: incor'rigibly, ad. *-bli:* incor'rigibleness, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also incor'rigibil'ity, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being depraved or bad beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons.

incorrodible, a. *in'kŏr-rō'dĭ-bl* (*in*, not, and *corrodible*), that cannot be eaten away or impaired: in'corro'dibly, ad. *-bli.*

incorrupt, a. *in'kŏr-rŭpt'*, also in'corrup'ted, a. (*in*, not, and *corrupt*), not impaired or spoiled; untainted; pure; sound: in'corrup'tible, a. *-tĭ-bl*, not corruptible; that cannot decay; incapable of being bribed: in'corrup'tibly, ad. *-bli:* in'corrup'tibleness, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also in'corrup'tibil'ity, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being incapable of corruption or decay: in'corrup'tion, n. *-rŭp'shŭn*, exemption from corruption or decay: in'corrup'tive, a. *-tĭv*, free from corruption or decay: in'corrupt'ness, n. the quality of being exempt from decay; purity of mind or manners.

incrassate, v. *in-krăs'sāt* (L. *in*, into, and *crassus*, thick, dense: F. *incrasser*, to thicken), to thicken; to become thick or thicker: incras'sating, imp.: incras'sated, pp.: in'crassa'tion, n. *-sā'shŭn*, the act of thickening: incras'sative, a. *-sā-tĭv*, having the quality of thickening.

increase, n. *in'krēs* (L. *increscere*, to grow or increase in anything, to swell—from *in*, into, and *cresco*, I grow), growth; enlargement; addition to the original stock; produce: v. *in-krēs'*, to make more or greater; to advance or exalt; to extend; to spread; to make worse; to augment; to grow: increas'ing, imp.: increased', pp. *-krēst'*: adj. multiplied; made more or greater, as in number, bulk, value, &c.: increas'ingly, ad. *-li.*

incredible, a. *in-krĕd'ĭ-bl* (L. *incredibilis*, that cannot be believed—from *in*, not, and *credo*, I believe: It. *incredibile*), that cannot be believed; too improbable to admit of belief: incred'ibly, ad. *-bli:* incred'ibil'ity, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also incred'ibleness, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the being too extraordinary to admit of belief: incredu'lous, a. *in-krĕd'ū-lŭs* (L. *incredulus*, unbelieving), not believing; indisposed to receive as true: incred'ulousness, n. *-nĕs*, also incredulity, n. *in'krĕ-dū'lĭ-ti*, a refusal of belief; indisposition to believe.

increment, n. *in'krē-mĕnt* (L. *incrementum*, an increase, growth—from *in*, into, and *cresco*, I grow), the act of becoming greater; increase; that which is added; in *math.*, the quantity which increases a variable quantity: increscent, a. *in-krĕs'ĕnt*, growing; augmenting; swelling.

incriminate, v. *in-krĭm'ĭ-nāt* (L. *in*, in, and *criminatus*, accused of crime), to charge with a crime or fault; to accuse: incrim'inating, imp.: incrim'inated, pp.

incrust, v. *in-krŭst'* (L. *incrustare*, to cover as with a crust—from *in*, in or on, and *crusta*, I plaster: It. *incrustare*: F. *incruster*), to cover with a hard coat or crust; to form a crust on the surface of: incrust'ing, imp.: incrust'ed, pp.: adj. covered as with a crust: in'crusta'tion, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the crust or rough coat formed on the surface of a body; also incrust'ment, n. *-krŭst'mĕnt.*

incubate, v. *in'kū-bāt* (L. *incubatum*, to lie or rest upon—from *in*, in or on, and *cubo*, I lie down), to sit upon, as upon eggs for hatching: in'cubating, imp.: in'cubated, pp.: in'cuba'tion, n. *-bā'shŭn*, the act of sitting on eggs for the hatching of young; in *med.*, the period during which a contagious disease lies latent before showing itself: in'cuba'tive, a. *-tĭv*, formed by or having the nature of incubation: in'cuba'tor, n. *-tĕr*, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat: incubus, n. *in'kū-bŭs* (L. *incubus*; It.

incubo; F. *incube,* nightmare), the nightmare; that which sits upon, as some hideous monster; any oppressive or stupefying influence.

inculcate, v. *in-kŭl'-kāt* (L. *inculcatum,* to drive in or run down—from *in,* into, and *calcare,* to tread; It. *inculcare*), to impress or enforce by frequent admonitions; to teach by frequent repetitions: **incul'cating,** imp.: **incul'cated,** pp.: **incul'cator,** n. *-kā-tĕr,* one who: **in'culca'tion,** n. *-kā'shŭn,* the act of impressing on the mind by frequent repetitions.

inculpable, a. *in-kŭl'-pā-bl* (L. *in,* not, and *culpabile*), without fault; that cannot be blamed or accused: **incul'pably,** ad. *-bli:* **incul'pableness,** n.

inculpate, v. *in-kŭl'-pāt* (L. *in,* into, and *culpatum,* to reproach, to impute a fault to—from *culpa,* a fault), to bring into blame; to censure; opposed to *exculpate:* **incul'pating,** imp.: **incul'pated,** pp.: **in'culpa'tion,** n. *-pā'shŭn,* blame; censure: **incul'patory,** a. *-pā-tĕr-i,* imputing blame; criminatory.

incumbent, a. *in-kŭm'-bĕnt* (L. *incumbens,* leaning or lying upon—from *in,* and *cubo* or *cumbo,* I lie down), lying or resting on, as a duty or obligation; indispensable; in *bot,* applied to cotyledons with the radicle on their back: n. the person who is in the possession of an office, as of an ecclesiastical benefice: **incum'bently,** ad. *-li:* **incum'bency,** n. *-bĕn-si,* the holding or being in possession of an ecclesiastical office.

incumbrance, incumber, &c.—see **encumber.**

incunabula, n. plu. *in-kū-nā'-bū-lā* (L. *incunabula,* swathing-bands, a birthplace—from *in,* into, and *cunabula,* a cradle), books printed in the early period of the art, generally before A.D. 1500.

incur, v. *in-kĕr'* (L. *incurro,* I run or rush into—from *in,* into, and *curro,* I run), to become liable or subject to; to contract, as a debt: **incur'ring,** imp.: **incurred',** pp. *-kĕrd'.*

incurable, a. *in-kū'-rā-bl* (*in,* not, and *curable:* It. *incurabile;* F. *incurable,* incurable), that cannot be cured; incapable of remedy or cure; irremediable: n. one beyond the reach of cure: **incu'rably,** ad. *-bli:* **incu'rableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* also **incu'rabil'ity,** n. *-bil'-i-ti,* a state not admitting of any cure; impossibility of cure.

incurious, a. *in-kū'-ri-ŭs* (L. *in,* not, and *curiosus,* inquisitive), not curious or inquisitive; inattentive: **incu'riously,** ad. *-li:* **incu'riousness,** n. *-nĕs,* also **incu'rios'ity,** n. *-ŏs'-i-ti,* want of curiosity; inattentive- or behaviour which violates the rules of good-breeding or civility.

indeed, ad. *in-dēd'* (*in,* in or on, and *deed*), in reality; in fact; in truth: **int.** is it possible.

indefatigable, a. *in'dē-făt'-i-gā-bl* (L. *indefatigabilis,* that cannot be wearied out—from *in,* not, and *defatigo,* I weary), unwearied; not yielding to fatigue: **in'defat'igably,** ad. *-bli:* **in'defat'igableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* also **in'defat'igabil'ity,** n. *-bil'-i-ti,* incapability of being fatigued.

indefeasible, a. *in'dē-fēz'-i-bl* (*in,* and *defeasible*), that cannot be made void; not to be defeated: **in'defeas'ibly,** ad. *-bli:* **in'defeas'ibil'ity,** n. *-bil'-i-ti,* the quality or state of not being subject to be made void.

indefensible, a. *in'dē-fĕn'-sī-bl* (L. *in,* not, and *defensible*), that cannot be defended; not to be vindicated or justified: **in'defen'sibly,** ad. *-bli;* **in'defen'sibil'ity,** n. *-bil'-i-ti.*

indefinable, a. *in'dē-fī'-nā-bl* (*in,* not, and *definable*), that cannot be defined: **in'defi'nably,** ad. *-bli.*

indefinite, a. *in-dĕf'-i-nit* (*in,* not, and *definite:* L. *indefinitus,* indefinite), not limited; not precise or certain; not distinctly marked; vague or unsettled; in *bot.,* applied to inflorescence in which the central or terminal flower is the last to expand; having more than twenty stamens; very numerous, as ovules or seeds: **indef'initely,** ad. *-li:* **indef'initeness,** n. *-nĕs,* the quality of being unlimited or uncertain.

indehiscent, a. *in'dē-hĭs'-sĕnt* (L. *in,* not, and *dehisco,* I gape), in *bot.,* not opening—applied to fruits, as the apple, which do not split open.

indeliberate, a. *in'dē-lĭb'-ĕr-āt* (*in,* not, and *deliberate*), done or performed without consideration; sudden: **in'delib'erately,** ad. *-li.*

indelible, a. *in-dĕl'-i-bl* (L. *indelebilis,* imperishable—from *in,* not, and *deleo,* I blot out: F. *indélébile:* It. *indelebile*), that cannot be blotted out; that cannot be effaced, cancelled, or removed: **indel'ibly,** ad. *-bli:* **indel'ibil'ity,** n. *-bil'-i-ti,* quality of being indelible.

indelicate, a. *in-dĕl'-i-kāt* (*in,* not, and *delicate*), offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; coarse; indecent: **indelicacy,** n. *in-dĕl'-i-kā-si,* that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind; a certain coarseness of manners or language: **indel'icately,** ad. *-kāt-li.*

indemnify, v. *in-dĕm'-nĭ-fī* (L. *in,* against, *damnum,*

in'destruc'tibly, ad. *-bli:* **in'destruc'tibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, quality of being incapable of destruction.

indeterminable, a. *in'dē-tēr'mi-nā-bl* (*in*, not, and *determinable*), that cannot be determined, ascertained, or settled; **in'deter'minably**, ad. *-bli*: **in'deter'minate**, a. *-mi-nāt*, variable; indefinite; uncertain; in *math.*, applied to problems which admit an unlimited number of solutions; in *bot.*, applied to indefinite inflorescence: **in'deter'minately**, ad. *-li*: **in'deter'mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, want of determination; irresolution: **in'deter'mined**, a. *-mind*, unsettled; unfixed.

index, n. *in'dĕks*, plu. **indexes** or **indices**, *in'dĕks-ēz* or *in'di-sēz* (L. *index*, a discoverer, the forefinger—from *indico*, I point out, I show), that which points out; a table of references; in *alg.*, the indicator of the power of a quantity: **v.** to provide with or form a table of references to, as to a book: **in'dexing**, imp.: **in'dexed**, pp. *-dĕkst*, provided with an index: **index'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to; having the form of an index: **index'ically**, ad. *-li*: **Index Prohibitory**, a list of books forbidden by R. Catha., published annually at Rome by the authority of the R. Cath. Ch.: **Index Expurgatorius**, *-ĕks-pŭr'gā-tō'ri-ŭs* (L. *expurgatum*, to purge quite, to cleanse), a list of passages of books which are to be expunged or altered: **index-hands**, the pointers of a clock, a watch, and suchlike.

indexterity, n. *in'dĕks-tĕr'i-ti* (*in*, not, and *dexterity*), want of skill or readiness.

Indian, a. *in'di-ăn* (*India*, name of a country: *Indus*, name of a river in India), pert. to the Indies, E. or W.: **n.** a native: **In'dia**, a. *-di-ă*, of or belonging to India: **n.** the country: **India-rubber**, an elastic gum obtained from certain trees, called also *caoutchouc*: **In'dianan**, n. a large ship trading to India: **Indian berry**, a plant, the *cocculus indicus*: **Indian corn**, a cereal, also called *maize*: **Indian ink**, a mixture of fine lamp-black and gum: **Indian paper**, a delicate absorbent paper, used to take first or finest proofs of engravings: **Indian red**, a kind of ochre imported from the Persian Gulf, chiefly in small lumps, of a deep red colour with a shade of purple: **Indian yellow**, a golden-yellow pigment brought from India.

indicate, v. *in'di-kāt* (L. *indicatum*, to point out—from *in*, into, and *dico*, I proclaim or make known), to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something; to show by symptoms: **in'dicant**, n. *-di-kănt*, that which indicates or points out: **in'dica'ting**, imp.: **in'dica'ted**, pp.: **indicator**, n. *in'di-kā'tĕr*, he who or that which points out; a water-gauge in a steam-engine; in *anat.*, the muscle which extends to the forefinger: **in'dica'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, token; symptom; that which serves to discover: **in'dica'tory**, a. *-tĕr-i*, serving to show or make known: **indicative**, a. *in-dik'ă-tiv*, serving to show or make known; the form of the verb which simply affirms or denies: **indic'atively**, ad. *-li*.

indict, v. *in-dīt'* (L. *indictum*, to declare or make known—from *in*, in or on, and *dico*, I speak or say), to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour, formally or in writing, as by a grand jury: **indict'ing**, imp.: **indict'ed**, pp.: **indict'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **indict'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be indicted: **indict'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, a formal charge; the paper or parchment containing the charge: **indict'ee**, n. *-ē*, the person indicted.

indiction, n. *in-dik'shŭn* (L. *indictio*, a declaration or imposition of a tax—from *in*, in or into, and *dico*, I proclaim: F. *indiction*, an indiction), the reckoning by cycles or periods of 15 years, introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312, in connection with the payment of tribute—much used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the middle ages: **indic'tive**, a. *-tiv*, proclaimed; declared.

indifferent, a. *in-dif'fĕr-ĕnt* (L. *indifferens*, indifferent, careless—from *in*, not, and *differo*, I differ: F. *indifférent*), not inclined to one more than another; neither good nor bad in reference to quality; feeling no interest or anxiety; impartial; passable: **indif'ferently**, ad. *-li*: **indif'ference**, n. *-ĕns*, carelessness; unconcern; neutrality of mind between persons or things: **indif'ferentism**, n. *-ĕzm*, system or state of indifference.

indigenous, a. *in-dij'ē-nŭs* (L. *indigena*, a native, born and bred in the same country or town: It. *indigeno*: F. *indigène*), born in a country, applied to persons; not exotic or introduced, applied to plants.

indigent, a. *in'di-jĕnt* (L. *indigens*, needy, poor: It. *indigente*: F. *indigent*), poor; needy; necessitous: **in'digently**, ad. *-li*: **in'digence**, n. *-jĕns*, also **in'digency**, n. *-jĕn-si*, want; poverty.

indigested, a. *in'di-jĕst'ĕd* (*in*, not, and *digested*: L. *indigestus*, confused, disordered: F. *indigeste*), not changed or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not well considered or matured: **indigestible**, a. *in'di-jĕst'i-bl*, not easily digested; not to be patiently endured: **in digest'ibly**, ad. *-bli*: **in'digest'ion**, n. *-jĕst'yŭn*, a painful or imperfect change of food in the stomach while preparing for the nourishment of the body; want of due digestion.

indignant, a. *in-dig'nănt* (L. *indignans*, that cannot endure or suffer anything—from *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy), affected at once with anger and disdain: **indig'nantly**, ad. *-li*: **in digna'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, anger mingled with disdain; strong disapprobation and disgust at flagitious conduct; extreme anger; effects of anger: **indig'nity**, n. *-nĭ-ti* (L. *indignitas*, unworthiness: F. *indignité*), incivility or injury accompanied with insult; contemptuous rudeness.

indigo, n. *in'di-gō* (F. *indigo*; It. *indaco*; L. *indicum*—from *indicus*, Indian), a beautiful blue dye, obtained from the leaves of certain Indian plants: **in'digogene**, n. *-jĕn*, white or deoxidised indigo: **in'digom'eter**, n. *-gŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for testing indigo: **in'digom'etry**, n. *-tri*, the art of testing indigo: **in'digot'ic**, a. *-gō't'ik*, applied to an acid formed from indigo: **in'digotine**, n. *-tĕn*, pure indigo blue.

indiminishable, a. *in'di-min'ish-ă-bl* (*in*, not, and *diminishable*), that cannot be lessened.

indirect, a. *in'di-rĕkt'* (*in*, not, and *direct*), circuitous; not straightforward; unfair; dishonest: **in'direct'ly**, ad. *-li*: **in'direct'ness**, n. deviation from an upright or straightforward course; unfairness.

indiscernible, a. *in'dis-zĕrn'i-bl* (*in*, not, and *discernible*), not visible or perceptible: **in'discern'ibly**, ad. *-bli*: **in'discern'ibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

indiscerptible, a. *in'dis-sĕrp'ti-bl* (L. *in*, not, and *discerptum*, to pluck or tear to pieces), that cannot be destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts: **in'discerp'tibly**, ad. *-bli*.

indiscoverable, a. *in'dis-kŭv'ĕr-ă-bl* (*in*, not, and *discoverable*), that cannot be discovered.

indiscreet, a. *in'dis-krēt'* (*in*, not, and *discreet*: F. *indiscret*), imprudent; inconsiderate; rash: **indiscreet'ly**, ad. *-li*: **in'discreti'on**, n. *-krĕsh'ŭn*, also **in'discreet'ness**, n. want of discretion; imprudence.

indiscriminate, a. *in'dis-krim'i-nāt* (*in*, not, and *discriminate*), without making any distinction; promiscuous; confused: **in'discrim'inately**, ad. *-li*: **in'discrim'inating**, a. not making any distinction: **in'discrim'ina'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the quality of being indiscriminate; want of distinction: **in'discrim'inative**, a. *-tiv*, making no distinction.

indispensable, a. *in'dis-pĕn'sā-bl* (*in*, not, and *dispensable*), that cannot be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary: **in'dispen'sably**, ad. *-bli*: **in'dispen'sableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **in'dispen'sabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, state of not being able to be spared or dispensed with.

indispose, v. *in'dis-pōz'* (*in*, not, and *dispose*), to disincline; to make averse to; to disorder slightly, applied to health: **in'dispo'sing**, imp.: **in'disposed'**, pp. a. *-pōzd'*, averse to; unwilling; not in perfect health: **indisposition**, n. *in-dis'pō-zish'ŭn*, aversion; dislike; slight disorder.

indisputable, a. *in-dis'pū-tă-bl* (*in*, not, and *disputable*), not to be disputed; that is not to be questioned; undeniable; incontestable: **indis'putably**, ad. *-bli*: **indis'putableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

indissoluble, a. *in-dis'sŏl-ū-bl* (*in*, not, and *dissoluble*: F. *indissoluble*), not capable of being dissolved; not separable; firm; binding or subsisting for ever: **indis'solubly**, ad. *-bli*: **indis'solubleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **indis'solubil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being not capable of being dissolved; binding force.

indissolvable, a. *in'dis-zŏl'vĕ-bl* (*in*, not, and *dissolvable*), incapable of being dissolved or separated into parts.

indistinct, a. *in'dis-tingkt'* (*in*, not, and *distinct*), not plainly marked; obscure; confused; faint; imperfect: **in'distinct'ly**, ad. *-li*: **in'distinc'tion**, n. *-tingk'shŭn*, confusion; uncertainty; also **in'distinct'ness**, n. *-nĕs*.

indistinguishable, a. *in'dis-ting'gwish-ă-bl* (*in*, not, and *distinguishable*), that cannot be distinguished or separated.

indite, v. *in-dīt'* (L. *indictum*, to publish, to an-

nounce—from *in*, into, and *dico*, I speak), to direct, suggest, or prompt what is to be uttered or written; to compose; to commit words to writing: **indi'ting**, imp.: **indi'ted**, pp.: **indi'ter**, n. one who: **indite'ment**, n. act of inditing.

individual, n. *in'di-vid'ū-ăl* (F. *individuel*; It. *individuale*, individual—from L. *individuus*, not divided or separated—from *in*, not, and *divido*, I divide), a single person; a single animal, plant, or thing: **adj.** single: **in'divid'ually**, ad. *-li*: **in'divid'ual'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, separate or distinct existence; character or property peculiar to an individual; distinctive character; a phrenological organ: **in'divid'ualise'**, v. *-al-iz'*, to distinguish from others; to invest with the character of individuality; to particularise: **in'divid'ualis'ing**, imp.: **in'divid'ualised'**, pp. *-izd'*: **in'divid'ualisa'tion**, n. *-al-i-zā'shŭn*, the act of individualising; the state of being individualised: **in'divid'ualism**, n. *-al-izm*, the quality of being individual; an excessive or undue attachment to the interests of individuals; self-interest: **in'divid'uate**, v. *-vid'ū-āt*, to make single; to distinguish from others: **in'divid'uating**, imp.: **in'divid'uated**, pp.: **in'divid'ua'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, that which makes an individual.

indivisible, a. *in'di-viz'i-bl* (*in*, not, and *divisible*), that cannot be divided, separated, or broken: **n.** an elementary part or particle: **in'divis'ibles**, n. plu. *-blz*, in *math.*, elements infinitely small: **in'divis'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the property of not being separable into parts: **in'divis'ibly**, ad. *-bli*.

indocile, a. *in-dō'sil* or *-dō'sīl* (L. *indocilis*, that cannot be taught—from *in*, not, and *doceo*, I teach; It. and F. *indocile*), not teachable; not tractable; not easily instructed; dull; also sometimes **indo'cible**, a. *-si-bl*: **indocility**, n. *in'do-sil'i-ti*, unteachableness; dulness of intellect.

indoctrinate, v. *in-dŏk'trin-āt* (L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, doctrine; F. *endoctriner*, to indoctrinate), to teach; to instruct in the rudiments or principles of any branch of knowledge: **indoc'trinating**, imp.: **indoc'trinated**, pp.: **indoc'trina'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, instruction in the rudiments, as of a science; communication of doctrine.

indolent, a. *in'dō-lĕnt* (F. *indolent*; It. *indolente*—from *in*, in, and *dolere*, to feel pain), habitually idle; indisposed to labour or exertion; slothful; lazy; careless: **in'dolently**, ad. *-li*: **in'dolence**, n. *-lĕns*, trance; the inference of some general truth from special facts; the method of reasoning from particulars to generals; the influence by which an electric or galvanic current produces magnetic polarity in certain bodies near or round which it passes: **induc'tional**, a. pert. to: **induc'tive**, a. *-tiv*, leading to inferences; operating by induction: **induc'tively**, ad. *-li*.

indue, v. *in-dū'* (L. *induere*, to clothe with; Gr. *enduo*, I put on), to clothe; to invest; to endow; to furnish: **indu'ing**, imp.: **indued'**, pp. *-dūd'*.

indulge, v. *in-dŭlj'* (L. *indulgeo*, I am courteous, I pamper—from *in*, in or on, and *dulcis*, sweet), to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; to grant as a favour; to humour; to yield to the enjoyment or practice of without constraint or control: **indul'ging**, imp.: **indulged'**, pp. *-dŭljd'*: **indul'gence**, n. *-dŭl'jĕns* (L. *indulgentia*), forbearance of restraint or control; gratification; favour granted; a power claimed by the R. Cath. Ch. of granting remission of the penalty due to sin for a certain time, either on earth or in purgatory: **indul'gent**, a. *-jĕnt*, compliant; unduly favourable; yielding to the wishes and desires, &c., of those under one's care; **indul'gently**, ad. *-li*: **indul'ger**, n. *-jĕr*, one who.

indult, n. *in-dŭlt'*, or **indulto**, n. *in-dŭl'tō* (L. *indultus*, indulged), a peculiar form of dispensation from the requirements of the ordinary ecclesiastical law, granted by the Pope; a duty or tax paid in Spain.

indumentum, n. *in'dū-mĕn'tŭm* (L. a garment—from *induo*, I put on), the plumage of birds.

induplicate, a. *in-dū'plī-kăt* (*in*, in, and *duplicate*; L. *duplex*, double), in *bot.*, applied to the arrangement of a flower-bud in which the edges of the sepals or petals are slightly turned inwards.

indurate, v. *in'dū-rāt* (L. *induratus*, hardened—from *in*, into, and *duro*, I harden; It. *indurato*), to make or grow hard; to harden; to make unfeeling: **in'durating**, imp.: **in'durated**, pp.: **adj.** hardened; made obdurate; in *geol.*, applied to rocks that have been hardened by the action of heat: **in'dura'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, the act of hardening, or process of growing hard.

indusia, n. *in-dū'zi-ă*, **indu'sium**, n. plu. *-zi-ĕ* (L. *indusium*, a shirt, a woman's under garment—from *induo*, I put on), the case or covering of certain insects: **indu'sial**, a. *-zi-ăl*, composed of or pert. to petrified indusiæ; **indusial limestone**, a remarkable

that cannot be destroyed or made invisible: **in'efface'ably**, ad. *-bli.*

ineffective, a. *in-if-fek'tiv* (*in*, not, and *effective*), failing to produce any effect, or the effect intended; useless: **in'effec'tively**, ad. *-li*: **in'effec'tiveness**, n.

ineffectual, a. *in'if-fek'tū-al* (*in*, not, and *effectual*), not producing its proper effect; weak; resulting in failure: **in'effec'tually**, ad. *-li*, in vain.

inefferescent, a. *in-if-fer-ves'sent* (*in*, not, and *efferescent*), not effervescing: **inef'ferves'cence**, n. *-sens*: **inef'ferves'cible**, a. *-si-bl*, not capable of effervescing.

inefficacious, a. *in-if-fi-kā'shus* (*in*, not, and *efficacious*), not possessing the power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate power or force: **inef'fica'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **inef'fica'ciousness**, n., also **inef'ficacy**, n. *-kā-si*, want of sufficient power to produce the effect desired, or the effect expected.

inefficient, a. *in'if-fish'ent* (*in*, not, and *efficient*), not efficacious; not active: **in'effici'ently**, ad. *-li*: **in'effici'ency**, n. *-en-si*.

inelastic, a. *in'i-las'tik* (*in*, not, and *elastic*), not elastic: **in'elastic'ity**, n. *-tis'i-ti*, the want of elastic power.

inelegant, a. *in-el'i-gant* (*in*, not, and *elegant*), wanting beauty or polish, as in language or manners; wanting symmetry or ornament: **inel'egance**, n. *-gans*, or **inel'egancy**, n. *-gan-si*, want of beauty or polish, as in language or manners: **inel'egantly**, ad. *-li*.

ineligible, a. *in-el'i-ji-bl* (*in*, not, and *eligible*: F. *inéligible*), incapable of being elected to an office: **inel'igibly**, ad. *-bli*: **inel'igibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*.

inept, a. *in-ept'* (L. *ineptus*, improper—from *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit, apt: F. *inepte*), unfit; unsuitable; improper; foolish: **inept'ly**, ad. *-li*: **inep'titude**, n. *-ti-tūd*, unfitness.

inequality, n. *in'i-kwol'i-ti* (*in*, not, and *equality*), state of not being equal; unevenness; a part unlike or different from the rest; difference of rank, station, or condition.

inequitable, a. *in-ek'wi-tā-bl* (*in*, not, and *equitable*), not equitable; not just.

ineradicable, a. *in'i-rād'i-kā-bl* (*in*, not, and *eradicable*), that cannot be rooted up or destroyed.

inermis, a. *in-er'mis* (L. *inermis*, unarmed), in *bot.*, unarmed; without prickles or thorns.

inert, a. *in-ert'* (L. *iners*, without skill, slothful—gen. *inertis*; *inertia*, inactivity, laziness: It. and F. *inerte*, inert), without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; slow to act; sluggish: **inert'ly**, ad. *-li*: **inert'ness**, n. want of activity; sluggishness: **iner'tia**, n. *-er'shi-ā*, that inherent quality of passiveness in bodies which preserves them in a state of perpetual rest when undisturbed, or in perpetual motion unless stopped by some resisting force.

in esse, *in es'si* (L. *in*, in, and *esse*, to be), in being; actually existing: **in posse**, *in pos'si* (L. *in*, not, and *posse*, to be able), denoting that a thing is not, but may be.

inestimable, a. *in-es'ti-mā-bl* (*in*, not, and *estimable*), not able to be estimated or computed; being beyond all price; invaluable: **ines'timably**, ad. *-bli*.

inevitable, a. *in-ev'i-tā-bl* (*in*, not, and *evitable*), that cannot be avoided or escaped from; **inev'itably**, ad. *-bli*: **inev'itableness**, n. *-bl-nes*, **inev'itabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, certainty to happen; impossibility to be avoided.

inexact, a. *in'eg-zakt'* (*in*, not, and *exact*), not quite correct or true: **in'exact'ness**, n. incorrectness.

inexcitable, a. *in'ek-si'ti-bl* (*in*, not, and *excitable*), not capable of being roused into action; dull; lifeless.

inexcusable, a. *in'ek-kū'zā-bl* (*in*, not, and *excusable*), not to be excused or justified: **in'excu'sably**, ad. *-bli*: **in'excu'sableness**, n. *-bl-nes*.

inexhausted, a. *in'eks-haus'ted* (*in*, not, and *exhausted*), not spent or emptied; not having wholly lost all strength or resources: **in'exhaust'ible**, a. *-i-bl*, unfailing: **in'exhaust'ibly**, ad. *-bli*: **in'exhaust'ibleness**, n. *-bl-nes*, also **in'exhaust'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, state of being inexhaustible: **in'exhaus'tive**, a. *-hos'tiv*, not to be exhausted or spent.

inexorable, a. *in-ek'so-rā-bl* (L. *inexorabilis*, unyielding—from *in*, not, *ex*, out of, and *oro*, I plead), that cannot be moved by entreaty or prayer; inflexible; unyielding: **inex'orably**, ad. *-bli*: **inex'orableness**, n. *-bl-nes*, also **inex'orabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being inflexible.

inexpedient, a. *in'eks-pē'di-ent* (*in*, not, and *expedient*), not tending to promote a purpose; unfit; unsuitable to time and place: **in'expe'dience**, n. *-di-ens*, also **in'expe'diency**, n. *-en-si*, want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to time or place: **in'expe'diently**, ad. *-li*.

inexpensive, a. *in'eks-pen'siv* (*in*, not, and *expensive*), not costly.

inexperience, n. *in'eks-pē'ri-ens* (*in*, not, and *experience*), want of the practical knowledge derived from observation and trial: **in'expe'rienced**, a. *-enst*.

inexpert, a. *in'eks-pert'* (*in*, not, and *expert*), not skilled; wanting in that knowledge or dexterity which is derived from practice: **in'expert'ness**, n. want of expertness.

inexpiable, a. *in-eks'pi-ā-bl* (L. *inexpiabilis*, that cannot be atoned for—from *in*, not, and *expio*, I make atonement for: F. *inexpiable*), admitting of no atonement or satisfaction; that cannot be appeased: **inex'piably**, ad. *-bli*.

inexplicable, a. *in-eks'pli-kā-bl* (L. *inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded—from *in*, not, and *explico*, I unfold: F. *inexplicable*), incapable of being explained or interpreted; that cannot be rendered intelligible: **inex'plicably**, ad. *-bli*: **inex'plicableness**, n. *-bl-nes*, also **inex'plicabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, state of being inexplicable.

inexplicit, a. *in'eks-plis'it* (*in*, not, and *explicit*), not clear in statement.

inexplorable, a. *in'eks-plō'rā-bl* (*in*, not, and *explorable*), that cannot be searched out or discovered.

inexpressible, a. *in'eks-pres'si-bl* (*in*, not, and *expressible*), not to be expressed in words; unspeakable; indescribable: **in'expres'sibly**, ad. *-bli*, in a manner or degree not to be told in words.

inexpressive, a. *in'eks-pres'siv* (*in*, not, and *expressive*), not tending to represent or show; not emphatic: **in'expres'siveness**, n. *-siv-nes*.

inextinct, a. *in'eks-tingkt'* (*in*, not, and *extinct*), not put out; not quenched.

inextinguishable, a. *in'eks-ting'gwish-ā-bl* (*in*, not, and *extinguishable*), that cannot be quenched or destroyed; that cannot be put an end to.

inextricable, a. *in-eks'tri-kā-bl* (L. *inextricabilis*, that cannot be disentangled—from *in*, not, and *extrico*, I disentangle), that cannot be freed or disentangled: **inex'tricably**, ad. *-bli*: **inex'tricableness**, n. *-bl-nes*.

infallible, a. *in-fal'li-bl* (*in*, not, and *fallible*: It. *infallibile*: F. *infaillible*), that cannot err or be deceived in judgment; certain: **infal'libly**, ad. *-bli*: **infal'libil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **infal'libleness**, n. *-bl-nes*, entire exemption from liability to error.

infamous, a. *in'fā-mus* (L. *infamis*, ill spoken of—from *in*, not, and *fama*, fame: It. *infame*: F. *infâme*), having a reputation notoriously vile; base; odious; detestable: **in'famously**, ad. *-li*: **infamy**, n. *in'fa-mi*, public disgrace; extreme baseness or vileness; qualities which are detested and despised.

infancy, n. *in'fan-si* (L. *infantia*, childhood—from *infans*, very young, little: F. *enfance*), the first part of life; the first age of anything; early period; in *law*, state of being a minor: **infant**, n. *in'fant*, a babe; a child; in *law*, a person under 21 years: adj. tender; young; immature: **infant-like**, a. like an infant: **infante**, n. *in-fan'tā*, in *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king except the eldest; any daughter except the eldest is styled the **infan'ta**, n. *-tā*: **infan'ticide**, n. *-ti-sid* (L. *cædo*, I kill), the murder of an infant; child-murder: **infantile**, a. *in'fan-til*, of or relating to an infant; young; childish: **in'fantine**, a. *-tin*, pert. to young children.

infantry, n. *in'fan-tri* (F. *infanterie*, foot-soldiers—from *enfant*, an infant, a young man), foot-soldiers of an army, as distinguished from cavalry.

infatuate, v. *in-fat'ū-āt* (L. *infatuatum*, to make a fool of—from *in*, in, and *fatuus*, foolish: It. *infatuare*: F. *infatuer*), to make foolish; to inspire with an extravagance, or with a foolish passion beyond the control of reason: **infat'uating**, imp.: **infat'uated**, pp.: **infat'ua'tion**, n. *-ā'shun*, a state of mind in which a person conducts himself without his usual judgment, or contrary to reason,—generally in regard to particular objects.

infect, v. *in-fekt'* (L. *infectum*, to taint, to dye—from *in*, in, and *facio*, I make), to taint with disease; to corrupt; to communicate bad qualities to: **infect'ing**, imp.: **infect'ed**, pp.: adj. tainted or corrupted, as by the communication of disease: **infect'er**, n. *-er*, one who: **infec'tion**, n. *-fek'shun*, the act by which poisonous matter or exhalations produce dis-

ease in a healthy body; that which taints or corrupts, as by communication from one to another: **infec'tious,** a. *-shŭs,* having the quality of infecting; contaminating; apt to spread: **infec'tiousness,** n. *-nĕs,* quality of being capable of communicating disease: **infec'tiously,** ad. *-li:* **infec'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* able or tending to taint with noxious matter or bad qualities. *Note.—Contagion* and *contagious* are used with respect to things which spread by contact or imitation; *infection* and *infectious* are generally restricted to a more hidden and diffusive power, but this distinction is not always observed.

infecund, a. *in-fĕk'ŭnd* (L. *in,* not, and *fecundus,* prolific), unfruitful; not producing young: **infecundity,** n. *in'fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ,* unfruitfulness.

infeffment, n. *in-fĕf'mĕnt* (*in,* into, and *feoffment*—from F. *fiefier,* to convey the *fief* or *fee* to a new comer—see **fief** and **fee**), the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the evidence of which is an instr. of sasine; the placing in possession of a fee or freehold estate: **infeff** or **infeoff,** v. *in-fĕf'*—see **enfeoff.**

infelicitous, a. *in'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs* (*in,* and *felicitous*), very unhappy; not prosperous: **in'felic'ity,** n. *-i-tĭ,* unhappiness; unfortunate state.

infelt, a. *in'fĕlt* (*in,* in, and *felt*), felt within, or deeply.

infer, v. *in-fĕr'* (L. *infero,* I bring or carry into—from *in,* into, and *fero,* I bear or carry: F. *inférer*), to deduce as a fact or consequence; to assume or draw, as a conclusion, from general facts: **infer'ring,** imp.: **inferred',** pp. *-fĕrd':* **infer'able,** a. *-ă-bl,* also **infer'rible,** a. *-ri-bl,* that may be inferred or deduced from premises: **inference,** n. *in'fĕr-ĕns,* a conclusion drawn from previous arguments; a truth or proposition drawn from another truth or proposition which has been admitted, or which is supposed to be true: **in'feren'tial,** a. *-ĕn'shăl,* deducible by inference: **in'feren'tially,** ad. *-shăl-li,* by way of inference.

inferior, a. *in-fē'rĭ-ĕr* (L. *inferior,* lower—from *inferus,* beneath, below), lower, as in station, rank, age, condition, excellence, or value; of second-rate quality; not the best; subordinate; in *bot.,* applied to the ovary when it seems to be situated below the calyx, and to the part of a flower farthest from the axis: **n.** one who is in a lower station or rank than another: **infe'rior'ity,** n. *-ŏr'i-tĭ,* a lower state of dignity, age, &c., than another: *inferior* is often used to qualify scientific

filtrer, to filtrate), to enter into a substance through means of its pores: **infil'trating,** imp.: **infil'trated,** pp.: **in'filtra'tion,** n. *-trā'shŭn,* the act or process of passing into the pores of a body; the liquid or substance which has so entered.

infinite, a. *in'fĭ-nĭt* (L. *infinitus,* boundless, unlimited—from *in,* not, and *finitus,* ended or finished; *finis,* an end: It. *infinito;* F. *infini,* infinite), without limits; unbounded; endless; perfect; immense; very large: **n.** that which is infinite; a boundless space or extent; the Almighty: **in'finitely,** ad. *-lĭ:* **infinitesimal,** a. *in'fĭ-nĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl* (F. *infinitésimal*), infinitely small: **n.** an infinitely small quantity: **infin'itive,** n. *-i-tĭv,* denoting that part of a verb which expresses the action without the limitation of person or number, as, *to run:* **infin'itively,** ad. *-li:* **infin'ity,** n. *-i-tĭ,* unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; immensity: **infin'itude,** n. *-tŭd,* state of being without limits; boundless number: **infinite decimal** or **series,** one which cannot be brought to an end.

infirm, a. *in-fĕrm'* (L. *infirmus,* weak, infirm—from *in,* not, and *firmus,* strong, solid: It. *infermo:* F. *infirme*), weak in bodily or mental health; feeble; irresolute: **infirm'ly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **infir'mity,** n. *-i-tĭ,* also **infirm'ness,** n. a failing; a fault; a disease, malady, or defect: **infirm'ary,** n. *-ă-ri,* a hospital for the sick poor; a place for gratuitous medical relief.

infix, v. *in-fĭks'* (L. *in,* into, and *fixus,* fast, firm), to fix or set in; to implant: **infix'ing,** imp.: **infixed',** pp. *-fĭkst'.*

inflame, v. *in-flām'* (L. *inflammare,* to set on fire—from *in,* in or on, and *flamma,* flame), to set on fire; to kindle; to excite; to increase or augment; to exasperate; to grow hot or angry: **infla'ming,** imp.: **inflamed',** pp. *-flāmd':* **infla'mer,** n. *-mĕr,* one who inflames: **inflammable,** a. *in-flăm'mă-bl,* that may be easily kindled; combustible: **inflam'mably,** ad. *-blĭ:* **inflam'mableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* also **inflam'mabil'ity,** n. *-bĭl'i-tĭ,* the state or quality of being readily set on fire: **in'flamma'tion,** n. *-mā'shŭn,* redness and heat in some part of the body, accompanied with pain and swelling; heat; animosity: **inflam'matory,** a. *-tŏr-i,* tending to inflame or excite; marked by inflammation.

inflate, v. *in-flāt'* (L. *inflatum,* to blow into, to cause to swell—from *in,* into, and *flare,* to blow: Sp. *inflar,* to inflate), to fill and swell out with air; to blow in; to puff up; to elate: **infla'ting,** imp.: **infla'ted,** pp.:

influence by moral force; to lead or direct; to physical power: **in'fluencing**, imp.: **in'fluence**, n. *-ens:* **in'fluen'tial**, a. *-en'shal*, exerting a influence or modifying power over the minds of men: **ally**, ad. *-shal-li.*

influenza, n. *in'flōō-en'zā* (It. *influenza*, influence—), a severe epidemic catarrh or cold, attended with loss of strength, and with fever.

influx, n. *in'flŭks* (L. *influxum*, to flow or run into, into, and *fluo*, I flow), the act of flowing in; importation.

infold', v. *in-fōld'* (*in*, into, and *fold*), to wrap up; to clasp, as with the arms: **infold'ing**, **infolded**, pp.: **infold'ment**, n. *-ment*, act of infolding or state of being infolded.

inform', v. *in-fôrm'* (L. *informare*, to shape, to form, in, in or on, and *formo*, I form or shape; *informare*; F. *informer*, to inform), to give or communicate knowledge to; to make known; to tell; to give intelligence: **inform'ing**, **informed'**, pp. *-fôrmd'*: **informant**, n. *in-fôr'mant*, one who communicates intelligence or news: **informer**, n. *-mêr*, one who makes it his business to inform of a criminal or illegal character before the magistrate: **information**, n. *in'fôr-mā'shŭn*, intelligence or knowledge derived from reading or instruction: accusation laid against a person in a court of justice: **inform against**, to accuse of a breach of law.

informal, a. *in-fôr'mal* (*in*, not, and *formal*: Sp. *informal*, irregular; contrary to established forms; contrary to the official forms; not competent: **informal'ly**, ad. *-li*: **informal'ity**, n. *-mal'i-ti*, want of attention to established or official forms; irregularity in the form of procedure.

infra, pr. *in'frā* (L.), the first element in certain scientific terms, signifying "beneath," "below,"—as *infrascapular*, beneath the ribs.

infraction, n. *in-frak'shŭn* (L. *infractio*, a breaking, breaking—from *in*, into, and *fractum*, to break; *infractio*), breach; violation; non-observance.

infrangible, a. *in-fran'ji-bl* (*in*, not, and *frangere*, to break, cannot be broken or separated into parts: **infrangibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **infran'gibleness**, n. the state or quality of being infrangible.

infrequent, a. *in-frē'kwent* (*in*, not, and *frequent*: L. *frequens*), rare; seldom happening: **infre'quently**, ad. *-kwen-li*, also **infre'quence**, n. *-kwens*, the occurring rarely; uncommonness: **infre'quently**, ad. *-li.*

infringe, v. *in-frinj'* (L. *infringere*, to break to pieces—*in*, into, and *frango*, I break), to break, to violate; to transgress; to encroach: **infringe'ing**, imp.: **infringed'**, pp. *-frinjd'*: **infring'er**, n. one who infringes: **infringe'ment**, n. *-ment*, breach; violation of an agreement or right; non-fulfilment; violation of the copyright or patent-rights of others; encroachment.

infula, n. pl. *in'fū-lē* (L. *infula*, a band), in *ecclesiastical costume*, the pendents to the mitre.

infundibular, a. *in'fŭn-dib'ū-lăr* (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel), in *bot.*, having the form of a tunnel-shaped: **infundibu'liform**, a. *-dī-bū'li-fôrma*, shape), funnel-shaped, as a flower.

infuriate, a. *in-fū'ri-āt* (L. *in*, into, and *furiatum*, mad; *furia*, a fury, a fiend), enraged; mad; to render furious; to madden: **infu'riating**, imp.: **infu'riated**, pp.: **adj.** rendered furious.

infuse', v. *in-fūz'* (L. *infusum*, to pour into—from *in*, and *fundo*, I pour: It. *infuso*, infused: F. *infuser*, to infuse), to pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as ideas; to steep in water without boiling: **infu'sing**, imp.: **infused'**, pp. *-fūzd'*: **infu'sible**, a. *-zi-bl*, that may be infused: **infusion**, n. *in-fū'zhŭn* (L. *infusio*, a pouring in: F. *infusion*), the operation of infusing in water to extract the medicinal qualities; a preparation obtained by pouring boiling water on a substance, as on tea; the liquor so obtained: **infu'sively**, ad. *-siv-li*, inspiration; suggestion; instilling: **infu'sive**, a. *-fū'siv*, having the power of being infused.

infusible, a. *in-fū'zi-bl* (*in*, not, and *fusible*), that cannot be dissolved or melted: **infusibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being dissolved or melted.

infusoria, n. *in'fū-sō'ri-ā* (L. *infusus*, poured into), very minute animal organisms or animalcules inhabiting water containing decaying vegetable or animal matter—so called from their being readily obtained in *infusions* of vegetable matter that have been exposed to the air: **infuso'rial**, a. *-ri-al*, obtainable by infusion; pert. to infusoria: **infusory**, a. *in-fū'zēr-i*, applied to an order of animalcules obtained in infusions; containing infusoria.

ingathering, n. *in-gath'ēr-ing* (*in*, into, and *gathering*), harvest; the act of securing the fruits of the earth.

ingeminate, v. *in-jem'i-nāt* (L. *ingeminatum*, to redouble—from *in*, into, and *gemino*, I double or increase), to double or repeat: **ingem'inating**, imp.: **ingem'inated**, pp.: **ingem'ination**, n. repetition; reduplication.

ingender—see **engender.**

ingenious, a. *in-jē'ni-ŭs* (L. *ingeniosus*, endowed with genius; *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, capacity—from *in*, into, and *genitum*, to beget, to create: It. *ingenio*, genius), inventive; skilful or prompt to contrive; clever or curious, as applied to any work or mechanism; witty, acute, or pointed: **inge'niously**, ad. *-li*: **inge'niousness**, n., also **ingenuity**, n. *in-jē-nū'i-ti*, cleverness or superior power of invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new and unexpected combinations; superior skill.

ingenuous, a. *in-jen'ū-ŭs* (L. *ingenuus*, frank, natural—from *ingenere*, to instil by birth or nature: It. *ingenuo*; F. *ingénu*, candid, open), open; frank; candid; free from reserve or dissimulation; frankness: **ingen'uously**, ad. *-li*: **ingen'uousness**, n. *-nŭs*, openness of heart; freedom from reserve or dissimulation.

ingest, v. *in-jest'* (L. *ingestum*, to pour or throw into—from *in*, into, and *gero*, I bear), to throw into the stomach: **ingest'ing**, imp.: **ingest'ed**, pp.: **ingestion**, n. *in-jest'shŭn*, the act of throwing into the stomach: **ingesta**, n. plu. *in-jes'tă*, things taken in, as food taken into the stomach.

ingle, n. *ing'gl* (Gael. *aingeal*, fire, light: L. *ignículus*, a little fire—from *ignis*, a fire), in *Scot.*, a fire or fireplace.

inglorious, a. *in-glō'ri-ŭs* (L. *inglorius*, without glory or fame—from *in*, not, and *gloria*, glory, renown), not bringing honour, glory, or fame; mean; disgraceful: **inglo'riously**, ad. *-li*: **inglo'riousness**, n.

ingluvies, n. *in-glō'vi-ēz* (L. the crop or maw of animals), the crop or partial dilatation of the esophagus in birds; the stomach of ruminants: **ingluvial**, a. *-vi-al*, connected with the crop.

ingorge—see **engorge.**

ingot, n. *in-got* (F. *lingot*, an ingot or wedge: Ger. *eingoss*, a melting-vessel, an ingot-mould—from Ger. *eingiessen*; Dut. *ingieten*, to pour in), originally the mould in which the metal was cast; a small mass or wedge of unwrought metal—generally said of silver or gold.

ingraft, v. *in-grăft'* (*in*, into, and *graft*), to insert a prepared part of one tree into another for propagation; to plant or introduce something foreign; to set or fix deeply: **ingraft'ing**, imp.: **ingraft'ed**, pp.: **ingraft'ment**, n. the act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.

ingrain, v. *in-grān'* (*in*, into, and *grain*), to impregnate or fix deeply; to dye in the raw material, or before being manufactured: **ingrain'ing**, imp.: **ingrained'**, pp. *-grānd'*; **adj.** thoroughly impregnated; dyed in the raw material, or before manufacture.

ingratiate, v. *in-grā'shi-āt* (L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour: It. *ingraziare*, to gain the good will or favour of), to secure the goodwill or favour of another; to worm into favour; to commend one's self to the favour or confidence of another: **ingra'tiating**, imp.: **ingra'tiated**, pp.

ingratitude, n. *in-grăt'i-tūd* (*in*, not, and *gratitude*: F. *ingratitude*; It. *ingratitudine*, ingratitude—from L. *ingratus*, unthankful), unthankfulness; the return of evil for good: **ingrate**, n. *in'grāt*, one ungrateful for benefits conferred.

ingredient, n. *in-grē'di-ent* (L. *ingrediens*, going or entering into—from *in*, into, and *gradior*, I go: F. *ingrédient*), that which enters into a compound or mixture; a component part.

ingress, n. *in'grēs* (L. *ingressus*, an entering or a going into—from *in*, into, and *gradior*, I go), entrance; power, right, or means of entrance: **ingression**, n. *in-gresh'ŭn*, the act of entering.

inguinal, a. *ing'gwin-al* (L. *inguen*, the groin), pert. to the groin.

ingulf, v. *in-gŭlf'* (*in*, into, and *gulf*), to swallow up wholly, as in a gulf or depth: **ingulf'ing**, imp.: **in-**

gulfed', pp. *-gŭlf'd*: **ingulf'ment**, n. the swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

ingurgitate, v. *in-gĕr'jĭ-tāt* (L. *ingurgitatum*, to swallow up or gulf in—from *in*, in, and *gurges*, a whirlpool: It. *ingurgitare*), to swallow greedily or in great quantity: **ingur'gita'ting**, imp.: **ingur'gita'ted**, pp.: **ingur'gita'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the act of swallowing in great quantity.

inhabit, v. *in-hăb'ĭt* (L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in, to inhabit—from *in*, into, and *habito*, I dwell), to occupy, as a place of settled residence; to live or abide: **inhab'iting**, imp.: **inhab'ited**, pp.: **adj.** occupied, as by persons or animals: **inhab'itable**, a. *-tă-bl*, that may be dwelt in: **inhab'itant**, n. *-ĭ-tănt*, one who dwells or resides in a place: **inhab'iter**, n. *-tĕr*, an inhabitant.

inhale, v. *in-hāl'* (L. *inhalo*, I breathe at or upon—from *in*, in or on, and *halo*, I breathe), to draw into the lungs, as air; to inspire: **inha'ling**, imp.: **inhaled'**, pp. *-hāld'*: **inha'ler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who or that which: **inha'lable**, a. *-lă-bl*, that may be drawn into the lungs: **in'hala'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the drawing into the lungs of air, fumes, or vapour; that which is inhaled.

inharmonic, a. *in'här-mŏn'ĭk*, also **in'harmon'ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (*in*, not, and *harmonic*), discordant; not musical: **in'harmo'nious**, a. *-mō'nĭ-ŭs* (*in*, not, and *harmonious*), discordant; unmusical: **in'harmo'niously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **inhar'mony**, n. *-nĭ*, discord.

inhere, v. *in-hēr'* (L. *inhæreo*, I remain firm or fast in—from *in*, into, and *hæreo*, I stick), to exist or be fixed in something else; to belong, as attributes or qualities: **inhe'ring**, imp.: **inhered'**, pp. *-hērd'*: **inhe'sion**, n. *in-hē'zhŭn* (L. *inhæsum*, to remain firm in), the state of being fixed in something else: **inherent**, a. *in-hē'rĕnt*, naturally pert. to; innate; natural: **inhe'rently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **inhe'rence**, n. *-rĕns*, also **inhe'rency**, n. *-rĕn-sĭ*, existence in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

inherit, v. *in-hĕr'ĭt* (Norm. F. *enheriter*, to inherit—from L. *in*, in or on, *hæres*, an heir: F. *héritier*, to inherit), to possess by descent from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor, as a disease or quality; to enjoy: **inher'iting**, imp.: **inher'ited**, pp.: **adj.** received by right or descent; possessed: **inher'itor**, n. *-ĭ-tĕr*, one who inherits: **inher'itrix**, n. fem. *-ĭ-trĭks*, also **inher'itress**, n. fem. *-trĕs*, a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit: **inher'itable**, a. *-ĭt-bl*, that may be transmitted from the parent to the child: *iniquitas*; F. *iniquité*, iniquity), characterised by injustice; very unjust; wicked: **iniq'uitously**, ad. *-tŭs-lĭ*: **iniq'uity**, n. *-wĭ-tĭ*, injustice; wickedness; marked departure from justice.

initial, a. *in-ish'ăl* (L. *initium*, beginning, an entrance: It. *iniziale*: F. *initial*), beginning; placed or being at the beginning: **n.** that which begins; the first letter of a word or proper name: **initials**, n. plu. *in-ish'ălz*, the first or capital letters of a name and surname: **init'iate**, v. *-ish'ĭ-āt*, to instruct in rudiments or principles; to give an entrance into any society or sect; to perform the first act or rite: **init'ia'ting**, imp.: **init'ia'ted**, pp. a. instructed in the first principles; entered: **init'iative**, a. *-ĭ-tĭv*, serving to introduce: **n.** the introductory step; power of commencing: **init'ia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act or process of introducing; formal admission: **init'iatory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, serving to introduce; introductory.

inject, v. *in-jĕkt'* (L. *injectum*, to throw or cast in or into—from *in*, into, and *jacere*, to throw), to throw or cast in: **inject'ing**, imp.: **inject'ed**, pp. a. thrown in: **injection**, n. *in-jĕk'shŭn*, the act of throwing a liquid in; the liquid substance to be thrown into a body: **injection-pipe**, the pipe through which cold water passes to the condenser of an engine.

injudicial, a. *in'jōō-dish'ăl* (*in*, not, and *judicial*), not according to the forms of law.

injudicious, a. *in'jōō-dish'ŭs* (*in*, not, and *judicious*), acting without judgment; unwise; indiscreet: **in'judici'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'judici'ousness**, n. want of discretion or sound judgment.

injunction, n. *in-jŭngk'shŭn* (L. *injunctum*, to lay or impose upon—from *in*, into, and *jungo*, I join: F. *injonction*), the act of enjoining, commanding, or ordering; a command, order, or precept; urgent advice; the writ or order of a court of equity whereby a person is required to do a certain thing, or is restrained from doing it.

injure, v. *in'jōōr* (L. *injuria*, a thing done contrary to justice—from *in*, not, and *jus*, that which is right—gen. *juris*: F. *injurier*, to insult), to do a wrong to; to hurt or wound; to damage or impair; to lessen the value of: **in'juring**, imp.: **in'jured**, pp. *-jōōrd*: **in'jurer**, n. *-jōōr-ĕr*, one who: **injurious**, a. *in-jōōr'ĭ-ŭs*, unjust; hurtful to the person, to property, or to rights, feelings, &c.; pernicious; baneful: **injur'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **injur'iousness**, n. *-nĕs*: **injury**, n. *in'jōō-rĭ*, wrong or damage done to a person, property, rights, interests, &c., of any one; that which brings harm or

inlay, v. *in-lā'* (*in*, into, and *lay*), to ornament a surface by inserting thin pieces of ivory, pearl, fine wood, metal, &c.: **inlay'ing**, imp.: n. the art of inserting ivory, fine wood, metal, &c., for decorative purposes: **inlaid**, pp. and pt. *in-lād'*: **inlay'er**, n. one who.

inlet, n. *in'lĕt* (*in*, into, and *let*), a small bay or recess on the shore of a lake, sea, or river; a place of ingress; a passage into.

inlier, n. *in'lī-ĕr* (*in*, into, and *lier*), in *geol.*, the converse of *outlier*; a space occupied by one formation, which is completely surrounded by another that rests upon it.

inly, a. *in'lī* (AS. *inlic*, internal), internal; secret: ad. internally; within.

inmate, n. *in'māt* (Icel. *innī*, within, and *mate*), a member of the same family or household; a lodger.

inmost, a. *in'mōst* (*in*, within, and *most*: AS. *innemest*), furthest within; remotest from the surface.

inn, n. *in* (Icel. *innī*, a house—from *innī*, within: AS. *inn*, a house—from *inn*, within), a house for lodging and entertaining travellers; a tavern: **Inns of Court**, in *Eng.*, a college of law professors and students; houses in which are many apartments for the lodgings of students and practitioners at law: **inn'keeper**, n. one who keeps an inn or tavern.

innate, a. *in'nāt* (L. *innatus*, inborn, natural—from *in*, into, and *natus*, born: It. *innato*), inborn; native; natural; in *bot.*, applied to anthers when attached to the top of the filament: **in'nately**, ad. *-lī*: **in'nateness**, n. quality of being innate.

inner, a. *in'nĕr* (AS. *inn*, within), comparative of *in*: further in; not outward; interior: **in'most**, also **in'nermost**, a. superl. of *in*: furthest inward.

inserve, v. *in-nĕrv'* (L. *in*, into, and *nervus*, a nerve or sinew), to invigorate; to strengthen: **inserv'ing**, imp.: **inserved'**, pp. *-nĕrvd'*: **in'nerva'tion**, n. *-vā'shŭn*, that vital process by which nervous energy is given to any part.

innings, n. *in'nĭngz* (from *in*: AS. *inn*, within), a term used in cricket; a turn for using the bat; lands recovered from the sea.

innocent, a. *in'nō-sĕnt* (L. *innocens*, harmless, blameless: *in*, not, and *nocro*, I hurt: F. *innocent*: It. *innocente*), not producing injury; harmless in effects; free from crime or evil actions; blameless; pure; spotless: n. one free from guilt or guile; a person deficient in intellect; an idiot: **in'nocently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'nocence**, n. *-sĕns*, also **in'nocency**, n. *-sĕn-sĭ*, freedom from any quality that can injure; freedom from sin or guilt; purity or simplicity of heart.

innocuous, a. *in-nŏk'ū-ŭs* (L. *innocuus*, harmless—from *in*, not, and *nocro*, I hurt: It. *innocuo*), harmless in effects; safe: **innoc'uously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **innoc'uousness**, n. *-nĕs*.

innominate, a. *in-nŏm'ĭ-nāt* (L. *in*, not, and *nomen*, a name), without a name; in *anat.*, applied to a bone forming the pelvis, composed of three portions, the haunch-bone, the hip-bone, and the share-bone; designating the branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta.

innovate, v. *in'nō-vāt* (L. *innovatum*, to renew—from *in*, into, and *novus*, new: It. *innovare*: F. *innover*), to change or alter by introducing something new; to bring in changes: **in'novating**, imp.: **in'novated**, pp.: **in'novator**, n. one who: **in'nova'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, change by the introduction of something new; change in established laws or practices; in *bot.*, buds in mosses.

innoxious, n. *in-nŏk'shĭ-ŭs* (L. *innoxius*, harmless—from *in*, not, and *noxius*, hurtful), harmless; free from hurtful qualities: **innox'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **innox'iousness**, n.

innuendo, n. *in'nū-ĕn'dō* (L. *innuendum*, a nodding to—from *innuens*, giving a nod to: It. *innuendo*), an indirect or oblique hint; an indirect intimation or reference.

innumerable, a. *in-nū'mĕr-ā-bl* (L. *innumerabilis*, countless—from *in*, not, and *numerus*, a number: It. *innumerabile*), that cannot be numbered for multitude: **innu'merably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **innu'merabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*: **innu'merableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

innutritious, a. *in'nū-trĭsh'ŭs* (*in*, not, and *nutritious*), not supplying nourishment: **innu'tritive**, a. *-trĭ-tĭv*, not nourishing: **in'nutriti'on**, n. *-trĭsh'ŭn*, want of nutrition.

inobservant, a. *in'ŏb-sĕr'vănt* (*in*, not, and *observant*), not taking notice: **in'obser'vantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'obser'vance**, n. *-vănz*: **in'obser'vable**, a. *-vă-bl*, not capable of being observed: **in'obser'vance**, n. *-vănz*, heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

inocerasmus, n. *in'ō-sĕr'ăz-mŭs* (Gr. *is*, a fibre—gen. *inos*, and *kerasmos*, an earthen vessel), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalves belonging to the wing-shells or pearl oysters—so named from the fibrous structure of their shells.

inoculate, v. *in-ŏk'ū-lāt* (L. *inoculatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—from *in*, into, *oculus*, an eye: F. *inoculer*, to inoculate), to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter into the punctured skin or flesh; to bud; to propagate by budding: **inoc'ulating**, imp.: **inoc'ulated**, pp.: **inoc'ulator**, n. one who: **inoc'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act or practice of communicating disease by inserting contagious matter into the punctured skin; the act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock.

inodorous, a. *in-ō'dĕr-ŭs* (L. *inodorus*, without smell: It. *inodoro*: F. *inodore*), wanting scent; having no smell.

inoffensive, a. *in'ŏf-fĕn'sĭv* (*in*, not, and *offensive*), harmless; doing no injury or mischief: **in'offen'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'offen'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*.

inofficial, a. *in'ŏf-fĭsh'ăl* (*in*, not, and *official*), not proceeding from the proper officer or from proper authority: **ino'fficially**, ad. *-lĭ*.

inoperative, a. *in-ŏp'ĕr-ā'tĭv* (*in*, not, and *operative*), producing no effect; not active.

inopercular, a. *in'ō-pĕr'kū-lăr* (L. *in*, not, and *operculum*, a lid), without an operculum or lid—applied to certain univalve shells.

inopportune, a. *in-ŏp'pŏr-tūn* (L. *inopportunus*, unsuitable—from *in*, not, and *opportunus*, suitable), inconvenient; unseasonable: **inop'portunely**, ad. *-lĭ*.

inoppressive, a. *in'ŏp-prĕs'ĭv* (*in*, not, and *oppressive*), not burdensome.

inordinate, a. *in-ŏr'dĭ-nāt* (L. *inordinatus*, irregular—from *in*, into, and *ordino*, I put in order), irregular; not limited to rules; excessive: **inor'dinately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **inor'dinateness**, n. *-nĕs*, want of regularity; excess.

inorganic, a. *in'ŏr-găn'ĭk*, also **in'organ'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (*in*, not, and *organic*), not endowed with the organs or instruments of life; not produced by vital action; in *med.*, not apparently connected with change in structure: **in'organically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **inor'ganised**, a. *-tīzd*, not having organic structure, as earths or metals.

inosculate, v. *in-ŏs'kū-lāt* (L. *in*, into, and *osculatus*, kissed—from *osculum*, a little mouth), to unite as two vessels in a living body; to unite by contact: **inos'cula'ting**, imp.: **inos'cula'ted**, pp.: **inos'cula'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, union by mouths or ducts.

inquest, n. *in'kwĕst* (L. *inquisitus*, searched or inquired into—from *in*, into, and *quæro*, I seek or look for: old F. *enquesta*, an inquiry), a judicial inquiry or examination; a jury empanelled to inquire into a sudden death, or concerning a fire.

inquietude, n. *in-kwī'ĭ-tūd* (L. *inquietudo*, restlessness—from *in*, not, and *quietus*, quiet, undisturbed: F. *inquiétude*), disturbed state; want of rest of mind or body.

inquire, v. *in-kwīr'* (L. *inquirere*, to seek after—from *in*, into, and *quæro*, I seek: F. *enquérir*), to seek for or after; to seek, as for truth by discussion or investigation; to ask about: **inqui'ring**, imp.: **adj.** given to search or inquiry: **inquired'**, pp. *-kwīrd'*: **inqui'rer**, n. *-rĕr*, one who asks a question; a searcher after knowledge: **inqui'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **inquiry**, n. *in-kwī'rĭ*, a question; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; scrutiny.

inquisition, n. *in'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn* (L. *inquisitio*, a seeking or searching for—from *in*, into, and *quæsitum*, to seek for: F. *inquisition*: Sp. *inquisizione*), a court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics established in some Roman Catholic countries, now only at Rome; judicial inquiry: **in'quisitional**, a. *-ăn-ăl*, also **in'quisitionary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, making or busy in inquiry: **inquisitive**, a. *in-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv* (L. *inquisitum*, to search for), apt to ask questions; curious; prying: **inquiring**: **inquis'itively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **inquis'itiveness**, n. curiosity to learn what is not known: **inquis'itor**, n. *-ĕr*, a member of the court of inquisition in some Rom. Cath. countries: **inquis'itorial**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăl*, with the prying eye and severity of an inquisitor: **inquis'itorially**, ad. *-lĭ*.

inrail, v. *in-rāl'* (*in*, into, and *rail*), to enclose with rails.

inroad, n. *in'rōd* (*in*, and *road*), encroachment; a sudden invasion.

insalubrious, a. *in'sə-lōō'brĭ-ŭs* (*in*, not, and *salubrious*: L. *insalubris*, unwholesome: It. and F. *insalubre*), unfavourable to health; unwholesome: **insalu'brity**, n. *in'sə-lōō'brĭ-tĭ*, unhealthiness.

insalutary, n. *in-săl'ŭ-tĕr-ĭ* (*in*, not, and *salutary*), not favourable to health.

insane, a. *in-sān'* (L. *insanus*, unsound in mind—from *in*, not, and *sanus*, sound: It. *insano*), deranged in mind; mad; crazy; wild or rashly conceived: **insane'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **insanity**, n. *in-săn'ĭ-tĭ*, also **insane'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, unsoundness in mind; any degree of mental derangement.

insatiable, a. *in-sā'shĭ-ă-bl* (L. *insatiabilis*, not to be satisfied—from *in*, not, and *satio*, I satisfy or glut: F. *insatiable*), incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy: **insa'tiably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **insa'tiabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **insa'tiableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, a greediness that cannot be satisfied: **insa'tiate**, a. *-shĭ-ăt*, not to be satisfied: **insa'tiately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'satiety**, n. *-sə-tĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being unsatiated.

inscribe, v. *in-skrīb'* (L. *inscribere*, to write upon—from *in*, on, and *scribo*, I write), to write or engrave on anything; to assign or address to; to dedicate to; to draw one figure within another: **inscri'bing**, imp.: **inscribed'**, pp. *-skrībd'*: **inscri'ber**, n. one who: **inscri'bable**, a. *-bā-bl*, that may be inscribed.

inscription, n. *in-skrĭp'shŭn* (L. *in*, on, and, *scriptus*, written), words written or sculptured on a monument, tomb, or building; something written or printed on a book, as a mark of respect, or as an informal dedication; words placed in the centre of a coin or medal on one face,—those placed in the circle near the rim being called the *legend*: **inscrip'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, bearing an inscription.

inscrutable, a. *in-skrōō'tə-bl* (F. *inscrutable*; It. *inscrutabile*, inscrutable—from L. *in*, not, and *scrutor*, I search), that cannot be searched into and understood by man: **inscru'tably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **inscru'tableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **inscru'tabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, quality of being inscrutable.

inseam, v. *in-sēm'* (*in*, into, and *seam*), to impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

insect, n. *in'sĕkt* (L. *insectum*, to cut into; *insecta*, things cut into—from *in*, into, and *seco*, I cut: F. *insecte*: Sp. *insecto*), a small creeping or flying animal, such as the fly, bee, &c., whose body appears cut or almost divided into parts: **insected**, a. *in-sĕk'tĕd*, divided into sections, like an insect: **insectile**, a. *in-sĕk'tĭl*, having the nature of insects: **insec'tion**, n.

inshaded, a. *in-shā'dĕd* (*in*, into, and *shaded*), marked with shades, or with different shades.

insheathe, v. *in-shēth'* (*in*, into, and *sheathe*), to hide or cover, as in a sheath.

inshore, a. and ad. *in-shōr'* (*in*, into, and *shore*), near the shore.

inshrine, v.—see **enshrine**.

inside, n. *in'sīd* (*in*, into, and *side*), the inner part; the part within; the interior: **adj.** being within; included or enclosed in anything; interior; internal: **ad.** in the interior; within: **in'sides**, n. plu. *-sīdz*, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; the internal parts.

insidious, a. *in-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *insidiosus*, cunning, artful—from *in*, on, and *sedeo*, I sit: It. *insidioso*: F. *insidieux*), deceitful; sly; treacherous; intended to ensnare or entrap: **insid'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **insid'iousness**, n. *-nĕs*, craftiness; deceit; treachery.

insight, n. *in'sīt* (*in*, into, and *sight*), thorough knowledge or skill; deep inspection or view.

insignia, n. plu. *in-sĭg'nĭ-ă* (L. *insignia*, plu., *insigne*, sing., a badge—from *in*, on, and *signum*, a mark), badges or distinguishing marks of office, honour, &c.; signs or visible impressions by which a thing is known.

insignificant, a. *in'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kănt* (*in*, not, and *significant*: It. *insignificante*: F. *insignifiant*), without weight or effect; unimportant; contemptible; trivial: **in'significantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'significance**, n. *-kăns*, also **in'significancy**, n. *-kăn-sĭ*, unimportance; want of meaning; triviality: **in'significative**, a. *-kə-tĭv*, not expressing by external signs.

insincere, a. *in'sĭn-sēr'* (*in*, not, and *sincere*: L. *insincerus*, not genuine, unfair), false; deceitful; hypocritical: **in'sincere'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'sincer'ity**, n. *-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ*, deceitfulness; want of truth or fidelity.

insinuate, v. *in-sĭn'ŭ-āt* (L. *insinuatum*, to put or thrust into the bosom—from *in*, into, and *sinus*, the bosom, an inlet: F. *insinuer*: It. *insinuare*), to push or work one's self into favour by gentle means; to wind in; to ingratiate, as into the affections or one's confidence; to hint, generally in a bad sense; to gain on by gentle or artful means: **insin'ua'ting**, imp.: **adj.** insensibly gaining favour and confidence; having the power of pleasing: **insin'ua'ted**, pp.: **insin'ua'tor**, n. one who: **insin'ua'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the art or power of pleasing or gaining on the affections; a hint or distant allusion: **insin'ua'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **insin'ua'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, stealing on the affections.

insol'vable, a. *-vă-bl*, that cannot be solved or explained.

insolvent, a. *in-sŏl'vĕnt* (L. *in*, not, and *solvens*, loosening or setting at liberty, paying; Sp. *insolvente*, insolvent), unable to pay debts; in pecuniary difficulties: **n.** a debtor unable to pay his debts: **insol'vency**, n. *-vĕn-si*, inability to pay one's debts.

insomuch, con]. *in'sō-mŭch* (*in*, *so*, and *much*), so that; to such a degree that,—followed by *that* or *so*.

inspan, v. *in-spăn'* (Dut. *inspannen*, to put to, as horses to a carriage), to yoke draught-oxen; to yoke horses to a vehicle: **inspan'ning**, imp.: n. the act of yoking horses or draught-oxen: **inspanned'**, pp. *-spănd'*.

inspect, v. *in-spĕkt'* (L. *inspectum*, to look into—from *in*, into, and *specio*, I look or view: F. *inspecter*, to examine), to view or oversee for the purpose of examination or correction of errors; to look into and examine; to superintend: **inspect'ing**, imp.: **inspect'ed**, pp.: **inspec'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who looks into or oversees; a superintendent: **inspection**, n. *in-spĕk'shŭn*, careful examination; an official survey: **inspec'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to inspect; inspecting: **inspec'torship**, n. the office of an inspector.

inspeximus, n. *in-spĕks'ĭ-mŭs* (L. we have inspected), the first word of anc. charters confirming a former royal grant or charter.

inspire, v. *in-spīr'* (L. *inspiro*, I blow or breathe into—from *in*, into, and *spiro*, I breathe: It. *inspirare*: F. *inspirer*), to breathe into; to draw into the lungs; to draw in breath—the opposite of *expire*; to communicate or instruct by divine influence; to infuse ideas: **inspi'ring**, imp.: **adj.** animating; infusing spirit into: **inspired'**, pp. *-spīrd'*; **adj.** influenced or directed, as by the Holy Spirit; inhaled: **inspi'rable**, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be drawn into the lungs, as air: **inspiration**, n. *in'spĭ-rā'shŭn*, the act of drawing air into the lungs; the infusion of ideas or knowledge into the mind by the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit; the secret influence and direction of interested persons, as in the composition of a political article: **inspi'ratory**, a. *-spī'rā-tĕr-ĭ*, pert. to inspiration or inhalation: **inspi'rer**, n. *-spī-rĕr*, one who: **inspirit**, v. *in-spir'ĭt*, to animate; to infuse new life or spirit into; to encourage; to cheer: **inspir'iting**, imp.: **inspir'ited**, pp.: **plenary inspiration**, that inspiration under which the inspired person is rendered incapable of error in delivering the inspired message: **verbal inspiration**, that in which the very words and forms of expression of the message are communicated.

inspissate, v. *in-spis'sāt* (L. *in*, into, and *spissatum*, to make thick), to thicken, as a fluid by evaporation: **inspis'sating**, imp.: **inspis'sated**, pp.: **adj.** thickened: **in'spissa'tion**, n. *-sā'shŭn*, the act of making a liquid thick.

inst., a contraction for *instant*—see under **curt.**

instable, a. *in-stā'bl*, for *unstable* (*in*, not, and *stable*: L. *instabilis*, that does not stand firm), inconstant; prone to change: **insta'bleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **in'stabil'ity**, n. *-stă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, changeableness; fickleness; inconstancy.

install, v. *in-stăl'* (*in*, into, and *stall*: It. *installare*: F. *installer*, to install), to set or place in a stall or official seat, as the outward sign of possession; to invest with, as an office or dignity: **instal'ling**, imp.: **installed'**, pp. *-stăld'*: **in'stalla'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order with the accustomed ceremonies: **instal'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of giving possession to an office with the usual ceremonies; part payment, as of a sum of money.

instance, n. *in'stăns* (L. *instantia*, existence in present time—from *in*, in or on, and *stans*, standing: F. *instance*), example; a case occurring; order of occurrence, as, in the *first instance*; solicitation; importunity: v. to mention or give as an example: **in'stancing**, imp.: **in'stanced**, pp. *-stănst*: **in'stant**, a. *-stănt* (L. *instans*, present), immediate; present; without delay; urgent; current: n. a point in duration; a moment: **in'stantly**, ad. *-lĭ*, immediately; without delay: **in'stanta'neous**, a. *-tā'nē-ŭs* (It. *instantaneo*: F. *instantané*—from L. *instans*), done in an instant; occurring or acting at once: **in'stanta'neously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'stanta'neousness**, n.: **instanter**, ad. *in-stăn'tĕr* (L.) without delay; immediately.

instate, v. *in-stāt'* (*in*, into, and *state*), to set or place, as in a rank or condition: **insta'ting**, imp.: **insta'ted**, pp.

instead, ad. *in-stĕd'* (*in*, into, and *stead*), in the place or room of: **instead of**, a prepositional phrase.

instep, n. *in'stĕp* (*in*, into, and *step*), the upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse reaching from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate, v. *in'stĭ-gāt* (L. *instigatum*, to incite, to stimulate: It. *instigare*: F. *instiguer*), to urge or incite to wrong or crime; to set on or encourage: **in'stigating**, imp.: **in'stigated**, pp.: **in'stigator**, n. *-tĕr*, an inciter to ill: **in'stiga'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, incitement to evil or wickedness; impulse to commit a crime or evil act.

instil, v. *in-stĭl'* (L. *instillo*, I pour in by drops—from *in*, into, and *stillo*, I drop: F. *instiller*), to infuse slowly or by small quantities, as into the mind; to infuse by drops: **instil'ling**, imp.: **instilled'**, pp. *-stĭld'*: **instil'ler**, n. one who: **in'stilla'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of infusing by drops or small quantities, as of principles into the mind: **instil'ment**, n. anything instilled; that which is instilled.

instinct, n. *in'stĭngkt* (L. *instinctus*, suggestion, impulse: F. *instinct*), the natural impulse or disposition by which animals are guided in performing those actions which are necessary for their wellbeing and the continuation of their species: **adj.** moved; animated: **instinc'tive**, a. *-stĭngk'tĭv*, acting without the intervention of reason or deliberation; spontaneous: **instinc'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

institute, v. *in'stĭ-tūt* (L. *institutum*, to place, to set up—from *in*, in, and *statuo*, I cause to stand, I put: F. *instituer*, to establish), to commence or set in operation; to found or originate; to establish; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: **n.** (F. *institut*), established law; settled order; a literary or philosophical society: **plu.** a book of elements or principles; a commentary: **in'stitu'ting**, imp.: **in'stitu'ted**, pp.: **in'stitu'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who founds or institutes; one who educates: **in'stitu'tion**, n. *-tū'shŭn*, that which is prescribed or founded by authority; an establishment, public or social; a system or society established for promoting a particular object; the ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice: **in'stitu'tional**, a. *-shŭn-dĭ*, instituted by authority; elementary; also **in'stitu'tionary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*: **in'stitu'tist**, n. one who writes elementary rules or instruction: **in'stitu'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having the power to establish.

instruct, v. *in-strŭkt'* (L. *instructum*, to build one thing into another, to instruct—from *in*, in, and *struere*, to pile up: It. and F. *instruire*), to impart knowledge to; to teach; to give directions to; to advise or give notice to: **instruc'ting**, imp.: **instruct'ed**, pp.: **instruc'tor**, also **instruc'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who imparts knowledge to: **instruc'tress**, n. fem. *-trĕs*, a woman who imparts knowledge: **instruc'tible**, a. *-tĭ-bl*, capable of being instructed: **instruc'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of teaching or informing the understanding; information; counsel; authoritative direction; order: **instruc'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, conveying knowledge; serving to inform: **instruc'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **instruc'tiveness**, n. *-nĕs*.

instrument, n. *in'strō-mĕnt* (L. *instrumentum*, a tool—from *instruo*, I prepare, I set in order: It. *instrumento*: F. *instrument*), a tool; a machine; a machine for the production of musical sounds; that by which something is prepared, produced, or done; a writing containing the terms of a contract; an agent, often in an ill sense: **in'strumen'tal**, a. *-tăl*, pert. to an instrument; serving to promote or effect some object; not vocal, as instrumental music: **in'strumen'talist**, n. *-tăl*, one who plays on a musical instrument: **in'strumen'tally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'strumental'ity**, n. *-tăl'ĭ-tĭ*, agency of anything, as means to an end.

insubjection, n. *in'sŭb-jĕk'shŭn* (*in*, not, and *subjection*), want of subjection.

insubordinate, a. *in'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt* (*in*, not, and *subordinate*), not submitting to authority: **in'subordina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, disobedience to lawful authority; state of disorder.

insufferable, a. *in-sŭf'fĕr-ă-bl* (*in*, not, and *sufferable*), that cannot be borne or endured; intolerable: **insuf'ferably**, ad. *-blĭ*, to a degree beyond endurance.

insufficient, a. *in'sŭf-fĭsh'ĕnt* (*in*, not, and *sufficient*), not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; incapable: **in'sufficiently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'sufficience**, n. *-ĕns*, also **in'sufficiency**, n. *-ĕn-sĭ*, inadequacy of power or ability; incapacity; incompetency; deficiency.

insular, a. *in'sū-lĕr* (L. *insula*, an island), of or

pert. to an island; surrounded by water: **in'sularly,** ad. *-li*: **in'sular'ity,** n. *-lăr'i-ti,* state of being insular: **in'sulate,** v. *-lāt,* to place or set alone or apart; to place in a detached situation; to separate by a non-conductor: **in'sulating,** imp.: **in'sulated,** pp.: **adj.** standing by itself; not connected: **in'sulator,** n. *-tĕr,* one who insulates; a non-conductor of electricity: **in'sula'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* the state of being detached from other objects.

insult, n. *in'sŭlt* (L. *insultum,* to leap out or against —from *in,* in, and *salio,* I leap: It. *insulto;* F. *insulte,* an insult), any abuse offered to another in words or actions; an indignity: **v.** *in-sŭlt',* to treat with indignity or insolence either by words or actions: **insult'ing,** imp.: **adj.** conveying an insult: **insult'ed,** pp.: **insult'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who: **insult'ingly,** ad. *-li.*

insuperable, a. *in-sū'per-ă-bl* (L. *insuperabilis,* that cannot be passed over—from *in,* not, and *super,* above or over: It. *insuperabile:* Sp. *insuperable*), that cannot be overcome; insurmountable: **insu'perably,** ad. *-bli;* **insu'perableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* also **insu'perabil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti,* the quality of being insuperable.

insupportable, a. *in'sŭp-pōrt'ă-bl* (*in,* not, and *supportable:* F. *insupportable*), that cannot be borne or endured; insufferable: **in'support'ably,** ad. *-bli;* **in'support'ableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs.*

insuppressible, a. *in'sŭp-prĕs'si-bl* (*in,* not, and *suppressible*), not to be suppressed or concealed: **in'suppres'sive,** a. *-siv,* not to be kept under; same as insuppressible.

insure, v. *in-shōr'* (*in,* intensive, and *sure:* L. *securus,* secure, safe), to engage to make good to another the loss, as by fire or at sea, of any specified property, at a certain rate per cent; *ensure* is the spelling when the sense is "to make sure or certain"; to engage to pay a certain sum on the arrival of some event, as on the death of a person or the loss of property by fire; the terms *assure* and *assurance* are now usually restricted to life: **insu'ring,** imp.: **insured',** pp. *-shōrd',* secured against loss: **insu'rance,** n. *-răns,* a contract entered into to secure against loss arising from fire, &c., in consideration of a certain annual payment; the premium or money paid for insuring: **insu'rable,** a. *-rā-bl,* that may be insured against loss or damage: **insu'rer,** n. *-rĕr,* the person who insures; one who engages to make good the losses of another: **insurance broker,** an intermediate agent who acts between the insurance offices and those wishing to insure, as upon ships, the cargo, passengers' effects, &c.: **insurance company,** a joint-stock association which engages to

nĕs, also **intan'gibil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti,* quality of being intangible.

integer, n. *in'tĭ-jĕr* (L. *integer,* untouched, whole: It. *integro;* F. *intègre,* whole, incorruptible), a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction; the whole of anything: **in'tegral,** a. *-grăl,* whole; entire; **n.** a whole; an entire thing: **in'tegrally,** ad. *-li:* **in'tegrant,** a. *-grănt* (L. *integrans,* making anew), making part of a whole; necessary to form a whole: **integral calculus,** n. *-kăl'kū-lŭs* (L. *calculus,* a pebble), a branch of the higher mathematics: **integrate,** v. *in'tĕ-grāt* (L. *integratum,* to make anew or afresh), to renew; to make up, as a whole; to make a thing entire: **in'tegra'ting,** imp.: **in'tegra'ted,** pp.: **in'tegra'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* the act of making entire: **integrity,** n. *in-tĕg'ri-ti* (L. *integritas,* completeness, perfectness: F. *intégrité*), the entire or unimpaired state of anything; uprightness; honesty.

integument, n. *in-tĕg'ū-mĕnt* (L. *integumentum,* a covering—from *in,* in, and *tego,* I cover: It. *integumento:* F. *intégument*), that which naturally covers or invests another thing, as the skin covers the body: **integ'umen'tary,** a. *-tĕr-i,* pert. to or composed of integuments.

intellect, n. *in'tĕl-lĕkt* (L. *intellectus,* discernment by the senses; *intellectum,* to understand—from *inter,* between, and *legere,* to gather, to collect: F. *intellect*), the understanding; the thinking principle; the faculty of the mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it: **in'tellec'tion,** n. *-lĕk'shŭn,* the act of the understanding: **in'tellec'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* able to understand; perceived only by the understanding: **in'tellec'tual,** a. *-tū-ăl,* pert. to the intellect or mind; mental; having the power of understanding: **in'tellec'tually,** ad. *-li;* **in'tellec'tualist,** n. one who overrates the understanding: **in'tellec'tualism,** n. *-ĭzm,* the mere culture of the understanding; system of doctrines connected with the intellect.

intelligence, n. *in-tĕl'li-jĕns* (L. *intelligens,* perceiving, comprehending—from *inter,* between, and *legere,* to gather, to collect: F. *intelligence,* intelligence), intellectual capacity; understanding; news; information; a spiritual being: **intel'ligencer,** n. *-jĕn-sĕr,* one who sends or conveys news: **intel'ligent,** a. *-jĕnt* (F. *intelligent*), well informed; skilful; intellectual: **intel'ligently,** ad. *-li.*

intelligible, a. *in-tĕl'li-jĭ-bl* (L. *intelligibilis,* perceptible: F. *intelligible*), clear; plain; that may be understood: **intel'ligibly,** ad. *-bli:* **intel'ligibleness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* also **intel'ligibil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti,* state of being intelligible.

or intended; a design or purpose; drift: **intent'ly**, ad. *-li*, earnestly: **intent'ness**, n. close application of the mind: **to all intents and purpose**, or **to all intents**, in all applications or senses, whatever may be meant or designed; **intention**, n. *in-tĕn'shŭn*, aim or determination; design; purpose; earnestness: **inten'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, done with design or purpose: **inten'tionally**, ad. *-li*: **inten'tioned**, a. *-shŭnd*, in purpose or design—only used when preceded by *well*, *ill*, &c.: **well-intentioned**, a. having good intentions; **ill-intentioned**, having bad intentions: **to heal by the first intention**, in *surg.*, to heal, as a wound, without suppuration.

inter, *in'tĕr*, Latin prefix signifying "between," "among," as in *intermarry*—the French form is *entre*, as in *entertain*.

inter, v. *in-tĕr'* (It. *interrare*, to bury—from *in*, into, and *terra*, the earth: F. *enterrer*, to inter), to deposit in and cover with earth; to bury: **inter'ring**, imp.: **interred**, pp. *in-tĕrd'*: **inter'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial.

interact, n. *in'tĕr-ăkt'* (L. *inter*, between, and *actus*, done), a short piece between others, as in a play.

interambulacrum, n. *in'tĕr-ăm'bū-lăk'rŭm* (L. *inter*, between, and *ambulacrum*, that which serves for walking), in *zool.*, the unperforate places which lie between the perforate places, or *ambulacra*, in the shells or crusts of the sea-urchin and cidaris: **in'teram'bula'cral**, a. *-krăl*, of or pert. to.

intercalar, a. *in-tĕr'kā-lĕr*, also **inter'calary**, a. *-lĕr-i* (L. *intercalarius*, put in between; *intercalatum*, to proclaim that something has been inserted among—from *inter*, between, and *calo*, I call), inserted in the midst of others—applied to the day added to February in leap-year: **intercalate**, v. *in-tĕr'kā-lāt*, to insert a day or other portion of time; to place between: **inter'cala'ting**, imp.: **inter'cala'ted**, pp. interposed; placed between: **inter'cala'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the insertion of any portion of time in the calendar out of the usual course; the act of placing between; in *geol.*, something placed between, as subordinate beds of a different nature occurring between the main beds of a series.

intercede, v. *in'tĕr-sēd'* (L. *intercedo*, I go or come between—from *inter*, between, and *cedo*, I go: It. *intercedere*: F. *intercéder*), to interpose; to act as a friend between parties at variance; to plead in favour of one: **inter'cedi'ding**, imp.: **inter'cede'ded**, pp.: **inter'cede'der**, n. one who.

intercellular, a. *in'tĕr-sĕl'ū-lĕr* (L. *inter*, between, and *cellula*, a little storehouse), in *bot.*, lying between the cells or the cellular tissue.

intercept, v. *in'tĕr-sĕpt'* (L. *interceptum*, to take or catch between two points—from *inter*, between, and *capio*, I take: F. *intercepter*, to intercept), to take or seize on by the way; to obstruct; to interrupt communication with; to cut off: **in'tercep'ting**, imp.: **in'tercep'ted**, pp.: **adj.** seized on the way; stopped; included or comprehended between: **in'tercep'tion**, n. *-sĕp'shŭn*, the act of seizing or stopping on the way; obstruction of a course: **in'tercep'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, serving to intercept or obstruct.

intercession, n. *in'tĕr-sĕsh'ŭn* (L. *intercessio*, an intervention—from *inter*, between, and *cedo*, I go: It. *intercessione*: F. *intercession*), the act of interceding; entreaty in favour of another; mediation; interposition with the view of reconciling differences: **in'tercessi'onal**, a. *-ŭn-ăl*, containing intercession: **in'tercessor**, n. *-sĕs'sĕr*, a mediator; one who comes between parties with the view of reconciling them; one who undertakes to plead in behalf of another: **in'tercesso'rial**, a. *-sō'ri-ăl*, pert. to an intercessor: **in'tercessory**, a. *-sĕr-i*, containing intercession; interceding.

interchain, v. *in'tĕr-chān'* (*inter*, and *chain*), to link together; to unite closely or firmly.

interchange, v. *in'tĕr-chānj'* (*inter*, between, and *change*), to exchange; to put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually: n. *in'tĕr-chānj*, mutual change, each giving and receiving; alternate succession; commerce; barter: **in'terchang'ing**, imp.: **adj.** giving and receiving in alternate succession: **in'terchanged'**, pp. *-chānjd'*: **in'terchange'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be given and taken alternately: **in'terchange'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **in'terchange'abil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being interchangeable: **in'terchange'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

interclude, v. *in'tĕr-klōd'* (L. *intercludere*, to close or block up—from *inter*, between, and *claudo*, I shut or close: It. *intercludere*), to shut from among; to intercept; to interrupt: **in'terclu'ding**, imp.: **in'terclu'ded**, pp.: **in'terclu'sion**, n. *-klō'zhŭn* (L. *interclusum*, to close or block up), a stopping; interception.

intercolline, a. *in'tĕr-kŏl'ĭn* (L. *inter*, between, and *collis*, a hill), a term applied to designate those valley-like spaces or hollows which occur in volcanic regions between the *cols* or crateriform hillocks of accumulation.

intercolonial, a. *in'tĕr-kō-lō'ni-ăl* (*inter*, between, and *colonial*), relating to the intercourse between different colonies.

intercolumniation, n. *in'tĕr-kō-lŭm'ni-ā'shŭn* (L. *inter*, between, and *columna*, pillar or post), distance between two pillars.

intercommunicable, a. *in'tĕr-kŏm-mū'ni-kă-bl* (*inter*, between, and *communicable*), that may be mutually communicated: **in'tercommu'nicate**, v. *-ni-kāt*, to hold mutual communication: **in'tercommu'nicating**, imp.: **in'tercommu'nicated**, pp.: **in'tercommu'nica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, reciprocal communication or intercourse.

intercommunion, n. *in'tĕr-kŏm-mūn'yŭn* (*inter*, between, and *communion*), mutual communion: **in'tercommu'nity**, n. *-ni-ti*, mutual communication; mutual freedom or exercise, as of religion.

intercostal, a. *in'tĕr-kŏs'tăl* (L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib), lying between the ribs.

intercourse, n. *in'tĕr-kōrs* (*inter*, between, and *course*: L. *intercursus*, a running between—from *inter*, between, and *cursus*, a running), connection by friendly dealings between persons or nations; familiarity; fellowship; trade.

intercurrent, a. *in'tĕr-kŭr'rĕnt* (*inter*, between, and *current*), running between or among; intervening; in *med.*, applied to diseases which occur in a scattered manner during the prevalence of epidemic disorders: **in'tercur'rence**, n. *-rĕns*, intervention; occurrence.

intercutaneous, a. *in'tĕr-kū-tā'nē-ŭs* (L. *inter*, between, and *cutis*, the skin), being within or under the skin.

interdependency, n. *in'tĕr-dē-pĕn'dĕn-si* (*inter*, between, and *dependency*), mutual dependence.

interdict, n. *in'tĕr-dĭkt* (L. *interdictum*, to make a prohibitory order—from *inter*, between, and *dictum*, to say or tell), a prohibiting order or decree; a prohibition issued by the Pope restraining the clergy from performing any spiritual services: **v.** *in'tĕr-dĭkt'*, to forbid; to prohibit; to cut off from the spiritual services of the church: **in'terdic'ting**, imp.: **in'terdic'ted**, pp.: **in'terdic'tion**, n. *-dĭk'shŭn*, a prohibition; a prohibitive decree: **in'terdic'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, serving to prohibit: **in'terdic'tory**, a. *-tĕr-i*.

interdigital, a. *in'tĕr-dĭj'ĭ-tăl* (*inter*, between, and *digital*), in *anat.*, situated between the fingers; pert. to the spaces between the fingers.

interest, n. *in'tĕr-ĕst* (L. *interest*, it is of advantage—from *inter*, between, and *esse*, to be: F. *intérêt*: old F. *interest*, interest), influence over others; benefit; good; regard to private profit or advantage; concern; share; price paid for the use or loan of money—the sum lent being called the *principal*, the interest for a year on £100 the *rate*, and the principal and interest the *amount*: **v.** to concern; to affect; to engage, as the attention or affections; to give or have a share in: **in'teresting**, imp.: **adj.** exciting the attention or curiosity: **in'terested**, pp.: **adj.** having regard to private advantage; concerned in any cause, event, or undertaking: **in'terestedness**, n.: **in'terestingly**, ad. *-li*: **in'terestingness**, n. the condition or quality of being interesting: **simple interest**, the interest reckoned and allowed upon the principal or money lent, paid year by year while the loan exists: **compound interest**, the interest both of the sum lent and of the interest accumulating upon it year by year—thus, the amount for any one year becomes the principal for the next.

interfacial, a. *in'tĕr-fā'shi-ăl* (L. *inter*, between, and *facies*, the face), included between two faces or planes.

interfere, v. *in'tĕr-fēr'* (L. *inter*, between, and *ferre*, to bear or carry, or *ferire*, to strike), to interpose; to intermeddle; to take part in the business or concerns of others: **in'terfe'ring**, imp. meddling; clashing: **in'terfered'**, pp. *-fērd'*: **in'terfe'rence**, n. *-fē'rĕns*, the intermeddling in the affairs of others; interposition; in *optics*, a term used to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.

interfluent, a. *in-tĕr'flō-ĕnt* (L. *interfluens*, flowing between—from *inter* between, and *fluo*, I flow), flowing between.

interfoliate, v. *in'tĕr-fō'lĭ-āt* (L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf), to interleave; to interweave: **in'terfo'liating**, imp.: **in'terfo'liated**, pp.: **adj.** interleaved; interwoven: **in'terfo'liar**, a. *-li-ĕr*, between two opposite leaves.

interfused, a. *in'tĕr-fūzd'* (L. *inter*, between, and *fusus*, poured), poured or spread between.

interganglionic, a. *in'tĕr-găng'glĭ-ŏn'ĭk* (*inter*, between, and *ganglionic*), lying or extending between ganglions.

interhæmal, a. *in'tĕr-hē'măl* (L. *inter*, between, and Gr. *haima*, blood), in *anat.*, between the hæmal processes or spines.

interim, n. *in'tĕr-ĭm* (L. *interim*, in the mean time), time between or intervening.

interior, a. *in-tē'rĭ-ĕr* (L. *interior*, further in), internal; inner; remote from the coast or frontier: **n.** the inside: **inte'riorly**, ad. *-li*.

interjacent, a. *in-tĕr-jā'sĕnt* (L. *interjacens*, lying between—from *inter*, between, and *jacens*, lying), lying between; intervening: **in'terja'cency**, n. *-sĕn-sĭ*, the act or state of lying between.

interject, v. *in'tĕr-jĕkt'* (L. *interjectus*, cast or thrown between—from *inter*, between, and *jacio*, I cast or throw), to throw in or between: **in'terjec'ting**, imp.: **in'terjec'ted**, pp.: **in'terjec'tion**, n. *-jĕk'shŭn* (L. *interjectio*, a putting between; F. *interjection*), a word expressing some sudden emotion or passion; an exclamation: **in'terjec'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, thrown in between or among other words or phrases.

interlace, v. *in'tĕr-lās'* (*inter*, between, and *lace*; F. *entrelacer*, to interlace), to insert one thing so as to plait or twine with another; to intermix: **in'terla'cing**, imp.: **in'terlaced'**, pp. *-lāst'*: **in'terlace'ment**, n. insertion within.

interlard, v. *in'tĕr-lärd'* (L. *inter*, between, and *lardum*, the fat of bacon), to insert pieces of fat among lean; to diversify by mixture: **in'terlard'ing**, imp.: **in'terlard'ed**, pp.

interleave, v. *in'tĕr-lēv'* (*inter*, between, and *leave*), to insert blank leaves in a book between other leaves: **in'terleav'ing**, imp.: **in'terleaved'**, pp. *-lēvd'*: **adj.** having blank leaves inserted between.

interline, v. *in'tĕr-līn'* (L. *inter*, between, and *linea*, a line), to write between lines; to write in alternate lines: **in'terli'ning**, imp.: **in'terlined'**, pp. *-līnd'*: **adj.** having lines written between lines: **in'terlin'ear**, a. *-lĭn'ē-ĕr*, also **in'terlin'eary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, inserted between

in'termed'dled, pp. *-mĕd'ld*: **in'termed'dler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who.

intermede, n. *in'tĕr-mēd'* (F.—from L. *inter*, between, and *medius*, middle), a musical interlude, generally of a burlesque kind: **in'terme'dial**, a. *-mē'dĭ-ăl*, lying between or going between: **in'terme'diate**, a. *-mē-dĭ-āt* (F. *intermédiat*), lying or being in the middle, between two extremes; being between two points; intervening: **in'terme'diately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'terme'dia'tion**, n. *-ā-dĭ'shŭn*, intervention: **in'terme'dium**, n. *-mē'dĭ-ŭm*, an intervening agent.

interment, n. *in-tĕr'mĕnt* (from **inter**, which see), the act of covering with earth; burial.

interminable, a. *in-tĕr'mĭ-nă-bl* (L. *interminus*, without limits—from *in*, not, and *terminus*, a boundary line; F. *interminable*), boundless; endless; admitting no limit: **inter'minably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **inter'minableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **inter'minate**, a. *-mĭ-nāt*, endless; unlimited.

intermingle, v. *in'tĕr-mĭng'gl* (*inter*, between, and *mingle*), to mix together; to put some things amongst others; to be mixed: **in'termin'gling**, imp.: **in'termin'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **adj.** intermixed or mingled together.

intermission, n. *in'tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn* (L. *intermissio*, a breaking off, an interruption—from *inter*, between, and *missus*, sent; F. *intermission*), cessation for a time; pause; temporary interruption: **in'termis'sive**, a. *-mĭs'sĭv*, not continual; coming by fits.

intermit, v. *in'tĕr-mĭt'* (L. *intermittere*, to leave off, to give over for a time—from *inter*, between, and *mitto*, I send, I make to go; Sp. *intermitir*, to discontinue), to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to disappear at intervals: **in'termit'ting**, imp.: **adj.** causing to cease for a time; pausing: **in'termit'ted**, pp.: **adj.** caused to cease for a time: **in'termit'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'termit'tent**, a. (F. *intermittent*), ceasing at intervals: **n.** a disease, as fever or the ague, whose symptoms cease at certain intervals: **intermittent springs**, springs which cease flowing for a time at certain intervals.

intermix, v. *in'tĕr-mĭks'* (L. *intermixtum*, to mix or mingle among—from *inter*, between, and *mixtum*, to mingle), to mingle some things with others; to be mingled together: **in'termix'ing**, imp.: **in'termixed'**, pp. *-mĭkst'*: **in'termix'ture**, n. *-mĭks'tŭr*, a mass of ingredients mingled together.

intermundane, a. *in'tĕr-mŭn'dān* (*inter*, and *mun-*

interpetiolar, a. *in'tĕr-pĕt'ĭ-ō-lĕr* (*inter*, between, and *petiolar*), in *bot.*, situated between the petioles or basis of opposite leaves.

interplead, v. *in'tĕr-plēd'* (*inter*, between, and *plead*), in *law*, to discuss a point incidental to the principal cause: **in'terplead'er**, n. the discussion of an incidental point.

interpolate, v. *in-tĕr'pō-lāt* (L. *interpolatum*, to give a new face or appearance to—from *inter*, between, and *polio*, I trim or deck: It. *interpolare*: F. *interpoler*), to insert unfairly; to foist or thrust in; to add a word or passage to what has been written by another; to alter a book or manuscript; in *math.*, to fill up intermediate terms: **inter'pola'ting**, imp.: **inter'pola'ted**, pp.: **inter'pola'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who: **inter'pola'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of interpolating; something inserted spuriously; in *math.*, the operation or method of finding, from a few given terms of a series, other intermediate terms; in *nav.*, the finding a value of an element which falls between two given values.

interpose, v. *in-tĕr-pōz'* (L. *interpositum*, to place or set between—from *inter*, between, and *pono*, I place: F. *interposer*, to interpose), to place between, as a hindrance or obstacle; to offer, as aid or services; to step in between persons at variance; to interfere; to mediate: **in'terpo'sing**, imp.: **in'terposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **in'terpo'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who: **in'terpo'sal**, n. *-zăl*, also **interposition**, n. *in-tĕr'pō-zish'ŭn*, a placing or coming between; mediation between parties at variance; intervention; that which is interposed.

interpret, v. *in-tĕr'prĕt* (L. *interpretari*, to explain or expound—from *interpres*, an expounder: It. *interpretare*: F. *interpréter*), to explain or unfold the meaning of; to expound; to decipher; to give a solution to: **inter'preting**, imp.: **inter'preted**, pp.: **inter'preter**, n. one who or that which explains; an expositor; one who explains between parties; a translator of languages: **inter'pretable**, a. *-tă-bl*, that may be interpreted: **inter'preta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, explanation of what is obscure or unintelligible; exposition: **inter'preta'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, explanatory; containing explanation: **inter'preta'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

interred, pp.: **interring**, imp.—see **inter**.

interregnum, n. *in'tĕr-rĕg'nŭm*. (L. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, kingly government), the time during which a throne is vacant.

interrogate, v. *in-tĕr'rō-gāt* (L. *interrogatum*, to question—from *inter*, between, and *rogo*, I ask: It. *interrogare*: F. *interroger*), to question; to examine by asking questions: **inter'roga'ting**, imp.: **inter'roga'ted**, pp.: **inter'roga'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who: **inter'roga'tion**, n. *gā'shŭn*, examination by questions asked; a question put; a mark, thus (?), to indicate that a question is asked: **interrogative**, a. *in'tĕr-rŏg'ă-tĭv*, expressed in the form of a question: **n.** in *gram.*, a word that asks a question: **in'terrog'atively**, ad. *-lĭ*, in the form of a question: **in'terrog'atory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, containing or expressing a question: **n.** a question or inquiry formally put to a witness.

interrupt, v. *in'tĕr-rŭpt'* (L. *interruptum*, to separate by breaking or rending—from *inter*, between, and *rumpere*, to burst or rend), to stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to divide or separate: **in'terrup'ting**, imp.: **in'terrup'ted**, pp.: **adj.** hindered from proceeding; broken; in *bot.*, having the symmetry or regularity of outline or composition partially destroyed: **in'terrup'tedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **in'terrup'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who: **in'terrup'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, hindrance; obstruction; interposition: **in'terrup'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to interrupt: **in'terrup'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **interruptedly-pinnate**, in *bot.*, having a pinnate leaf in which pairs of small pinnæ occur between the larger pairs.

intersect, v. *in'tĕr-sĕkt'* (L. *intersectum*, to divide by cutting—from *inter*, between, and *seco*, I cut: It. *intersecare*), to cut or cross mutually; to meet and cross each other: **in'tersec'ting**, imp.: **in'tersec'ted**, pp. cut or divided into parts: **in'tersec'tion**, n. *-sĕk'shŭn*, the cutting or crossing of each other of lines or planes; the point where lines, &c., cut or cross each other.

intersperse, v. *in'tĕr-spĕrs'* (L. *interspersum*, to scatter among—from *inter*, among, and *sparsum*, to sow, to sprinkle), to scatter here and there among other things: **in'terspers'ing**, imp.: **in'terspersed'**, pp. *-spĕrst'*: **in'tersper'sion**, n. *-spĕr'shŭn*, the act of scattering.

interspinal, a. *in'tĕr-spī'năl*, also **in'terspi'nous**, a. *-spī'nŭs* (L. *inter*, between, and *spina*, a spine), in *anat.*, inserted between the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

interstellar, a. *in'tĕr-stĕl'lĕr*, also **in'terstel'lary**, a. *-lĕr-ĭ* (L. *inter*, between, and *stella*, a star), among the stars; beyond the limits of our solar system.

interstice, n. *in-tĕr'stĭs* (L. *interstitium*, distance or space between—from *inter*, between, and *sistere*, to stand, to place: F. *interstice*), a narrow or small space between things closely set; a small intervening space: **in'terstiti'al**, a. *-stish'ăl*, pert. to or containing interstices.

interstratified, a. *in'tĕr-străt'ĭ-fīd* (*inter*, between, and *stratified*), in *geol.*, occurring in the midst of, or along with, other strata.

intertexture, n. *in'tĕr-tĕks'tŭr* (*inter*, between, and *texture*), the act of interweaving; the state of being interwoven.

intertie, n. *in'tĕr-tĭ* (*inter*, among, and *tie*), a horizontal timber framed between two posts.

intertropical, a. *in'tĕr-trŏp'ĭ-kăl* (L. *inter*, between, and *tropical*), situated between the tropics.

intertwine, v. *in'tĕr-twīn'* (*inter*, between, and *twine*), to unite by twisting one with another: **in'tertwi'ning**, imp.: **in'tertwined'**, pp. *-twīnd'*: **in'tertwi'ningly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

intertwist, v. *in'tĕr-twĭst'* (*inter*, among, and *twist*), to twist one with another.

interval, n. *in'tĕr-văl* (L. *intervallum*, space between—from *inter*, between, and *vallum*, a wall, a trench: It. *intervallo*: F. *intervalle*), space or distance between places or things; time between two acts or events; distance between two different sounds in music.

intervene, v. *in'tĕr-vēn'* (L. *intervenire*, to come between—from *inter*, between, and *venio*, I come: It. *intervenire*: F. *intervenir*), to come or be between persons or things; to happen between acts or events; to interpose: **in'terve'ning**, imp.: **adj.** coming between persons, things, or events; intermediate: **in'tervened'**, pp. *-vēnd'*: **in'terven'tion**, n. *-vĕn'shŭn*, act of intervening; state of being or coming between; interposition.

intervertebral, a. *in'tĕr-vĕr'tĕ-brăl* (*inter*, between, and *vertebral*), situated between the joints of the vertebræ or spine.

interview, n. *in'tĕr-vū* (*inter*, between, and *view*), a formal or appointed meeting; a conference.

interweave, v. *in'tĕr-wēv'* (*inter*, between, and *weave*), to intermix; to weave together; to intermingle: **in'terweav'ing**, imp.: **in'terweaved'**, pp. *-wēvd'*: **in'terwo'ven**, pp. *-wō'vn*, woven among: **adj.** intermixed or worked in as a part.

interwreathed, a. *in'tĕr-rēthd'* (*inter*, between, and *wreathed*), woven in a wreath.

intestate, a. *in-tĕs'tāt* (L. *intestatus*, that has made no testament or will—from *in*, not, and *testor*, I bear witness, I make a last will or testament: It. *intestato*: F. *intestat*), dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will: **n.** a person who dies without making a will: **intes'tacy**, n. *-tă-sĭ*, the state of dying without having made a valid will.

intestine, a. *in-tĕs'tĭn* (L. *intestinus*, inward, hidden—from *intus*, within: It. *intestino*: F. *intestin*), contained internally in the animal body; domestic; not foreign: **intes'tines**, n. plu. *-tĭnz*, the bowels; the entrails; the canal or tube leading from the stomach to the anus: **intes'tinal**, a. *-tĭ-năl*, pert. to the intestines.

intextine, n. *in-tĕks'tĭn* (L. *intus*, within, and *extine*), in *bot.*, one of the inner coverings or membranes of the pollen-grain, situated between the *extine* and the *exintine*.

inthral, v. *in-thrăl'* (*in*, into, and *thrall*), to enslave; to shackle: **inthral'ling**, imp.: **inthralled'**, pp. *-thrăld'*, enslaved: **inthral'ment**, n. slavery; bondage; also spelt with **en** for **in**.

inthrone—see **enthrone**.

intimacy, n. *in'tĭ-mă-sĭ* (L. *intimus*, most inward, very familiar: It. *intimo*: F. *intime*), close familiarity or friendship; **intimate**, a. *in'tĭ-măt*, close in friendship; familiar: **n.** a familiar or confidential friend: **in'timately**, ad. *-lĭ*.

intimate, v. *in'tĭ-māt* (It. *intimare*: F. *intimer*, to signify, to give notice—from L. *intimus*, the inmost), to suggest obscurely or indirectly; to hint or mention briefly; to give a short or slight notice of; to announce: **in'timating**, imp.: **in'timated**, pp.: **in'ima'tion**, n. *-mā'shŭn*, direction or notice given; a hint; a declaration or remark; an announcement.

intimidate, v. *in-tĭm'ĭ-dāt* (mid. L. *intimidatum*, to frighten—from *in*, in, and *timidus*, fearful: F. *intimi-*

der, to intimidate), to inspire with fear, as by threats of violence; to deter; to dishearten: **intim'ida'ting**, imp.: **intim'ida'ted**, pp.: **intim'ida'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, the act of making fearful; the state of being intimidated.

intine, n. *in'tin* (L. *intus*, within), in *bot.*, the inner covering of the pollen-grain.

intituled, a. *in-tī'tūld* (see **entitle**), distinguished by a title.

into, prep. *in'tō* (*in*, and *to*), a word which denotes entrance or passage inwards; denoting the passing from one state or form to another.

intolerable, a. *in-tŏl'ér-ā-bl* (L. *intolerabilis*, insupportable—from *in*, not, and *tolero*, I bear or sustain: It. *intolerabile*: F. *intolérable*), that cannot be borne; insupportable; insufferable: **intol'erably**, ad. *-ā-blī*: **intol'erableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, quality of being not tolerable: **intol'erance**, n. *-ăns*, the not enduring differences of opinion or practice in others; want of toleration: **intol'erant**, a. *-ănt*, not enduring, as difference of opinion or worship: **n.** one who does not favour toleration; a bigot: **intol'erantly**, ad. *-lī*: **intol'erated**, a. not endured: **intol'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, refusal to suffer difference of opinion or worship in others.

intomb—see **entomb**.

intonate, v. *in'tō-nāt* (L. *intonatum*, to give out a loud sound—from *in*, in, and *tono*, I sound or thunder), to sound loudly; to modulate the voice in speaking; to utter musical notes: **in'tonating**, imp.: **in'tonated**, pp.: **in'tona'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of sounding musical notes; the utterance of words in a measured or musical way: **intone**, v. *in-tōn'*, to utter a slow, protracted, musical sound; to read in a recitative or singing style; to chant: **into'ning**, imp.: **intoned'**, pp. *in-tōnd'*.

intort, v. *in-tŏrt'* (L. *intortum*, to twine, to twist—from *in*, in, and *torqueo*, I twist), to twist; to wreathe or wind: **intort'ing**, imp.: **intort'ed**, pp.: **intor'sion**, n. *-tŏr'shŭn*, a bending or twisting.

intoxicate, v. *in-tŏks'i-kāt* (mid. L. *intoxicatum*, to drug or poison—from *in*, into, and *toxicum*; Gr. *toksikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped), to excite or stupefy with strong drink; to make drunk; to exhilarate with narcotics; to excite to a kind of madness; to infatuate; to elate to enthusiasm: **intox'ica'ting**, imp.: **adj.** inebriating; possessing qualities of making drunk; elating to enthusiasm or frenzy: **intox'ica'ted**, pp.: **adj.** made drunk; excited to enthusiasm or frenzy: **intoxicant**, n. *in-tŏks'i-kănt*, that which produces intoxication: **intoxication**, n.

transmutable), that cannot be changed into another substance: **in'transmu'tabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'i-tĭ*.

intrant, a. *in'trănt* (L. *intrans*, walking into or within: It. *intrante*: F. *entrant*), entering; making entrance.

intrap—see **entrap**.

intra-uterine, a. *in'trā-ū'tér-in* (*intra*, within, and *uterine*), within the uterus or womb.

intrench, v. *in-trĕnsh'* (*in*, and *trench*: F. *trancher*, to cut off), to dig or cut a ditch round a place; to fortify with ditch or parapet; to cut off part of what belongs to another; to encroach or invade—followed by in or on: **intrench'ing**, imp.: **intrenched'**, pp. *-trĕnsht'*: **intrench'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, a ditch and parapet for protection.

intrepid, a. *in-trĕp'ĭd* (L. *intrepidus*, undaunted; fearless—from *in*, not, and *trepido*, I tremble at through fear: It. *intrepido*: F. *intrépide*), fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; not influenced by fear: **intrep'idly**, ad. *-lī*: **intrepidity**, n. *in'trē-pĭd'i-tĭ*, fearlessness; bravery in danger; undaunted courage.

intricate, a. *in'tri-kāt* (L. *intricatum*, to perplex—from *in*, in, and *tricor*, I make or start difficulties, I baffle: It. *intricato*), involved; complicated; obscure; entangled: **in'tricately**, ad. *-lī*: **in'tricateness**, n., also **intricacy**, n. *in'tri-kā-sĭ*, state of being entangled; perplexity; complication.

intrigue, n. *in-trēg'* (F. *intrigue*; It. *intrigo*, intrigue—from L. *intrico*, I perplex—see **intricate**), a plot or scheme of a private or party kind engaged in by several persons; a love-affair, usually illicit; the plot of a poem or play: **v.** to form a complicated plot or scheme; to carry on an illicit love; to plot secretly: **intri'guing**, imp.: **adj.** given to secret plotting or scheming: **intrigued'**, pp. *-trēgd'*: **intri'guingly**, ad. *-lī*: **intri'guer**, n. *-gĕr*, one who.

intrinsic, a. *in-trin'sĭk*, also **intrin'sical**, a. *-sĭ-kăl* (L. *intrinsecus*, inwards—from *intra*, within, and *secus*, by, near: It. *intrinseco*: F. *intrinsèque*, intrinsic), true; genuine; real; inherent; not merely apparent or accidental: **intrin'sically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

intro, *in'trō*, a Latin prefix signifying "within," "into," "in."

introduce, v. *in'trō-dūs* (L. *introducere*, to lead or bring into—from *intro*, within, and *duco*, I lead), to lead, conduct, or bring in; to bring into acquaintance; to bring into notice; to make known: **in'trodu'cing**, imp.: **in'troduced'**, pp. *-dūst'*: **in'trodu'cer**, n. *-dū'sĕr*, one who: **in'troduc'tion**, n. *-dŭk'shŭn*, the act of introducing; the making people known to the

into without right or welcome; to encroach; to trespass: **intru'ding**, imp.: **intru'ded**, pp.: **intru'der**, n. *-dêr*, one who thrusts himself in without right or invitation: **intrusion**, n. *in-trô'-zhŭn* (L. *intrusus*, thrust in: It. *intruso*; F. *intrus*, intruded), the action of thrusting in, or of entering without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment: **intru'sive**, a. *-sîv*, apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome: **intru'sively**, ad. *-li*: **intru'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being intrusive; the act of entering without invitation: **intru'sionist**, n. *-zhŭn-ĭst*, one who makes an entrance without right or without welcome: **intrusive rocks**, in *geol.*, applied to those igneous rocks which seem to have thrust themselves, while in a state of fusion, between the beds of the stratified formations.

intrust, v. *in-trŭst'*, also **entrust'** (*in*, in, and *trust*), to confide to the care of; to put in trust: **intrust'ing**, imp.: **intrust'ed**, pp.

intuition, n. *in'tū-ish'ŭn* (F. *intuition*; It. *intuizione*, intuition—from L. *intuitus*, a beholding, a view—from *in*, into, and *tueor*, I look at), the act or power of the mind by which it at once perceives the truth of a thing without argument or explanation; any object or truth discerned by the mind without media of any definable kind: **intu'itive**, a. *-i-tĭv*, perceived or known at once by the mind without argument or testimony; having the power of at once seeing clearly: **intu'itively**, ad. *-li*, by immediate perception.

intumesce, v. *in'tū-mĕs'* (L. *intumescere*, to begin to swell—from *in*, in, and *tumesco*, I swell up), to enlarge or expand with heat; to swell or bubble up under the action of the blow-pipe, as certain minerals do: **in'tumes'cing**, imp.: **in'tumesced'**, pp. *-mĕst'*: **in'tumes'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, a swelling; a swelling with bubbles; a tumour: **in'tumes'cent**, a. *-sĕnt*, swelling up; expanding.

intususception, n. *in'tŭs-sŭs-sĕp'shŭn* (L. *intus*, within, and *susceptum*, to take or catch up), the reception of one part within another, as of a sword in a sheath; as applied to the bowels, it expresses the slipping of one portion of the intestines into, and constriction of another: **in'tususcept'ed**, a. *-sĕpt'ĕd*, received into, as a sword into a sheath.

intwine, v.—see **entwine**.

intwist, v. *in-twist'*, also **entwist'** (*in*, into, and *twist*), to twist together; to interweave: **intwisting**, imp.: **intwist'ed**, pp.

inulin, n. *in'ū-lĭn* (F. *inuline*; It. *inulina*—from L. *inula*, the plant elecampane), a peculiar vegetable matter, a variety of gum or starch, found in the root of one of a genus of plants called Inula.

inumbrate, v. *in-ŭm'brāt* (L. *inumbratum*, to cast a shade or shadow upon—from *in*, into, and *umbra*, a shadow), to cast a shadow or shade upon; to shade: **inum'brating**, imp.: **inum'brated**, pp.

inundate, v. *in-ŭn'dāt* (L. *inundatum*, to overflow—from *in*, into, and *unda*, a wave), to overflow or deluge with water; to cover with water: **inun'dating**, imp.: **inun'dated**, pp.: **adj.** overflowed: **in'unda'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, an overflow with water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.

inure, v. *in-ūr'* (Norm. F. *enuer*, to inure: F. *heur*; old Eng. *ure*, hap, fortune), to accustom to by exposure or practice; to habituate: **inu'ring**, imp.: **inured'**, pp. *-ūrd'*, hardened by use: **inure'ment**, n. habit; custom.

inurn, v. *in-ûrn'* (*in*, into, and *urn*), to bury; to inter in an earthen urn: **inurn'ing**, imp.: **inurned'**, pp. *-ûrnd'*.

inutility, n. *in'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *inutilitas*, uselessness—from *in*, not, and *utilis*, useful, profitable: F. *inutilité*), the quality of being unprofitable; uselessness.

in vacuo, *in-văk'ū-ō* (L. *in*, in, and *vacuus*, empty), an adverbial phrase, denoting "a void or empty space."

invade, v. *in-vād'* (L. *invadere*, to go or get into or within—from *in*, into, and *vado*, I go or march: It. *invadere*), to enter a country with an armed force, as an enemy; to encroach on; to violate another's rights: **inva'ding**, imp.: **inva'ded**, pp.: **inva'der**, n. *-dêr*, one who: **invasion**, n. *in-vā'zhŭn* (L. *invasum*, to go or get into), the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest; an attack on the rights of another: **inva'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, entering with hostile designs; aggressive.

invalid, a. *in-văl'ĭd* (L. *invalidus*, not strong or vigorous—from *in*, not, and *validus*, strong: It. *invalidare*; F. *invalider*, to annul, to make void), of no force or weight; null; void: **in'valid'ity**, n. *-ĭd'ĭ-tĭ*, want of legal force or of argument; informality: **invalidate**, v. *in-văl'ĭ-dāt*, to weaken or lessen the force of; to overthrow: **inval'ida'ting**, imp.: **inval'ida'ted**, pp.: **invalid**, n. *in'vă-lĭd'*, a person weak and infirm in health; a worn-out or disabled soldier or sailor: **v.** to put on the roll of invalids: **in'valid'ing**, imp.: **in'valid'ed**, pp.: **adj.** registered as worn out or disabled; laid aside by sickness or infirmity.

invaluable, a. *in-văl'ū-a-bl* (*in*, intensive, and *valuable*), precious above estimation; incapable of being valued: **inval'uably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

invariable, a. *in-vā'rĭ-a-bl* (*in*, not, and *variable*: F. *invariable*), constant; uniform; that does not vary; unchangeable: **inva'riably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **inva'riableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, state or quality of being unchangeable.

invasion, n., **invasive**, a.—see **invade**.

invective, n. *in-vĕk'tĭv* (L. *invectum*, to convey or bring into, to assault—from *in*, into, and *veho*, I carry: F. *invective*; Sp. *invectiva*, invective), a speech or expression intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; unfriendly censure: **adj.** abusive; satirical: **invec'tively**, ad. *-li*.

inveigh, v. *in-vā'* (L. *invehere*, to carry into or against—from *in*, into, and *veho*, I carry or convey), to exclaim or rail against; to utter censure or reproach against; to attack with reproaching words: **inveigh'ing**, imp.: **inveighed'**, pp. *vād'*: **inveigh'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who.

inveigle, v. *in-vē'gl* (It. *invogliare*, to make one willing or desirous: Norm. F. *enveogler*, to blind—from L. *ab*, from, and *oculus*, the eye or sight), to entice; to seduce; to wheedle—used only in a bad sense: **inveigling**, imp. *-gling*: **adj.** enticing to anything bad: **inveigled**, pp. *-gld*: **inveigler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who: **inveigl'ement**, n. *-gl-mĕnt*, seduction or enticement to evil.

invent, v. *in-vĕnt'* (L. *inventum*, to light upon, to find out—from *in*, on, and *venire*, to come, to chance: It. *inventare*; F. *inventer*), to devise or contrive something not before known; to forge or fabricate: **invent'ing**, imp.: **invent'ed**, pp.: **inven'tor** or **inven'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, a discoverer or maker of something new: **inven'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act or operation of finding out or contriving something new; the article invented; forgery; fiction; in the *fine arts*, a term employed to designate the conception or representation of a subject, and generally the whole means by which the artist seeks to portray his thoughts: **inven'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, quick at contriving; ready in expedients: **inven'tively**, ad. *-li*: **inven'tiveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the faculty of inventing.

inventory, n. *in'vĕn-tĕr-ĭ* (F. *inventaire*; It. *inventario*, an inventory—from L. *inventum*, to find out: see **invent**), a catalogue or written list of movable property: **v.** to make a list or catalogue of: **in'vento'rial**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to an inventory: **in'ventoried**, a. *-tĕrĭd*, put or placed in an inventory.

invermination, n. *in'vĕr-mĭ-nā'shŭn* (L. *in*, in, and *vermino*, I have worms), a diseased state of the bowels caused by worms.

inverse, a. *in-vĕrs'* or *in'vĕrs* (L. *inversum*, to turn bottom upwards—from *in*, in, and *verto*, I turn: Sp. *inverso*; F. *inverse*, inverted), placed in contrary order; opposed to direct; in *bot.*, having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of what is usual: **inverse'ly**, ad. *-li*: **inver'sion**, n. *-shŭn*, change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a contrary change of order or position: **inverse ratio**, in *arith.* and *alg.*, a ratio when the relation of numbers to each other is reversed—thus we have the *ratio* 3 to 6 expressed by $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *inverse ratio* of the same numbers is expressed by 6 to 3, or by $\frac{6}{3}$ or 2.

invert, v. *in-vĕrt'* (L. *invertere*, to turn bottom upwards—from *in*, in, and *verto*, I turn or change: Sp. *invertir*: It. *invertere*), to turn upside down; to place in a contrary position, direction, or order: **invert'ing**, imp.: **invert'ed**, pp.: **adj.** turned to a contrary direction; changed in order: **invert'edly**, ad. *-li*: **inverted arch**, an arch of stone or brick with the crown downwards—usually employed in the construction of tunnels.

invertebral, a. *in-vĕr'tĕ-brăl* (L. *in*, not, and *vertebra*, a joint in the backbone), without a vertebral column or spinal bone: **inver'tebrate**, n. *-tĕ-brāt*, an animal having no spinal bone: **adj.** destitute of a backbone: **inver'tebra'ta**, n. plu. *-brā'tă*, one of the

great divisions of the animal kingdom in which the animals are destitute of vertebræ or backbones.

invest, v. *in-vĕst'* (L. *investio*, I cover with a garment—from *in*, on, and *vestis*, a garment: It. *investire*; F. *investir*, to invest), to clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to place in possession of office, rank, or dignity; to enclose or surround, as a city besieged by an enemy; to place or lay out money: **invest'ing**, imp.: **invest'ed**, pp.: **invest'ive**, a. *-ĭv*, clothing; enclosing: **invest'ment**, n. that in which anything is invested, as money; the act of placing out money to interest or profit in the public funds, in the purchase of shares or property, and the like; the act of surrounding a town, &c., in order to besiege it.

investigate, v. *in-vĕs'tĭ-gāt* (L. *investigatum*, to search or seek after—from *in*, into, and *vestigo*, I follow a track; *vestigium*, a track or footstep), to search, trace, or find out; to examine into with care and accuracy: **inves'tiga'ting**, imp.: **inves'tiga'ted**, pp. **inves'tiga'tor**, n. *-gā'tĕr*, an examiner; one charged to look into anything: **inves'tigable**, a. *-gą-bl*, that may be searched out: **inves'tiga'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the action or process of searching carefully for truth, facts, or principles; careful inquiry to find out what is unknown; a searching inquiry: **inves'tiga'tive**, a. *-gā'tĭv*, careful in research: **inves'tiga'tory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, searching; inquiring into.

investiture, n. *in-vĕs'tĭ-tūr* (mid. L. *investitura*; F. *investiture*, investiture—from L. *in*, on, and *vestis*, a garment), the act or right of giving legal possession; as applied to a R. Cath. bishop, the act of giving the ring and crosier, the external signs of his dignity and office.

investment, n.—see **invest**.

inveterate, a. *in-vĕt'ĕr-āt* (L. *inveteratum*, to keep till old or stale—from *in*, into, and *vetus*, old—gen. *veteris*: It. *inveterato*, inveterate), deep seated or rooted; obstinate; obstinate from long continuance: **invet'erately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **invet'eracy**, n. *-ĕr-ą-sĭ*, long continuance of anything bad; state of being deep-rooted and firm by time: **invet'erateness**, n. long continuance of anything bad.

invidious, a. *in-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *invidiosus*, full of envy or spite—from *invidia*, envy: It. *invidioso*), likely to incur or provoke ill-will, envy, or hatred: **invid'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **invid'iousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

invigorate, v. *in-vĭg'ō-rāt* (It. *invigorire*, to strengthen—from L. *in*, in, and *vigor*, strength), to strengthen; to give vigour to; to animate: **invig'ora'ting**, imp.:

a written and priced list or detailed account of goods which have been sent by a merchant to a customer; a bill of parcels: v. to make a written list of goods or property, with their prices, to be forwarded to a purchaser: **invoic'ing**, imp.: **invoiced'**, pp. *-voist'*: **invoice-book**, the book into which bills and invoices are copied, or into which the originals are posted.

invoke, v. *in-vōk'* (L. *invoco*, I call on or upon—from *in*, on, and *voco*, I call—see **invocate**), to address in prayer; to call for with earnestness: **invo'king**, imp.: **invoked'**, pp. *-vōkt'*.

involucre, n. *in'vō-lō'kĕr*, also **in'volu'crum**, n. *-krŭm* (L. *involucrum*, a wrapper—from *in*, into, and *volvo*, I roll: It. *involucro*: F. *involucré*), in *bot.*, a collection of a sort of leaves round a cluster of flowers, or at some distance below them; the layer of epidermis covering the spore-cases in ferns: **involucel**, n. *in'vō-lō'sĕl* (L. *involucrum*, a wrapper, and *cel*, a dim. termination: F. *involucelle*), in *bot.*, the collection of bracklets or a sort of leaves surrounding a secondary or partial umbel or flower-head: **involu'cred**, a. *-lō'kĕrd*, having an involucre.

involuntary, a. *in-vŏl'ŭn-tĕr-ĭ* (*in*, not, and *voluntary*), not having will or choice; not proceeding from will or choice: **invol'untar'ily**, ad. *-tĕr'ĭ-lĭ*: **invol'untar'iness**, n.

involute, n. *in'vō-lōt* (L. *involutum*, to inwrap, to enclose—from *in*, into, and *volvo*, I roll: It. *involuto*, enveloped: F. *involuté*, curling inside), in *geom.*, the curve traced by any point of a string, when unwrapped under tension from a given curve: **in'volute**, a., also **in'volu'ted**, a. in *bot.*, rolled spirally inwards, as leaves: **in'volu'tion**, n. *-lō'shŭn*, the action of folding or rolling in; that which is wrapped round anything; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the raising of a number or quantity to any given power, as if it were folded or rolled on itself: **in'volu'tive**, a. *-lō'tĭv*, in *bot.*, applied to leaves rolled inwards spirally on each side; involute: **involutina**, n. *in-vŏl'ŭ-tī'nĕ*, in *geol.*, a genus of foraminifera, so called from the manner in which the tuberculated tube-like organism is coiled upon itself.

involve, v. *in-vŏlv'* (L. *involvere*, to surround, to inwrap—from *in*, in or on, and *volvo*, I roll: It. *involvere*: F. *involver*), to comprise; to take in; to implicate; to entangle; to plunge or overwhelm in; to embarrass; to raise a number or quantity to any given power: **involv'ing**, imp.: **involved'**, pp. *-vŏlvd'*: **involve'ment**, n. *-vŏlv'mĕnt*, state of being involved.

silver: **iodium**, n. *ī-ō'dī-ŭm*, a Latinised form of the word *iodine*: **iodurет**, n. *ī-ōd'ū-rĕt*, a non-acid compound of iodine and a base.

iolite, n. *ī'ō-līt* (Gr. *ion*, violet, and *lithos*, a stone), one of the gems, of various shades of pale and dark blue, occurring in granitic and primitive rocks.

ion, n. *ī'ŏn* (Gr. *ion*, going), any one of the elements which are evolved out of a particular substance by the voltaic current, and which appear at the poles of the battery.

Ionian, a. *ī-ō'nĭ-ăn* (Gr. *Ionia*, a country of Asia Minor on the Ægean Sea, first colonised by Ion), of or relating to Ionia, or its inhabitants: **Ionic**, a. *ī-ŏn'ĭk*, pert. to Ionia; denoting one of the five orders of architecture; applied to an airy kind of music.

iota, n. *ī-ō'tĭ* (Gr. *i*, called *iota*), a jot; a tittle.

I O U, designed to be a contr. of the sentence or phrase, "I owe you"; three capital letters written on a slip of paper, under which a given sum and a signature is put—being a brief acknowledgment of money lent.

ipecacuanha, n. *ĭp'ē-kăk'ū-ăn'ā* (Brazilian or Sp.), the root of a S. Amer. plant, used in medicine as an emetic.

irascible, a. *ī-răs'sĭ-bl* (Sp. and F. *irascible*; It. *irascibile*, irascible—from L. *irasci*, to be angry), easily provoked; prone to anger; irritable: **iras'cibly**, ad. *-blĭ*: **iras'cibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **iras'cibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being easily inflamed by anger.

ir, *ĭr*, another form of the prefix *in*, signifying "not," &c.—see in.

ire, n. *īr* (L. and It. *ira*: F. *ire*, anger: AS. *yrre*, anger: Fin. *ari*, snarling like a dog: Dan. *irre*, to tease, to incite), anger; wrath: **ire'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, filled with anger: **ire'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*.

iris, n. *ī'rĭs*, **irises**, plu. *ī'rĭs-ĕz* (Gr. *iris*, the rainbow, the flag—gen. *iridos*: L. *iris*: It. *iride*), an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; the fleur-de-lis or flag flower; a variety of rock-crystal: **irides'cent**, a. *ĭ'rĭ-dĕs'sĕnt*, exhibiting a play of colours like those of the rainbow: **i'rides'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, the exhibiting of colours like those of the rainbow: **iridium**, n. *ī-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm*, the most infusible of the known metals, of a steel-grey or lead colour, and shining metallic lustre, found in the ore of platinum and in gold-washings—used in porcelain-painting and for the nibs of gold pens: **irisated**, a. *ĭ'rĭ-sā'tĕd*, resembling the rainbow: **irised**, a. *ī'rĭst*, containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Irish, n. *ī'rĭsh*, the language of Ireland, a dialect of the Celtic; the people of Ireland: **adj.** pert. to or produced in Ireland: **Ir'ishism**, n. *-ĭzm*, a mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish: **Irish moss**, a marine plant possessing medicinal and nutritive properties: **Irish stew**, a kind of hash of potatoes and meat stewed together.

irk, v. *ĕrk* (AS. *eorg*, slothful, dull: Icel. *argr*, being reluctant, avoiding through fear: Scot. *ergh*, to feel reluctant), to dull one's inclination to action; to tire or become weary; to make impatient; to annoy—used impersonally: **irk'some**, a. *-sŭm*, wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness by long continuance: **irk'somely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **irk'someness**, n. tediousness; wearisomeness.

iron, n. *ī'ŭrn* (Goth. *eisarn*; Dut. *iern*; W. *haiarn*; Gael. *iarun*), a well-known metal, and, economically speaking, the most important; an instr. made of it: **n. plu.** chains; fetters; shackles; tools for heating at a fire; the poker, tongs, and shovel for a grate, as *fire-irons*: **adj.** formed of iron; resembling iron in hardness, strength, &c.; harsh; stern; severe; fast-binding; impenetrable; strong; robust, as an iron constitution: **v.** to smooth with a heated instr. made of iron; to chain; to fetter: **ironing**, imp. *ī'ŭrn-ĭng*: **n.** a smoothing with an iron; a shackling or arming with iron: **irony**, a. *ī'ŭrn-ĭ*, partaking of iron; resembling iron: **iron age**, the rude and unpolished age of the world: **iron-bound**, a. faced or surrounded with rocks, as an iron-bound coast: **iron-clad**, a. covered with armour of iron; sheathed with iron or steel plates: **n.** a man-of-war covered or plated with thick plates of iron or steel: **iron-fisted**, a. having hard or strong fists; covetous: **iron-grey**, a colour resembling that of iron: **iron-flint**, a term applied to some varieties of ferruginous quartz: **ironfounder**, one who makes iron castings: **iron-glance**, the peroxide of iron, of a dark steel-grey colour; hæmatite: **iron-hearted**, a. hard-hearted; unfeeling: **iron-liquor**, a solution of acetate of iron, used as a mordant by calico-printers—usually called printers' liquor: **i'ronmon'ger**, n. *-mŭng'gĕr*, a dealer in iron or hardware goods: **i'ronmon'gery**, n. *-gĕr-ĭ*, iron or hardware goods: **ironmaster**, a manufacturer of iron, or large dealer therein: **i'ron-mould**, n. *-mōld*, a mark or stain made by the rust of iron, &c., on cloth: **iron pyrites**, the yellow sulphuret of iron: **ironsides**, a name applied to Cromwell's cavalry—so called from their endurance and undaunted bravery: **iron-sinter**, a recent product occurring in old mines, in crusts of a dark-brown colour and vitreous lustre: **ironstone**, the most common ore of iron: **iron-wood**, a very hard and heavy wood: **ironware**, utensils and tools made of iron: **ironwork**, the parts or pieces, as of a building or a vessel, consisting of iron; the manufacture of iron: **cast** or **pig iron**, the direct product of smelting iron-ore, which is run into moulds at the mouth of the smelting-furnace: **magnetic-iron**, a common ore of iron, and attractable by the magnet: **wrought iron**, cast iron rendered malleable and ductile.

irony, n. *ī'rŏn-ĭ* (L. *ironia*, irony: Gr. *eironeia*, irony—from *eiron*, a dissembler in speech: It. *ironia*: F. *ironie*), a mode of speech in which the meaning of the speaker is contrary to his words; a delicate species of sarcasm: **ironic**, a. *ī-rŏn'ĭk*, also **iron'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, exposing and ridiculing the faults and errors of others by seeming to approve or defend them: **iron'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

irradiance, n. *ĭr-rā'dĭ-ăns*, also **irra'diancy**, n. *-sĭ* (L. *irradians*, making bright—from *in*, on, and *radius*, a ray), the sending forth rays of light upon an object; lustre: **irra'diate**, v. *-dĭ-āt* (L. *irradiatum*, to cast rays upon: It. *irradiare*: F. *irradier*), to dart rays of light into; to adorn with lustre; to emit rays of light; to illuminate the mind: **irra'dia'ting**, imp.: **irra'dia'ted**, pp.: **irra'dia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of sending out rays of light; brightness; act of sending out minute particles; the apparent enlargement of the disc of a heavenly body.

irrational, a. *ĭr-răsh'ŭn-ăl* (*in*, not, and *rational*), void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd: **irrati'onally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **irrati'onal'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, want of reason.

irreclaimable, a. *ĭr'rē-klā'mā-bl* (*in*, not, and *reclaimable*), not to be reclaimed; that cannot be reformed: **ir'reclai'mably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

irreconcilable, a. *ĭr'rĕk-ŏn-sī'lā-bl* (*in*, not, and *reconcilable*), not to be recalled to a state of friendship or kindness; that cannot be appeased or subdued; that cannot be made to agree or be consistent: **ir'reconcil'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ir'reconcil'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **ir'reconciled'**, a. *-sĭld'*, not reconciled; not atoned for: **ir'reconcil'ia'tion**, n. *-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn*, want of reconciliation.

irrecoverable, a. *ĭr'rē-kŭv'ĕr-ā-bl* (*in*, not, and *recoverable*), not to be recovered or repaired; that cannot be regained or remedied: **ir'recov'erably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ir'recov'erableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

irredeemable, a. *ĭr'rē-dēm'ā-bl* (*in*, not, and *redeemable*), that cannot be redeemed; not subject to be paid at the nominal value; **ir'redeem'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

irreducible, n. *ĭr'rē-dū'sĭ-bl* (*in*, not, and *reducible*), that cannot be brought back to a former state, or changed to a different one: **ir'redu'cibly**, ad. *-sĭ-blĭ*: **ir'redu'cibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*.

irrefragable, a. *ĭr-rĕf'rā-gā-bl* (*in*, not, and *refragable*: F. *irréfragable*: It. *irrefragabile*), that cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestable: **irref'ragably**, ad. *-gā-blĭ*: **irref'ragableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, quality of being incapable of confutation.

irrefutable, a. *ĭr'rē-fū'tā-bl* (*in*, not, and *refutable*), that cannot be disproved or overthrown by argument; unanswerable: **ir'refu'tably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

irregular, a. *ĭr-rĕg'ū-lăr* (*in*, not, and *regular*), not according to usual forms or rules; not according to established principles or customs; not in conformity to law; wanting symmetry; not regular, as regards mode of life; vicious: **n.** a soldier not in regular service; one not following any fixed rule; in *bot*, a flower in which the parts of any of the verticils differ in size: **irreg'ularly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **irreg'ular'ity**, n. *-lăr'ĭ-tĭ*, neglect of law, form, or method; deviation from rule; vice.

irrelative, a. *ĭr-rĕl'ā-tĭv* (*in*, not, and *relative*), unconnected: **irrel'atively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

irrelevant, a. *ĭr-rĕl'ē-vănt* (*in*, not, and *relevant*), not applicable; not to the purpose; not serving to

support: **irrel'evantly,** ad. *-li;* **irrel'evancy,** n. *-ván-si,* also **irrel'evance,** n. *-váns,* the quality of not being applicable.

irreligion, n. *ir-rē-lij'ŭn* (*in,* not, and *religion*: F. *irréligion*), contempt of religion or the want of it; profaneness; impiety; **ir'religi'ous,** a. *-lij'ŭs,* profane; impious; wicked; **ir'religi'ously,** ad. *-li;* **ir'religi'ousness,** n. quality or state of being irreligious; want of religion.

irremediable, a. *ir-rē-mē'dĭ-ă-bl* (*in,* not, and *remediable*), that cannot be cured; not to be corrected or redressed: **ir'reme'diably,** ad. *-bli;* **ir'reme'diableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs.*

irremissible, a. *ir-rē-mis'ĭ-bl* (*in,* not, and *remissible*: F. *irrémissible*), that cannot be forgiven or remitted: **ir'remis'sibly,** ad. *-bli;* **ir'remis'sibleness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* quality of being not to be pardoned.

irremovable, a. *ir-rē-mōō'vă-bl* (*in,* not, and *removable*), that cannot be moved or changed: **ir'remo'vably,** ad. *-bli;* **ir'remo'vabil'ity,** n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ,* quality or state of being irremovable.

irreparable, a. *ir-rĕp'ĭ-ă-rā-bl* (*in,* not, and *reparable*: L. *irreparabilis*; F. *irréparable,* irreparable), that cannot be repaired or mended; not to be recovered, retrieved, or remedied: **irrep'arably,** ad. *-bli;* **irrep'arabil'ity,** n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ,* state of being beyond repair or recovery.

irrepealable, a. *ir-rē-pēl'ă-bl* (*in,* not, and *repealable*), that cannot be revoked or annulled: **ir'repeal'ably,** ad. *-bli.*

irreprehensible, a. *ir-rĕp-rē-hĕn'sĭ-bl* (*in,* not, and *reprehensible*), not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured: **irrep'rehen'sibly,** ad. *-bli.*

irrepressible, a. *ir-rē-prĕs'ĭ-bl* (*in,* not, and *repressible*), that cannot be repressed or subdued; not to be restrained: **ir'repres'sibly,** ad. *-bli.*

irreproachable, a. *ir-rē-prōch'ă-bl* (*in,* not, and *reproachable*), free from blame; innocent: **ir'reproach'ably,** ad. *-bli;* **ir'reproach'ableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs.*

irreprovable, a. *ir-rē-prōō'vă-bl* (*in,* not, and *reprovable*), that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: **ir'repro'vably,** ad. *-bli.*

irresistance, n. *ir-rē-zĭst'ăns* (*in,* not, and *resistance*), passive submission; forbearance to resist.

irresistible, a. *ir-rē-zĭst'ĭ-bl* (*in,* not, and *resistible*), that cannot be resisted or opposed: **ir'resist'ibly,** ad. *-bli;* **ir'resist'ibil'ity,** n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ,* also **ir'resist'ibleness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* quality of being irresistible; power beyond successful resistance.

irresoluble, a. *ir-rĕz'ō-l-ŭ-bl* (*in,* not, and *resoluble*), that cannot be recalled or annulled; not to be revoked or reversed: **irrev'ocably,** ad. *-bli.*

irrigate, v. *ir'rĭ-gāt* (L. *irrigatum,* to water, to irrigate—from *in,* on, and *rigo,* I moisten or water: It. *irrigare*), to moisten land by causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over it; to water: **ir'rigating,** imp.: **ir'rigated,** pp. watered: **ir'riga'tion,** n. *-gā'shŭn,* the operation of causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over land with the view of nourishing and increasing the growth of plants: **irrig'uous,** a. *ĭr-rĭg'ū-ŭs,* watery; moist; dewy; well watered.

irritant, a. *ir'rĭ-tănt* (L. *irritus,* not ratified or settled—from *in,* not, and *ratus,* ratified), in *law,* rendering null and void, as an *irritant* clause.

irritate, v. *ir'rĭ-tāt* (L. *irritatum,* to snarl often or greatly, as dogs, to provoke—from L. *hirrire*; Norm. *hirra,* to snarl, to incite: Ger. *zerren*; Dut. *rissen,* to provoke to anger), to make angry or fretful; to provoke or exasperate; to inflame or excite heat in, as the flesh or skin: **ir'ritating,** imp.: **adj.** exciting; causing irritation: **ir'ritated,** pp.: **adj.** excited; exasperated: **ir'ritable,** a. *-tă-bl* (L. *irritabilis,* easily excited to anger), easily provoked or made angry: **ir'ritably,** ad. *-bli;* **ir'ritabil'ity,** n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ,* the quality of being easily excited or provoked; the peculiar susceptibility possessed by the living tissues and fibres on the application of certain substances: **ir'ritancy,** n. *-tăn-si,* the state of being irritant: **irritant,** a. *ĭr-rĭ-tănt* (L. *irritans,* exasperating), irritating: **n.** that which irritates or causes pain, heat, or tension: **ir'rita'tion,** n. *-tā'shŭn,* the act of exciting heat or redness in the skin; the heat so produced; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; anger: **ir'rita'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* tending to excite or irritate: **ir'rita'tory,** a. *-tă-tŏr-ĭ,* exciting; producing irritation.

irruption, n. *ĭr-rŭp'shŭn* (L. *irruptum,* to burst or rush violently into—from *in,* into, and *rumpere,* to break or burst: F. *irruption*), a sudden or violent bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion: **irrup'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* rushing suddenly in or upon: **irrup'tively,** ad. *-li.*

is, v. *iz* (AS. *ys*; Ger. *ist*; L. *est*; Gr. *esti*; Sans. *asti*), 3d pers. sing. pres. of the verb *be.*

isagogic, a. *ĭ-sa-gŏj'ĭk,* also **isagog'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *eisagogikos,* introductory—from *eis,* into, and *ago,* I lead), introductory; belonging to an introduction.

isagon, n. *ĭ'sa-gŏn* (Gr. *isos,* equal, and *gonia,* an angle), a figure whose angles are equal.

isle, n. *il* (L. *insula*; It. *isola*; old F. *isle*, island), an island: **islet**, n. *ī'lĕt*, a little island.

iso, *ī'sō* (Gr. *isos*, equal), a prefix denoting *equality* or *similarity*.

iso-barometric, a. *ī'sō-băr'ō-mĕt'rĭc* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *barometric*), indicating equal barometric pressure.

isobrious, a. *ī-sō'brĭ-ŭs* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *briao*, I strengthen), in *bot.*, applied to the dicotyledons, because both seem to be developed with equal force.

isocardia, n. *ī'sō-kär'dĭ-ȧ* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *kardia*, the heart), the heart-cockle, a genus of bivalve shells characterised by their large ventricose or subglobular shells.

isocheimal, a. *ī'sō-kī'mȧl*, also **i'socheī'minal**, a. *-mĭ-nȧl* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter), of the same winter temperature,—applied to imaginary lines passing through places which have the same mean winter temperature.

isochromatic, a. *ī'sō-krō-mȧt'ĭk* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chroma*, colour), having the same colour.

isochronal, a. *ī-sŏk'rō-nȧl*, also **isoch'ronous**, a. *-nŭs* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time), occurring in equal times, or at intervals of the same duration, as the beats of a pulse: **isoch'ronism**, n. *-nĭzm*, the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

isoclinal, a. *ī'sō-klī'nȧl* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klinein*, to incline), pert. to or indicating equality of inclination or dip: **isoclinal lines**, imaginary lines on the earth's surface passing through places where the magnetic dip or inclination is the same.

isocryme, n. *ī'sō-krīm* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *krumos*, cold), a line laid down on a map or chart to mark the limits of equal extreme cold on the surface of the earth: **i'sochry'mal**, a. *-krĭ'mȧl*, pert. to or indicating the limits of equal extreme cold.

isodomon, n. *ī-sŏd'ō-mŏn* (Gr. *isodomon*, built alike—from *isos*, equal, and *demein*, to build), a building in which the masonry was cut and squared to the same height, so that the courses of stone, when laid, were all regular and equal.

isodynamic, a. *ī'sō-dī-nȧm'ĭk* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *dunamis*, force), having the same power or force; equal in power, and capable of producing the same results.

isogeothermal, a. *ī'sō-jē-ō-thĕr'mȧl* (Gr. *isos*, equal, *ge*, the earth, and *therme*, heat), applied to imaginary lines or divisions on the earth's crust which have the same mean annual temperature—restricted to land only.

isogonic, a. *ī'sō-gŏn'ĭk* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle), having equal lines,—applied to imaginary lines passing through all places on the earth's surface at which the horizontal magnetic needle makes the same angle with the meridian.

isohyetous, a. *ī'sō-hī'ē-tŭs* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *huetos*, rain), applied to imaginary lines on the earth's surface connecting places which have the same mean annual fall of rain.

isolate, v. *ī'sō-lāt* (It. *isolato*, solitary: F. *isoler*, to detach—from L. *insula*, an island), to place in a detached situation; to insulate; to place by itself: **i'solating**, imp.: **i'solated**, pp.: **adj.** placed by itself or alone: **i'sola'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, state of being isolated or alone.

isomeric, a. *ī'sō-mĕr'ĭk* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part), formed of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different physical and chemical properties: **isomerism**, n. *ī-sŏm'ĕr-ĭzm*, identity in composition, but with difference of properties: **isoma'cerous**, a. *-shĭ*, in *bot.*, applied to the organs of a flower, when each is composed of an equal number of parts.

isometrical, a. *ī'sō-mĕt'rĭ-kȧl* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *metron*, a measure), pert. to or characterised by equality of measure.

isomorphism, n. *ī'sō-mŏr'fĭzm* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *morphe*, form, shape), the capability shown by two or more simple or compound substances to crystallise in one and the same form, or approximating very closely—and the similarity of form is generally combined with a similarity of other physical properties: **isomor'phous**, a. *-fŭs*, composed of different elements, but possessing the same or similar crystalline forms.

isonomy, n. *ī-sŏn'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *nomos*, law), equal law or rights: **isonomic**, a. *ī'sō-nŏm'ĭk*, the same or equal in law or right; one in kind or origin.

isoperimetrical, a. *ī'sō-pĕr'ĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kȧl* (Gr. *isos*, equal, *peri*, round, and *metron*, a measure), of equal perimeter or circumference: **isoperimetry**, n. *-pĕr-ĭm'ĕ-trĭ*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

isopod, n. *ī'sō-pŏd*, **isopoda**, plu. *ī-sŏp'ō-dȧ* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *podes*, feet), an order of insects having the legs all alike: **isopodous**, a. *ī-sŏp'ō-dŭs*, equal-legged.

isopyre, n. *ī'sō-pīr* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pur*, fire), a mineral of a greyish or black colour and of vitreous lustre.

isosceles, a. *ī-sŏs'ĕ-lēz* (Gr. *isos*, equal, *skelos*, a leg), having equal sides or legs—applied to a triangle having only two equal sides.

isostemonous, a. *ī'sŏs-tĕm'ō-nŭs* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *stemon*, a thread or stem), in *bot.*, applied to stamens and floral envelopes which have the same number of parts or multiples.

isotheral, a. *ī-sŏth'er-ȧl* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *theros*, summer), of the same mean summer temperature.

isothermal, a. *ī'sō-thĕr'mȧl* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *therme*, heat), having the same temperature; of equal temperature; applied to imaginary lines connecting all those places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean temperature.

isotonic, a. *ī'sō-tŏn'ĭk* (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *tonos*, tone), in *music*, having or indicating equal tones.

Israelite, n. *ĭz'rȧ-ĕl-īt*, a descendent of Israel or Jacob; a Jew: **Is'raelit'ic**, a. *-ĭt'ĭk*, also **Is'raelit'ish**, a. *-ĭt'ĭsh*, pert. to Israel or to a Jew.

issue, n. *ish'shū* (F. *issu*, born, sprung; *issue*, issue, exit—from Norm. F. *issir*, to go out: L. *exire*, to go out: L. *ĕxĕo*, to go out, to spout), the act of passing or flowing out; that which happens or turns out; end or ultimate result; children; offspring; circulation, as of bank-notes; giving out or delivering for use; the point in dispute in a suit at law: v. to send out or forth; to put in circulation; to deliver for use; to flow or come out; to spring, as from a source; to end or terminate; to arise: **is'suing**, imp.: n. a flowing or passing out; a sending out, as of notes for circulation: **is'sued**, pp. *-shūd*: **adj.** descended: **is'sueless**, a. *-shū-lĕs*, childless: **is'suer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who.

isthmus, n. *ĭst'mŭs* (L. *isthmus*; Gr. *isthmos*), a neck of land uniting two larger portions together, or a peninsula to the mainland: **isth'mian**, a. *-mĭ-ȧn*, pert. to an isthmus: **Isthmian Games**, one of the four great national festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth every alternate year.

it, pron. *it* (AS. *hit*; Dut. *het*; Icel. *hitt*; L. *id*), the pron. of the 3d pers. sing. neut. nom. or obj.; the thing already spoken of. *Note.*—*It* in a sentence stands instead of, and refers to, a place, animal, thing, quality, or clause, but often to nothing definite, as, *it rains*.

Italian, a. *ĭ-tăl'yȧn* (L. *Italia*, Italy), pert. to Italy: n. a native of Italy, or its language: **Ital'ianise**, v. *-yȧn-īz*, to make Italian in manners or habits; to speak Italian, or play the Italian: **Ital'ianī'sing**, imp.: **Ital'ianised**, pp. *-īzd*: **italic**, a. *ĭ-tăl'ĭk*, pert. to Italy or its language; denoting a certain variety of type: **ital'ics**, n. plu. a sloping sort of types or letters: **ital'icise**, *-ī-sīz*, to write or print in italics: **ital'icising**, imp.: **ital'icised**, pp. *-īzd*: **ital'icism**, n. *-ĭ-sĭzm*, an Italian phrase or idiom: **italian-iron**, an instrument, when heated, used for fluting and smoothing frills, &c., by laundresses: **Italian warehouseman**, a vendor of macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive-oil, and suchlike.

itch, n. *ĭch* (AS. *gicha*, an itching, scab: Ger. *jücken*, to itch: Bav. *gigkeln*, to shiver, to twitch), a disease of the skin which inclines the person to scratch the part; any strong teasing desire or longing: v. to feel on the skin the peculiar uneasy sensation arising from itch, causing a desire to scratch the skin; to have a teasing or longing desire for: **itch'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having a sensation and desire for scratching; having a constant longing desire: n. a state of the skin which creates the desire for rubbing or scratching; a constant teasing desire: **itched**, pp. *ĭcht*: **itchy**, a. *ĭch'ĭ*, infected with the itch; having feeling as if arising from the itch: **itch'iness**, n. state of being itchy: **itch'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

item, n. *ī'tĕm* (L. *item*, also, in like manner: Sans. *itham*, so), a separate article or particular: **ad.** also; furthermore—used when something is to be added.

iterate, v. *ĭt'er-āt* (L. *iteratum*, to go over again, to repeat: It. *iterare*, to repeat), to repeat; to utter or do a second time: **it'erating**, imp.: **it'erated**, pp.: **it'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, repetition: **it'erative**, a. *-ĭtĭv*, repeating.

itinerant, a. *ĭ-tĭn'ĕr-ȧnt* (mid. L. *itinerare*, to make

a journey—from L. *itor*, a way or journey—ger. *itiner-*; It. [illegible] n. [illegible] who travels from place to place; [illegible] **itin'erantly**, ad. [illegible] **itin'erancy**, n. [illegible] **itin'erancy**, n. *-an-si*, a [illegible] **itin'erary**, n. *-er-a-ri*, a [illegible] **adj.** pert. to or [illegible] **itin'erate**, v. *-er-at*, to travel from place to place [illegible] for the purpose of preaching; **itin'erating**, ap. travelling from place to place, [illegible] for preaching or lecturing; **itin'erated**, pp.

itself, *it-self'*, and *-self*, a reflexive pron.—generally opposed to himself.

ivied See **ivy**.

ivory, n. *ivori* (F. *ivoire*; It. *avorio*), ivory—from [illegible], ivory), the bony tusk of the male elephant; also teeth or tusks of the sea-horse; any white organic structure resembling ivory: **adj.** made or prepared from ivory; resembling ivory: **ivory-black**, carbonised or charred bone or ivory: **ivory-nut**, the nut of a species of palm-tree—so called from the fluid found in the nuts hardening into a whitish close-grained albuminous substance, often called *vegetable ivory* from its resembling ivory in texture and colour: **i'vories**, n. plu. *-riz*, a general term for works of art executed in ivory.

ivy, n. *ivi* (AS. *ifig*; Ger. *epheu*, ivy; Gael. *eidhean*, ivy—from *eid*, to clothe), a well-known evergreen climbing plant: **ivied**, a. *ivid*, overgrown with ivy: **ivy-mantled**, a. overgrown or covered with ivy.

ixolyte, n. *iks'ō-lit* (Gr. *ixos*, bird-lime, and *lithos*, a stone), one of the mineral resins of a hyacinth-red colour, which becomes soft at 169°.

J

jabber, v. *jab'ber* (imitative of a noisy indistinct utterance: Scot. *gabber*; F. *japper*, to yelp; *jaboter*, to mutter), to talk rapidly and indistinctly; to talk nonsensically; to chatter: n. utterance of words rapidly and indistinctly: **jab'bering**, imp.: **jab'bered**, pp. *-berd*: **jab'berer**, n. *-ber-er*, one who.

jabiru, n. *jab'i-rō*, a Brazilian name for a wading bird, having the same habits as those of the stork, and with an enormous bill.

jacamar, n. *jak'a-mär'* (F. *jacamar*), one of a genus of birds, of brilliant plumage, allied to the kingfishers, and having the habits of the bee-eaters.

jacana, n. *ja-kā'na*, the Brazilian name for a bird found in most tropical countries, but most common in S. Amer., remarkable for the length of its toes, and for its wings being armed in front with sharp spurs.

jacaranda, n. *jak'ar-an'da*, the Brazilian name for a fine lofty tree, from which rosewood is obtained.

jacinth, n. *jā'sinth* (F. *jacinthe*; L. *hyacinthus*), another name for the hyacinth, a species of precious stone.

jack, n. *jak* (a familiar corruption or diminutive of *John*), a name applied as an expression of familiarity; any mechanical contrivance for replacing the personal service of an attendant; a screw for raising heavy weights; a contrivance to turn a spit; any timber cut short of its usual length; a flag or ensign; a sailor—usually in composition, as *jack-tar*; a prefix signify-

Jacobite, n. *jak'ō-bīt* (*Jacobus*, James, the Latinised form of the Heb. *Ja'acob*, Jacob, James), one attached to the cause of King James II., particularly after his flight and abdication, and to his line: **adj.** of or belonging to the Jacobites: **Jac'obitism**, n. *-tizm*, the principles of the Jacobites: **Jac'obit'ical**, a. *-bit'i-kal*, belonging to the Jacobites.

Jacob's-ladder, n. *jā'kōbs-lad'dėr* (*Jacob*, and *ladder*), the name of a plant, supposed to be so called from its successive pairs of leaflets; a ship's ladder made of ropes, but having wooden steps; a cross staff for taking altitudes.

jacobus, n. *ja-kō'bus* (L. *Jacobus*, James), a gold coin, in value about 25 shillings, so called from James I., in whose reign it was first coined.

jaconet, n. *jak'ō-nēt* (F. *jaconas*), a light thin cotton fabric between cambric and muslin, used for dresses, &c.

jacquard, n. *jāk'ärd* (after the inventor), a loom for weaving figured fabrics.

jactitation, n. *jak'ti-tā'shūn* (L. *jactitare*, to cast or toss to and fro—from *jactare*, to throw or fling), a tossing about of the body; restlessness.

jaculatory, a. *jak'ū-lā'ter-i* (L. *jaculatus*, hurled or thrown, as a javelin or dart), darting or throwing out suddenly; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

jaguar, n. *jăg'ū-ăr* or *jā-gwär'* (Brazilian, *jagoara*), the American tiger.

Jah, n. *jäh*, a contr. for Jehovah.

jail, n. *jāl* (also written **gaol**, which see), a prison; a place of confinement for prisoners: **jail'or**, n., also **jailer**, n. *-ėr*, the keeper of a jail: **jail-bird**, one who has frequently been in a jail.

jalap, n. *jăl'ăp* (*Xalapa*, in Mexico, where it grows: F. *jalap*), the root of a plant reduced to powder—used in medicine as a purgative.

jalousy, n. *zhăl'ōo-zē'*, plu. **jal'ousies'**, *-zēz'* (F. *jalousie*), in the *E.* and *W. Indies* and in *France*, a name for Venetian blinds.

jam, n. *jăm* (mod. Gr. *zoumi*, broth, juice), a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar.

jam, v. *jăm* (Eng. *jamb*, the side-post of a door), to press in between something that confines the space on each side, like the *jambs* of a door; to squeeze tight; to press or wedge in: **jam'ming**, imp.: **jammed**, pp. *jămd*.

Jamaica, a. *jā-mā'kā*, of or from *Jamaica*, as Jamaica pepper, one of the names given to allspice.

jamb, n. *jăm* (F. *jambe*, a leg), the side supports of any opening in a wall, as a fireplace, a door, &c.; a door-post; a miners' term for any thick mass of rock which prevents them pursuing the lode or vein.

jamesonite, n. *jăm'sŏn-īt* (after *Professor Jameson*), an ore consisting principally of the sulphurets of lead and antimony.

janapa, n. *jăn'ā-pā*, the hemp of India which furnishes a valuable fodder, gunny cloth and cordage being also made of it.

jangle, n. *jăng'gl* (old F. *jangler*, to prattle: Dut. *jangelen*, to yelp), discordant sound; babble: v. to quarrel in words; to wrangle: **jan'gling**, imp.: **jan'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **jan'gler**, n. *-glėr*, one who jangles; a chattering noisy fellow.

janitor, n. *jăn'ĭ-tėr* (L. *janitor*, a doorkeeper—from *janua*, a gate), a doorkeeper; a porter.

janizary, n. *jăn'ĭ-zĕr-ĭ* (Turk. *yeni ischeri*, new troops), the name of the once formidable infantry of the Turkish empire—destroyed to the number of 25,000 by Sultan Mahmood, A.D. 1825.

Jansenism, n. *jăn'sĕn-ĭzm* (from *Jansen*, Bishop of Ypres), the doctrines taught by Jansen regarding free will and grace: **Jan'senist**, n. *-ĭst*, a follower of.

jantu, n. *jăn'tōō*, a machine in India for raising water for the irrigation of the land.

janty, jantily, jantiness—see **jaunty**.

January, n. *jăn'ū-ăr-ĭ* (L. *Januarius*, January—from *Janus*, an anc. Italian deity, represented with two faces, looking behind and before, with a key in one hand and a staff in the other), the first month of the year.

japan, n. *jā-păn'*, also **japan-work** (from the country in Asia so called), work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan: **japan'**, a varnish for articles made of metal or wood, generally made of linseed-oil, umber, and turpentine: v. to varnish as the natives of Japan do; to cover with varnish or japan: **japan'ning**, imp.: n. the art of giving a black or glossy surface to, and drawing figures on, as on wood: **japanned'**, pp. *-pănd'*, made with a black and glossy varnish: **japan'ner**, n. *-nėr*, one who varnishes.

Japanese, n. *jăp'ăn-ēz*, a native of Japan, or the language: **Japan current**, that branch of the equatorial current of the Pacific which trends northward along the Japan coasts.

jar, n. *jär* (F. *jare*; Sp. *jarra*; It. *giara*, a jar—from Ar. *garrah*, a waterpot), an earthenware pot or vessel of variable shape and dimensions.

jar, n. *jär* (Swab. *garren*; Bav. *garrezen*, to creak like a wheel or shoe; Sp. *chirriar*, to creak; L. *garrire*, to chirp, to chatter), a harsh rattling vibration of sound; harsh vibration or sensation; a quarrel; a clash of interests or opinions: v. to strike or shake with a kind of short rattle; to sound untunably; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to quarrel or dispute: **jar'ring**, imp.: **jarred**, pp. *-järd*: **jar'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ajar**, ad. *ā-jär'*, applied to the state of a door slightly open, when it is capable of producing the jarring sound.

jardes, n. *järdz* (F. *jardons*), in *far.*, hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

jardiniere, n. *shär-dĭn'ĭ-ăr* (F. a gardener's wife), an ornamental stand for plants and flowers, to be used as a piece of decorative furniture in a room.

jargon, n. *jär'gŏn* (F. *jargon*, gibberish: It. *gergone*; F. *jargonner*, to talk gibberish), confused, unintelligible talk; gabble; a disparaging term applied to rude and harsh language.

jargon, n. *jär'gŏn*, also **jargoon'**, n. *-gōōn'*, a mineral, being a Cingalese variety of zircon, colourless specimens of which are often sold for diamonds.

jargonelle, n. *jär'gŏn-ĕl'* (F. *jargonnelle*), a rich variety of pear.

jarred, jarring—see under **jar**.

jasey, n. *jā'zĭ* (corruption of *Jersey*, and probably so called from being made of or resembling Jersey yarn), a wig; a head of bushy hair.

jasmine, n. *jăs'mĭn* (F. *jasmin*: Ar. *yasmin*), a plant of several species bearing beautiful flowers; also spelt **jessamine**.

jasper, n. *jăs'pėr* (F. *jaspe*: It. *jaspide*: L. and Gr. *iaspis*), a compact variety of quartz of various colours; a precious stone: **jaspid'ean**, a. *-pĭd'ē-ăn*, also **jaspid'eous**, a. *-ē-ŭs*, like jasper; consisting of jasper: **jas'pery**, a. *-pėr-ĭ*, having the character of jasper.

jaumange, n. *zhō-mănzh'* (F. *jaune*, yellow, and *manger*, meat), a variety of blancmange; Dutch flummery.

jaundice, n. *jăwn'dĭs* (F. *jaunisse*, the yellow disease—from *jaune*, yellow), a disease characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c., and general languor: **jaun'diced**, a. *-dĭst*, affected with jaundice; prejudiced; biassed.

jaunt, n. *jăwnt* (old F. *jancer*, to stir, as a horse in the stable till he sweat: Manx, *jonse*, a jolt, the acting in a wild untamely manner: old Eng. *jaunce*, to jolt, as rough-riders are wont to do), a short journey; a trip: v. to journey; to wander here and there; to take short trips: **jaunt'ing**, imp.: n. a rambling for pleasure or exercise: **adj.** used for short journeys, as a *jaunting* car: **jaunt'ed**, pp.

jaunty, a. *jăwn'tĭ* (F. *gentil*, pretty, agreeable), airy; showy; gay: **jaun'tiness**, n. airiness; showiness; flutter: **jaun'tily**, ad. *-lĭ*, gaily.

javelin, n. *jăv'lĭn* (F. *javeline*, a javelin: Sp. *jabalina*, a boar-spear—from *jabali*, a wild boar), a light hand-spear formerly used for throwing at an enemy; a half-pike or spear about 5½ feet long.

jawhole, n. *jăw'hōl* (F. *gachis*, splashing: Ger. *gauche*, slops), a gullyhole; sink where slops are thrown.

jaws, n. plu. *jăwz* (F. *joue*, the cheek: Wall. *chauer*; old Eng. *chaff*, to chirp, to chatter: Dut. *kauwe*, a chattering daw, a jaw: old Eng. *chaff-bones* or *chawbones*), the bones of the head in which the teeth are fixed, in man of a horse-shoe shape; the inner ends of the booms or gaffs of a ship hollowed in: **jawed**, a. *jăwd*, having jaws; having the character of a jaw or jaws: **jaw-fallen**, a. depressed; dejected; depressed in spirits: **jawbone**, n. the bone of the jaw containing the teeth.

jay, n. *jā* (F. *jeai*; Sp. *gaio*; Dut. *kauwe*, a jay, a daw), one of the most beautiful of British birds, having variegated plumage, and the head covered with long feathers.

jealous, a. *jĕl'ŭs* (F. *jalouz*, jealous: L. *zelus*; Gr. *zelos*, zeal, jealousy), suspicious of rivalship; suspicious of not enjoying the affection or love of another; anxiously careful and concerned for anything: **jeal'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **jeal'ousy**, n. *-ŭs-ĭ*, the uneasiness which arises from the fear of another robbing us of the love or affection of one whom we love; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry; earnest concern or solicitude: **jeal'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

jean, n. *jăn* (F. *jean*—from *Genoa*), a kind of stout cotton cloth: **satin-jean**, a stout cotton cloth woven to have the smooth, glossy surface of satin, used for stays, shoes, &c.

jears, n. plu. *jėrz* (also written *geers* or *jeers*), in *naut.*, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

jeer, v. *jėr* (Ger. *scheren*, to rail at: Icel. *dar*, derision; *dara*, to make sport of), to deride; to scoff; to make a mock of: n. a taunt; mockery; derision: **jeer'ing**, imp.: n. mockery: **adj.** having the character of a jeer: **jeered**, pp. *jėrd*: **jeer'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who jeers: **jeer'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

jeffersonite, n. *jĕf'fėr-sŏn-īt* (after *Jefferson*), a variety of augite from Sparta, in New Jersey, of a dark olive or black colour.

Jehovah, n. *jē-hō'vā* (Heb. *Yehovah*—from *havah*, to be), the Hebrew name of the Deity; the eternal and self-existent Being.

jejune, a. *jē-jūn'* (L. *jejunus*, fasting, empty, dry),

empty; wanting; vacant; barren; uninteresting: **jejune'ly**, ad. *-li*: **jejune'ness**, n. emptiness; barrenness; poverty: **jeju'num**, n. *-jū'nŭm*, a part of the small intestines, so called because often found empty.

jelly, n. *jĕl'li* (F. *gelée*, the juice of meat or fruit which congeals on cooling—from F. *geler*; L. *gelare*, to freeze), the strained liquid or juice of fruit after being boiled with sugar until it shall become a stiffened mass when cooled; the stiffened juice of boiled meat, sweetened and flavoured, as calves'-feet jelly; any gluey-like substance which is semi-transparent: **jellied**, a. *jĕl'lĭd*, brought to the consistence of jelly: **jelly-fish**, a popular name given to several varieties of marine creatures, from their resemblance to a mass of jelly.

jemidar, n. *jĕm'ĭ-dăr* (Hind. *jama-dar*, the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer), a native officer in the Indian army having rank as a lieutenant.

jemmy—see **jimmy**.

jennet, n. *jĕn'ĕt* (F. *genet*, a Sp. horse: Sp. *ginete*, a horseman), a small Spanish horse.

jenneting, n. *jĕn'nĕt-ĭng* (F. *jeanneton*), an apple ripe about June.

jenny, n. *jĕn'nĭ* (by some said to be after *Jenny*, the wife of the inventor, *Arkwright*; by others from *gin*, a corruption of *engine*), a machine for spinning.

jeopardise, v. *jĕp'ĕr-dīz* (F. *jeu parti*; mid. L. *jocus partitus*, an even chance, a choice of two alternatives—properly a game in which the chances are even, hence anything uncertain or hazardous—from F. *jeu*; L. *jocus*, game, sport—and F. *parti*; L. *partitus*, divided), to expose to loss or injury; to hazard, imperil, or endanger: **jeop'ardising**, imp.: **jeop'ardised**, pp. *-dīzd*; also in same sense, **jeopard**, v. *jĕp'ĕrd*: **jeop'arding**, imp.: **jeop'arded**, pp.: **jeopardy**, n. *jĕp'ĕr-dĭ*, exposure to loss, injury, or death; hazard; peril; danger.

jerboa, n. *jĕr-bō'ā* (Ar. *yerboa*), the leaping-mouse; a small rodent or gnawer having very long hind legs, and very short fore ones.

jeremiad, n. *jĕr'ĕ-mī'ăd*, a sad and desponding complaint or lamentation—so called from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk, v. *jĕrk* (Icel. *hrekia*; Scot. *yerk*, to beat; W. *ferc*, a jerk or jolt), to thrust out and draw back suddenly; to give a sudden pull or twitch; to move with a start or by starts; to throw with a quick, smart, arrested motion; to cut, as beef, into long thin slices, in order to dry them for keeping: n. a short sudden thrust or twitch that shocks or starts; a sudden ar-

merriment; the making merry by words or actions: **jest'ed**, pp.: **jest'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one given to merriment and pranks; a buffoon; a merry-andrew: **jest'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, full of jokes: **jest'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, not in earnest.

Jesuit, n. *jĕz'ū-ĭt*, a member of the order or society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534; a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch., renowned for the zeal, learning, address, and craftiness of its members; an intriguer; a crafty person: **jes'uit'ic**, a. *-ĭt'ĭk*, also **jes'uit'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the Jesuits; crafty; deceitful: **jes'uit'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **jes'uitism**, n. *-ĭt-ĭzm*, also **jes'uitry**, n. *-ĭt-rĭ*, the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy.

jet, n. *jĕt* (L. *jactus*, cast or thrown: F. *jet*; It. *getto*, a cast, a throw), a small stream of water or other fluid forcibly emitted; a shoot of water; a gas branch: **jetting**, a. *jĕt'tĭng*, shooting forward or out: **jet-d'eau**, n. *zhā-dō'* (F. a throw of water), an ornamental water-spout or fountain: **jets-d'eau**, n. plu. *zhāt-*: **jetsam**, n. *jĕt'săm*, or **jetsom**, **jetson**, **jotson**, the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods thrown over; goods found thrown ashore without an owner. *Note.*—*Jetsam* is goods thrown into the sea when the ship is in danger; *flotsam*, when goods are floating on the sea after shipwreck; *lagan*, when goods are sunk, but tied to a buoy or float in order to be found again.

jet, n. *jĕt* (F. *jaiet*; L. and Gr. *gagates*, jet—said to be so called from the river *Gagas*, in Lycia), a well-known variety of coal, of an intense velvety-black or brownish-black colour, occurring in great purity and abundance in the cliffs of alum-shale on the Yorkshire coast: **jetty**, a. *jĕt'tĭ*, made of jet; black as jet: **jet'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being jetty; blackness: **jet-black**, a. of the colour of jet; of the deepest black.

jetsam or **jetsom**, &c.—see under **jet** 1.

jetty, n. *jĕt'tĭ* (F. *jetée*, a bank, a pier: L. *jactus*, cast or thrown), an erection that juts or projects beyond the rest; any erection jutting into a river or into the sea; a landing-place or pier; sometimes spelt **jettee** or **jutty**: **jetty-head**, that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest.

Jew, n. *jō* (from *Judah*), an Israelite; a Hebrew; in any dishonest dealings, applied to a cheat: **Jew's-harp**, a small musical instrument, played by being held on the teeth: **Jew'ess**, n. *-ĕs*, a female Jew: **Jew'ish**, a. *-ĭsh*, like a Jew, or pert. to one: **Jew'ishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **Jew'ishness**, n.: **Jew'ry**, n. *-rĭ*, Judea; a district inhabited by Jews: **Jew's-ear**, a species of fungus bearing some resemblance to the human ear: **Jew's-stone**, the fossil spine of a large egg-shaped

ore: **jig'ging**, imp.: n. the process of sorting ore by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve: **jigged**, pp. *jigd.*

jigger, n. *jig'gêr* (from *jig*, which see), a contrivance for hoisting in a cable on board a ship; a potter's wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped by a rapid motion; a miner who cleans ore in a wire sieve; a machine to steady a cable; a troublesome insect of tropical climates.

jig-jog, n. *jig'jôg* (*jig*, and *jog*), a slow easy pace; a jolting motion.

jigot, *jig'ôt*—see **gigot**.

jilt, n. *jilt* (Scot. *gillet* or *jillet*, a giddy girl), a young woman who lightly trifles with her lover; a name of contempt for a young woman: v. to give hopes to a lover and then reject him; to practise deception in love: **jilt'ing**, imp.: **jilt'ed**, pp.

jimmy, n. *jim'mi*, also **jemmy**, n. *jêm'mi* (slang), a short bar used by burglars in breaking open doors.

jingall, n. *jin-gaw'l* (Hind. *jangal*), in the E. I. or China, a light gun or cannon which can be carried by two men; a matchlock of large size.

jingle, n. *jing'gl* (imitative of the sound), a rattling or clinking sound; correspondence of words in sound; in speech or writing, high-sounding words without much sense: v. to shake or ring; to send forth a clinking or rattling sound: **jin'gling**, imp.: **jin'gled**, pp. *-gld:* sometimes spelt **gingle**, *ging-gl.*

job, n. *jôb* (old Eng. *job*, a lump; *jobbel*, or *jobbet*, a small load), a certain amount of work; a piece of work undertaken at a stated price; a disreputable transaction or undertaking for profit, effected by one secretly, under the guise of public zeal, or under the shadow of official power: v. to buy and sell, as a broker; to work at chance employment; to hire out or let, as horses: **job'bing**, imp.: n. the practice of taking jobs for profit; the purchasing from importers in order to sell to retailers: **jobbed**, pp. *jôbd:* **job'ber**, n. *-bêr*, a person who undertakes to perform small pieces of work; a dealer on the Stock Exchange who is the intermediate agent between the stockbroker and the public; a petty dealer in cattle, &c.: **job'bery**, n. *jôb'bêr-i*, the unfair means used to accomplish some party object or questionable act: **jobbing office**, a printing office where small jobs are undertaken, as the printing of handbills, &c.: **job-master**, one who lets out horses and carriages: **job printer**, one in a small way of business.

jockey, n. *jôk'i* (from *Jackey*, a diminutive; Scot. *Jock* or Eng. *Jack*), a man or boy that rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; a cheat: v. to play the jockey towards; to cheat; to deceive in trade: **jock'eying**, imp. *-i-ing:* n. the act of one who jockeys; manœuvring: **jock'eyship**, n. management or manœuvre, as of a jockey; clever tactics: **jockeyed**, pp. *jôk'id*, cheated: **jock'eyism**, n. *-izm*, the practice of jockeys in riding or cheating.

jocose, a. *jô-kôs'* (L. *jocosus*, jocose—from *jocus*, a joke or jest), given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke; merry; sportive; waggish: **jocose'ly**, ad. *-li:* **jocose'ness**, n. *-nês*, the quality of being jocose; waggery.

jocular, a. *jôk'ü-lêr* (L. *jocularis*, jocular, droll—from *jocus*, a joke), given to pleasantry; sportive; merry: **joc'ularly**, ad. *-li:* **joc'ularity**, n. *-lâr'i-ti*, merriment; disposition to jest; jesting.

jocund, a. *jôk'ünd* (L. *jocundus*, pleasant, agreeable—from *jocus*, a joke), lively; gay; light-hearted: **joc'undly**, ad. *-li:* **joc'undness**, n. *-nês*, also **jocundity**, n. *jô-kun'di-ti*, state or quality of being jocund; mirth.

jog, v. *jôg* (Gael. *gagaich*, to stutter; *gog*, the nodding or tossing of the head: W. *gogi*, to shake—see *jag*), to push with the hand or elbow; to shake slightly; to walk or travel slowly, idly, or heavily: n. a slight shake; a push: **jog'ging**, imp.: n. a slight push or shake: **jogged**, pp. *jôgd:* **jog'ger**, n. *-gêr*, one who walks slowly and heavily: **jog-trot**, n. a slow regular pace or motion: adj. easy-going; simple: **joggle**, v. *jôg'l* (dim. of *jog*), to shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push to: **jog'gling**, imp. *-gling:* **joggled**, pp. *jôg'ld:* **joggles**, n. plu. *jôg'lz*, in *masonry*, pieces of hard stones introduced into joints; particular kinds of connecting joints.

johannes, n. *jô-hân'nêz* (Gr. *Ioannes*, John), a Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars.

John, n. *jôn* (new L. *Johannes*; Gr. *Ioannes*, John), a common Christian name: **John Bull**, *bûl*, a name applied to the whole English people.

John dory, (see *dorce*), an excellent fish, common in the European seas.

johnny cake, n. *jôn'ni*, a cake of Indian meal quickly prepared at a common fire.

johnsonite, n. *jôn'sôn-it* (after Professor Johnston of Durham), a mineral, a finely granular galena, mixed with more or less free sulphur.

join, v. *jôjn* (F. *joindre*, to join—from L. *jungere*, to yoke, to bind together), to connect; to couple; to bring into close union; to unite: **join'ing**, imp.: n. the part where united; a joint; a hinge: **joined**, pp. *jôjnd:* **join'er**, n. *-êr*, one who unites or joins; a carpenter: **join'ery**, n. *-êr-i*, the art or trade of the joiner.

joint, n. *jôjnt* (F. *joint*, a joint—from *joindre*, to join: L. *junctus*, connected—from *jungere*, to join), the part where two or more things or divisions join; a hinge; the limb of an animal prepared by the butcher, as a *joint* of mutton: adj. shared by two or more; having an interest in the same thing; united; acting in concert: v. to separate into joints, as meat; to form with joints, or in articulations; to fit perfectly: **joint'ing**, imp.: n. the making of a joint: **joint'ed**, pp.: adj. separated into joints; formed with joints, as the stem of a plant: **joint'ly**, ad. *-li*, together; not separately: **joint stock**, a common fund or stock formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of different persons: **joint-stock-company**, a number of individuals united in partnership for the purpose of deriving profit from trade, or for carrying on any large undertaking, whose capital, when apportioned among the members, and then called shares, may be individually transferred to others at will: **joints**, in *geol.*, the fissures or rents which divide rock-masses into blocks more or less regular—referring the direction of *joints* in stratified rocks to lines of upheaval,—those which run parallel to the strike are called *strike joints;* those parallel to the dip, *dip joints;* and all others *diagonal joints.*

jointure, n. *jôjnt'ür* (F. *jointure;* L. *junctura*, a joining, a joint—from L. *jungere*, to join together), an estate settled on a married woman for life, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease: v. to settle a jointure on: **joint'uring**, imp.: **joint'ured**, pp. *-ürd:* adj. endowed with a jointure.

joist, n. *jôjst* (F. *giste*, a bed, a place to lie on—from F. *gesir;* L. *jacere*, to lie), one of the smaller timbers of a floor or ceiling, on which the boards or laths may be nailed: v. to fit with joists: **joist'ing**, imp.: n. the smaller timbers of a floor on which the flooring is nailed: **joist'ed**, pp.

joke, n. *jôk* (Dut. *jok*, sport: L. *jocus;* It. *gioco*, sport, game), something said in order to raise a laugh; a jest; something not in earnest; a trick: v. to be merry in words or actions; to make merry with; to jest: **jo'king**, imp.: adj. uttering jokes: n. utterance of jokes: **joked**, pp. *jôkt:* **jo'ker**, n. *-êr*, a merry fellow; a jester: **jo'kingly**, ad. *-li*, by way of a joke; in a joking way: **in joke**, not in earnest; only for the sake of raising a laugh.

jole, n., also **jowl**, n. *jôl* (AS. *ceole*, the jaw; *ceafl*, the snout, the jaw: old F. *gole*, the mouth, the throat), the face or cheek: **cheek by jole** or **jowl**, with the cheeks together; *tête-à-tête.*

jolly, a. *jôl'li* (F. *joli;* It. *giulivo*, gay, fine, merry: Icel. *jol*, Christmas, the great season of festivities in rude times: Dut. *joelen*, to revel, to make merry), merry; full of life and mirth; of fine appearance; plump: **jollity**, n. *jôl'li-ti*, also **jol'liness**, n. *-nês*, noisy mirth; hilarity: **jol'lily**, ad. *-li:* **jol'lifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kâ'shün* (L. *facio*, I make), in *familiar language*, noisy festivity and merriment.

jolly-boat, n. *jôl'li-bôt* (Dan. *jolle*, a yawl, a jolly-boat), a small boat belonging to a ship; a yawl.

jolt, v. *jôlt* (old or prov. Eng. *jult*, to splash, to jolt; *jolle*, to knock: a word imitative of the sound of shaking and knocking), to shake or disturb by sudden jerks; to shake with sudden risings and fallings: n. a sudden jerk or shock: **jolt'ing**, imp.: adj. giving sudden jerks or shakes to: **jolt'ed**, pp.: **jolt'er**, n. one who: **jolt'ingly**, ad. *-li.*

jonquil, n. *jôn'kwil* (F. *jonquille*, a jonquil—from L. *juncus*, a rush), a species of narcissus or daffodil, having long lily-like leaves and spikes of yellow or white flowers.

jordan, n. *jôr'dn* (old Eng. *jordants*—from Sw. *jord*, earth: *jordan* meaning literally an "earthen pot"), a chamber-pot.

jorum, n. *jô'rüm* (Sw. *jord*, earth—properly meaning an earthen pot: a colloquial and slang word), a large drinking vessel; its contents; a full bowl.

joss-stick, n. *jôs'stik* (Chinese, *joss*, deity), in *China*,

a reed covered with perfume, and burned before an idol.

joatle, v. *jōs'l* (old F. *jouster*, to tilt—see *joust*), to push against rudely; to run against and shake: **jostling,** imp. *jōs'ling*: **jostled,** pp. *jōs'ld*.

jot, v. *jŏt* (Gr. *iōta*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet: Heb. *yōd*, the same), to note a thing down at once in a memorandum-book as it occurs; to set down; **n.** the least thing or quantity; a small portion of anything; a tittle; a point: **jot'ting,** imp.: **n.** a memorandum: **jot'ted,** pp.

journal, n. *jĕr'nal* (F. *journal*, a journal, a newspaper: L. *diurnus*, daily—from L. *dies*; F. *jour*, a day: It. *giornale*), an account of daily transactions and events; a merchant's business-book in which the daily transactions are entered from the waste-book; a ship's log-book; a register of daily transactions; a paper published daily; a newspaper or magazine; in a *machine*, the neck or bearing part of a shaft that works in a plummer-block, upon which the shaft turns and is supported: **jour'nalise,** v. *-iz*, to enter in a journal: **jour'nalising,** imp.: **jour'nalised',** pp. *-izd'*: **jour'nalism,** n. *-izm*, the management of a newspaper; the profession of editing or writing for journals: **jour'nalist,** n. *-ist*, one who conducts a newspaper; a newspaper editor; a writer connected with the press: **jour'nalis'tic,** a. *-is'tik*, pert. to journals or journalism: **journey,** n. *jĕr'ni*, **jour'neys,** n. plu. *-niz*, travel by land or sea; passage from one place to another! **journey,** v. to travel; to pass from one place to another: **jour'neying,** imp.: **n.** a travelling from one place to another: **jour'neyed,** pp. *-nid*: **jour'neyer,** n. *-ni-ĕr*, one who travels: **jour'neyman,** n. *-ni-man*, a workman, as distinguished from an apprentice; a mechanic.

joust, n. *jōst* (It. *giostrare*; old F. *jouster*, to tilt—from F. *jouste* or *joute*, a joust or tilt: Sp. *justa*, a tilt), an encounter on horseback with lances, in earnest or for amusement; a mock fight, as at a tournament: **v.** to engage in a mock fight on horseback: **joust'ing,** imp.: **joust'ed,** pp.: **joust'er,** n. one who jousts or tilts.

Jove, n. *jōv* (L. *Jovis* or *Jupiter*), among the *Romans*, the king of the gods: **jovial,** a. *jō'vi-al*, gay; merry; joyous; expressive of mirth and hilarity—qualities supposed to belong to one born under the influence of the planet Jupiter: **jo'vially,** ad. *-li*: **jo'vial'ity,** n. *-di'i-ti*, also **jo'vialness,** n. merriment; conviviality; noisy mirth.

jowl, n. *jōl* (see under *jole*), the cheek or head of a pig salted.

liglion of the Jews: judaize, v. *jō'dā-iz*, to conform to or practise Judaism; to affect the manners of the Jews: **ju'daizing,** imp.: **adj.** conforming to the Jewish rites and religion: **ju'daized,** pp. *-dā-izd*: **ju'daiser,** n. *-i'zĕr*, one who conforms to the Jewish rites and religion: **Judaic,** a. *jō-dā'ik*, also **Juda'ical,** a. *-i-kal*, of or pert. to the Jews: **juda'ically,** ad. *-li*: **juda'ist,** n. *-dā'ist*, an adherent of Judaism: **Jude'an,** n. *-dē'an*, a native of Judea: **adj.** pert. to.

judge, n. *jŭj* (F. *juge*; It. *giudice*, a judge—from L. *judex*, a judge), the presiding officer in a court of law who awards punishment to offenders; a chief magistrate; one who has skill to decide on the merits or value of; the Supreme Being: **v.** to hear and determine; to decide; to form or give an opinion; to distinguish; to pass sentence upon; to be censorious toward; to censure severely; to doom: **judg'ing,** imp.: **judged,** pp. *jŭjd*: **adj.** sentenced: **judge-advocate,** in *mil.*, a person appointed to superintend the proceedings of courts-martial: **judge'ship,** n. the office of a judge: **judgment,** n. *jŭj'mĕnt*, decision; determination; award; right or power of passing judgment; punishment inflicted by God; the sentence or decision of a court of law; opinion; condemnation; that faculty of the mind which enables a man to ascertain truth by comparing facts and ideas: **judgment-day,** the day when God will judge the world: **judgment-seat,** the seat on which a judge sits: **judgment-hall,** a court of justice.

judicable, a. *jō'di-kā-bl* (L. *judicare*, to judge, to be or sit as a judge: see *judge*), that may be tried or judged: **ju'dicative,** a. *-kā-tiv*, having power to judge: **ju'dicatory,** n. *-kā-tĕr-i*, a court of justice: **adj.** pert. to a judge; judicial; distributing justice: **ju'dicature,** n. *-kā-tūr*, a court of justice; the power or the system of distributing justice by legal trial and determination.

judicial, a. *jō-dish'al* (L. *judex*, a judge—gen. *judicis*), pert. to courts of justice, or to a judge; proceeding from a court of justice: **judici'ally,** ad. *-li*: **judici'ary,** a. *-ĕ-ri*, pert. to courts of justice; passing judgment: **judici'ous,** a. *-ŭs*, wise; prudent; acting according to sound judgment: **judici'ously,** ad. *-li*: **judici'ousness,** n. *-nĕs*, the quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

jug, n. *jŭg* (Dan. *jugge*), a vessel with a handle for holding drink, generally swelling out in the middle, and having a narrow mouth: **v.** to emit or pour forth the sound of *jug*, as the nightingale; to stew, as in a jug or a jar placed in boiling water: **jug'ging,** imp.:

Pers. *gullab*—from *gulab*, rose-water and julep; but rather mod. Gr. *soulo*, I squeeze out juice; *soulapion*, a drink composed of juices), a mixture of water and sugar, &c., to serve as a vehicle for taking medicine; a beverage composed of brandy or whisky, or suchlike, with sugar and pounded ice, and flavoured with mint, also called *mint-julep*.

Julian, a. *jō-li-an* (after *Julius Cæsar*), denoting the system of computing time, as regulated by Julius Cæsar, in use till 1752: **julian year**, 365 days, 6 hours.

juloeido-coprolites, *jū-lō-i-dō-kōp-rō-lits* (Gr. *ioulos*, a catkin, *eidos*, resemblance, and Eng. *coprolite*), in *geol.*, a name given to the coprolites or fossil excrement of some unknown animal—so called from their catkin-like form.

julus, n. *jū-lus* (L. *iulus*; Gr. *ioulos*, a catkin), in *bot.*, a catkin or amentum.

July, n. *jū-li* (after *Julius Cæsar*, who was born in this month), the seventh month of the year.

july-flower, for *gillyflower*, a species of plants very common.

jumart, n. *jū-mārt* (F. *jumart*, a probable corruption of L. *chimæra*, a fabled monster), the supposed offspring of a bull and mare.

jumble, v. *jum-bl* (old Eng. *jombre*, to jumble; a frequentative of Eng. *jump*: Fris. *shumpeln*, to shake, as a waggon on a rough road), to mix in a confused mass; to put together without order: n. a confused mixture; a collection without order: **jum'bling**, imp.: **jum'bled**, pp. *-bld*: adj. mixed in a confused mass: **jum'blingly**, ad. *-li*.

jump, n. *jump* (Sw. *guppa*, to rock: Bav. *gumpen*, to jolt, to jump: *gumper*, the plunger of a pump: Lang. *ghimba*, to jump, to kick), a leap; a spring; a bound: v. to spring upwards or forwards, generally both; to pass to or over by a leap: **jump'ing**, imp.: n. the act of leaping or springing: **jumped**, pp. *jumpt*: **jum'per**, n. *-per*, one who jumps; one of a certain religious sect; a long iron punch, with steel chisel point, used for boring rocks before blasting; the maggot of the cheese-fly.

juncites, n. plu. *jun-sī-tīz* (L. *juncus*, a rush), in *geol.*, fossil stems and leaves apparently related to the juncaceæ (*jun-kā-sē-ē*) or *rush family*.

junction, n. *jungk-shun* (L. *junctum*, to join, to unite; *junctio*, a joining: F. *jonction*), the act or operation of joining; union; place or point of union: **junc'ture**, n. *-tur* (L. *junctura*, a joint), a seam; a joint; the line or place at which two bodies join; a critical or important point of time.

June, n. *jōn* (L. *junius*, June: F. *juin*), the sixth month of the year.

jungle, n. *jung-gl* (Hind. *jungal*, desert, forest), in *India*, densely-wooded land; the uncleared country: **jun'gly**, a. *-gli*, abounding with jungles.

junior, a. *jōō-ni-er* (L. *juvenis*, young; *junior*, younger), younger; not so aged: n. one who is younger than another: **ju'nior'ity**, n. *-or'i-ti*, the state of being younger: **ju'niorship**, n. the state of being junior.

juniper, n. *jōō-ni-per* (L. *juniperus*, the juniper-tree: It. *ginepro*), a hardy evergreen tree or shrub—also its berries, chiefly used in flavouring the spirit called gin: **ju'niperites**, n. plu. *-its*, in *geol.*, fossil conifers, evidently allied to the juniper.

junk, n. *jungk* (Scot. *junt*, a lump: Swiss *junte*, a haunch—representing the sound made by a lump thrown on the ground: parallel forms are *chunk*, a log of wood, and *chump*, a thick piece), a lump or piece; pieces of old cable, rope, or cordage; hard salted beef supplied to ships: **junk-bottle**, a bottle, usually of green glass, made thick and strong: **junk-ring**, a steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam-engine.

junk, n. *jungk* (Chinese), a Chinese ship.

junket, n. *jung-ket* (It. *giuncata*, dainty fresh cheese brought to market on fresh rushes—from L. *juncus*, a rush: F. *joncade*, a delicacy made of cream, rose-water and sugar), a sweetmeat; curds mixed with cream sweetened and flavoured: v. to feast secretly or by stealth; to feast; to frequent entertainments: **jun'keting**, imp.: adj. feasting: n. a private feast or entertainment: **jun'keted**, pp.

Juno, n. *jōō-nō*, among the Greeks and Romans, the queen of heaven, the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods; one of the smaller planets.

junta, n. *jun-tā* or *jī-ōn-tā* (Sp. *junta* or *junto*, a meeting, an assembly—from L. *junctus*, joined, united), in *Spain*, a grand council of state: **junto**, n. *jun-tō*, a select council or assembly; a select body of men combined secretly for political purposes; a cabal; a faction.

Jupiter, n. *jōō-pi-ter* (L.), the supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; the largest planet of the solar system.

Jura, n. *jōō-rā*, a range of mountains, being that part of the Alps which lies between Burgundy and Switzerland: **Jura limestone**, in *geol.*, the limestone of the Jura Mountains, as equivalent with the Oolite and Lias of English geologists: **jurassic**, a. *jōō-rās'sik*, in *geol.*, applied to the Oolitic system, from the characteristic occurrence of its strata in the Jura Mountains.

jurat, n. *jōō-rāt* (Norm. F. *jurat*—from L. *juratus*, sworn), a person sworn: one under the responsibility of an oath.

juridical, a. *jōō-rid'i-kāl* (L. *juridicus*, relating to the administration of justice,—from *jus*, law—gen. *juris*, and *dico*, I pronounce: F. *juridique*), pert. to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice: **jurid'ically**, ad. *-li*: **jurisdiction**, n. *jōō-ris-dik'shun*, legal power or authority; the power or right of exercising authority; the district to which any authority extends: **ju'risdic'tional**, a. *-shun-al*, pert. to jurisdiction: **ju'risdic'tive**, a. *-tiv*, having jurisdiction.

jurisconsult, n. *jōō-ris-kon'sult* (L. *juris*, of law, and *consultum*, to consult), a man learned in law; one who gives his opinion in cases of law.

jurisprudence, n. *jōō-ris prōō'dens* (L. *juris*, of law, and *prudentia*, prudence, practical judgment: F. *jurisprudence*), the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men: **medical jurisprudence**, the application of medical science to the determination of cases in law: **ju'rispru'dent**, a. *-dent*, understanding law: n. one versed in jurisprudence.

jurist, n. *jōō-rist* (F. *juriste*; Sp. *jurista*, a jurist,—from L. *jus*, law—gen. *juris*), one who is skilled in law, especially civil law: **juristic**, a. *jōō-ris'tik*, having a juridical character: **jury**, n. *jōō-ri* (Norm. F. *juree*, a jury: F. *juri*, a jury—from *jurer*, to swear: L. *jurare*, to swear), in a *court of law*, a certain number of men selected and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence placed before them. *Note.*—A grand jury consists of not more than 23, a petty or special jury of 12; in *Scot.*, generally of 15. **juror**, n. *jōō-rer*, also **ju'ryman**, n. one who serves on a jury: **jury-mast**, n. (a supposed corruption of *injury-mast*), in a ship, a temporary mast placed instead of another one lost or carried away, as in a storm.

just, a. *just* (L. *justus*, founded or resting on law, just—from *jus*, law, right: It. *giusto*: F. *juste*), that acts in accordance with the principles of law or justice; conformable to laws, human or divine; true; right; proper; righteous; upright; innocent; accurate; merited; deserved: **ad.** exactly; nicely; near or nearly: **just'ly**, ad. *-li*: **just'ness**, n.: **justice**, n. *jus-tis* (F. *justice*, uprightness), conduct in accordance with law, human or divine; the giving to every one what is his due; merited punishment; impartiality; equity; (mid. L. *justiciarius*; F. *justicier*, a judge), one commissioned to hold courts and administer justice; a judge; a magistrate: **justiceship**, n. the office or dignity of a justice: **justice of the peace**, a magistrate in the inferior courts having ministerial and judicial duties and powers: **lord chief justice**, in *Eng.*, one of the judges of superior rank: **justiciary**, n. *jus-tish'i-er-i*, also **justic'iar**, n. *-i-er*, in *Scot.*, an administration of justice; a chief justice.

justify, v. *jus-ti-fī* (F. *justifier*, to justify—from L. *justus*, just, and *facio*, I make), to prove or show to be right or just; to vindicate as right; to pardon or clear from guilt; in *theol.*, to accept and treat as just or righteous for the sake of the merits of Christ Jesus; in *printing*, to form even or true lines of; to adjust; to conform exactly: **jus'tifying**, imp.: adj. that has the quality of absolving from guilt: **jus'tified**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. treated as just or righteous: **justifiable**, a. *jus-ti-fī'a-bl*, that may be justified; defensible by law or reason; excusable; warrantable: **jus'tifiably**, ad. *-bli*: **jus'tifiableness**, n. *-bl-nes*, possibility of being defended or vindicated: **jus'tifier**, n. one who justifies; one who frees from sin or guilt by pardon: **jus'tifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kā'shun*, a plea of sufficient reason; vindication; defence; deliverance by pardon from past sins; in *theol.*, the treating of sinful man as if he were just or righteous in the sight of God, for the sake of the merits of Christ Jesus: **jus'tifica'tory**, a. *-kā'ter-i*, tending to justify; vindicatory.

justle, v. *jus'l·see jost·l*), to rush against each other; to push; to drive: n. a shock; a slight encounter: **just'ling**, imp.: n. act of rushing against each other; shock

justly, and **justness** see **just**.

jut, v. *jut* (another spelling of *jet*, F. *jeter*, to cast, to throw: L. *jactare*, to throw), to project beyond the main body: **jut'ting**, imp.: **adj.** shooting out; prominent: **jut'ted**, pp.: **jut'tingly**, ad. *-li*: **jut-window**, a window that projects from the line of a building.

jute, n. *jōt*, the fibre of a plant common in Bengal, and used in India for making cordage and coarse cloths; also extensively used in this country in the manufacture of various fabrics; the plant itself.

juvenescent, a. *jō·vē·nēs'sēnt* (L. *juvenescens*, growing or becoming young again—from *juvenis*, young), growing young: **ju'venescence**, n. *-sēns*, a growing young: **juvenile**, a. *jō·vē·nil* (L. *juvenilis*, youthful), young; youthful; suited to youth: n. familiarly, a young person or youth: **ju'venility**, n. *-nil·i·tē*, youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.

juxtaposition, n. *jūks·tē·pō·zish·un* (L. *juxta*, near, and Eng. *position*), a being placed near or by each other; contiguity.

K

Kaffer, **Kaffir**, or **Kaffre**, *kăf·fēr*—see **Caffre**.

kail, n. *kāl* (AS. *cawl*; Dan. *kaal*: see **cole** and **kale**) in *Scot.*, the cabbage kind in general; greens; broth made of vegetables, &c.: **kail-brose**, a dish made by pouring the liquid of broth while boiling over dry oatmeal—see **brose**: **kailyard** (Sw. *kaalgard*, a garden of herbs), a kitchen-garden.

kaims or **kames**, n. *kāmz* (AS. *camb*; Scot. *kaim*, a comb, crested: Gael. *cam*, crooked hill), in *Scot.*, a name often given to certain elongated mounds of gravel occurring in the lower and broader valleys; the crest of a hill; a low ridge.

kale, n. *kāl* (Scot. *kail*, which see), a kind of cabbage having loose wrinkled leaves.

kaleidoscope, n. *kā·lī·dō·skōp* (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, an appearance, and *skopeo*, I view), an optical instrument which presents to the eye an endless series of beautiful images or patterns of its enclosed objects by a simple change of position.

kalendar and **kalends**—see **calendar**.

kali, n. *kā·lī* (see *alkali*), a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass; caustic potash of the Ger. chemists: **ka'lium**, n. *-li·ŭm*, among the Ger. chemists, the metallic base of *kali*—equivalent to our potassium: **ka'liform**, a. *-fawrm* (L. *forma*, shape), formed like the plant *kali*, or glasswort.

kalk, n. *kālk*, German for lime.

kampylite, n. *kăm·pī·līt* (Gr. *kampulos*, curved), an arseniate of lead, occurring in hexagonal prisms of a fine orange-yellow.

kamsin, n. *kăm·sin* (Ar. *khamsin*), a hot, dry, southerly wind, common in Egypt and the deserts of Africa; the simoon.

it is), a small anchor used to keep a ship steady in a harbour or river, particularly at the time of the tide, or to remove her from one part to another: v. to move a ship by means of a kedge, as in a river: **kedg'ing**, imp.: **kedged**, pp. *kĕjd*: **kedg'er**, n. *-ēr*, a small anchor used in a river; a kedge.

keel, n. *kēl* (Icel. *kiolr*; Dut. *kiel*; F. *quille*, keel of a ship), the principal and lowest timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame; a low flat-bottomed vessel; in *bot.*, a projecting ridge, rising along the middle of a flat or curved surface; the two lowermost, and more or less combined, petals of a papilionaceous corolla: v. to navigate; to turn keel upwards: **keel'ing**, imp.: **keeled**, pp. *kēld*: **adj.** furnished with a keel: **keel'age**, n. *-ij*, port-dues: **keelson**, n. *kēl·sŭn* (Dan. *kiol-svin*), the piece of timber lying upon the keel into which the mast is stepped: **false-keel**, a strong piece of timber bolted to the bottom of the real keel: **keel-hauling**, a punishment formerly inflicted on seamen in the Dut. and Eng. navies, consisting in hauling the delinquent under the keel of the ship by ropes from one side to the other.

keen, a. *kēn* (Ger. *kühn*, daring, bold: old Sw. *kyn*, quick, daring), eager; sharp; fine-edged; piercing; bitter; acute: **keen'ly**, ad. *-lī*: **keen'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, acuteness of mind; eagerness; sharpness; rigour.

keep, v. *kēp* (AS. *cepan*, to observe: Fris. *kijpen*, to look), to hold; to retain, as a thing in one's power or possession; to hold in charge; to protect; to support; to feed; to have the care of; to solemnise, as a day; to detain; to observe; to conceal; to remain in any state; to be durable; to adhere strictly to: n. condition, as in

up of them, so called from its being well **developed** at Kelloway Bridge, Wiltshire.

kelp, n. *kĕlp* (a probable corruption of *kali*), the alkaline produce of sea-weed or wrack when **burned**; the sea-weed itself.

kelpie, n. *kĕl'pi*, in *Scotch myth.*, a water-**sprite**; a water-witch of malignant nature.

kelt, n. *kĕlt*, in *Scot.*, a salmon that has been **spawning**; a foul fish.

Kelt, n. *kĕlt*, sometimes a spelling of **Celt**, which see.

ken, v. *kĕn* (Icel. *kenna*; Norm. *kjenna*, to perceive by sense), to see at a distance; to descry: **n. view**; reach of sight or knowledge: **ken'ning**, imp.: **kenned**, pp. *kĕnd*.

kennel, n. *kĕn'ĕl* (F. *chenil*; It. *canile*, a place where dogs are kept—from L. *canis*, a dog), a house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; a haunt; a low or worthless habitation: v. to lodge or dwell as a dog or fox; to keep or confine in a kennel: **ken'nelling**, imp.: **ken'nelled**, pp. *-ĕld*.

kennel, n. *kĕn'ĕl* (old F. *chenal*, a gutter: L. *canale*, a channel, a water-conduit), the watercourse of a street; a puddle.

Kentish, a. *kĕnt'ish*, of or from Kent: **Kentish-fire**, a species of cheering: **Kentish rag**, a provincial term for a member of the Lower Greensand, consisting of highly fossiliferous, grey, cherty, or arenaceous limestone.

Kent's hole, n. *kĕnts'hōl*, a celebrated ossiferous cavern situated in the Devonian limestone near Torquay.

kentledge, n. *kĕnt'lĕj* (Dut. *kant*, border, edge, and the termination *ledge*), pigs of iron laid on the floor of a ship for ballast.

kept, pt. and pp. of **keep**, which see.

kerargyrite, n. *kĕ-rär'jĭ-rīt* (Gr. *keras*, horn, and *argyros*, silver), chloride of silver; horn-silver, so called from its capability of being cut like horn; also called **kerate**, n. *kĕ'rāt* (Gr. *keras*, horn).

kerb, n. *kĕrb*, also **kerb-stone** (Ger. *scherbe*, a potsherd: Dut. *kerf*, a piece cut out; another spelling of *curb*, which see), a frame, as of stones, laid round the brim of a well; a raised border of stones.

kerchief, n. *kĕr'chĭf* (old F. *couvrechef*, a covering for the head—from F. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head), formerly, a cloth used as a head-dress; any separate piece of cloth used in dress; now generally used in its compounds *handkerchief* and *neckerchief*—which see: **kerchiefed**, a. *kĕr'chĭfd*, dressed; hooded.

kermes, n. *kĕr'mēz* (Ar. *karmas* or *kermes*, little worms), a roundish body of the bigness of a pea, containing a multitude of little distinct granules, which, when crushed, yield a scarlet juice—now known to be the dried bodies of the females of certain insects: **ker'mes**, also **kermesite**, n. *kĕr'mē-sīt*, one of the ores of antimony—so called from its deep cherry-red colour.

kern or **kerne**, n. *kĕrn* (Gael. *ceatharnach*, a stout trusty peasant, a soldier), in Ireland and Scotland in former times, a foot-soldier of the lowest class armed with inferior weapons; an idle person or vagabond.

kern, n. *kĕrn* (Ger. *kern*, kernel), that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank: v. to form into a kern: **kern'ing**, imp.: **kerned**, pp. *kĕrnd*.

kernel, n. *kĕr'nĕl* (Icel. *kiarni*, pith: F. *cerneau*, kernel of a nut: Ger. *kern*, pip of fruit—from *korn*, grain), the substance contained within the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; the central part of anything; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; in *bot.*, the embryo enclosed in the seminal integuments: v. to harden or ripen into a kernel: **ker'nelling**, imp.: **kernelled**, pp. *kĕr'nĕld*: **ker'nelly**, ad. *-li*.

kerolite, n. *kĕr'ō-līt* (Gr. *keros*, wax, and *lithos*, a stone), a native hydrated silicate of manganese, which occurs in kidney-shaped masses of a white, yellow, or green colour.

kerosene oil, n. *kĕr'ō-sēn-ŏĭl* (Gr. *keros*, wax, and *oil*), an oil distilled from bituminous minerals, and largely employed for lighting purposes in the United States.

kersey, n. *kĕr'zĭ* (F. *cariade*; Sw. *kersing*), a coarse cloth woven from long wools: **ker'seymere**, n. *-mēr* (derived by some from *Cashmere*, in India, famous for its fine stuffs), a superior cloth woven from the finest wools.

kestrel, n. *kĕs'trĕl* (Norm. F. *cresserelle*), a bird of the hawk kind; the wind-hover.

ketch, n. *kĕch* (Dut. *kits*; F. *caiche*), a strongly-built ship, with a main and mizen mast.

Ketch, or **Jack Ketch**, n. *jăk-kĕch* (from *John Ketch*, the headsman or executioner in the reign of James II. of Eng.), the hangman.

ketchup, n. *kĕch'ŭp*—see **catchup**.

kettle, n. *kĕt'l* (Ger. *kessel*; Goth. *katil*; Russ. *kotel*, a kettle), a round close metal vessel with a spout, used for heating water: **kettle-drum**, n. half of a globe or sphere of copper, having the mouth covered with parchment: see **kiddle**.

keuper, n. *kū'pĕr* (Ger. *keuper*—from *kupfer*, copper), in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the Trias group of strata; also a name applied to members of the New Red Sandstone formation.

kevel, n. *kĕv'ĕl* (Icel. *kefli*; Dan. *kievle*, a short staff, a peg), in a *ship*, a piece of timber on which the sheets and larger ropes are belayed; a species of antelope; a Derbyshire mining term for a sparry substance found in the veins or seams.

key, n. *kē* (AS. *cæg*; Fris. *kay*; Gr. *kleis*, the key of a lock: L. *clavis*, a key—from *claudo*, I close or shut up), a well-known instr. for shutting and opening locks; that which explains or solves a difficulty; the small lever in a musical instr.—as in a pianoforte; the fundamental note in a piece of music: **keyed**, a. *kēd*, furnished with keys: **key-board**, the range of keys of an organ or pianoforte: **key-hole**, a hole in a door or lock for admitting a key: **keys**, n. plu. *kēz*, small islands or uninhabited islets: **key-stone**, the highest central stone of an arch: **key of a position**, in *mil.*, a particular place, the possession of which is necessary in order to render a camp or military district tenable: **power of the keys**, power of binding and loosing—that is, of excluding from or admitting into Paradise—claimed by the Pope in his character of St Peter's successor, grounded on Mat. xvi. 19; recognised and claimed also by other Churches, although it may be in a modified form.

key, n. *kē*, a wharf, rather spelt **quay**—which see.

khan, n. *kăn* (Turk. *khan*), in *Asia*, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief: **khan'ate**, n. *-āt*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khan, n. *kăn* (Pers. *khan*, a house or tent), an Eastern inn or caravansary.

kibble, n. *kĭb'l*, in *mining*, a large iron bucket in which ore is drawn to the surface.

kick, n. *kĭk* (Bav. *kickern*, a word used to represent an abrupt sound—as a shout, cough, the cluck of a hen, &c.: Prov. F *giguer*, to throw about the legs), a blow with the foot: v. to strike with the foot; to thrust out the foot with violence; to show opposition: **kick'ing**, imp.: n. the act of jerking out the foot with violence: **kicked**, pp. *kĭkt*: **kick'er**, n. one who kicks.

kickshaw, n. *kĭk'shăw* (F. *quelquechose*, an unsubstantial nicety in cookery—hence an unsubstantial gratification of another kind), something fantastical or uncommon.

kid, n. *kĭd* (Icel. *kid*, a young goat: Ger. *kitze*, a female cat, a goat), a young goat: v. to bring forth a young goat: **kid'ding**, imp.: **kid'ded**, pp.: **kid'ling**, n. *-lĭng*, a little kid.

kiddle, n. *kĭd'l* (F. *quideau*, a wicker engine for catching fish: Bret. *kidel*, a net at the mouth of a river fastened to two stakes), a kind of basket set in the opening of a weir or embankment in a river for catching fish; sometimes spelt **kittle** or **kettle**—hence the proverb "A pretty *kiddle* or *kettle* of fish," a fine mess.

kidnap, v. *kĭd'năp* (from familiar slang *kid*; Lith. *kudikis*, a child, and slang or prov. Eng. *nap*, to steal), to steal a human being—man, woman, or child; to seize and forcibly carry away: **kid'napping**, imp.: **kid'napped**, pp. *-năpt*: adj. carried off forcibly, as a child: **kid'napper**, n. *-ĕr*, one who steals men, women, or children.

kidney, n. *kĭd'nĭ*, plu. **kid'neys**, *-nĭz* (Latham suggests L. *catena*, a chain—from the linked appearance of a bullock's kidney: AS. *quidh*, the womb, and Eng. *nigh*) one of two oblong flattened bodies lying behind the intestines of an animal which secrete the urine; disposition or habits, as "a man of my kidney:" **kidney-shaped**, a. having the form or shape of a kidney: **kidney-bean**, a sort of bean—so called from its shape: **kidney-ore**, a variety of iron ore: **of the same kidney**, of the same tribe or set.

kilderkin, n. *kĭl'dĕr-kĭn* (Dut. *kindeken*), a small barrel containing 18 gallons.

kill, v. *kĭl* (AS. *cwellan*, to kill; *cwelan*, to die: Dan. *quale*, to strangle: Ger. *qualm*, a suffocating fume), to deprive of life in any manner or by any means: to put to death; to still: **kil'ling**, imp.; adj. dangerous

to life; heart-breaking; effective: n. the act of depriving of life: **killed**, pp. *kild*: kil'ler, n. *-er*, one who.

killas, n. *kil'-as*, among the Cornish miners, clay-slate: **killinite**, n. *kil'-in-it*, a green-grey or yellowish mineral belonging to the felspar family.

killow, n. *kil'-ō*, an earth of a blackish or deep-blue colour; probably another name for *killas*.

kiln, n. *kil* (W. *cylyn*; old Sw. *kolna*, a kiln: Norm. *kylna*, a drying-house for corn), a large stove or oven in which articles are dried, hardened, or burnt; a pile of dried clay-brick constructed for being hardened by fire: **kiln-dry**, v. to dry in a kiln: **kiln-dried**, a. dried in a kiln.

kilogramme, n. *kil'-ō-gram* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and F. *gramme*), a French weight of 1000 grammes, and equal to 2·2046 lb. avoirdupois.

kilolitre, n. *kil'-ō-lē'tr* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *litra*, a Gr. weight of twelve ounces), a F. measure of 1000 litres, equal to a little more than 220 gallons imperial; also to 35·3171 Eng. cubic feet.

kilometre, n. *kil'-ō-mē'tr* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *metron*, a measure), a F. measure of 1000 metres, equal to 1093·6289 Eng. yards.

kilostere, n. *kil'-ō-stēr'* (F.—from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and *stereos*, solid) a F. measure equal to 35317·41 Eng. cubic feet.

kilt, n. *kilt* (Sw. *kylsa*, a bunch or cluster: old Sw. *opkilta*; Dan. *kilte*, to kilt one's clothes, to truss or gather them up in a bunch), a kind of short petticoat worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by certain Highland regiments, called by the Highlanders a *philibeg*: **v.** to tuck or truss up as a petticoat or gown, &c., for convenience of walking: **kilt'ing**, imp.: **kilt'ed**, pp.

kimbo, a. *kim'bō* (see *a-kimbo*), crooked; arched: **to set the arms a-kimbo**, to place the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outwards.

kim-coal, n. *kim-kōl'* (contr. from *kimmeridge*), a provincial term for a highly bituminous shale: **kimmeridge clay**, *kim'-ér-ij-klā'*, in *geol.*, a member of the Upper Oolite, consisting of thick beds of bluish-grey, slaty clay, and in great part of a bituminous character, which sometimes forms an impure coal known as *kim-coal*.

kin, n. *kin* (AS. *cyn*; Goth. *kuni*; Icel. *kyn*, race, family: Dut. and Ger. *kind*, a child: AS. *cennan*, to beget), relationship by blood: **adj.** of the same nature: **kind**, n. *kind*, race; family; sort; produce; nature: **adj.** disposed to do good to others; indul-

to a **king**; one of the three great divisions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral: **king'ling**, n. a petty king: **king'ship**, n. the state, office, or dignity of a king: **king-at-arms**, one of the three principal heralds, called respectively Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy: **king-crab**, a crustacean, also called the "horse-shoe crab," from the shape of its carapace or shield: **king'-fisher**, a well-known bird frequenting fresh-water streams; the *halcyon*, which see: **king-post**, the middle post of a roof standing on the tie-beam, and reaching up to the ridge, also called *crown-post*: **king's evil**, a disease of a scrufulous nature, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king: **king's** or **queen's counsel**, usually contracted Q.C., barristers who have been called within the bar, selected to be advocates for the Crown, against which they cannot act unless by special licence: **king's** or **queen's evidence**, in criminal proceedings, the evidence given by an accomplice against his fellows: **court of king's bench**, or **queen's bench**, one of the high courts of law in which the *king* formerly sat in person.

kink, n. *kink* (Dut. and Sw. *kink*, a twist in a cable), the spontaneous twist of a rope or thread when doubled, or from stiffness: **v.** to double and twist spontaneously: **kink'ing**, imp.: **kinked**, pp. *kinkt*.

kino, n. *kī'nō* (F. *kino*), an astringent extract of a deep brownish-red colour, obtained from certain tropical trees.

kinsfolk, kinsman, kinswoman—see under **kin**.

kiosk, n. *kē-ōsk'* (Tur. *kiushk*; F. *kiosque*), a Turkish open summer-house or pavilion, supported by pillars.

kipper, n. *kip'ér* (Icel. *keppr*, a hill, a protuberance, a knob; the jaw of the salmon after spawning time is said to become hooked), a salmon after spawning, and as they were unfit to be eaten fresh in this state, they were cured; hence salmon split open and cured: **v.** to prepare or cure fish for keeping: **kip'pering**, imp.: **kip'pered**, pp. *-pérd*, split open, salted, seasoned, and smoked for keeping—applied to fish, as *kippered* salmon or herring.

kirk, n. *kérk* (AS. *cyrc* or *cyrice*; Ger. *kirche*; Dan. *kerk*, a church; see *church*), the Church of Scotland as distinguished from other Reformed Churches, or from the R. Cath. Ch.; a place of worship; a church: **kirk-session**, the lowest court of the Kirk of Scotland; in *Scot.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian body, composed of the minister or incumbent, and a certain number of laymen, called *elders*.

a hawk), a bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper, &c., constructed by boys for flying in the air.

kith, n. *kith* (AS. *cuth*; Ger. *kund*, known—from AS. *cennan*; Ger. *kennen*, to know), acquaintance: **kith and kin**, blood relations.

kitten, n. *kit'n*, also **kit'ling**, n. *-ling* (Norm. *kjetla*, to bring forth young—said of cats; *kjelling*, a kitten), a young cat: v. to bring forth kittens: **kittening**, imp. *kit'ning*: **kittened**, pp. *kit'nd*.

kivi-kivi, n. *ki'vi-ki'vi*, the native name for the apteryx or wingless bird of New Zealand.

kleptomania, n. *klep'to-ma'ni-a* (Gr. *kleptes*, a thief, and *mania*, madness), a morbid impulse or desire to steal.

klick, n. *klik*, another spelling of **click**, which see.

knack, n. *nak* (Ger. *knacken*, to break: Ir. *cnag*, a knock, a crack), a readiness in performance; dexterity; adroitness; a toy: **knick-knacks**, n. *nik'naks*, trifles or toys; articles of small value, for show, and not for use: **knack'er**, n. *-er*, a maker of knacks or toys.

knacker, n. *nak'er* (Icel. *knacker*, a saddle), one whose business is to slaughter old worn-out horses, an office which seemed to have fallen to the knacker or coarse harness maker; a dealer in worn-out horses and dog's meat: **knacker's yard**, a place where worn-out horses or diseased animals are destroyed, and cut up and boiled down for their commercial products.

knag, n. *nag* (Dan. *knag*, a crack: Sw. *knaglig*, rugged: It. *nocco*, any bunch or knob), a knot in wood; a peg for things to hang on; the shoot of a deer's horn; the rugged ridge of a hill: **knaggy**, a. *nag'gi*, full of knots; rugged.

knap, v. *nap* (Ger. *knappen*, to crack, to gnaw: Fin. *nappata*, to snap at), to bite; to break short; to make a short sharp noise: **knap'ping**, imp.: **knapped**, pp. *napt*.

knap, *nap*, for **knob**, which see.

knapsack, n. *nap'sak* (Ger. *knappsack*—from Ger. and Dut. *knappen*, used in the sense of eating), a provision-sack; a soldier's or traveller's bag carried on his back, containing food and necessaries of clothing.

knave, n. *nav* (AS. *cnapa*; Ger. *knabe*, a boy, a youth: Dut. *knegt*, a boy or servant), a false, dishonest man; a petty rascal; the court card in a pack next below the queen, marked with the figure of a knave or servant: **knavery**, n. *na'vur-i*, dishonesty; petty villany: **kna'vish**, a. fraudulent; given to dishonesty: **kna'vishly**, ad. *-li*: **kna'vishness**, n. *-nes*, dishonesty.

knead, v. *ned* (Icel. *hnoda*; Dut. *kneeden*; Ger. *kneten*, to knead: Dan. *gnide*, to rub), to work and press ingredients with the hand into a mass called dough: **knead'ing**, imp.: n. the act of one who kneads: **knead'ed**, pp.: **knead'er**, n. *-er*, one who: **kneading-trough**, n. a hollow vessel in which the materials of *dough* are worked and mixed.

knee, n. *ne* (Ger. *knie*; Gr. *gonu*; L. *genu*, a knee), the joint formed at the junction of the leg and thigh; anything in the shape of the angle formed by the leg and thigh when bent or inclined to each other: **kneed**, a. *ned*, having joints like the knees when bent; having prominent or abnormal knees, as *in-kneed*: **knee-cap**, a capping on the knees of horses: **knee-deep**, a. rising to the knees; sunk to the knees: **knee-holly**, or **knee-holm**, the plant butchers'-broom: **knee-pan**, a little round bone on the knee, slightly convex on both sides: **knee-rafter**, a rafter whose lower end or foot is crooked downwards, so that it may rest more firmly on the walls: **knee-timber**, a natural bent piece, formed out of a tree that grows crooked: **kneel**, v. *nel*, to bend the knee; to rest or fall on the knee or knees: **kneel'ing**, imp.: **adj.** falling or fallen on the knees: n. act of one who kneels: **knelt**, pt. or pp. *nelt*, also **kneeled**, *neld*: **kneel'er**, n. *-er*, one who kneels.

knell, n. *nel* (Sw. *knall*, explosion, loud noise: Norm. *gnell*, a shrill cry: AS. *cnyll*, a knell), the stroke or tolling of a bell; the sound of a bell or bells rung at a person's death or funeral: **knel'ling**, n. a sounding or tolling, as a funeral bell.

knelt, *nelt*, pt. and pp. of **kneel**, which see.

knew, *nu*, pt. of **know**, which see.

knick-knack—see under **knack**.

knife, n. *nif*, plu. **knives**, *nivz* (Dut. *knijf*, a knife: Ger. *kneif*, a knife; *kneifen*, to nip or pinch: F. *canif*, a penknife), a well-known cutting instrument, made of steel: **knife-blade**, the cutting part of a knife: **war to the knife**, ferocious and exterminating war.

knight, n. *nit* (AS. *cniht*, a boy: Swiss, *knecht*, a strong, active youth; *knechten*, to put forth strength), a title of rank next below that of a *baronet*, with the privilege of prefixing to the Christian name *Sir*, as "Sir John," "Sir James;" anciently, a young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms, or to military rank: v. to dub or create a knight, which is done by the sovereign, or the high officer acting in her name, giving the person to be knighted, who kneels at the ceremony, a touch with a sword, while the words are uttered, "Rise, Sir James," or "Sir John," as the person's name may be: **knight'ing**, imp.: **knight'ed**, pp. created or made a knight: **knight'ly**, a. *-li*, also **knightlike**, a. becoming a knight: **knight-banneret**, a knight who carried a banner, and who, possessed of superior fiefs, was obliged to bring into the field a greater number of attendants: **knight-baronet**, a baronet; a hereditary knight: **knight-errant**, *-er'rant*, a knight who travelled in search of adventures: **knight-errantry**, *-er'rant-ri*, the practice of knights-errant: **knighthood**, n. *-hud*, the character or dignity of a knight: a **Knight of the Shire**, an M.P. (Member of Parliament) for a county.

knit, v. *nit* (from Eng. *knot*; Low Ger. *knutte*, a knot; *knutten*, to make into a knot), to weave by the hand; to unite closely; to tie or fasten; to connect into a kind of network; to draw together, as the brows: **knit'ting**, imp.: n. the forming of network; junction or union: **knit'ted**, pp.: **knit'ter**, n. *-er*, one who knits: **knits**, n. plu. *nits*, in *Derbyshire*, a mining term for small particles of lead ore: **knitting-needle**, a long needle used in knitting, as thread or worsted into stockings.

knob, n. *nob* (Dut. *knoppe*, a knot, a bud: Ger. *knopf*, a knob, a button—connected with *knock*, which see), a ball or lump at the end of anything; a hard protuberance: **knobbed**, a. *nobd*, full of knobs: **knob'by**, a. *nob'bi*, full of knobs or hard protuberances: **knob'bily**, ad. *-li*: **knob'biness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being full of knobs: **knob'stick**, n. *-stik*, applied to one who refuses to join a trade-union, or who retires from one.

knock, n. *nok* (Gael. *cnap*, to strike, to beat: W. *cnwpa*, a knob, a club: Low Ger. *knobbe*, a knotty stick), a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap: v. to strike with a noise; to rap; to drive against: **knock'ing**, imp.: n. act of one who beats with a hard substance, as on a door: **knocked**, pp. *nokt*: **knock'er**, n. a small hammer fastened on a door, used in seeking admittance by rapping: **to knock down**, to strike down; to prostrate by blows; to assign to the highest bidder, as at an auction: **to knock off**, to force off by beating; to cease, as from work: **to knock on the head**, to stun or kill by a blow on the head; to put an end to; to frustrate: **to knock out**, to force out by blows: **to knock over**, to upset; to overturn: **to knock under**, to yield; to acknowledge to be conquered; humbly to submit: **to knock up**, to arouse by knocking; to weary much; to become fatigued.

knoll, n. *nol* (Icel. *knalla*, to beat with a stick; *knallr*, a cudgel: Ger. *knollen*, a knob, a bunch—see *knob* and *knock*), a little round hill; a small elevation.

knoll, v. *nol* (see *knell*), to toll or ring a bell, as for a funeral: **knol'ling**, imp.: **knolled**, pp. *nold*.

knop, n. *nop* (another spelling of *knob*, which see), a knob; a protuberance; a button; in *arch.*, an ornament of a bunch of flowers or leaves; foliage on the capitals of pillars: **knopped**, a. *nopt*, having knops.

knorria, n. *nor'ri-a* (after *Knorr*), in *geol.*, a genus of Coal-Measure plants.

knot, n. *not* (Dut. *knoede*, a club; *knodde*, a knot: Ger. *knote*; L. *nodus*, a knot—see *knob* and *knock*), a tie; an interweaving or uniting of thread, cord, or rope at one point; any bond of union; a dark hard part in wood; a collection; a group; a small band; a difficulty; something so intricate as not easily to be solved; among *seamen*, a division of the log-line, so called from the line being divided into equal parts of 50 ft. (practically only 47·42 ft.), by pieces of string rove through the strands; the rate at which a ship sails at sea, the rate and distance being measured by the knots run out in half a minute—thus nine knots run out in half a minute denote sailing at the rate of nine nautical miles per hour; a nautical mile; in *bot.*, a swelling in some stems where the attachment of the leaves takes place: v. to tie; to unite; to form knots or joints: **knot'ting**, imp.: **knot'ted**, pp.: **adj.** full of

knots; in *bot.*, swollen at intervals into knobs, as a stem: **knot'less**, a. *-lĕs*, free from knots: **knot'ty**, a. *-tĭ*, containing knots; difficult: **knot'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being full of knots; difficulty of solution: **knot-grass**, a plant having numerous knots in the roots or underground stems.

knout, n. *nōŭt* (Rus. *knut*), an instr. of punishment or torture used in Russia, consisting of a heavy leather whip intertwined with iron wire at the point, applied to the bare skin: **v.** to punish with the knout: **knout'ing**, imp.: **knout'ed**, pp.

know, v. *nō* (AS. *cnawan;* Sans. *jna;* Pol. *znac*, to know: Gr. *gnoo;* L. *gnosco*, I know), to understand clearly; to be informed of; to be familiar with; to recognise; to distinguish: **know'ing**, imp.: **adj.** cunning; skilful; well informed: **knew**, pt. *nū*, did know: **known**, pp. *nōn*, understood clearly: **know'able**, a. *nō'a-bl*, capable of being known: **know'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **knowledge**, n. *nŏl'ĕj* (*know*, and Icel. *leik;* Norm. *lekje*, usually employed in the composition of abstract nouns), certain perception; learning; that which is known; information; skill in anything.

known, pp. of **know**, which see.

knubs, n. plu. *nŭbs*, the waste silk formed in winding off the threads from the cocoons.

knuckle, n. *nŭk'l* (Dut. *knokel*, the knotty or projecting part of the joints; *knoke*, a knot in a tree, a bone: Ger. *knochel*, a knuckle), the outer part of the joint of a finger when bent: **v.** to strike with the knuckles; to bend the fingers: **knuck'ling**, imp.: **knuck'led**, pp. *-ld:* **knuckle-duster** (slang), an iron instr. with nobs or projecting points, contrived to cover the knuckles and protect them from injury when striking a blow, but chiefly to mutilate and disfigure the person struck: **to knuckle under**, to yield or submit.

knur, n. *nŭr* (Ger. *knorren*, a protuberance: Sw. *knorla*, to twist, to curl), a contorted knot in wood; a knot: **knurry**, a. *-rĭ*, full of knurs or knots—connected with *gnarl*, which see.

kobold, n. *kō'bŏld*, a German word signifying a spirit or spectre, whence Eng. *goblin*.

kopeck or **copeck**, n. *kō'pĕk*, a Russian copper coin, a halfpenny nearly.

Koran, n. *kō'răn* (Ar. *alkoran*, the book), the Mohammedan book of faith and worship—often written *Alcoran*.

koth, n. *kŏth*, a name given by the Spaniards to an earthy slimy substance of a blackish-brown colour, ejected from the volcanoes of S. Amer.

koumiss or **kumiss**, n. *kō'mĭs* (Russ. *kumys*), an intoxicating drink obtained by fermenting the whey of mare's milk, made among the Calmucks.

kousso, n. *kōō'sō*, also **kosso** or **cusso**, the dried flowers of an Abyssinian plant—a remedy for tapeworm.

kraal, n. *krŏŭl* (Dut. *kraal*, a village, an enclosure), a village or collection of huts among the Hottentots of Africa; an enclosure for cattle in Cape Colony.

kraken, n. *krā'kĕn*, the Norwegian for a fabulous water-animal of enormous bulk.

kreasote—see **creasote**.

kreatine—see **creatine**.

Kremlin, n. *krĕm'lĭn* (Russ. *krem*, a fortress), an extensive fortress in Moscow, the former capital of Russia, including a palace, and several churches and convents.

kreutzer, n. *krŏyt'sĕr*, a Ger. coin of variable value, but always less than a penny sterling; also **kreuzer**, *krŏyt'sĕr*.

kris, n. *krĭs*, a Malay dagger.

Krishna, n. *krĭsh'nă*, in *Hindoo myth.*, one of the incarnations of the god Vishnu, holding the second place in the Hindoo Trinity.

Kroomen, n. plu. *krō'mĕn*, labourers employed in boats and vessels at Sierra Leone—originally from the Kroo country.

Kufic, a. *kū'fĭk*, said of the anc. letters of the Arabic—from *Kufa* on the Euphrates.

kunkur, n. *kŏn'kĕr*, a Hindostanee term for a superficial accumulation spread over a very large proportion of India and the adjoining countries, and which seems in point of time to correspond with the Drift or Boulder Clay of Europe; also called **kunker-clay**.

kupfer-nickel, n. *kōōp'fĕr-nĭk'l* (Ger. *copper nickel*), a term applied by the German miners to a native alloy of nickel and arsenic: **kupfer-schiefer**, n. *-shē'fĕr* (Ger. *copper slate*), a dark, bituminous-looking, slaty marl-stone, richly impregnated with copper pyrites.

Kurilian, a. *kū-rĭl'i-ăn*, applied to a chain of islands in the Pacific extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso: **n.** a native or inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kyanise, v. *kī'ăn-īz* (after *Kyan*, the discoverer), to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate or other suitable substance: **ky'anising**, imp.: **ky'anised**, pp. *-īzd*.

kyanite—see **cyanite** under **cyanate**.

Kyson Sands, n. *kī'sŏn sănds*, a bed of Eocene sand occurring at Kyson or Kingston, Suffolk, celebrated for its yielding the remains of the monkey tribes.

a labyrinth; **intricate**; **winding**; also **lab'yrinth'ine**, a. *-in*: **lab'yrinth'iform**, n. *-i-fôrm* (L. *forma*, shape), formed like a labyrinth.

labyrinthodon, n. *lăb'i-rĭnth'ō-dŏn* (Gr. *laburinthos*, a labyrinth, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a batrachian reptile of the New Red Sandstone: **lab'yrinth odon'tia**, n. plu. *-dŏn'shi-ă*, or **lab'yrinth'odonts**, n. plu. *-dŏnts*, one of the thirteen orders into which Professor Owen arranges the *reptilia*, living and extinct—so named from the complex structure of the teeth as seen in section.

lac, n. *lăk* (Ger. *lack*; Dan. *lak*; Pers. *lac*; F. *laque*, rose or ruby colour), a resinous substance obtained from certain trees, used in the manufacture of sealing-wax, varnishes, dyes, &c.: **shell-lac**, lac in the form of a thin crust: **laccic**, a. *lăk'sĭk*, applied to an acid produced from lac: **lac'cine**, n. *-sin*, a yellow substance obtained from shell-lac.

lac—see **lakh**.

lace, n. *lās* (L. *laqueus*; It. *laccio*; F. *lacqs*, a lace, a tie: Prov. *lassar*; F. *lacer*, to bind), a fine kind of network, texture, or trimming; a string or cord used for a fastening: v. to fasten or draw together with a lace or cord, as a boot or stays; to trim with lace: **lac'ing**, imp.: n. a fastening with a lace or cord; the cord used in fastening: **laced**, pp. or a. *lāst*, fastened with a lace or cord: **strait-laced**, a. narrow-minded; bigoted in opinion.

lacerate, v. *lăs'ĕr-āt* (L. *laceratum*, to tear or mangle—from *lacer*, torn: It. *lacerare*: F. *lacérer*), to wound and tear; to rend: **lac'erating**, imp.: **lac'erated**, pp.: adj. rent; torn; appearing torn: **lac'erable**, a. *-ă-bl*, capable of being lacerated or torn: **lac'era'tion**, n. *-ă'shŭn*, the marks made by wounding and tearing; the act of tearing or rending: **lac'erative**, a. *-tĭv*, having power to tear or rend.

lacertian, a. *lă-sĕr'shi-ăn*, also **lacertilian**, a. *lăs'ĕr-tĭl'i-ăn* (L. *lacertus*, a lizard), pert. to the family of lizards: **lacertine**, a. *lăs'ĕr-tĭn*, like a lizard.

laches, n. *lăch'ĕz* or *lăsh'ĕz* (old F. *lasche*, slack, remiss: F. *lache*, idle, sluggish: L. *lassus*, loose), a law term, meaning neglect or negligence; inexcusable delay.

lachrymal, a. *lăk'rĭ-măl* (L. *lachryma*, a tear), pert. to tears; generating or conveying tears: **lach'rymary**, a. *-mă-rĭ*, containing tears: **lach'ryma'tion**, n. *-mā'shŭn*, act of shedding tears; a preternatural flow of tears: **lach'ryma'tory**, n. *-mă'tŏr-i*, a vessel anciently buried with the dead, and supposed to contain the tears shed for their loss, but whose real use was to hold perfumes or ointments: **lach'rymose**, a. *-mōs*, generating or shedding tears; tearful; sad; doleful: **lach'rymosely**, ad. *-li*: **lachrymal canals**, the canals which convey the tears from the eye to the nasal ducts: **lachrymal ducts**, the ducts or small tubes which convey the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eye: **lachrymal gland**, the gland which secretes the tears.

laciniate, a. *lă-sĭn'i-āt*, also **lacin'iated**, a. *-ā-tĕd* (L. *lacinia*, a fragment of cloth), adorned with fringes; in *bot.*, irregularly cut into narrow segments; slashed.

lack, n. *lăk* (Dut. *lack*, want, defect; *lacchen*, to become deficient: Swab. *lack*, slow, faint), want; deficiency; need: v. to want; to be destitute of; to be in want: **lack'ing**, imp.: **lacked**, pp. *lăkt*.

lack, *lăk*, another spelling of **lac**, which see.

lack-a-day, int. *lăk'ă-dā'* (a contr. of *alack-a-day*), an expression of sorrow or regret; alas.

lackadaisy, a. *lăk'ă-dā'zi*, also **lack'adai'sical**, a. *-zi-kăl*, affectedly pensive; sentimental.

lacker—see **lacquer**.

lackey, n. *lăk'i* (F. *laquais*, a footman—from old F. *naquais*, an attendant at a tennis-court), an attending male servant; a footman: v. to attend servilely; to act as a lackey: **lack'eying**, imp.: **lackeyed**, pp. *lăk'id*.

lack-lustre, a. *lăk'lŭs-tĕr* (*lack*, and *lustre*), wanting lustre or brightness; void of expression.

laconic, a. *lă-kŏn'ĭk*, also **lacon'ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (Gr. *lakonikos*; L. *laconicus*, of or belonging to Laconia, a country of Greece, whose chief city was Sparta, and whose inhabitants were celebrated for their sententious brevity and gravity in discourse: F. *laconique*: It. *laconico*), short; brief; pithy; expressing much in few words: **lacon'ically**, ad. *-kŏn'i-kăl-li*: **laconicism**, n. *lă-kŏn'i-sĭzm*, or **laconism**, n. *lăk'ŏn-ĭzm*, a laconic style; a concise manner of expression.

lacquer, n. *lăk'ĕr* (F. *laque*, rose or ruby colour—from *lac*, which see), a varnish consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, variously coloured: v. to varnish or cover with lacquer: **lacqu'ering**, imp.: n. the art of covering metallic surfaces with lacquer to improve their colour: **lacquered**, pp. a. *lăk'ĕrd*, covered with lacquer; varnished: **lacqu'erer**, n. *-ĕr-ĕr*, one who varnishes metals or woods: **lacquered ware** (Dut. *lak-werk*), ware covered with a varnish of *lac*.

lactation, n. *lăk-tā'shŭn* (L. *lactatum*, to contain milk, to be able to give suck—from *lac*, milk), the time of suckling; the act of giving milk: **lactate**, a. *lăk'tāt*, a salt of lactic acid with a base: **lactarene**, n. *lăk'tă-rēn*, a preparation of the curds of milk, used by calico-printers: **lac'teal**, a. *-tē-ăl*, pert. to milk; conveying milk: n. in animals, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic ducts: **lactescent**, a. *lăk-tĕs'ĕnt*, producing milk; milky: **lactes'cence**, n. *-ĕns*, milkiness, or milky colour; a state resembling milk: **lac'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, pert. to milk; of or from milk or whey, as *lactic acid*: **lactif'erous**, a. *-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear or produce), bearing or producing milk or milky juice: **lactine**, n. *-tin*, sugar of milk—a sweetish substance existing in milk.

lactometer, n. *lăk-tŏm'ĭ-tĕr* (L. *lac*, milk, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk.

lactucarium, n. *lăk'tŭ-kā'ri-ŭm* (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac*, milk), the thickened milky juice of the common lettuce: **lactu'cic**, a. *-tū'sĭk*, denoting an acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce: **lactu'sine**, n. *-sin*, the active principle of the wild lettuce.

lacuna, n. *lă-kū'nă*, plu. **lacu'næ**, *-nē* (L. *lacuna*, a hollow: F. *lacune*, a gap), one of the hollows or pits on the upper surface of lichens, called the *thallus* or *frond*; a large opening or blank space in the midst of a group of cells: **lacu'nal**, a. *-năl*, pert. to small pits or depressions; having a blank space: **lacu'nar**, n. *-năr*, a kind of arched ceiling, divided into compartments sunk or hollowed: adj. pert. to: **lacu'nous**, a. *-nŭs*, also **lacu'nose**, a. *-nōs*, furrowed or pitted; containing cavities.

lacustral, a. *lă-kŭs'trăl*, also **lacus'trine**, a. *-trĭn* (L. *lacus*, a lake: It. *laco*), of or relating to swamps or lakes; in *bot.*, living in or on the margins of lakes: **lacustrine deposits**, in *geol.*, the deposits which have been accumulated in fresh-water areas: **lacustrine habitations**, the remains of human habitations of extreme antiquity, found in certain lakes in Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, &c.

lad, n. *lăd* (old Eng. *laddes*, a man of inferior station: W. *lodes*, a lass; *llawd*, a lad), a boy; a youth.

ladanum, n. *lăd'ă-nŭm* (L.), a resinous juice of an agreeable odour which exudes from shrubs of the Cistus kind found growing in the island of Candia and Syria, used chiefly for making plasters; also **spelt labdanum**, *lăb'dă-nŭm*.

ladder, n. *lăd'dĕr* (AS. *hlædre*; Ger. *leiter*; Pol. *letra*, a ladder: W. *llethr*, the slope of a hill), a long frame consisting of two strong sides with fixed cross-pieces serving for steps; anything by which one ascends or rises.

lade, n. *lād* (AS. *lad*; Dut. *leyde*, a canal, a conduit—from AS. *ledan*; Dut. *leyden*, to lead), a passage for water; the mouth of a river; a drain: **mill-lade**, the cut or canal which brings the current to the water-wheel of a mill.

lade, v. *lād* (old Eng. *lade*, to let in water: Ger. *lassen*; Dut. *lode*, to let), to throw out a liquid by repeatedly dipping in it a receptacle of a smaller size: **ladle**, n. *lā'dl*, the implement employed for that purpose.

lade, v. *lād* (AS. *hladan*; Ger. *laden*, to load), to put on or in, as a burden; to load or freight: **la'ding**, imp.: n. a load or cargo; a weight: **la'ded**, pt.: **laded** or **laden**, pp. *lā'dn*, oppressed; burdened: **lademan**, n. *lād'măn*, in *Scot.*, a man employed by a miller to return the loads of meal to the owners of the corn sent to be ground; a man having the charge of a pack-horse: **bill of lading**, a certified document or invoice, from the master of the ship, of certain goods received on board for transport, and which are to be delivered up only to the consignee or producer of the invoice.

ladle, n. *lā'dl* (see *lade* 2), a large spoon used for lifting out a liquid from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel that receives the water which turns it; an instr. for drawing charges from a cannon: v. to lift or serve out with a ladle: **ladling**, imp. *lā'dling*: **ladled**, pp. *lā'dld*: **ladleful**, n. *lā'dl-fŏol*, the quantity held by a ladle.

lady, n. *lā'di* (AS. *hlæfdige*, a mistress, a lady), a

woman of distinction or rank; the wife of a titled gentleman; the title of the daughters of peers of the first three grades; a familiar term applied to the mistress or female head of a house of the better class; a woman in any station of life who is possessed of refined manners and kindness of heart, and generally whose character is adorned with those Christian and social virtues which men most love and esteem in a woman; a term of courtesy applied to any respectable female: **ladybird**, n., also **ladybug**, the name of a well-known, small, spotted, hemispherical beetle, dedicated to *Our Lady*: **la'dylike**, a. elegant in appearance; becoming or proper to a lady; well-bred: **la'dyship**, n. the title of a lady whose husband is not of a lower rank than a knight: **La'dy-day**, n. the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary on 25th March; one of the festivals of the Church; one of the quarter-days: **lady-love**, n. a sweetheart: **lady's-maid**, the female personal attendant of a woman of wealth or rank: **Our Lady**, the Virgin Mary: **lady's-bedstraw**, a small yellow-flowering plant, common by road and ditch sides.

lævigatous, a. *lē'vī-gā'tŭs* (L. *lævigatum*, to make smooth—from *levis*, smooth), in *bot.*, having a smooth polished appearance.

lag, v. *lăg* (W. *llag*, loose, slack: Gael. *lag*, feeble: Gr. *lagaros*, slack, pliant), to loiter; to fall behind; to delay: n. the rump or fag-end: **lag'ging**, imp.: adj. loitering; falling behind: **lagged**, pp. *lăgd*: **laggard**, n. *lăg'ĕrd*, also **lag'ger**, n. *-ĕr*, a slow or tardy person; a loiterer: **lag'gingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

lager-beer, n. *lä'gĕr-bēr'* (Ger. *lager*, a bed, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer), store-beer, or beer laid up or stored for some months before use; a popular strong German beer: **lager-wine**, old bottled wine; wine which has been kept in the cellar for some time.

lagomys, n. *lăg'ō-mĭs* (Gr. *lagos*, a hare, and *mus*, a rat), a hare-rat; a rat-like rodent or gnawer, found only in the northern regions of Asia and America.

lagoon, n. *lä-gōn'*, also **lagune'**, n. *-gūn'* (Sp. and It. *laguna*, a marsh), a fen or marsh; a morass; a shallow lake or inlet of the sea.

laical, a. *lā'ĭ-kăl*, also **laic**, a. *lā'ĭk* (Gr. *laikos*, of or belonging to the common people—from *laos*, the people: L. *laicus*; It. *laico*; F. *laïque*, lay, secular), pert. to the people, as distinguished from the clergy: **la'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **laity**, n. *lā'ĭ-tĭ*, the people; not the clergy.

laid, *lād*, pp. of **lay**, which see: **laid-papers**, writing papers with a ribbed surface, called *cream-laid*, *blue-*

lame, a. *lām* (Dan. *lam*, palsied: Icel. *lami*, enfeebled, impaired; *lama*, to weaken), disabled in a limb; imperfect; not satisfactory: v. to make lame; to cripple or disable: **la'ming**, imp.: **lamed**, pp. *lāmd*: **lame'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lameness**, n. *lām'nĕs*, state of being lame; an impaired or weakened state of a limb: **la'mish**, a. *-ĭsh*, rather lame: **lame duck**, a slang term, applied to a member of the Stock Exchange who has failed to meet his engagements.

lamella, n. *lä-mĕl'lä*, **lamel'læ**, n. plu. *-lē* (L. and It. *lamella*; F. *lamelle*, a small plate of metal—from L. *lamina*, a plate, a leaf), thin plates or scales, as those composing certain shells or parts of fungi, or which are appended to the corolla of certain plants; in *bot.*, the gills of an agaric: **lamel'lar**, a. *-lăr*, consisting of or disposed in thin plates or scales: **lam'ellarly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lamellate**, a. *lăm'ĕl-lāt*, also **lam'ellated**, a. composed of very thin plates or scales; foliated.

lamellibranchiate, a. *lăm'ĕl-lĭ-brăng'kĭ-āt* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and Gr. *branchia*, gills), having gills in symmetrical, semicircular layers.

lamelliferous, a. *lăm'ĕl-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and *fero*, I bear), having a foliated structure.

lamelliform, a. *lăm-ĕl'lĭ-fŏrm* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and *forma*, shape), having the form of a scale.

lamellirostral, a. *lăm'ĕl-lĭ-rŏs'trăl* (L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal, and *rostrum*, a beak), having the margins of the beak furnished with plates, as in the duck and goose.

lament, v. *lä-mĕnt'* (L. *lamentor*, I lament or bewail: It. *lamentare*; F. *lamenter*, to bewail), to mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to bewail; to mourn for: **lament'ing**, imp.: n. a mourning; lamentation: **lament'ed**, pp. a. bewailed; mourned for: **lament'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **lamentation**, n. *lăm'ĕn-tā'shŭn*, sorrow or grief audibly expressed; outcry: **Lam'enta'tions**, n. plu. *-shŭnz*, a book of the Old Testament: **lamentable**, a. *lăm'ĕn-tä-bl*, to be lamented; mournful; expressing sorrow; pitiful: **lam'entably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **lament'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

lamia, n. *lăm'ĭ-ä* (L.), a kind of demon among the ancients under the form of a beautiful woman; a witch; a hag.

lamina, n. *lăm'ĭ-nä*, **lam'inæ**, plu. *-nē* (L. *lamina*, a plate, a leaf), a thin plate or scale; a thin layer or coat lying over another; in *bot.*, the blade of a leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal: **lam'inar**, a. *-năr*, consisting of, or resembling, thin plates or scales;

lampass, n. *lăm'păs* (F. *lampas*—from Gr. *lampas*, a lamp), a fleshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, said to be so called as formerly removed by burning.

lampern—see **lamprey**.

lampoon, n. *lăm-pōn'* (old F. *lamponner*, to dally or play the fool with, to foist, to fib), personal satire in writing; written censure: **v.** to assail with personal satire; to satirise: **lampoon'ing**, imp.: **lampooned'**, pp. *-pōnd'*: **lampoon'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who writes lampoons: **lampoon'ry**, n. *-ri*, written personal abuse or satire.

lamprey, n. *lăm'prĭ* (F. *lamproie*; AS. and It. *lampreda*), a kind of fish resembling the eel: **lampern**, n. *lăm'pĕrn*, the river-lamprey.

lanarkite, n. *lăn'ärk-īt*, a mineral consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead, occurring either massive or in long, slender, right-rhombic prisms, of a greenish-white or grey colour—first found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire.

lanate, a. *lā'nāt*, also **lana'ted** (L. *lana*, wool), woolly: covered with curly hair like wool.

lance, n. *lăns* (L. *lancea*, a lance: F. *lance*, a lance—from *lancer*, to dart), a long shaft of wood with a spear-head, originally thrown, but in later times used for thrusting at each other, by combatants: **v.** to pierce with a lance; to open with a lancet: **lancing**, imp. *lăn'sĭng*: **n.** the act of one who uses a lancet: **lanced**, pp. *lănst*: **lan'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who carries a lance, as a soldier: **lan'ceolar**, a. *-sē-ō-lĕr*, tapering towards the end: **lan'ceolate**, a. *-lāt*, also **lan'ceola'ted**, a. gradually tapering towards the extremity; shaped like the head of a spear: **lan'ciform**, a. *-sĭ-fôrm* (L. *forma*, shape), lance-shaped: **lance-corporal**, a soldier from the ranks doing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank as such: **lance-wood**, the wood of a tree, a native of Jamaica, possessing in a high degree toughness and elasticity.

lancet, n. *lăn'sĕt* (F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*, a lance), a small, sharp, two-edged knife used by surgeons to open veins, tumours, &c.

lancinate, v. *lăn'sĭ-nāt* (L. *lancinatum*, to tear or rend to pieces), to tear; to lacerate: **lan'cinating**, imp.: **adj.** piercing or seeming to pierce with a sudden shooting pain: **lan'cinated**, pp.: **lan'cina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, a tearing; laceration.

land, n. *lănd* (AS., Ger., and Icel. *land*, land—akin to W. *glan*; Cornish *gland*, shore, bank of a river), the dry solid portion of the earth; a district, region, or country; soil; earth; ground which any one possesses: **v.** to set on shore from a vessel; to go on shore from a ship; to disembark: **land'ing**, imp.: **adj.** connected with or pert. to the process of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.: **n.** the act of going or setting on shore from a vessel; a place for going or setting on shore, either for passengers or goods; the broad level part of a staircase: **land'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land: **land'less**, a. without real estate or land: **landed proprietor**, an owner of real estate or land: **land'er**, n. one who makes a landing; in *mining*, one at the head of the shaft who receives the ore: **land'ward**, *lănd'wärd*, towards the land or country: **land-breeze**, the wind blowing from the land: **land-carriage**, transportation by land: **land-crab**, a crab which lives much on the land: **landfall**, the first land discovered after a voyage: **land-flood**, an inundation caused by the spread of water from a heavy rainfall: **land-force**, a body of soldiers operating on land: **landing-net**, a net used by anglers for landing large fish when caught by the line: **landing-place**, a place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel; a landing: **land-jobber**, one who buys and sells land as a business, as in a colony: **landlady**, a woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house: **landlord**, the master of a house; the proprietor of houses or lands; one who keeps an inn or tavern: **landholder** or **landowner**, a proprietor of land: **landlock**, v. *lănd'lŏk*, to enclose or encompass with land: **land'locking**, imp.: **land'locked**, pp. *-lŏckt*: **adj.** shut in or enclosed by land: **land-lubber**, n. *-lŭb'ĕr*, also **land-loper**, *-lō'pĕr* (probably Dut. *landlooper*, land-runner—from *land*, land, and *loopen*, to run), one who has no settled habitation; among *seamen*, applied in ridicule or contempt to persons who pass their lives on land: **landmark**, any fixed object to designate the boundary of land, or the limits of a farm or town; any prominent object on land which serves as a guide to seamen: **land-measure**, a measure by which the superficial contents of a portion of land, as a field, a farm, &c., may be ascertained: **land-measuring**, the art of determining the superficial contents of a portion of land: **land-rail**, *-rāl*, a bird, one of the rail family, frequenting grass and corn fields: **land'slip**, a portion of a hill or mountain which slides or slips down: **lands'man**, one who lives on land, as opposed to a seaman: **land-steward**, a person intrusted with the care of a landed estate: **land-surveying**, the art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of a portion of land, as a farm, an estate, &c.: **land-tax**, a tax laid on land or buildings: **land-waiter**, *-wā-tĕr*, or **landing-waiter**, an officer of the customs who attends on the landing of goods: **headland**, a cape; a point of land stretching out into the sea: **to land a fish**, among *anglers*, to bring a fish to land by skilful management, or by means of a landing-net.

landamman, n. *lănd'ăm-ăn* (Ger. *landamtmann*—from *land*, land, and *amtmann*, bailiff), in *Switzerland*, the chief magistrate of a canton.

landau, n. *lăn-dăw'* (*Landau*, a town in Germany), a light carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

landes, n. plu. *lăndz* (F.), extensive areas of sand-drift which stretch southward from the mouth of the Garonne, along the Bay of Biscay, and inwards towards Bordeaux.

landgrave, n. *lănd'grāv* (F. *landgrave*; Ger. *landgraf*—from *land*, land, and *graf*, earl), a German nobleman: **land'gravine**, n. *-grā-vēn*, the wife of a landgrave.

landscape, n. *lănd'skāp* (Ger. *landschaft*: AS. *land*, land, and *sceapan*, to shape or form), such a portion of country as the eye can view at a single glance; a picture representing rural scenery: **landscape-gardening**, the art of laying out and planting grounds so as to produce the most pleasing effect.

landwehr, n. *lănd'vär* (Ger. *land*, land, and *wehr*, defence), the Austrian or Prussian militia.

lane, n. *lān* (Dut. *laen*, an alley: Scot. *loan*, an opening between fields of corn left uncultivated: Dan. *laane*, a bare place in a field), a narrow way between hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passage.

langsyne, n. and ad. *lăng-sīn'* (Scotch), time long ago; long since.

language, n. *lăng'gwĕj* (F. *langage*, language—from L. *lingua*, the tongue), the expression of ideas by means of words; human speech; style or manner of expression; the speech peculiar to a nation.

languid, a. *lăng'gwĭd* (L. *languidus*, faint, drooping—from *languco*, I am faint: It. *languido*), faint; weary; exhausted; drooping; without animation or activity: **lan'guidly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lan'guidness**, n. *-nĕs*, weakness from exhaustion: **languish**, v. *lăng'gwĭsh* (F. *languissant*, languishing—from L. *languesco*, I become faint or languid), to lose strength or animation; to look with softness or tenderness; to pine; to become feeble or spiritless; to grow dull: **lan'guishing**, imp. losing strength; pining: **adj.** showing languor; **n.** feebleness; loss of strength: **lan'guished**, pp. *-gwĭsht*: **lan'guishingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lan'guishment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the state of languishing or pining; softness of look with the head reclining to one side: **languor**, n. *lăng'gwĕr* (L. *languor*, faintness—from *languco*, I am faint: It. *languore*: F. *langueur*), the condition or feeling induced by exhaustion of strength; faintness; weariness; lassitude.

laniard or **lanyard**, n. *lăn'yärd* (F. *lanière*, a strap, a thong—from *langière*, a strip, a long narrow towel), a short piece of line or rope used for fastening something in a ship.

laniaries, n. plu. *lăn'ĭ-ăr-ĭz* (L. *laniare*, to tear or rend), the long, sharp, pointed teeth placed behind the incisors: **lan'iary**, a. *-ĭ-ăr-ĭ*, lacerating or tearing, as *laniary teeth*: **lan'iar'iform**, a. *-ăr'ĭ-fôrm* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like the canine teeth of carnivorous animals.

laniferous, a. *lăn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *lana*, wool, and *fero*, I produce), bearing or producing wool: **lanig'erous**, a. *-ĭj'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *gero*, I bear), producing or bearing wool.

lank, a. *lăngk* (Dut. *slank*; Ger. *schlank*, slender, pliant: Dut. *lank*, the soft boneless part of the side), thin; slender; not plump; not full and firm: **lank'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lank'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, leanness; flabbiness: **lanky**, a. *lăngk'ĭ*, tall and thin.

lanner, n. *lăn'nĕr* (old F. *lanier*—from L. *lanio*, I tear or rend), a species of hawk: **lan'neret**, n. *-nĕr-ĕt*, a little hawk.

lantern, n. *lăn'tĕrn* (F. *lanterne*; L. *laterna*, a lan-

[illegible] light and [illegible] place, a per- [illegible] **magic-lantern**, [illegible] with trans- [illegible] of [illegible] a darkened [illegible] **lantern-fly**, [illegible] in the dark; **dark-lantern**, [illegible] have its [illegible] **lantern-jaws**, [illegible] thin visage; **lantern-jawed**, a [illegible]

lanthanium, n. *lăn-thā'nĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *lanthanein*, to lie [illegible] by [illegible] rare, [illegible] metal.

lanthorn, n. *lăn'thŏrn*, an obsolete spelling of *lantern*.

lanuginous, a. *lā-nū'jĭ-nŭs* (L. *lanugo*, a wool-like production, down—gen. *lanuginis*—from *lana*, wool), downy or woolly; covered with down, or fine, soft, interlaced hairs: **lanugo**, n. *lā-nū'gō*, the first and temporary hair of an infant.

lanyard—see **laniard**.

Laocoon, n. *lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn*, a group of sculpture, one of the most beautiful of ancient classic remains, representing the tragical fate of Laocoon and his two sons.

Laodicean, a. *lā'ŏd-ĭ-sē'ăn*, of or resembling the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

laophis, n. *lā'ō-fĭs* (Gr. *laas*, a rock, and *ophis*, a serpent), in *geol.*, a Tertiary serpent having some affinities to the rattlesnake.

lap, n. *lăp* (Icel. *lapa*, to hang loose; Ger. *lapp*, slack; *lappen*, anything hanging loose), the flap or loose skirt of a garment; the knees and thighs, or the part of the clothes which cover them, in a sitting position, particularly of a woman; a roll or sliver of cotton for feeding the cards of a spinning-machine: **v.** (old Eng. *lappyn*, to wrap: F. *envelopper*, to wrap up), to bring the lap or flap of the garment round one; to wrap or twist round; to lay one thing partly over another: **lap'ping**, imp.: **n.** a kind of machine-blanket or wrapping-cloth used by calico-printers: **lapped**, pp. *lăpt*: **lap'ful**, n. *lăp'fŏol*, as much as the lap can contain: **lapel**, n. *lā-pĕl'*, the part of a coat or waistcoat which is turned back, forming the facing: **lapelled'**, a. *-pĕld'*, having lapels: **lap'per**, n. *-ĕr*, one who laps: **lappet**, n. *lăp'ĕt*, a little loose flap; part of a lady's head-dress: **lap'dog**, n. a small dog fondled by a woman: **lapping-engine**, a doubling machine; an [illegible] as property: **lap'sing**, imp.: **lapsed**, pp. [illegible]: **lap'sable**, a. *-sā-bl*, capable of falling or relapsing.

lapwing—see under **lap** 1.

lar, L. *lär*, **lares**, n. plu. *lā'rēz* (L.), household gods.

larboard, n. *lär'bŏrd* (Dut. *lager*; old Eng. *lear*, left, and Eng. *board*), the left-hand side of a ship, looking towards the head: **adj.** pert. to the left-hand side of a ship.

larceny, n. *lär'sĕ-nĭ* (F. *larcin*, robbery—from L. *latrocinium*, robbery—from L. *latro*, a robber), taking or carrying away the goods of another without his knowledge or consent; petty theft: **lar'cenist**, n. *-sĕ-nĭst*, one who commits larceny; a thief.

larch, n. *lärch* (L. and Gr. *larix*; It. *larice*, a larch), a forest-tree of the fir tribe.

lard, n. *lärd* (F. *lard*; L. *lardum*; It. *lardo*, lard), the fat of swine after being melted and cooled; **v.** to fatten or enrich, as with bacon; to smear or cover with lard: **lar'ding**, imp.: **lar'ded**, pp.: **larder**, n. *lär'dĕr*, the room or place in a house where meat or victuals are kept: **lar'derer**, n. *-dĕr-ĕr*, one who has the charge of the larder: **lardaceous**, a. *lär-dā'shŭs*, resembling lard or bacon: **lardoons**, n. plu. *lär-dōnz'*, in *cookery*, bits of bacon of about an inch square: **lar'dy**, a. *-dĭ*, containing lard; full of lard.

large, a. *lärj* (F. *large*; L. *largus*; It. *largo*, large), of great size; bulky; copious; liberal: **large'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **large'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, bulk; magnitude; greatness: **large-heart'ed**, a. having a liberal spirit and wide sympathies; generous: **large-heart'edness**, n. the state of being large-hearted; liberality: **at large**, without restraint; in the full extent.

largess, n. *lär'jĕs* (F. *largesse*, a gift—from L. *largior*, I give or bestow bountifully), a present; a gift or donation.

larghetto, ad. *lär-gĕt'tō* (It.—from *largo*, broad, large), a musical term meaning "somewhat slowly": **largo**, ad. *lär'gō*, slowly.

laridæ, n. plu. *lăr'ĭ-dē* (Gr. *laros*; L. *larus*, a gull), the gull family, including gulls, terns, and petrels.

lark, n. *lärk* (AS. *laferc*; Scot. *laverock*; Dut. *leverck*), a well-known singing bird of various species; fun, frolic, or joking, usually with mischief, as the result of secret plotting: **v.** to catch larks; to do mischief by way of sport: **lark'ing**, imp.: **larked**, pp. *lärkt*: **lark'er**, n. one who catches larks: **lark'spur**, n. a plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue: **skylarking**, n. *skī-lärk'ĭng*, among *seamen*,

lascar, n. *lăs-kär'* (Hind. *lashkar*), in the *East Indies*, a term applied to a native sailor; a labourer employed about arsenals, and with the menial work of the artillery.

lascivious, a. *lĭs-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *lascivia*, wantonness; *lascivus*, wanton: It. *lascivo*: F. *lascif*), lewd; wanton; lustful: **lasciv'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lasciv'iousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being wanton or lustful.

lash, v. *lăsh* (Ger. *lasche*, a slap, a flap: a word imitative of the sound: Esthon. *laksuma*, to sound like waves when they lash the shore), to strike with a sounding blow, as when a whale lashes the sea with its tail, or a lion his flanks; to strike with a whip or scourge; to dash against with sudden jerks; to dash or beat against, as waves; to censure with severity: n. a stroke, as with a whip; an expression or retort which gives pain; the thong or flexible part of a whip: **lash'ing**, imp.: n. a whipping or chastisement: **lashed**, pp. *lăsht*: **lash'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who lashes: **to lash out**, to be extravagant or unruly.

lash, v. *lăsh* (Dut. *lasch*, a piece let into a garment; *lasschen*, to join two pieces together: Dan. *laske*, to baste, to stitch, to mortise), to bind or fasten anything to the ship's sides; to secure or bind with a rope or cord to something else: **lash'ing**, imp.: n. the piece of rope or cord for binding one thing to another: **lashed**, pp. *lăsht*, made fast by a rope.

lass, n. *lăs* (*laddess*, the old fem. of *lad*: W. *lodes*, a lass), a young woman; a girl; generally a country girl: **lassie**, n. *lăs'sĭ*, a little lass.

lassitude, n. *lăs'sĭ-tūd* (L. *lassitudo*, faintness, weariness—from *lassus*, faint, languid: It. *lassitudine*: F. *lassitude*), fatigue; weariness; languor of body or mind proceeding from exhaustion or from a distempered state.

lasso, n. *lăs'sō* (Sp. *lazo*, a slip-knot: F. *laisse*: It. *lassa*, a leash for dogs), in *S. Amer.*, a long rope or cord with a noose or loop at the end of it, used for catching wild horses or other animals: v. to capture with a lasso: **las'soing**, imp.: **las'soed**, pp. *-sōd*.

last, a. *lăst* (contracted from *latest*: Ger. *letzt*; Bav. *lesst*; Low Ger. *lest*, last), that comes after all the others in time, place, or order; utmost; final; next before the present: **last'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in the last place; in conclusion: **at last**, or **at the last**, at the end; in the conclusion: **to the last**, to the end: **to breathe one's last**, to die; to expire.

last, n. *lăst* (Icel. *hlaas*; AS. *hlæst*; Dut. and Ger. *last*, a load), a burden; a certain weight or measure of variable amount.

last, n. *lăst* (Dut. *leest*, to make, to shape: Ger. *leisten*, a model, a mould), the form or model of the foot, usually of wood, on which boots and shoes are made: **last'ing**, n. the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight in shoemaking; a worsted stuff used for uppers: **to stick to one's last**, to abide by one's own proper business.

last, v. *lăst* (Ger. *leisten*, to fulfil, to carry out: Goth. *laist*; AS. *last*, a trace, a footstep), to perform the duty for which a thing is made; to continue; to remain unimpaired; to hold out; to endure: **last'ing**, imp.: **adj.** durable; of long continuance: **last'ed**, pp.: **last'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **last'ingness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of long continuance.

Latakia, n. *lăt'ä-kē'ä*, a superior kind of Turkish tobacco, so called from the place where produced.

latch, n. *lăch* (AS. *laccan*, to catch, to seize: F. *loquet*, the latch of a door: L. *laqueus*; F. *lacs*, a noose), a small bar of iron or wood moving on a pivot, used for fastening a door, and raised by a handle or string: v. to fasten with a latch: **latch'ing**, imp.: **latched**, pp. *lăcht*: **latch-key**, n. a key used to raise the latch of a door: **latchet**, n. *lăch'ĕt*, the buckle or string of a shoe.

late, a. *lāt* (Icel. *latr*; AS. *læt*, slow: Dut. *laat*, tardy), coming after the usual time; tardy; long-delayed; deceased; departed; far in the day or night: **ad.** after the usual time; in time not long past: **late'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **late'ness**, n. state of being late or tardy; comparatively modern time: **of late**, in times past; near the present: **too late**, after the proper time: **la'ter**, a. *-tĕr*, comparative degree of *late*; longer delayed; subsequent: **la'test**, a. superl. degree of *late*.

lateen, a. *lă-tēn'* (It. *latina*, as in *vela latina*, a Latin or lateen sail; *latino*, broad, wide), broad and triangular—applied to a sail, as a *lateen sail*.

latent, a. *lā'tĕnt* (L. *latens*, concealing, hiding: It. *latente*: F. *latent*), concealed; hid; not visible or apparent: **latency**, n. *lā'tĕn-sĭ*, the state of being latent or concealed: **la'tently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **latent heat**, the heat which exists in a body without producing any effect upon the thermometer.

later and **latest**—see **late**.

lateral, a. *lăt'ĕr-ăl* (L. *lateralis*, of or belonging to the side—from *latus*, a side: It. *laterale*: F. *latéral*), proceeding from the side, or inclined to it; on, in, or of the side: **lat'erally**, ad. *-lĭ*, in the direction of the side.

Lateran, n. *lăt'ĕr-ăn*, one of the churches at Rome with a palace and other buildings annexed.

laterifolious, a. *lăt'ĕr-ĭ-fō'lĭ-ŭs* (L. *latus*, a side—gen. *lateris*, and *folium*, a leaf), in *bot.*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

laterite, n. *lăt'ĕr-īt* (L. *later*, a brick or tile), a compound of clay and oxide of iron, often arising from the decomposition of trap and volcanic rocks; a peculiar clayey deposit of Middle Tertiary age found in India, so named from being cut into bricks and used for building: **lateritious**, a. *lăt'ĕr-ish'ŭs*, of the colour of bricks.

latex, n. *lā'tĕks* (L. *latex*, a liquid or juice—gen. *laticis*), in *bot.*, the proper juice or returning sap of plants; the granular fluid contained in laticiferous vessels: **laticiferous**, a. *lăt'ĭ-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), conveying latex or elaborated sap.

lath, n. *lăth*, **laths**, n. plu. *lăthz* (F. and Dut. *latte*, a thin piece of cleft wood: Ger. *latte*, a pole or rod, a young slender tree: W. *llath*, a yard or measure of three feet), a long thin slip of wood, used in lining roofs and walls of houses before the plaster is laid on: v. to cover or line with long thin slips of wood: **lath'ing**, imp.: n. a covering made of laths: **lathed**, pp. *lăthd*: **adj.** covered or lined with laths: **lathy**, a. *lăth'ĭ*, thin or slender as a lath.

lathe, n. *lāth* (old Eng. *lare*: probably from *lath*), a machine used for turning wood, iron, &c., or for drilling and burnishing.

lather, n. *lăth'ĕr* (prov. Eng. *lother*, to splash in water: Icel. *lodra*, to foam; *lodr*, foam of the sea: Bav. *loder*, suds), the foam or froth formed by rubbing soap moistened with water, used for shaving: v. to cover with soap-foam; to become frothy: **lath'ering**, imp.: **lath'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*.

laticiferous—see **latex**.

Latin, n. *lăt'ĭn*, the language of the anc. Romans: adj. pert. to Rome; composed in the language of the anc. Romans: **lat'inism**, n. *-ĭzm*, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins: **lat'inist**, n. *-ĭst*, one skilled in a knowledge of Latin: **latinity**, n. *lă-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ*, the Latin style or idiom: **latinise**, v. *lăt'ĭn-īz*, to give to foreign words Latin terminations: **lat'inising**, imp.: **lat'inised**, pp. *-īzd*: **Latin Church**, a name applied to the Church of Rome and the Churches in communion with her, as distinguished from the Greek or Eastern Church: **Latin race**, the nations of Western Europe, whose languages are closely allied to the Latin, as the Italians and French: **dog Latin**, Latin composed with a considerable degree of literal and grammatical accuracy, but neither elegant nor idiomatic: **law Latin**, a corrupt Latin largely interspersed with Latinised foreign words and non-classical words and phrases, used in law courts and in the preparation of deeds and instruments, now employed to a very limited extent, unless in the use of particular words and phrases.

latisepta, n. plu. *lăt'ĭ-sĕp'tĕ* (L. *latus*, broad, and *septum*, a hedge), in *bot.*, cruciferous plants having the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

latitude, n. *lăt'ĭ-tūd* (L. *latitudo*, breadth—from *latus*, broad: It. *latitudine*: F. *latitude*), on the earth, the distance of any place in a direct line north or south from the equator, measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds,—if in the northern hemisphere, it is said to be in north latitude, if in the southern, south latitude; unrestrained meaning or freedom; laxity: **lat'itu'dinal**, a. *-tū'dĭ-năl*, pert. to latitude: **lat'itu'dinarian**, a. *-dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn*, unrestrained; unconfined: n. one who indulges in unusual freedom, chiefly in religious opinions; one not orthodox: **lat'itu'dinarianism**, n. *-rĭ-ăn-ĭzm*, freedom or laxity of opinions, usually applied to religious opinions: **latitude of a heavenly body**, the angular distance of the body from the ecliptic: **parallels of latitude**, the small circles drawn parallel to the equator on the terrestrial globe, or on a map of the world: **high latitudes**, the parts of the earth's surface lying near or beyond the arctic circle in the northern, and the antarctic circle in the southern hemisphere: **low latitudes**, the parts of the earth's surface lying near the equator: **middle lati-**

tudes, the parts of life earth's surface lying within the temperate zones. *Note.*—The terms *longitude* and *latitude* had their origin from the notion of the ancients, that the earth was *longer* from east to west (longitude) than from south to north (latitude),—these terms expressing *length* and *breadth*.

latria, n. *lăt-rī-ă* (mid. L. and It. *latria*; Gr. *latreia*, service, worship—from Gr. *latreuo*, I serve), the highest worship, or that paid to God; *dulia*, the inferior worship paid to saints—a distinction used by the R. Cath. Church.

latten, n. *lăt'ĕn*, also **leton**, n. *lē'tŏn* (F. *laiton* or *leton*, brass; It. *latta*, tinned iron plate), fine sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal, used for the brasses of sepulchral monuments, for crosses, &c.; rolled brass of different thicknesses; tinned iron: **black latten**, sheets of mixed metal, copper and zinc, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire: **roll-latten**, latten polished on both sides ready for use: **shaven latten**, thinner sheets, very bright on both sides: **white latten**, a mixture of brass and tin: **latten wire**, wire made from sheet brass.

latter, a. *lăt'ĕr* (comp. deg. of *late*), coming or happening after something else; opposite of *former*: **lat'terly**, ad. *-lĭ*, lately; in time not long past: **latter-day-saints**, Mormons.

lattice, n. *lăt'ĭs* (F. *lattis*, a covering of laths—see *lath*), any interlaced framework of wood, metal, or other material, made by crossing rods or bars at short distances from each other: **adj.** made by crossing bars or rods, as lattice-work: **v.** to form into an open framework by crossing bars or rods: **lat'ticing**, imp.: **lat'ticed**, pp. *-tĭst*, covered with diagonal cross-bars.

laud, v. *lăwd* (L. *laudo*, I praise—from *laus*, praise; It. *laude*, praise), to praise; to extol; to celebrate: **laud'ing**, imp.: **laud'ed**, pp.: **laud'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, praiseworthy; commendable: **laud'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **laud'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of deserving praise: **laudation**, n. *lăw-dā'shŭn*, praise; commendation: **laudatory**, a. *lăwd'ă-tĕr-ĭ*, containing praise: **n.** that which contains praise.

laudanum, n. *lăw'dă-nŭm* (L. *ladanum*; Gr. *ledanon*, the resinous substance exuding from the shrub *lada*), a preparation of opium in spirits; tincture of opium.

laugh, n. *lăf* (Ger. *lachen*; Dut. *lachachen*, to laugh: an imitative word), the expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man: **v.** to exhibit the appearance of the features, and utter the sounds, caused by mirth; to ridicule or deride: **laugh'ing**, imp.: **adj.** expressing [illegible] and done up: **laun'dry-maid**, a woman who attends to the laundry.

laureate, a. *lăw'rē-ăt* (L. *laureatus*, decked with laurel—from *laurus*, a laurel: It. *laureato*; F. *lauréat*, a poet-laureate), decked or invested with laurel: **Poet-Laureate**, a poet with an annual salary from the Crown, formerly required to compose an ode on the birthday of the sovereign, now only an honorary office or sinecure: **lau'reateship**, n. the office of a laureate.

laurel, n. *lŏr'ĕl* (L. *laurus*, a laurel), a small evergreen tree; the sweet-bay, used in anc. times in making wreaths or garlands for victors: **laur'elled**, a. *-ĕld*, crowned with laurel: **laurif'erous**, a. *-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), producing or bearing laurel: **laur'ine**, n. *-ĭn*, a bitter principle found in the laurel.

Laurentian system, *lăw-rĕn'shi-ăn*, in *geol.*, a term employed to designate the highly crystalline strata which belong especially to the valley of the *St Lawrence*; the lowest fossiliferous schists wherever they occur.

laurestine, n. *lăw'rĕs-tĭn*, also **lau'rustin**, n. *-rŭs-tĭn* (L. *laurus*, the laurel, and *tinus*, the name of a plant), an evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe.

lava, n. *lä'vĕ*, (It. *lava*, lava—from L. *lavare*, to wash: F. *lave*), the melted rock-matter which flows from a volcano.

lave, v. *lāv* (L. *lavare*, to wash: It. *lavare*; F. *laver*, to wash), to wash; to bathe: **la'ving**, imp.: **laved**, pp. *lāvd*: **laver**, n. *lā'vĕr*, a vessel for washing: **lavement**, n. *lāv'mĕnt*, a washing: **lavatory**, n. *lăv'ă-tĕr-ĭ*, a place for washing: **brazen laver**, in *Scrip. hist.*, a water-basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle at which the priests washed their hands and feet.

lave, v. *lāv* (L. *levare*, to raise, to free from any thing), to throw up or out; to lade out.

lavender, n. *lăv'ĕn-dĕr* (It. *lavendola*, lavender: *lavanda*, a washing—from L. *lavare*, to wash or bathe—so called from being formerly used in bathing and washing), an odoriferous plant; a well-known tincture and perfume made from it, called *lavender water*.

laverock, n. *lăv'ĕr-ŏk*, in *Scot.*, the lark.

lavish, a. *lăv'ĭsh* (F. *lavasse*, an inundation: or Eng. *lave*, to throw out), profuse; prodigal; wasteful: **v.** to expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander: **lav'ishing**, imp.: **lav'ished**, pp. *-ĭsht*: **lav'isher**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **lav'ishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lav'ishment**, n. *-mĕnt*, profuse expenditure; prodigality: **lav'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, profusion; prodigality.

law, n. *lăw* (Icel. *lag*, order, custom, law—from [illegible]

lating the civil conduct and affairs of its people: **physical laws** or **laws of nature**, the properties, actions, tendencies, &c., impressed by the Creator on animals, vegetables, and matter generally, in all their varied conditions and forms: **statute law**, a law or rule enacted by the legislative power, and recorded in writing: **the law**, a body or system of rules of conduct or action; the whole body of the Jewish laws and doctrines contained in the Old Test. Scrip., as opposed to the *Gospel*; the books of the Jewish laws and religion as opposed to *the prophets*: **law Latin**, the corrupt Latin in law and in legal documents—see **Latin**: **law of nations**—see **international law**: **lawsuit**, n. *lâ'sût*, a process in law; a litigation: **lawyer**, n. *-yêr* (*law*, and AS. *wer*, a man), one skilled in law; a solicitor or attorney.

lawn, n. *lawn* (W. *llan*, an open clear place: prov. Dan. *laane*, a bare place in a field: Fris. *lona*, a narrow way between gardens and houses—see *lane*), a small grassy plain in front of or around a house: **lawny**, a. *lâwn'i*, level like a lawn; smooth; grassy.

lawn, n. *lawn* (Sp. *lona*, an open transparent texture: L. *lana*, wool), a kind of very fine linen: **adj.** made of lawn: **lawn-sleeve**, a sleeve made of lawn; part of a bishop's official dress.

lax, a. *laks* (L. *laxus*, loose, open), loose; flabby; not firm or rigid; not strict; not rigidly exact: open in the bowels: **lax'ly**, **ad.** *-li*: **lax'ness**, **n.** also **laxity**, **n.** *laks'i-ti*, looseness; want of exactness: **laxa'tion**, **n.** *-â'shûn*, the act of loosening: **lax'ative**, **a.** *-â-tiv*, loosening; mildly purgative: **n.** an opening or purgative medicine: **lax'ativeness**, **n.** *-nês*, the quality of relaxing: **laxator**, **n.** *lâks-â-tôr*, that which relaxes or makes loose, applied to certain muscles.

lay, v. *lâ*, pt. of the verb *lie* (pres. *lie*, pt. *lay*, pp. *lain* or *lien*), often confounded with the verb *lay*: it is improper, for example, to say, "He *lays* in bed too long;" it should be, "He *lies* in bed too long:" see **lie**.

lay, v. *lâ* (Icel. *leggia*; Ger. *legen*, to lay: Icel. *liggia*, to lie: pres. *lay*, pt. *laid*, pp. *laid*), to put or place; to extend, as on the ground; to still; to keep from rising; to impute; to wager; to fix deep; to produce, as eggs; among *seamen*, to take a position; to come or go, as to *lay* forward: **n.** that which lies or is laid; a stratum: **a layer**: **lay'ing**, **imp.**: **adj.** producing eggs, as a hen: **n.** the first coat of plaster where two coats are to be laid on; the act or period of producing eggs; the eggs laid: **laid**, pt. and pp. *lâd*, did lay: **to lay about**, to strike or throw the arms on all sides: **to lay along**, to prostrate: **to lay apart**, to put away; to reject: **to lay aside**, to put off or away; to discontinue: **to lay at**, to endeavour to strike at: **to lay away**, to deposit in store; to lay aside for safe keeping: **to lay bare**, to make bare; to expose completely to view: **to lay before**, to present to view; to show: **to lay by**, to put carefully aside for future use: **to lay damages**, to express the amount in money value: **to lay down**, to give as a pledge or satisfaction; to resign; to relinquish; to surrender; to offer or advance: **to lay heads together**, to compare opinions; to deliberate: **to lay hold of** or **on**, to seize; to catch: **to lay in**, to store: **to lay on**, to **strike**; **to apply with force**; **to add to**, **as expenses**: **to lay one's self down**, to retire to rest; to commit to repose: **to lay one's self out**, to exert one's self earnestly: **to lay open**, to make bare; to uncover: **to lay over**, to spread over: **to lay out**, to expend; to dispose the several parts in order, as a garden; to dress in grave-clothes, as a corpse: **to lay siege to**, to surround with troops; to address one's self to a thing pertinaciously: **to lay to**, to charge upon; to impute; to check the motion of a ship, so as to cause her to become stationary, or nearly so: **to lay together**, to collect; to bring into one view: **to lay to heart**, to allow to affect greatly; to feel deeply: **to lay up**, to store; to put carefully aside for future use; to confine to one's bed or room: **to lay upon**, to wager upon: **to lay wait for**, to lie in ambush for; to be prepared to fall upon and attack suddenly: **to lay waste**, to destroy; to devastate.

lay, **a.** *lâ* (Gr. *laïkos*, pert. to the people—from *laos*, the people), not clerical; pert. to the people as distinguished from the clergy: **lay-brother**, one received into a monastery of monks under certain vows, but not in holy orders: **lay-sister**, one attached to a female monastery, but not under the vows of a *nun*: **lay-figure**, an artist's jointed model figure: **layman**, **n.** *lâ'mân*, one not a minister or clergyman.

lay, n. *lâ* (W. *llais*; Icel. *hlîod*, a sound, a note: Gael. *laoidh*; AS. *leoth*, a hymn, a poem: Ger. *lied*, a song), a song; a poem in a simple style; a metrical tale.

lay, n. *lâ*, the old spelling of **lea**, which see.

layer, n. *lâ-êr* (Dut. *laag*, a layer: Low Ger. *lage*, a row of things laid in order), a bed; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row or course, as of bricks; a shoot or twig of a plant for propagating: **lay'ering**, n. the propagation of plants by layers.

la'zar, n. *lâ'zâr*, (from *Lazarus* in the parable), one affected with a filthy and dangerous disease: **la'zar-house**, a hospital for those affected with pestilential diseases: **lazaretto**, n. *lâz'â-rêt'tô* (It.), a lazar-house: **lazzaroni**, n. plu. *lâz'zâ-rô'ni* (It.), the poor of Naples who have no regular occupation, and who live in the streets.

lazuli, n. *lâz'ù-lî* (Pers. *lazur*; Sp. *azur*, azure, sky-blue: Sp. *azul*, blue), a mineral of a fine azure-blue colour; also called **lapis-lazuli**, *lâp'is-* (L. *lapis*, a stone): **lazulite**, n. *lâz'ù-lît* (*lazuli*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a stone of a light-blue colour.

lazy, a. *lâ'zi* (Bav. *lax*, slow: Dut. *losig*, loose in texture: Ger. *lass*, slack, dull), disinclined to exertion; indolent; unwilling to work: **lazily**, ad. *lâ'zi-li*: **la'ziness**, n. *-nês*, indisposition to exertion or labour; habitual sloth.

lea, n. *lê* (Dut. *ledig*, empty, fallow: AS. *leag*, the untilled field), land under grass; grass or meadow-land; spelt also **lay**.

leach—see **letch**.

lead, n. *lêd* (AS. *lead*; Dut. *lood*; Dan. *lod*, the metal lead), a soft metal of a bluish-grey colour; the plummet or piece of lead attached to a long string or cord, used in sounding at sea; a slip of type-metal; v. to cover with lead; in *printing*, to widen the spaces between the lines by inserting *leads*, or slips of type-metal: **lead'ing**, imp.: **lead'ed**, pp.: **leads**, n. plu. *lêdz*, a roof covered with sheets of lead; the slips of metal employed by compositors for inserting between the lines of type: **leaden**, a. *lêd'n*, made of lead; heavy: **black-lead**, a substance, known also as *plumbago*, much used in the manufacture of pencils; a preparation for blacking and cleaning grates, &c.: **lead-arming**, a lump of tallow, pressed into the lower end of the sounding-lead, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the bottom: **lead-glance**, an early and familiar name for the sulphuret of lead or *galena*: **leadhillite**, n. *lêd'hil-lît*, a mineral of a yellowish or greenish-white colour, occurring in tabular crystals or in foliated aggregates—so called from being first found in the Leadhills, Scot.: **lead-ochre**, a massive sulphur-yellow oxide of lead, occurring among volcanic products: **lead-pencil**, a pencil containing a strip of black-lead or plumbago, used for writing with: **lead-spar**, the carbonate of lead, or *cerusite*: **hand-lead**, the sounding-lead for shallow water—so called from its being thrown by the hand: **red-lead spar**, the chromate of lead, or *crocoisite*: **white-lead**, oxide of lead of a white colour, used as the basis of white paint.

lead, v. *lêd* (Icel. *leida*, to lead; *leid*, a track, a way), to guide; to conduct; to go before to show the way; to have a tendency to; to spend or use, as to spend a pleasant life or day; to draw; to entice; to induce: **lead'ing**, imp. guiding; conducting; passing: **adj.** chief; principal: **n.** guidance: **led**, pt. and pp. *led*, did lead: **leader**, n. *lêd'êr*, a conductor; a chief; the head of a party or faction; that which leads or conducts; the principal article in a newspaper: **lead'ership**, n. state or condition of a leader: **lead'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **leading-strings**, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk: **to be in leading-strings**, to be in a state of dependence on, and under the control of, others: **to lead off**, to begin: **a leading question**, a question naturally conducting or leading to others, or which suggests to the person questioned the answer he is wished to make; in *politics*, a matter or subject which engrosses much of public attention.

leaf, n. *lêf*, **leaves**, plu. *lêvz* (Ger. *laub*; Dut. *loof*, the leaves of trees), the thin, broad, and somewhat oval part of a plant; anything resembling a leaf in thinness; part of a book: v. to unfold or produce leaves: **leaf'ing**, imp.: **n.** the process of unfolding leaves: **leafed**, pp. *lêft*: **leaved**, a. *lêvd*, having leaves: **leafless**, a. *lêf'lês*, without leaves: **leaf'lessness**, n. *-nês*, destitute of leaves: **leaf-stalk**, the stalk or small branch which supports a leaf: **leafage**, n. *lêf'êj*, abun-

dance of leaves; season of leaves: **leaflet**, n. *lēf'lĕt*, a little leaf; **leafy**, a. *lēf'i*, full of leaves: **leaf'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being full of leaves: **leaf-bud**, a bud producing leaves.

league, n. *lēg* (F. *ligue*; It. *legua*, an alliance—from L. *ligare*, to bind), a union or combination for interest, friendship, or party purposes; an alliance: **v.** to unite or combine for mutual aid or defence, &c.: **leagu'ing**, imp.: **leagued**, pp. *lēgd*: **leagu'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who enters into a league; a confederate.

league, n. *lēg* (mid. L. *leuca*; F. *lieue*, a measure of distance; Gael. *leug*; W. *llech*, a stone), a measure of length of 3 Eng. miles; a *sea league* is nearly 3½ Eng. miles.

leak, n. *lēk* (Dut. *lek*, a leak; *lekken*, to leak; Ger. *leck*, a leak; L. *liquari*, to melt away), a hole or other defect which permits the passage of a liquid; the oozing out of a fluid through a hole or a joint: **v.** to let a liquid out of any vessel through a hole or defective part; to let water in through a joint or defective part, as a ship *leaks*: **leak'ing**, imp.: **n.** the oozing or passing of a liquid through a joint or an aperture: **leaked**, pp. *lēkt*: **leak'age**, n. *-aj*, the liquid which escapes by leaking; an allowance for liquid lost by leaking: **to leak out**, to find vent; to escape secrecy, as a fact or report: **leaky**, a. *lēk'i*, that admits a liquid, as water, to pass in or out: **leak'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being leaky.

lean, a. *lēn* (AS. *hlæne*; Low Ger. *leen*, slender, lean; It. *leno*, lean, feeble), thin; slender; not fat; bare: **n.** flesh or muscle without fat: **lean'ly**, ad. *-li*: **lean'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, want of flesh; want of fat; thinness.

lean, v. *lēn* (AS. *hlynian*; Ger. *lehnen*; Dan. *læne*; It. *lenare*, to bend towards), to deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; to incline or tend towards; to rest against or upon; to trust to: **lean'ing**, imp.: **leaned**, pp. *lēnd*: **lean-to**, n. *lēn'tō*, a building, or part of one, of which the rafters lean on another building, or against a wall.

leap, v. *lēp* (Icel. *hlaupa*, to run, to spring; *hleypa*, to make a spring), to spring or rise from the ground; to jump; to pass over with a spring or bound: **n.** a jump; a spring; a bound; space passed by leaping: **leap'ing**, imp.: **adj.** springing; bounding: **n.** act of jumping or skipping: **leapt**, pt. and pp. *lĕpt*, did leap: **leaper**, n. *lēp'ĕr*, one who leaps or bounds: **leap-frog**, a boy's game, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him: **leap year** (Icel. *hlaup-ár*), every fourth year, containing 366 days—see *bissextile*: **leap'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

leath'ering, n. a beating or thrashing: **leather** or **leathern**, a. *lĕth'ĕrn*, made of leather: **leath'ery**, a. *-ĕr-i*, resembling leather; tough.

leave, n. *lēv* (AS. *leaf*; Icel. *leyf*, permission: AS. *lyfan*, to permit), grant of liberty; permission: **n.** a farewell; a formal parting: **to take leave**, to bid farewell: **leave-taking**, a bidding farewell.

leave, v. *lēv* (Goth. *laiba*; AS. *lafi*; Icel. *leifar*; Gr. *leipos*, leavings, overplus—from Icel. *leifa*; Gr. *leipein*, to leave), to withdraw or depart from; to quit; to cease; to abandon; to forsake; not to deprive of a thing; to suffer to remain; to reject; to bequeath; to give, as an inheritance; to permit without interposition; to cease to do; to desist: **leav'ing**, imp.: **left**, pt. and pp. *lĕft*, did leave: **leavings**, n. plu. *lēv'ingz*, refuse; offal: **to leave off**, to desist from; to forbear; to stop: **to leave out**, to omit; to neglect: **to be left to one's self**, to be forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own way.

leaved, a. *lēvd* (from *leaf*, which see), furnished with foliage or leaves: **leaves**, *lēvz*, plu. of leaf.

leaven, n. *lĕv'n* (F. *levain*, yeast or ferment—from L. *levare*, to rise), sour dough for fermenting and raising in a spongy form new dough; anything which makes a general change in the mass: **v.** to ferment with leaven; to taint or imbue: **leav'ening**, imp.: **leavened**, pp. *lĕv'ĕnd*.

leaves—see **leaf**: **leavings**—see **leave 2**.

lecherous, a. *lĕch'ĕr-us* (old F. *lescheur*, a glutton, an adulterer—from *lescher*, to lick; F. *lecherie*, to gormandise), addicted to debauchery; lustful: **lech'erously**, ad. *-li*: **lech'erousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **lech'ery**, n. *-ĕr-i*, lewdness; the indulgence of lust.

lectern, n. *lĕk'tĕrn*, also **lec'turn**, n. *-tĕrn*, and **lettern**, n. *lĕt'tĕrn* (old F. *lectrin*; mid. L. *lectrinum*, a choir desk—from L. *lectum*, to read), a reading-desk or stand for the larger service-books used in the R. Cath. Ch. service; in the Ch. of England, the highest desk in the middle of the choir from whence the lessons are read.

lection, n. *lĕk'shŭn* (L. *lectio*, a reading, as of a book—from *lectum*, to read), a difference or variety in some passages of the words in copies of the same MS. or book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine service, and the list of lessons: **lec'tionary**, n. *-ĕr-i*, a book containing the lessons: **lector**, n. *lĕk'tŏr* (L.), a reader of Scripture in church.

lecture, n. *lĕk'tŭr* or *lĕk'chŏor* (F. *lecture*; Sp. *lectura*, a reading, a lecture—from L. *lectum*, to read), a discourse read on any subject; a formal discourse in-

leeward of her course: **the lee side of a ship**, the side or part not exposed to the wind, as distinguished from the *weather side*, which is the side or part against which the wind blows.

leech, n. *lēch* (Icel. *læknir;* Goth. *leikeis*, a leech—from Goth. *leikinon*, to heal: Bav. *lek*, medicine), formerly the name of a physician; an aquatic worm of several species, one of which is employed to suck blood from diseased parts; the border or edge of a sail: **v.** to draw blood by leeches: **leech'ing**, imp.: **leeched**, pp. *lēcht.*

leek, n. *lēk* (Bohem. *luk;* Ger. *lauch;* Icel. *laukr*, a leek), a well-known pot-herb; the national emblem of Wales: **leek-green**, in *mis.*, the green colour which is peculiar to the leek.

leelite, n. *lē'lit* (after *Dr Lee* of Cambridge), a variety of compact felspar of a reddish colour, waxy texture, and horn-like translucency.

leer, n. *lēr* (Dut. *loeren*, to look askance, to wink: Sw. *lur*, a wink: Ger. *lauern*, to spy), a peculiar side-long glance or look, usually considered not reputable: **v.** to look with a leer: **leer'ing**, imp.: **leered**, pp. *lērd:* **leer'ingly**, ad. *-li.*

lees, n. plu. *lēz* (F. *lie*, lees—from *limus*, slime, mud), the dregs or sediment from a liquor.

leet, n. *lēt* (Dut. *laet*, the subject of a certain jurisdiction), an anc. Anglo-Saxon court.

leet, n. *lēt* (AS. *hlēt*, a lot), in *Scot.*, a selected list of candidates for any office.

leeward and **leeway**—see under **lee.**

left, n. *lĕft* (Dut. *lucht;* L. *lævus*, left: probably *light* hand, in opposition to the stronger heavier *right* hand), opposed to right: **left-handed**, a. able to use the left hand with greater strength and dexterity than the right; unlucky; clumsy: **left-handedness**, n. the state or quality of being left-handed: **a left-handed marriage**, an irregular and not perfectly valid marriage; in *Germany*, among princes and the higher nobility, marriage with a woman of inferior station who has neither the status nor privileges of a lawful wife—also called a *Morganatic marriage:* **left off**, a. that which is laid aside, as *left off* clothing: **over the left**, in *familiar language*, an expression indicating that what has been said is understood "in a contrary sense."

left, v.—see under **leave 2.**

leg, n. *lĕg* (Icel. *leggr*, a stalk or stem), the limb of an animal which supports the body; that by which anything is supported, as the leg of a table: **legged**, a. *lĕgd*, having legs: **leggings**, n. plu. *lĕg'gingz*, coverings for the legs reaching to the knees: **leggy**, a. *lĕg'gi*, having unusually long legs: **leg'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without legs: **to stand on one's own legs**, to depend on one's own exertions: **to take leg-bail** (slang), to abscond or run away.

legacy, n. *lĕg'a-si* (It. *legato;* Sp. *legado*, a legacy—from L. *legare*, to bequeath), a gift by will of money, goods, or other movable property; a bequest.

legal, a. *lē'gal* (L. *legalis*, legal—from *lex*, law—gen. *legis:* It. *legale:* F. *légal*), according to law, or in conformity with it; created by law: **legally**, ad. *lē'gal-li:* **legality**, n. *lē-gal'i-ti*, lawfulness: **legalise**, v. *lē'gal-iz*, to render lawful or according to law: **le'gal'sing**, imp.: **le'galised**, pp. *-izd:* **legal tender**, the coins or medium of payment which can be lawfully offered in a country—copper coins are a *legal tender* to the extent of a shilling; silver to the extent of 40 shillings; gold coins to any extent; Bank of England notes to any extent, except by the Bank itself.

legate, n. *lĕg'at* (L. *legatum*, to send: It. *legato;* Sp. *legado*, a legate), an ambassador or envoy, particularly of the Pope: **leg'ateship**, n. the office of a legate: **legatine**, a. *lĕg'a-tin*, relating to a legate: **legation**, n. *lē-gā'shŭn*, the person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys; an embassy.

legatee, n. *lĕg'a-tē'* (see *legacy*), one to whom a legacy is left.

legato, ad. *lē-gā'tō* (It. *legato*, united—from L. *ligare*, to bind), a term in music, meaning, "in a smooth or gliding manner."

legend, n. *lĕj'ĕnd* (F. *légende:* It. *leggenda*, a legend—from L. *legendus*, to be read: mid. L. *legenda*, a book containing the acts of the saints), a story or narrative of a romantic or incredible kind; the words placed round the edge of a medal or coin: **leg'endary**, a. *-dĕr-i*, fabulous; romantic; consisting of legends: **n.** a book of legends.

leger, n. *lĕj'ĕr*, another spelling of **ledger**, which see.

legerdemain, n. *lĕj'ĕr-dē-mān'* (F. *léger*, light, and *de main*, of hand), a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; sleight of hand.

legged, leggings—see under **leg.**

leghorn, a. *lĕg'hôrn* (originally made at *Leghorn*), a kind of plait for bonnets and hats, prepared from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat.

legible, a. *lĕj'i-bl* (L. *legibilis*, that can be read—from *lego*, I read: Sp. *legible:* It. *leggibile*), that may be read; clear and distinct; apparent: **leg'ibly**, ad. *-bli:* **leg'ibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **leg'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality or state of being legible.

legion, n. *lē'jŭn* (L. *legio*, a body of troops levied—gen. *legionis*—from *lego*, I gather or select: It. *legione:* F. *légion*), among the *Romans*, a body of soldiers of about 5000 men; a great number: **legion of honour**, a French order of merit instituted by Napoleon I. when First Consul of France: **legion**, as in the Scripture phrase, *their name is legion*, signifies "very many in number:" **le'gionary**, a. *-ĕr-i*, relating to or consisting of a legion; containing a great number: **n.** one of a legion.

legislate, v. *lĕj'is-lāt* (L. *lex*, a law—gen. *legis*—and *latum*, to carry: It. *legislativo:* F. *législatif*, having authority to make laws), to make or enact a law or laws: **leg'islating**, imp.: **leg'islated**, pp.: **leg'isla'tor**, n. *-lā'tĕr*, one who enacts laws; a lawgiver: **leg'isla'trix**, n. *-trĭks*, a female who enacts laws: **leg'isla'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of making a law or laws: **leg'isla'tive**, a. *-tiv*, giving or enacting laws; done by enacting: **leg'isla'ture**, n. *-lā'tŭr*, the body in a state invested with the power of making or repealing laws; the supreme power in a state: **legist**, n. *lē'jist*, one skilled in law.

legitimate, a. *lē-jit'i-mat* (L. *legitimus*, pert. to law—from *lex*, law—gen. *legis:* It. *legitimo:* F. *légitime*), lawful; born in wedlock; genuine; real; not false; fairly deducible: **v.** to render lawful: **legit'imating**, imp.: **legit'imated**, pp.: **legit'imately**, ad. *-li:* **legit'imateness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being legitimate: **legit'imacy**, n. *-ma-si*, accordance with law or established usage; lawfulness of birth, as opposed to *bastardy;* regular sequence or deduction: **legit'ima'tion**, n. *-mā'shŭn*, the act of rendering legitimate or lawful: **legit'imise**, v. *-mīz*, to render legitimate or lawful: **legit'imi'sing**, imp. *-mīzing:* **legit'imised**, pp. *-mīzd:* **legit'imist**, n. *-mist*, a term now applied to those who support the pretensions of the elder Bourbons to the throne of France.

legume, n. *lĕ-gūm'*, also **legumen**, n. *lĕ-gū'mĕn* (L. *legumen*, that which is gathered, pulse—from *lego*, I gather: It. *legume:* F. *légume*) a seed-vessel of two valves, having its seeds fixed to one side only; a pod: **legumes'**, n. plu. *-gūmz'*, the fruit of the pea kind; pulse: **legumi'nine**, n. *-min*, a peculiar substance obtained from peas, beans, and suchlike; vegetable caseine: **leguminous**, a. *lē-gū'mi-nŭs*, pert. to the pea or bean tribe: **leguminocites**, n. plu. *lē-gū'mi-nō-sīts*, in *geol.*, fossils, apparently the seeds of pod-bearing plants.

leister or **lister**, n. *lēs'tĕr*, in *Scot.*, a spear armed with three or more prongs for striking fish.

leisure, n. *lē'zhōōr* (F. *loisir*, leisure time—from old F. *loist*, it is allowed—from L. *licet*, it is permitted), freedom from occupation, business, or hurry; convenience of time: **adj.** free from employment or hurry; not occupied or engaged: **lei'surely**, a. *-li*, done at leisure; slow: **ad.** not in haste or hurry; slowly: **lei'sured**, a. *-shōōrd*, having leisure: **at leisure**, free from occupation; not busy; at a convenient time.

leman, n. *lĕ'mŭn* (AS. *leaf*, beloved, dear, and *man*, one of the human kind), a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress.

lemma, n. *lĕm'mă* (Gr. *lemma*, anything received—from *lambano*, I take or assume), in *math.*, a preparatory proposition.

lemming, n. *lĕm'ĭng*, a kind of rat.

Lemnian earth, n. *lĕm'ni-ăn ĕrth'*, a variety of clay or aluminous earth from the Greek island Lemnos—used as a medicine from the time of Homer: **Lemnian reddle**, *rĕd'l*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, used as a pigment—found in conjunction with Lemnian earth.

lemniscata, n. *lĕm'nis-kā'tă*, also **lemnis'cate**, n. *-kāt* (L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with a pendent ribbon), in *geom.*, a curve of the fourth order having the form of the figure 8.

lemon, n. *lĕm'ŭn* (Sp. *limon;* It. *limone;* Ar. *laymun*, a lemon), a well-known acid fruit of the orange kind: **lem'onade**, n. *-ad*, a sweetened water flavoured with lemon-juice.

lemur, n. *lē'mur* (L. *lemures*, ghosts of the departed), a small nocturnal animal belonging to the quadrumana or monkey order: **lemures**, n. plu. *lēm'ū-rēz*, evil spirits; hobgoblins.

lend, v. *lend* (Goth. *leihvan*; Ger. *lehen*, to lend money at interest), to grant to another for a temporary use; to grant or furnish in general: **lend'ing**, imp.: **lent**, pt. and pp. *lent*, did lend: **lend'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who lends; one who makes it his business to put out money to interest.

length, n. *length* (AS. *lengith*, length—from *leng*, more, longer: Dut. *lengte*, length), the measure of any thing from end to end; extent either of space or time; distance: **lengthy**, a. *length'i*, moderately long; not short: **length'iness**, n. *-nės*, state of being lengthy: **length'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **length'wise**, ad. *-wīz*, in the direction of the length: **at length**, at last; in conclusion: **lengthen**, v. *length'ėn*, to make longer; to draw out; to grow longer: **length'ening**, imp.: **adj.** increasing in length; becoming longer: **n.** a continuation: **lengthened**, pp. *length'ėnd*.

lenient, a. *lē'nt-ėnt* (L. *leniens*, rendering soft or gentle, moderating—from *lenis*, soft, mild: It. *leniente*, softening), softening; mitigating; not severe; mild, as a sentence: **le'niently**, ad. *-li*: **le'niency**, n. *-ėn-si*, state of being lenient; clemency: **lenity**, n. *lėn'i-ti*, mildness of temper or treatment; clemency; gentleness: **len'itive**, a. *-i-tiv*, having the power of softening or mitigating: **n.** a medicine or application which eases pain; a palliative.

lens, n. *lėnz*, **lenses**, plu. *lėn'zėz* (L. *lens*, a lentil—gen. *lentis*: It. *lente*, a lentil, a lens—so called from the resemblance of its shape to the seed), in optical instruments, a piece of glass of a convex, concave, or other shape, for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying or diminishing objects.

lent, v. *lent*, pt. and pp. of **lend**, which see.

Lent, n. *lent* (AS. *lenten*, the spring, lent: Dut. *lente*; Ger. *lenz*, spring), the fast of forty days, beginning at Ash Wednesday and extending to the day before Easter Sunday, a period really comprising six weeks and four days, but reduced exactly to *forty* days by omitting the intervening Sundays: **Lenten**, a. *lent'ėn*, pert. to lent; sparing.

lenticel, n. *lėn'ti-sėl*, **len'ticella**, plu. *-sėl'ld*, or **len'ticels**, plu. *-sėlz* (L. *lenticula*, a little lentil, a lentil shape—from *lens*, a lentil), small lens-shaped spots on the bark of many plants, from which roots issue under circumstances favourable to their development: **lenticular**, a. *lėn-tik'ū-lėr*, resembling a lens; in the form of a double convex lens: **lentic'ularly**, ad. *-li*.

lepidoganoid, n. *lėp'i-dō-gan'ō-yid* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance), in *geol.*, a sub-order of the ganoid or enamel-scaled fishes.

lepidoids, n. *lėp'i-dōīdz* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *eidos*, resemblance), in *geol.*, a family of ganoid fishes characterised by their strong, rhomboidal, bony scales.

lepidolite, n. *lė-pid'ō-līt* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to the fine pink-coloured varieties of *lithia mica*.

lepidomelane, n. *lėp'i-dōm'ė-lān* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *melan*, black), a variety of mica of a raven-black colour, usually found in granitic veins in small six-sided tables, or an aggregation of minute opaque scales.

lepidophyllum, n. *lėp'i-dō-fil'lum* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *phullon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, small lanceolate leaves of the lepidodendron, occurring abundantly in the shales of the Coal-Measures.

lepidopter, n. *lėp'i-dōp'tėr*, **lep'idop'tera**, n. plu. *-tėr-d* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing), one of the butterfly or moth kind, whose wings are covered with minute feathery-looking scales: **lep'idop'teral**, a. *-tėr-ėl*, also **lep'idop'terous**, a. *-tėr-ūs*, pert. to the butterfly kind.

lepidosiren, n. *lėp'i-dō-sī'rėn* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *seiren*, a siren), an eel-shaped animal covered with rounded scales, inhabiting lakes in Africa which are liable to be dried up during the dry season.

lepidosteus, n. *lėp'i-dōs'tē-us* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *osteon*, a bone), the bony-pike, a genus of soft-finned fishes, remarkable for their hard bony scales.

lepidostrobus, n. *lėp'i-dōs'trō-bus* (Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *strobilos*, a fir-cone), fossil cone-like organisms, occurring abundantly throughout the Carboniferous formation.

lepidote, a. *lėp'i-dōt*, also **lep'idoted**, a. (Gr. *lepidotos*, covered with scales—from *lepis*, a scale), in *bot.*, covered with scales or scurf.

leporine, a. *lėp'ō-rīn* (L. *leporinus*, like a hare—from *lepus*, a hare), pert. to a hare.

leprosy, **leprous**, &c.—see under **leper**.

leptolepis, n. *lėp'tō-lē'pis* (Gr. *leptos*, slender, and *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a genus of small sauroid fishes.

lesion, n. *lē'shūn* (L. *laesum*, to hurt: It. *lesione*; F. *lésion*), a hurt or hurting; an injury.

less, a. *lės* (It. *lasso*, faint: F. *lasche*, slack: Bav. *lass*; old Eng. *lash*, slack, loose—in all kinds of action, the idea of relaxation is identical with that of diminution), comp. of *little*; smaller; not so large or great: **adj.** not so much; in a smaller or lower degree: **n.** the inferior; a smaller portion; lesser: **a.** *lės'ėr*

der—see above), to impede; to obstruct; to hinder—in this sense used as a noun, in the phrase, "without *let* or hindrance."

letch, n. *lĕch* (L. *lix*, ashes; AS. *leah*; Ger. *lauge*, an infusion of the salts of ashes), a tub or vat in which to make lye by causing water to pass through wood ashes in order to separate the alkali: v. to wash, as ashes, to separate the alkali: **letch'ing**, imp.: **letched**, pp. *lĕcht*.

lethal, a. *lē'thăl* (L. *lethalis*, mortal—from *lethum*, death—from Gr. *lethe*, oblivion), deadly; mortal; fatal.

lethargy, n. *lĕth'ăr-jĭ* (L. and G. *lethargia*, drowsiness—from Gr. *lethe*, forgetfulness, and *argos*, idle: F. *léthargie*), heavy unnatural slumber; morbid drowsiness; dulness; inattention; inaction: **lethargic**, a. *lē-thär'jĭk*, also **lethar'gical**, a. *-jĭ-kăl*, preternaturally sleepy; very drowsy: **lethar'gically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

Lethe, n. *lē'thē* (Gr. *lethe*, forgetfulness), in *anc. myth.*, one of the rivers of Hades, whose waters, when drunk, caused forgetfulness of the past; oblivion: **Lethean**, a. *lē-thē'ăn*, of or pert. to Lethe.

letter, n. *lĕt'ĕr* (It. *lettera*; F. *lettre*, a letter—from L. *littera*, a letter), a mark or character representing a sound or an element of speech; a written or printed message; an epistle; a character formed of metal or wood, used in printing books: v. to stamp or mark with letters: **let'tering**, imp.: n. the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed: **let'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: adj. educated: **let'terer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who impresses letters: **let'ters**, n. plu. *-tĕrz*, learning: **letters of administration**, the instrument by which one is authorised to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person: **letter of advice**, a letter giving notice of a transaction: **letter or power of attorney**, a legal writing by which one person authorises another to act in his stead: **letter of credit**, a letter given by a bank or other person, authorising the bearer to receive a specified sum of money at some distant place: **letter of licence**, a customs permit; permission or privilege granted: **letter of marque**, the permission or licence given by Government to a private ship in time of war to seize on the ships of another state: **letter-box**, a box in which letters are deposited: **letter-carrier**, a postman who delivers letters: **letter-case**, a box for letters; a compositor's case of type: **letter-paper**, paper for writing letters on: **letters patent**, a written document granted by Government, authorising a person to do some act or to enjoy some right, to the exclusion of others: **letterpress**, printed matter from type: **letters testamentary**, a legal instrument granted to an executor after probate of a will, authorising him to act: **letter-writer**, one who writes letters for others, a common profession in India and Turkey; a machine for copying letters; a book containing directions for letter-writing: **a dead letter**, a term used at the post-office for a letter addressed to a person who cannot be found, or who is dead; that which has lost its force or authority, generally by lapse of time; that which has fallen into disuse or become ineffective, as the law has become a *dead letter*.

lettuce, n. *lĕt'ĭs* (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac*, milk: Ger. *lattich*), a garden salad-plant of various kinds.

leucine, n. *lō'sēn* (Gr. *leukos*, white), a peculiar white substance obtained from muscular fibre: **leucite**, n. *lō'sīt*, a white stony substance, found among volcanic productions—known as "white spar" and "white garnet": **leucit'ic**, a. *-sĭt'ĭk*, containing leucite.

leucocythæmia, n. *lō'kō-sĭ-thē'mĭ-a* (Gr. *leukos*, white, *kutos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, a diseased state characterised by an excessive quantity of white corpuscles in the blood.

leucophlegmatic, a. *lō'kō-flĕg-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *leukos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm), in *med.*, showing a tendency to dropsy: **leu'cophlegma'sia**, n. *-mă'sĭ-a*, a dropsical habit of body, characterised by paleness and flabbiness, with an excess of serum in the blood.

leucopyrite, n. *lō-kōp'ĭ-rīt* (Gr. *leukos*, white, and Eng. *pyrites*), a mineral of a colour between white and steel-grey, with a metallic lustre, employed for the production of white arsenic, and also of artificial orpiment.

leucorrhea, n. *lō'kō-rē'ā* (Gr. *leukos*, white, and *rheo*, I flow), a female ailment; the whites.

Levant, n. *lē-vănt'* (F. *levant*, the East, the Levant—from *lever*, to rise or raise: It. *levante*, the East), the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, or those countries washed by that part: adj. eastern; in *geol.*, a term applied by Professor Rogers to designate the fourth of the fifteen series into which he subdivides the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, the *sunrise* of the N. Amer. Palæozoics: **Levant'er**, n. *-ĕr*, in the Mediterranean, a strong easterly wind: **Levantine**, a. *-ĭn*, of or pert. to the Levant.

levant, v. *lē-vănt'* (Sp. *levantar*, to raise—see above), to run away without paying; to act as a levanter: **levant'ing**, imp.: **levant'ed**, pp.: **levant'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the bets when he loses.

levator, n. *lē-vā'tŏr* (L. *levatum*, to raise), in *anat.*, a muscle which serves to raise some part, as the eyelids or lips; a surgical instr. for lifting up depressed parts of the skull.

levee, n. *lĕv'ē* (F. *levée*—from *lever*, to raise or rise: L. *levo*, I raise: original meaning being, the time to rise), an assembly of visitors received by a sovereign or prince, or their representative, on stated public occasions; the embankment of a river.

level, a. *lĕv'ĕl* (AS. *lafel*, a level: It. *livella*, a plummet: L. *libella*, a level or line—dim. of *libra*, a level), even; flat; in the same line; horizontal; equal in rank or degree: n. a plane surface; a plain; state of equality; the usual height or elevation; a carpenter's or mason's instr.: v. to make even; to lay flat; to bring to an equality; to point in taking aim; to aim, as a gun; to direct to an end; to aim at: **lev'elling**, imp.: adj. making flat or even; reducing to an equality of condition: n. the act of reducing to a plane or flat surface; in *surv.*, the art or operation of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the differences of level between the various points in a survey: **levelled**, pp. *lĕv'ĕld*: adj. made even or flat; reduced to an equal state or condition; brought down: **lev'eller**, n. *-ĕr*, one who aims at reducing all persons and things to a common level: **lev'elness**, n. *-nĕs*, evenness; equality of surface.

lever, n. *lē'vĕr* (F. *lévier*, an instr. for raising weights—from *lever*, to raise: L. *levo*, I raise), a strong bar of iron or wood, turning on a support or prop called a fulcrum; one of the mechanical powers: **leverage**, n. *lē'vĕr-ăj*, the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever.

leveret, n. *lĕv'ĕr-ĕt* (F. *levraut*, a young hare; *levreteau*, a young hare still sucking—from *lièvre*, a hare: L. *lepus*, a hare), a young hare in the first year.

leverock, n. *lĕv'ĕr-ŏk*, also **lav'erock**, in *Scot.*, a lark.

leviable—see under **levy**.

leviathan, n. *lē-vī'ă-thăn* (Heb.), a huge aquatic animal alluded to in the Book of Job; any very large sea animal, as a whale.

levied—see under **levy**.

levigate, v. *lĕv'ĭ-gāt* (L. *levigatum*, to make smooth: It. *levigare*, to polish), in *chem.*, to rub or grind to a very fine powder by means of water and a stone: **lev'igating**, imp.: **lev'igated**, pp.: **lev'ig'ation**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the act or process of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to an impalpable powder, with the aid of a little water.—*trituration* may be called the dry method.

levirate, a. *lē-vī'răt* (L. *levir*; Gr. *daer*, a brother-in-law), pert. to the Jewish law by which a widow without issue was to be married to the brother of her deceased husband.

Levite, n. *lē'vīt*, one of the tribe of Levi, which was set apart for the public service of religion under the Mosaic law: **Levitical**, a. *lē-vĭt'ĭ-kăl*, belonging to the Levites; priestly: **Levit'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

Leviticus, n. *lē-vĭt'ĭ-kŭs*, one of the books of the Old Testament Scriptures, containing the laws and regulations that relate to the priests and Levites.

levity, n. *lĕv'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *levitas*, lightness, fickleness—from *levis*, light: It. *levità*, lightness of temper or conduct; frivolity; idle pleasure; want of seriousness.

levy, v. *lĕv'ĭ* (F. *lever*; L. *levare*, to raise), to raise; to collect, said of troops or taxes: n. the act of collecting men for some service; the men thus collected; the act of raising money by assessment: **lev'ying**, imp. *-ĭ-ĭng*: **levied**, pp. *lĕv'ĭd*: **leviable**, a. *lĕv'ĭ-ă-bl*, that may be collected or assessed: **to levy war**, to raise or begin war.

levyne, n. *lĕv'ĭn* (after *Levy*, the mineralogist), one of the zeolite family, occurring chiefly in amygdaloid and other trap rocks in white or yellowish hexagonal crystals.

lewd, a. *lōd* (AS. *lewd*, or *lăwedle*, belonging to the

[illegible] opposed to the [illegible] **lewd'ly**, [illegible] **lewd'ness**, [illegible]

lexical, [illegible] n. **lexicon**, [illegible] **lex'ically**, [illegible]

lexicography, n. [illegible] (Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary, and *graphein*, [illegible] of writing), the principles according to which dictionaries should be compiled; **lexicographic**, a. *lĕks'i-kō-graf'ik*, also **lex'icograph'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to the writing of dictionaries; **lex'icog'rapher**, n. *-kŏg'ra-fĕr*, the author or compiler of a dictionary.

lexicology, n. *lĕks'i-kŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary, and *logos*, discourse), the science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper meaning and application of words; **lex'icol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one skilled in.

lexicon, n. *lĕks'i-kŏn* (Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary—from *lexis*, a speaking, diction), a dictionary; a dictionary of words of a foreign language, as of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or German.

lexigraphy, n. *lĕks-ĭg'ra-fi* (Gr. *lexis*, a speaking, a word, and *graphō*, I write), the definition of words; **lexigraphic**, a. *lĕks'i-graf'ik*, pert. to lexigraphy.

ley, n. *lē*, a different spelling of **lye**, which see.

ley, n. *lē*, another spelling of **lea** or **lee**, pasture-land.

Leyden-jar, n. *lī'dn-jär* (after the inventor), a jar or bottle, coated usually with tinfoil, used to accumulate electricity.

lese-majesty, n. *lēz-maj'ĕs-ti* (L. *lesæ majestatis*, the injury or hurt of majesty), any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; also **leese-majesty**.

liable, a. *lī'a-bl* (F. *lier*; L. *ligare*, to bind), responsible; obliged in law or equity; accountable; exposed; subject, as, *liable* to fall; **li'abil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **li'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being bound or obliged in law or equity; responsibility; the state of being subject, as to contract disease; **li'abil'ities**, n. plu. *-i-tiz*, debts; **limited liability**, obligation or responsibility only to a certain limited extent—a term applied to a joint-stock company enrolled under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, whose partners or shareholders are each only liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the amount of their shares, as distinguished from a company whose partners are

freeman—from *liber*, free; It. *liberale*; F. *libéral*), free in giving or bestowing; not mean; becoming a gentleman; generous; n. t narrow-minded; tolerant of the opinions and practices of others; not strict; **n.** a party name, denoting one who advocates the extension of popular rights or influence; **lib'erally**, ad. *-li*, largely; bountifully; **lib'eral'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, the disposition of mind to give freely or largely according to means; generosity; impartiality; candour; **lib'eralism**, n. *-izm*, the principles or tenets of a liberal; **lib'eralize**, v. *-iz*, to make liberal; to imbue with a large and catholic spirit; to free from narrow views and prejudices; **lib'erali'zing**, imp.; **adj.** having the tendency to free from narrow views and prejudices; **lib'eralized**, pp. *-izd*.

liberate, v. *lib'er-āt* (L. *liberatum*, to make or set free—from *liber*, free), to free; to release from restraint; **lib'erating**, imp.; **lib'erated**, pp.; **lib'erator**, n. *-ā-tĕr*, one who frees or delivers; **lib'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint.

libertarian—see under **liberty**.

liberticide, n. *lib-ĕr'ti-sīd* (L. *libertas*, liberty, and *cædo*, I cut or kill), a destroyer of liberty; destruction of liberty.

libertine, n. *lib'ĕr-tin* (L. *libertinus*, pert. to a freedman—from *libero*, I set free; It. *libertino*; F. *libertin*, a freedman), a man who leads a licentious life; one living without restraint; in *anc. times*, a freedman; **adj.** unrestrained; licentious; **lib'ertinism**, n. *-izm*, debauchery; licentiousness of opinion or practice.

liberty, n. *lib'ĕr-ti* (L. *libertas*, liberty—from *liber*, free; It. *libertà*; F. *liberté*), freedom from restraint; the enjoyment of civil, political, and religious rights; privilege; leave; freedom or power of choice, as opposed to necessity; neglect of the observance of the laws of propriety and courtesy; **the liberties**, *-tiz*, as *of a city*, the limits within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed; **at liberty**, free; unrestrained; **liberty of the press**, freedom to print and publish without legal control and interference; **lib'erta'rian**, a. *-tā'ri-ăn*, pert. to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity; **n.** one who holds to the doctrine of free-will; **lib'erta'rianism**, n. *-izm*, the principles or doctrines of free-will.

libethenite, n. *li-bĕth'i-nīt* (from *Libethen*, in Hungary), phosphate of copper, occurring in many coppernines in rhombic prisms, or in radiated masses of an olive-green colour, resinous lustre, and brittle.

libidinous, a. *li-bid'i-nŭs* (L. *libidinosus*, full of lust—from *libido*, inordinate desire; It. *libidinoso*; F. *lib-*

imp.: **adj.** granting a license to; that gives power or authority to sell alcoholic liquors: **li'censed,** pp. *-sĕnst:* **adj.** applied to an occupation which requires legal authority for its exercise, as a *licensed* hawker: **li'censer,** n. *-ĕr,* one who grants permission: **li'censable,** a. *-ă-bl,* that may be permitted or authorised legally: **licentiate,** n. *lī-sĕn'shī-āt-dĕ,* one who holds a license to exercise a profession; a medical man licensed by the College of Physicians: **licensed victualler,** one who sells wines and spirits by authority: **licensing court,** the court where the magistrates sit to grant licenses to publicans, grocers, &c.

licentious, a. *lī-sĕn'shŭs* (L. *licentiosus,* unrestrained —from *licentia,* freedom: F. *licencieux*), immoral; profligate; unrestrained by law or decency: **licen'tiously,** ad. *-lĭ:* **licen'tiousness,** n. *-shŭs-nĕs,* the state of being licentious; dissoluteness.

lichen, n. *lī'kĕn* or *lĭch'ĕn* (L. *lichen;* Gr. *leichen,* the lichen), one of the order of flowerless or cryptogamic plants found upon rocks and various bodies, commonly called rock or tree moss; a disease of the skin: **lichenic,** a. *lī-kĕn'ĭk,* of or pert. to lichens: **lichenin,** n. *lī'kĕn-ĭn,* the peculiar starch of Iceland moss.

lichenography, n. *lī'kĕn-ŏg'rā-fĭ* (Eng. *lichen,* and Gr. *grapho,* I write), a description of lichens: **li'chenog'raphist,** n. *-rā-fĭst,* one who writes on the natural history of lichens; also **li'chenol'ogy,** n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭ,* and **li'chenol'ogist,** n. *-jĭst* (Gr. *logos,* discourse), with the same meanings.

lich-gate, n. *lĭch'gāt* (Goth. *leik;* Ger. *leiche;* AS. *lîce,* a corpse, and Eng. *gate*), the gate at the entrance to a churchyard where the corpse is set down to await the arrival of the clergyman.

lick, n. *lĭk* (Ger. *lecken;* Ger. *leichein;* It. *leccare,* to lick or lap), a passing or drawing of the tongue over; a taste by drawing the tongue over; in *U. S.,* a salt marsh or salt spring to which wild animals resort: **v.** to pass the tongue over; to sup up liquids with the tongue; to take in with the tongue: **lick'ing,** imp.: **n.** a drawing the tongue over the surface: **licked,** pp. *lĭkt:* **lick'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who: **to lick the dust,** to fall in battle; to be completely prostrated: **to lick into shape or form,** to impart shape or method to—which expression is supposed to have arisen from the belief that the bear licked its young into shape: **to lick up,** to devour entirely: **lick'spittle,** n. *-spĭt'l,* an abject flatterer or parasite.

lick, v. *lĭk* (W. *llach,* a slap; *llachio,* to slap), in *familiar language,* to beat; to conquer in a fight: **n.** a blow; a buffet: **lick'ing,** imp.: **n.** a beating: **licked,** pp. *lĭkt.*

lickerish, a. *lĭk'ĕr-ĭsh* (F. *lecher,* to lick, to lap: Ger. *leckerer,* a dainty-mouthed man), nice in the choice of food; greedy to swallow; tempting the appetite; having a keen relish: **lick'erishly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **lick'erishness,** n. *-nĕs,* daintiness of taste; niceness of taste.

licorice, n. *lĭk'ĕr-ĭs*—see **liquorice.**

lictor, n. *lĭk'tŏr* (L. *lictor*—from *ligare,* to bind), among the *anc. Romans,* an attendant of the consuls, who carried an axe amidst a bundle of rods as an ensign of his office.

lid, n. *lĭd* (AS. and Icel. *hlid;* old H. Ger. *hlît,* a lid, a cover: AS. *lĭth;* old H. Ger. *lîd,* a joint), a movable cover; the cover of the eye.

lie, n. *lī* (Goth. *liugan;* Ger. *lugen,* to lie: AS. *lygnian,* to deny; *lyge,* a lie), a statement not true; a falsehood: **v.** to state that which is not the truth; to tell a falsehood: **lying,** imp. *lī'ĭng:* **adj.** telling falsehoods: **n.** the practice of telling falsehoods: **lied,** pp. *līd:* **liar,** n. *lī'ĕr,* one who habitually tells falsehoods: **to give the lie to,** to charge with falsehood.

lie, v. *lī* (AS. *licgan,* to lie down; *lecgan,* to put or set down: Goth. *ligan,* to lie; *lagjan,* to lay: Icel. *liggja,* to lie; *leggja,* to lay), to rest lengthwise on or against; to press upon; to rest; to remain; to be situated; to sleep; in *law,* to be sustainable; to be recorded for trial: **n.** in *geol.,* the manner in which strata are disposed: **ly'ing,** imp.: **lay,** pt. *lā,* did lie: **lain,** *lān,* or **lien,** pp. *līn:* **li'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who rests or remains: **to lie at any one's mercy,** to depend upon: **to lie at any one's door,** to be imputable to any one: **to lie at the heart,** to be fixed in the mind, as an object of affection or of deep anxiety or concern: **to lie by,** to be remaining with; to rest: **to lie down,** to dispose one's self for rest; to sink into the grave: **to lie in,** to be in childbed: **to lie in one,** to be in the power of: **to lie in the way,** to be an impediment; to be in one's power, as, if it *lies in my way:* **to lie in wait,** to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize: **to lie on or upon,** to be a matter of obligation or duty: **to lie on hand,** to remain in possession without occasion for use: **to lie on the hands,** to remain unoccupied or unemployed: **to lie on any one's head,** to be imputable to any one: **to lie over,** to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion: **to lie to,** to have progress checked, as a ship: **to lie under,** to suffer; to be oppressed by: **to lie under arms,** in *mil.,* to be in a state prepared for immediate action: **to lie with,** to sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to. *Note.*—**Lie** and **lay**—there seems to be an increasing tendency to confound these two verbs in their present and past tenses even among respectable writers. The error is a gross one, and ought to be carefully avoided. **Lie** is *intransitive*—that is, it cannot, as a rule, admit of an object after it without the intervention of a preposition. We say **lie,** v., **lay,** pt., **laid,** pp. On the other hand **lay** is *transitive*—that is, it can admit of an object after it. We say **lay,** v., **laid,** pt., **laid,** pp. He told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down; he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down, are correct expressions. He told me to *lay* down, he *lays* in his bed too long, here *lays* the body, are incorrect expressions. They should be—he told me to *lie* down; he *lies* in his bed too long; here *lies* the body.

lieberkuhn, n. *lē'bĕr-kŏn* (after the inventor, *Lieberkühn*), a metallic mirror attached to the object-glass end of a microscope for the purpose of throwing down light on opaque objects; a reflector.

lief, a. *lēf* (AS. *leofa;* Dut. *lief,* dear, pleasing), dear: **ad.** willingly: **as lief,** as soon.

liege, a. *lēj* (mid. L. *ligius,* or F. *lige,* a term of the feudal law signifying the absolute nature of the duty of a tenant to his lord—from mid. L. *litus,* a man between a serf and a freeman, and bound to the soil), obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord: **n.** a vassal; and by a false application of the word, a superior or sovereign: **liege-lord,** the lord of *liegemen;* the lord entitled to claim fidelity and certain duties from his tenants.

lien, n. *lē'ĕn* (F. *lien,* a band, a ligament—from L. *ligamen,* a band, a tie), an obligation, tie, or claim annexed to, or attaching upon, any property, without satisfying which such property cannot be demanded by its owner.

lientery, n. *lī'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ* (Gr. *leios,* smooth, soft, and *enteron,* an intestine), a disease in which the food is discharged undigested from the bowels: **lienteric,** a. *lī'ĕn-tĕr'ĭk,* having the nature of, or displaying the symptoms of, a lientery.

lieu, n. *lū* (F. *lieu,* place—from L. *locus,* a place), place; room; stead; used only in the phrase, *in lieu of.*

lieutenant, n. *lēf-tĕn'ănt* (F. *lieutenant*—from *lieu,* a place, and *tenir,* to hold), a deputy; one holding a place next in rank to a superior; the second officer of a company of soldiers or man-of-war; a commissioned officer next in rank to a captain: **lieuten'ancy,** n. *-tĕn-ăn-sĭ,* the office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants: **lieuten'antship,** n. the office of a lieutenant: **lieutenant-colonel,** an officer next in rank above a major and below a colonel: **lieutenant-general,** an officer in rank next above a major-general: **lord lieutenant,** the chief executive officer of Ireland, who in some respects represents the person of the sovereign, and maintains a certain amount of regal state; in counties, an officer appointed by the sovereign, and empowered by Parliament to call out for training the militia.

lievrite, n. *lē'vrīt* (after the discoverer, *Le Lievre*), a brownish-black mineral, occurring in long, vertically-striated, prismatic crystals.

lif, n. *lĭf,* also **lief,** *lēf,* or **loof,** *lōf,* the fibre by which the petioles of the date-palm are bound together, from which all sorts of cordage are made.

life, n. *līf,* plu. **lives,** *līvz* (Goth. *liban,* to live: Ger. *leben,* to live; *leib,* body: Dut. *lĭf,* body, life), the vital force or state of an organised being; manner of living; human affairs; course of things; conduct; period of existence; time between birth and death; spirit or animation; living form, as opposed to a copy; general state of man; a narrative or history of a person; animated existence; eternal happiness in heaven; position or rank in society: **lifelike,** a. like a living person: **lifeless,** a. *lī'flĕs,* without activity or vigour; spiritless; dead: **life'lessly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **life'lessness,** n. *-nĕs,* destitution of life or vigour: **to the life,** with exact resemblance: **life'long,** a. lasting or continuing through life: **life-annuity,** a sum of money paid yearly to a person during life: **life-assurance,** a cer-

tain amount of money payable after death to representatives, secured by a yearly premium paid during the life of the assured: **life-belt**, a belt capable of being inflated with air, or filled with cork, to keep a person from sinking in the water: **life-blood**, vital blood; anything absolutely essential: **life-boat**, a boat of peculiar construction for saving life in cases of shipwreck: **life-buoy**, an article for keeping a person floating in water: **life-estate**, an estate to be enjoyed for life only: **life-giving**, a. having the power to give life: **life-guard**, a company of soldiers that attend a prince or a person of eminence for honour or safety: **life-interest**, an interest during life in an estate or money: **life-lines**, ropes carried along yards, booms, &c., or any part of a vessel for the men to hold on by: **life-preserver**, a life-buoy; a short flexible weapon, loaded at both ends with lead, used for defence or attack: **life-rent**, the rent of an estate that continues for life: **lifetime**, duration of life.

lift, v. *lift* (AS. *hlíftan*, to rise up, to raise or lift: Low Ger. *luften*, to raise into the *lift* or air—from Low Ger. *lucht*: old Eng. *luft*, the sky, the air), to raise from the ground; to elevate; to raise in dignity, intellect, or spirit; to strive to raise by strength: **n.** the act of lifting; assistance, as in lifting; that which is to be raised; anything that lifts: **lift'ing**, imp.: **lift'ed**, pp.: **lift'er**, n. one who or that which lifts or raises; used in a bad sense, as in **shop-lifter**, a thief: **shop-lifting**, removing goods clandestinely from a shop: **to lift a debt**, in *Scot.*, to collect an account: **dead lift**, a heavy body lifted or raised at the utmost disadvantage: **lifting-gear**, the apparatus for lifting the safety-valves from within a boiler: **lifts**, n. plu. in *nav.*, the ropes at the yard-arms used to make the yards hang higher or lower, as required.

ligament, n. *lig'a-mênt* (L. *ligamentum*, a band, a tie—from *ligo*, I bind: It. *ligamento*: F. *ligament*), anything which ties or unites; the strong fibrous substance which connects the ends of the movable bones: **lig'ament'al**, a. *-mên'al*, also **lig'ament'ous**, a. *-ûs*, binding; composing or resembling a ligament.

ligan, n. *li'gan* (L. *ligans*, binding or tying), goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a buoy with the view of being recovered again.

liga'tion, n. *li-gâ'shûn* (L. *ligatum*, to bind, to tie), the act of binding; the state of being bound: **ligature**, n. *lig'a-tûr*, anything that ties or binds; a bandage.

light, n. *lit* (Goth. *liuhath*; Ger. *licht*, light: AS. *líht*, bright: L. *lucere*; F. *luire*, to shine: Gr. *luchnos*, [illegible]

armed: **light-minded**, a. unsettled; unsteady: **to make light of**, to treat as of little consequence: **to set light by**, to undervalue; to slight.

light, v. *lit* (from Eng. *alight*: old Eng. *lift*; Ger. *lucht*, the sky, the air), to descend from a horse or carriage; to settle; to stoop from flight; to fall in a particular direction; to fall; to strike on: **light'ing**, imp.: **lighted**, pp. *lit'ed*.

lighten, v. *lit'n* (Goth. *liuhath*, light: Ger. *licht*, light; *leuchten*, to lighten), to fill with light; to shine like lightning; to flash; to illuminate: **lightening**, imp. *lit'n-ing*: **lightened**, pp. *lit'nd*: **lightning**, n. *lit'ning*, the electric flash which precedes thunder: **lightning rod** or **conductor**, a metallic rod which protects buildings by conducting lightning to the earth.

lighten, v. *lit'n* (Low Ger. *lichten*; AS. *líhtan*, to lift, to lighten), to make lighter or less heavy; to make less burdensome or afflictive; to cheer; to alleviate: **lightening** or **lightning**, imp. *lit'ning*: **lightened**, pp. *lit'nd*.

lighten, v. *lit'n* (from Eng. *light*, to fall, which see), to fall; to descend.

lighter, n. *lit'êr* (from Eng. *light*, of small weight, which see), a large flat-bottomed boat used in loading and unloading vessels: **light'erage**, n. *-ij*, the price paid for the use of a lighter: **light'erman**, n. *-mân*, one who assists to manage a lighter, and the loading and unloading of ships.

lightning—see under **lighten 1.**

lightsome, a. *lit'sûm* (*light*, and *some*), not dark; gay; cheerful; airy: **light'somely**, ad. *-li*: **light'someness**, n. *-nês*, quality of being light; cheerfulness.

lignaloes, n. *lig-nal'ôz* (L. *lignum*, wood, and Eng. *aloes*), aloes-wood.

ligneous, a. *lig'nê-ûs* (L. *ligneus*, of wood—from *lignum*, wood: It. *ligneo*), woody; made of wood; resembling wood: **lignine**, n. *lig'nin*, pure woody fibre; in *bot.*, woody matter which thickens the cell-walls, constituting the essential part of the structure of plants: **lignite**, n. *lig'nit*, wood-coal or fossil wood not having its structure wholly obliterated: **lignitic**, a. *lig-nit'ik*, containing or resembling lignite.

ligniferous, a. *lig-nif'êr-ûs* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, I bear), yielding or producing wood.

ligniform, a. *lig'ni-fâwrm* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, shape), resembling wood.

lignify, v. *lig'ni-fî* (L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, I make), to convert into wood; to become wood or woody: **lig'nifying**, imp.: **lig'nified**, pp. *-fîd*: **lig'nifi-**

[illegible]

like, v. *lik* (Norm. *lika;* Lap. *likot*, to be to one's taste: AS. *gelician*, to please, to delight), to be pleased with: to approve; to choose: **li'king**, imp. being pleased with: n. inclination; preference; desire; delight in: **liked**, pp. *likt*: **likes and dislikes**, feelings of attachment and aversion.

liken, v. *lik'n* (from Eng. *like*, similar), to compare; to represent as having resemblance: **likening**, imp. *lik'ning:* **likened**, pp. *lik'nd.*

likewise, ad. *lik'wis* (*like*, and *wise*), in like manner; moreover; also.

lilac, n. *lī'lac* (Sp. *lilac;* F. *lilas*), a flowering shrub: adj. of a purple colour like the lilac.

liliputian, n. *lil'i-pū'shan* (*Liliput*, a fabled country, inhabited by exceedingly diminutive men and women), a dwarf; any very diminutive person or thing: adj. very diminutive.

lilt, v. *lilt* (Russ. *lolka*, a cradle: Esthon. *laul*, a song: Ger. *lallen*, to sing without words), as a prov. Eng. word, to do a thing with dexterity or quickness; in *Scot.*, to sing cheerfully and merrily; to do with spirit and gaiety: n. a cheerful air; a lay or song: **lilt'ing**, imp.: **lilt'ed**, pp. *-ed.*

lily, n. *lil'i* (L. *lilium*, a lily), a beautiful flowering plant of many species: **liliaceous**, a. *lil'i-ā'shūs*, pert. to lilies or resembling them: **lily-handed**, a. having hands white and pure as the lily: **lily-white**, a. white as the petals of a lily: **lily of the valley**, a native stemless plant having a raceme of fragrant flowers: **lily-stone** or **lily-encrinite**, familiar terms for the common encrinite of geologists, from the fanciful resemblance of its stalk and clustered tentacles to the stem and flower of a lily.

limacious, a. *li-mā'shūs* (L. *limax*, a slug, a snail—gen. *limacis:* F. *limacé*), of or resembling the slug or naked snail: **limax**, n. *lī'maks*, a genus of air-breathing mollusca without shells; the slug or snail.

limb, n. *lim* (AS. *lim*, a limb—from *lime*, to join: Icel. *lim*, a limb; *lim*, glue), the part of an animal joined, as it were, to the body, as an arm or a leg; the branch of a tree; in *bot.*, the blade of the leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal: v. to supply with limbs; to dismember: **limb'ing**, imp.: **limbed**, pp. *limbd:* adj. having limbs: **limb'less**, a. *-les*, without limbs.

limb, n. *lim* (L. *limbus*, a border that surrounds anything: It. *lembo*, skirt, border), the border or edge of the disc of a heavenly body, particularly of the sun or moon; the edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

limbat, n. *lim'bāt*, a name in the island of Cyprus applied to a cooling wind, blowing from 8 A.M. till mid-day or later; the local sea-breeze.

limber, a. *lim'bēr* (Swiss, *lampen*, to hang loose: Icel. *limpiaz*, to faint, to become slack), not having strength to stand stiff; supple; pliant; easily bent.

limbers, n. plu. *lim'bērz* (Norm. F. *liamen*, a tie, a packet—from L. *ligamen*, a bandage, a tie), a two-wheeled cart bearing boxes of ammunition, to which a field-piece or cannon supported by two wheels is attached by means of a strong pole; in a *ship*, holes in the floor leading to the pump: **limber**, v. *lim'bēr*, to attach a cannon to the limbers: **lim'bering**, imp.: **limbered**, pp. *lim'bērd:* **to unlimber**, to detach from the limbers: **unlim'bering**, imp. detaching or unhooking the gun when brought into action: **limbering up**, attaching the gun to the limbers.

limbo, n. *lim'bō* (L. *limbus*, a hem or edge: It. *lembo*, the skirt of a garment, the hem or border; *limbo*, limbo), the frontier or border of hell where there is neither pleasure nor pain; the place in hell said to be appropriated to those who are stained with original sin only, or for the souls of unbaptised infants; a place of restraint: **in limbo**, in prison; under restraint.

limbus, n. *lim'būs* (L. *limbus*, a border or edge), in *bot.*, the border or expanded part of a petal or flower; also called the **limb**.

lime, n. *lim* (Ger. *leim;* Dut. *lijm*, glue, any viscous substance which joins bodies together: L. *limus*, slime, mud: Dut. *leem*, clay), the white caustic earth, used, when mixed with water, and most commonly with sand, as mortar or cement, obtained by burning limestone, chalk, marble, &c.; a species of lemon-tree and its fruit, so called from the glutinous juice of its young shoots: v. to cover or manure with lime; to entangle; to ensnare: **li'ming**, imp.: n. dressing with lime: **limed**, pp. *limd:* adj. dressed with lime: **limy**, a. *lī'mi*, containing lime; glutinous: **lim'iness**, n. *-nes*, state of being limy: **lime-burner**, one who prepares the limestone for being slaked for mortar: **lime-juice**, the juice of the fruit of the lime-tree, containing citric acid, important as a remedy for scurvy, or as a specific against the attacks of scurvy at sea: **lime-kiln**, n. *-kil*, a place for burning limestone: **lime-plant**, the may-apple: **lime-water**, water tinctured with lime: **limestone**, the familiar as well as technical term for all rocks and rock-masses that are mainly composed of carbonate of lime: **bird-lime**—see **bird.**

limit, n. *lim'it* (L. *limes*, a limit—gen. *limitis:* It. and F. *limite*), utmost extent; bound or border; the thing which bounds; restraint; hindrance: v. to set bounds to; to circumscribe; to restrain: **lim'iting**, imp.: adj. circumscribing; restricting: **lim'ited**, pp.: adj. narrow; restricted: **lim'itless**, a. *-les*, unbounded; immense: **lim'itable**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be bounded: **lim'itary**, a. *-ér-i*, restrictive: **lim'iter**, n. *-ér*, one who limits: **lim'ita'tion**, n. *-tā'shūn*, the act of bounding; restriction: **lim'itedly**, ad. *-li:* **lim'itedness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being limited: **limited liability**—see **liable.**

limn, v. *lim* (F. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to limn: L. *illuminare*, to illuminate), to draw or paint; to paint in water-colours—chiefly restricted to portrait or figure painting: **limning**, imp. *lim'ing:* n. the art or act of drawing or painting in water-colours: **limned**, pp. *limd:* **limner**, n. *lim'nér*, one who paints on canvas or paper; a portrait-painter.

limonite, n. *lī'mōn-īt* (Gr. *leimon*, a moist grassy place: F. *limonite*), a term applied to brown iron ore—so called because allied varieties are found in bogs.

limous, a. *lī'mūs* (L. *limus*, slime), muddy; slimy; thick.

limp, v. *limp* (Low Ger. *lumpen*, to limp: Dan. *lumpe*, to limp, to go lame), to walk as with a slight lameness; to halt: n. a halt in walking: **limping**, imp. *limp'ing:* adj. halting; walking lamely: **limped**, pp. *limpt:* **limp'er**, n. *-er*, one who walks lamely: **limp'ingly**, ad. *-li.*

limp, a. *limp* (Swiss, *lampen*, to hang loose: see limber), wanting stiffness; flexible.

limpet, n. *lim'pēt* (L. *lepas*, a limpet), a conical shell-fish found adhering to rocks.

limpid, a. *lim'pid* (L. *limpidus*, clear, bright: It. *limpido:* F. *limpide*), clear; transparent: **lim'pidness**, n. *-nes*, also **limpid'ity**, n. *-pid'i-ti*, clearness; transparency; purity.

limulus, n. *lim'ū-lūs* (L. *limulus*, somewhat askance—from *limus*, looking sidewise), the Molucca crab, the king crab, or horse-shoe crab, a creature of singular form, having a long spear-shaped tail.

limy—see under **lime.**

lin or **lyn**, n. *lin* (AS. *hlynna*, a torrent: W. *llyn*, a pool), a fall of water; a cataract; the face of a precipice.

linch-pin, n. *linsh'pin* (Ger. *lunse;* Dut. *lundsch;* Dan. *lundstäke*, a linch-pin), a pin which fastens a wheel on the axle-tree.

lincture, n. *ling'tūr*, also **linctus**, n. *ling'tūs* (L. *linctus*, licked), a medicine of the consistence of honey or treacle, to be taken by licking.

linden, n. *lin'dén*, also **lind**, n. *lind* (AS. and Dan. *lind;* Ger. *linde*), the lime-tree.

line, n. *lin* (L. *linea*, a line—from *linum*, flax: It. *linea;* F. *ligne*), length without breadth; a string or cord; a lineament or mark in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from the one margin to the opposite one; a single row; a series or succession; course or direction; in *poetry*, a verse or part of a verse; family ascending or descending; line of business; twelfth part of an inch: **the line**, the equator or equinoctial circle; applied to the largest warships, as a ship of the line: **liner**, n. *lin'er*, one of a regular line of trading or passenger ships, generally steam-vessels: **line of battle**, disposition or order of ships or soldiers in an engagement: **troops of the line**, the regular infantry regiments numbered as such: **line men**, men employed on a railway: **horizontal line**, a line drawn parallel to the horizon; a line lengthwise and level: **line of beauty**, a certain curved line turned somewhat like an elongated letter *S*: **line of defence**, in *mil.*, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion; the line of the face of a bastion produced until it meets the corner of the curtain angle: **line of dip**, in *geol.*, the direction in which strata dip or incline from the horizon: **line of fire**, the direction in which the shot from the guns of a

battery are to be projected: **line of march**, course or direction taken, as by an army: **line of operations**, in *mil.*, the different points operated upon, and over which an army passes in attaining its object: **right line**, the shortest line that can be drawn between two points: **lines**, n. plu. *lînz*, intrenchments; a connected series of military works thrown up; delineation of the intended vessel supplied to the shipbuilder; boundary; place of abode: **hard lines**, unfortunate fate or lot.

line, v. *lîn* (L. *linum*, flax, linen), to cover the inside of a garment, originally with linen, but now with any other texture; to cover on the inside; to strengthen with a guard within; to strengthen with anything added; to impregnate—applied to the lower animals: **li'ning**, imp. covering on the inside; drawing lines on: n. the inside covering of anything; the act of marking with lines: **lined**, pp. *lînd*, covered on the inside: **adj.** traced out; striated.

lineage, n. *lin'ē-aj* (F. *lignage*—from F. *ligne*; L. *linea*, a line), descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; progeny.

lineal, a. *lin'ē-al* (L. *linea*, a line), of or relating to a line or length; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary: **lin'eally**, ad. *-li*: **lineament**, n. *lin'ē-a-mēnt*, feature; outline: **lin'eaments**, n. plu. *-mēnts*, distinguishing marks in the form of the face: **lin'ear**, a. *ē-ar*, consisting of lines; having the form of lines: **lin'early**, ad. *-li*, with lines; in *bot.*, applied to very narrow leaves in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth: **linear numbers**, those numbers which have relation to length only: **linear perspective**, that which regards only the forms, magnitudes, and positions of the objects delineated, in reference to the vanishing point.

lineate, a. *lin'ē-āt* (L. *lineatus*, reduced to a straight line—from *linea*, a line), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf marked lengthwise with depressed lines: **lineolate**, a. *lin'ē-ō-lāt*, in *bot.*, marked longitudinally with fine lines.

linen, n. *lin'ēn* (L. *linum*; Ger. *lein*; Icel. *lin*, flax), a cloth made of flax; underclothing: **adj.** made of linen: **linen-draper**, one who sells linen cloth.

ling, n. *ling* (Dan. *lange*; Dut. *leng*, a ling; Ger. *lang*, long), a fish of the cod kind, having a slender body and a flattish head.

ling, n. *ling* (Icel. *ling*, any small shrub), a common heather; heath.

lingel, n. *ling'gēl* (L. *lingula*; F. *ligule*, a little tongue), a little tongue or thong of leather: (F. *ligneul*,

link, n. *lingk* (Dut. *lompe*, a gunner's match of twisted tow), a torch of pitched rope or paper: **link-boy**, the bearer of a light or torch in foggy weather or in dark nights.

Linnæan, a. *lin-nē'an*, pert. to Linnæus, the great Swedish naturalist, or to his system.

linnet, n. *lin'nēt* (F. *linotte*, the linnet: It. *linosa*, flax-seed, a linnet), a singing-bird common in Britain—so called from feeding on linseed, the seed of flax.

linseed, n. also **lintseed**, n. *lin'sēd*, (*lint* and *seed*; AS. *linsæd*), the seed of lint or flax: **linseed-cake**, the solid mass or cake which remains after the oil has been expressed from flax-seed: **linseed-oil**, a yellow oil obtained from the seed of the flax-plant.

linsey-woolsey, n. *lin'zi-wool'zi* (corruption of *linen* and *wool*), a stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light coarse cloth: **adj.** made of linen and wool; poor; mean.

linstock, n. *lin'stŏck* (*lint* and *stock*; Sw. *lantstake*, a gunner's match), a staff pointed at one end and forked at the other for holding a lighted match, formerly used for firing cannon; a slow match.

lint, n. (AS. *linet*, flax, hemp: L. *linteum*, linen), linen scraped into a soft substance, or a soft woollen fabric of linen, used for dressing wounds or sores; the flax-plant.

lintel, n. *lin'tĕl* (Sp. *lintel*; F. *linteau*, the head-piece of a door or window), the stone or wood head-piece across the top of a door or window.

lion, n. *lī'ŏn* (F. *lion*—from L. *leo*, a lion—gen. *leonis*: It. *leone*), a very strong and fierce beast of prey; a sign of the zodiac: **li'ons**, n. plu. the objects of interest or curiosity, or the noted persons, in a place: **li'onel**, n. *-ēl*, a young lion: **li'oness**, n. *-ĕs*, the female lion: **li'onise**, v. *-iz*, to show the lions to, that is, the noted persons, and the principal objects of interest and curiosity; to treat as a lion or an object of interest: **li'oni'zing**, imp.: **adj.** showing or inspecting the objects of interest and curiosity in a place: **li'onised**, pp. *-izd*. *Note.*—The expression "to see the lions" dates from the times when the royal lions at the Tower of London, before the existence of the Zoological Garden or of menageries, were a London wonder, to visit which strangers were usually taken: **lion-hearted**, a. courageous: **lion's-share**, the whole or a disproportionate share.

lip, n. *lip* (L. *labium*; Gael. *liob*; prov. Ger. *labbe*, lip, mouth—an imitative word), one of the two edges or borders of the mouth; the edge of any thing: **lip'less**, a. *lĕs*, without lips: **lipped**, a. *lipt*, having

soft; smooth: **liq'uidly**, ad. *-li*: **liquidate**, v. *lik'wi-dāt*, to clear away, as a debt; to settle or adjust; to pay; to diminish or lessen: **liq'uidating**, imp.: **liq'uidated**, pp. settled; paid: **liq'uida'tor**, n. *-dā'tĕr*, one who adjusts and settles: **liq'uida'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, the act or process of diminishing or lessening; the act of adjusting and settling debts: **liquidity**, n. *lik-wid'i-ti*, also **liq'uidness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being fluid or liquid; thinness: **liquidise**, v. *lik'wid-īz*, to reduce to a liquid state: **liq'uidi'sing**, imp.: **liq'uidised**, pp. *-īzd*.

liquor n. *lik'ĕr* (L. *liquor*; a fluid—from *liqueo*, I melt: F. *liqueur*), a fluid; an intoxicating liquid, generally applied to spirits; a fluid extract: v. to take intoxicating drinks, an Americanism, and a slang expression: **liqu'oring**, imp.: **liquored**, pp. *lik'ĕrd*: **in liquor**, intoxicated: **liquor sanguinis**, *lik'ĕr-săng'gwin-is* (L. liquor of the blood), the transparent colourless fluid part of the blood, in which the corpuscles float.

liquorice, n. *lik'ĕr-is* (L. *glycyrrhiza*, liquorice-root—from Gr. *glukus*, sweet, and *rrhiza*, a root), the root of a plant, having purplish flowers, growing wild in many parts of Europe—from the root of which a sweet juice is extracted; called also *Spanish juice*.

lirella, n. *li-rĕl'la* (L. dim. of *lira*, a ridge of land), in *bot.* the sessile linear apothecium of lichens.

liroconite, n. *li-rŏk'ō-nīt* (Gr. *leiros*, pale, and *konia*, dust), a hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in several copper-mines in obtuse pyramidal crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green colour

Lisbon, a. *lis'bŏn*, of or from Lisbon, capital of Portugal.

lisp, v. *lisp* (Dut. *lispen*; Sw. *laspa*, to lisp, to speak imperfectly), to speak with the tongue against the teeth or gums in such a way as to make *s* or *z* sound *th*—most common among children; to utter feebly or imperfectly as a child: n. the imperfect utterance of *s* or *z*: **lisp'ing**, imp.: adj. uttering with a lisp: n. the act of speaking with a lisp: **lisped**, pp. *lispt*: **lisp'ingly**, ad. *-li*, in a lisping manner; imperfectly; affectedly: **lisp'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who lisps.

lissom, a. *lis'sŭm*, a colloquial form of **lithesome**, which see.

list, n. *list* (It. *lista*, any kind of list or selvage, a border about a garment, the lists of tilting, a row or rank of anything set in order: Ger. *leiste*, a stripe: Dut. *lijst*, border, catalogue), a catalogue; a roll or register; the border of cloth; ground enclosed for a race or combat, generally in the plu. **lists**: v. to register; to enrol; to engage for the public service as soldiers by entering the name in a list or register: **list'ing**, imp.: **list'ed**, pp.: adj. particoloured in long streaks; enclosed for tournaments; engaged in the public service; enrolled: **to enter the lists**, to engage in combat, or in a controversy: **civil list**, the servants of government, not military, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c., or the money appropriated for their support—now usually applied only to the reigning sovereign's household expenses.

list, v. *list* (AS. *lystan*, to have pleasure in, to raise desire: Dan. *lyste*, to desire: Icel. *lyst*, pleasure, desire), to choose; to desire; to be disposed: n. desire; pleasure: **list'ing**, imp.: **list'ed**, pp.: **list'less**, a. *-lĕs*, denoting the condition of one who has no pleasure in his work, and who therefore acts without energy; heedless; careless: **list'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **list'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, heedlessness; carelessness; indifference to what is passing.

list, v. *list*, a contr. for **listen**, which see.

listen, v. *lis'n* (AS. *hlystan*, to listen: Icel. *hlust*, an ear: Dut. *luysteren*, to whisper, to listen), to hearken; to give ear; to obey; to attend: **listening**, imp. *lis'ĕn-ing*: adj. giving attention: n. the act of listening or giving attention: **listened**, pp. *lis'ŭnd*: **listener**, n. *lis'ĕn-ĕr*, one who listens.

lit, v. pp. of light, which see.

litany, n. *lit'ā-ni* (Gr. *litaneia*, supplication: F. *litanie*), a solemn form of supplication used in public worship.

literal, a. *lit'ĕr-ăl* (L. *literalis*; It. *letterale*, literal—from L. *litera*, a letter), according to the letter or exact words; real; not figurative: **lit'erally**, ad. *-li*: **lit'eralness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being literal.

literary, a. *lit'ĕr-ă-ri* (L. *literarius*, belonging to learning—from *litera*, a letter: It. *letterario*: F. *littéraire*), pert. to, or connected with, literature or men of letters; respecting learned men; consisting in written or printed compositions: **lit'erate**, a. *-ăt*, learned: n. one who is ordained without having previously passed through a college or university course: **lit'era'ti**, n. plu. *-ā'tī* (L.), learned men; the learned: **lit'erature**, n. *-ā-tŭr*, written compositions, except those on science or art; writings or productions on a given subject; acquaintance with books; learning: **light literature**, works of fiction, and that class of literary productions in general, meant to beguile idle moments: **polite literature**, literary works of elegance and taste, such as poetry, the lighter phases of history, &c.: **belles lettres**.

litharge, n. *lith'ärj* (Gr. *litharguros*, the spume or scum of silver—from *lithos*, a stone, and *arguros*, silver), partially fused or vitrified protoxide of lead, which enters largely into the composition of flint-glass, and which, if added to boiling linseed and other oils, imparts to them the property of *drying*.

lithate, n. *lith'āt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a salt formed by lithic acid with a base.

lithe, a. *lith* (Goth. *lithus*; AS. *lith*; Ger. *glied*, a limb: Norm. *lidr*, a joint; *lidig*, that which bends or moves with ease), flexible; easily bent: **lithe'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, flexibility; pliability: **lithesome**, a. *lith'sŭm*, supple; nimble: **lithe'someness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being lithesome.

lithia, n. *lith'i-ă* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), an alkali, first found in a mineral called *petalite*: **lith'ium**, n. *-i-ŭm*, a white metal obtained from lithia: **lith'ic**, a. *-ik*, belonging to a stone or calculus; applied to an acid liable to be formed in the kidney or the bladder, and to concrete into calculi: **lith'ics**, n. plu. *-iks*, medicines that tend to prevent stone in the bladder.

lithocarp, n. *lith'ō-kärp* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *karpos*, fruit), a fossil fruit, now usually called a *carpolite*.

lithochromatics, n. plu. *lith'ō-krō-măt'iks* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *chroma*, colour), the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions therefrom upon canvas.

lithodomi, n. plu. *lith-ŏd'ō-mī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *domos*, a house), certain mollusca which bore into rocks and stones, and form for themselves permanent lodgments: **lithod'omous**, a. *-mŭs*, pert. to.

lithogenous, a. *lith-ŏj'ĕ-nŭs* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *genein*, to beget), applied to polypes which secrete or build up stony structures, as the coral-polype.

lithograph, n. *lith'ō-gräf* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *grapho*, I engrave or write), a print from lettering, or from a drawing, which has been impressed on a prepared stone of a particular description: v. to place or impress letters or drawings on stone and then transfer them to paper by printing with a press: **lith'ographing**, imp.: **lith'ographed**, pp. *-gräft*: **lith'ograph'ic**, a. *-gräf'ik*, also **lith'ograph'ical**, a. *-gräf'i-kăl*, pert. to lithography: **lith'ograph'ically**, ad. *-kăl-li*: **lithography**, n. *lith-ŏg'rā-fi*, the art of placing or impressing on stone either letters or drawings in a manner suitable for printing from: **lithog'rapher**, n. *-rā-fĕr*, a writer or designer on stone; a workman who takes impressions from lithographic stones: **lithographic limestone** or **slate**, a peculiar magnesian limestone, slaty, compact, and fine-grained, usually obtained from the Lias and Oolite, and extensively employed in lithography.

lithoidal, a. *lith-ŏy'dăl* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *eidos*, resemblance), stony in appearance or structure.

lithology, n. *lith-ŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the physical characteristics of rocks and strata without reference to the fossils they may contain: **lithologic**, a. *lith'ō-lŏj'ik*, also **lith'olog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'i-kăl*, pert. to: **lith'olog'ically**, ad. *-kăl-li*: **lithol'ogist**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jist*, one who is skilled in the science of stones.

lithomancy, n. *lith'ō-măn-si* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *manteia*, divination), divination by means of stones.

lithomarge, n. *lith'ō-märj* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *marga*, marl), a term applied to several varieties of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina, arising in some cases from the decomposition of felspathic rocks, as in kaolin or China clay, and in others from the deposition of aluminous springs.

lithontriptic, a. *lith'ŏn-trip'tik* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tribo*, I grind or wear by friction), having the quality of dissolving or destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys: **lith'ontrip'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, an instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder by crushing it; also called **lith'otri'tor**, n. *-trī'tĕr*.

lithophagous, a. *lith-ŏf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phago*, I eat), eating or swallowing stones or gravel as

certain birds: **lithoph'agi**, n. plu. *-ə-jī*, stone-eaters; the same as *lithodomi*.

lithophotography, n. *lith'ō-fō-tŏg'rə-fī* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, *phos*, light, and *grapho*, I write), the art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

lithophyl, n. *lith'ō-fīl* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phullon*, a leaf), the figure of a leaf on fossils.

lithophytes, n. plu. *lith'ō-fīts*, also **lithophyta**, n. plu. *lith'ō-fī'tə* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phuton*, a plant), stone-plants, applied to those polypes which secrete a stony axis, as the corals: **lith'ophyt'ic**, a. *-fit'ik*, or **lith'ophy'tous**, a. *-fī'tŭs*, pert. to stone-coral.

lithornis, n. *lith-ōr'nis* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *ornis*, a bird), in *geol.*, a term applied to certain bird remains from the London or Eocene clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

lithotomy, n. *lith-ŏt'ō-mi* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *temno*, I cut), the operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder: **lithotomic**, a. *lith-ō-tŏm'ik*, pert. to lithotomy: **lithot'omist**, n. *-mist*, a surgeon who extracts stones from the bladder by cutting it.

lithotripsy, n. *lith'ō-trip'si*, also **lithotrity**, n. *lith-ŏt'rə-ti*, and **lith'ontrip'ty**, n. *-on-trip'ti* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tribo*, I grind or wear by friction), the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder in order that it may be carried off with the urine: **lith'otrip'tic**, a. *-trip'tik*, pert. to: **lith'otrip'tist**, n. *-tist*, **lith'ontrip'tist**, n. or **lithot'ritist**, n. one skilled in operating for stone in the bladder.

lithotrity, n. *lith-ŏt'rə-ti* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *tritus*, bruised or ground), the operation of breaking and crushing a stone in the bladder so that its fragments may be discharged with the urine: **lith'otrite**, n. *-trit*, the instr. for doing this.

litigate, v. *lit'i-gāt* (L. *litigatum*, to dispute, to quarrel: It. *litigare*), to contest or dispute in law; to engage in a lawsuit: **lit'igating**, imp.: **lit'igated**, pp.: **lit'igant**, n. *-gənt*, one who contends in law: **lit'iga'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the act of carrying on a suit in a court of law for the recovery of a right or claim: **litigious**, a. *li-tij'ŭs*, given to carrying on lawsuits; contentious: **litigi'ously**, ad. *-li*: **litigi'ousness**, n. *-nəs*, the disposition of being prone to carry on lawsuits.

litmus, n. *lit'mŭs* (Dut. *lakmoes*, an infusion of a lake or purple colour), a purple colouring matter prepared from certain lichens: **litmus paper**, unsized paper, coloured with litmus, and used as a delicate test of the presence of acids, the feeblest acid turning litmus paper to a red colour.

litorn, n. *lit'ērn*, a species of thrush.

chamber is produced into a straight trumpet-like tube: **lituolite**, n. *lit'ū-ō-lit*, a genus of minute foraminifera having a spiral form, and straight prolonged outer whorl.

liturgy, n. *lit'ər-jī* (Gr. *leitourgia*, a public service—from *leitos*, public, and *ergon*, work, service), the printed formulary according to which the religious services of a church are performed: **liturgic**, a. *li-tər'jik*, also **litur'gical**, a. *-ji-kăl*, pert. to a liturgy.

live, v. *liv* (from **life**, which see: Ger. *leben*, to live), to exist or have being; to feed or subsist; to continue in; to dwell; to have a settled residence in any place; to reside with; to continue or endure; to flourish; to remain undestroyed; in *Scrip.*, to be exempt from spiritual death; to attain or approach to immortality: **liv'ing**, imp.: **adj.** not dead; existing; continuing; running; flowing; producing animation and vigour; quickening: **n.** means of subsistence; maintenance; power of continuing life; manner of life; benefice of a clergyman: **the living**, those who are alive as distinguished from *the dead*: **lived**, pp. *livd*: **liv'er**, n. one who lives: **live**, a. *līv*, having life; not dead; active: **live stock**, *līv-*, animals for rearing or exportation: **livelihood**, n. *līv'li-hŏod* (properly old Eng. *lifelode*, way of life—from Icel. *leid*; AS. *lad*, way), means of living or support; maintenance: **livelong**, a. *līv'lŏng*, that lives or endures long; tedious: **lively**, a. *līv'li*, vigorous; active; sprightly; animated; energetic: **ad.** briskly; vigorously: **live'liness**, n. *-nəs*, sprightliness; animation; activity: **to live down**, to live in such a manner as to cause people to forget, or not remember unpleasantly, some slur on the character or reputation formerly incurred: **to live with**, to dwell with; to cohabit.

liver, n. *liv'ər* (AS. *lifere*; Ger. *leber*, liver: Russ. *liver'*, the pluck or liver), the organ of the body of a deep-red colour lying under the ribs which secretes bile: **liver-coloured**, a. dark or brownish red: **liverwort**, n. *-wert*, Iceland moss: **liver ore**, a dark liver-coloured variety of sulphuret of mercury: **liver pyrites**, a familiar term for a liver-coloured concretionary variety of sulphuret of iron.

livery, n. *liv'ər-i* (F. *livrée*, something given out in stated quantities at stated times to servants, as clothes, or the supply of victuals or horse provender—from *livrer*, to deliver), the uniform worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses; the body of liverymen in the city of London: **liv'eried**, a. *-ər-id*, wearing a livery: **liv'eryman**, n. *-i-mən*, a servant who wears a livery; a freeman of the city of London, entitled to wear the distinguishing livery-gown

necting link between the Lower and
series of South Wales.
nos (Sp.), the flat treeless plains which
he banks of the Orinoco, in S. Amer.
yds (from *Lloyd's Coffee-house*, where
apart for the same purpose), a part of
hange, London, set apart for brokers
gaged in the insurance of ships, &c.:
daily sheet chiefly containing shipping
loyd's agents, persons who act in va-
the world for the committee of under-
d'n, and who transmit all kinds of infor-
ted with shipping, and discharge other
interest.
l. *la*), look; behold.
he, n. *lōch* (F. *loche*), a small river-fish
streams.
AS. *hlad*, a load; *hladan*, to load; Icel.
a burden; a cargo; that which is borne
lence, difficulty, or pain; weight; pres-
or defined quantities of different com-
like merchandise; v. to burden; to lay
onveyance; to make heavy by some-
o charge, as a gun; to bestow or confer
oad'ing, imp. burdening; charging, as
rden; a cargo: load'ed, pp. also laden,
l. charged with a load or cargo; bur-
sed, as with a load. *Note.*—"When we
already provided with a *load* so as to
n on its present condition rather than
which that condition was brought about,
aden; when we look at the process of
oad, rather than its effect of leaving
laden, the participle is *loaded*."—La-
"a *loaded* gun," but "a *laden* ship,"
ith death;" load'er, n. *-ér*, one who, or

, *lōd'stōn* (AS. *lad*; Icel. *leid*, a way, a
ing, *stone*: Icel. *leidarstein*, a stone of
conduct, a loadstone), an ore of iron
gnetic properties; the magnet: load'-
Icel. *leidarstjarna*, a star of conduct),
the leading or guiding star.
(AS. *hlaf*; Goth. *hlaiba*; Fin. *laipe*,
mass or lump of baked bread; a coni-
med sugar: plu. loaves, *lōvz*.
ér (Sp. *gallofear*, to saunter about and
s), a slang Amer. term, signifying an
a vagrant: loaf'ing, a. wandering idly;

(AS. *lam*; Dut. *leem*; Ger. *leim*, clay: L.
ay), a soil consisting of clay mixed with
able mould: loamy, a. *lō'mi*, consisting
sking of the nature of loam, or like it.
(Icel. *lan*; Dan. *laan*, anything lent:
nd), anything given for temporary use;
lent for a time at interest; grant of the
t the use of for a time; to lend: loan'-
ned, pp. *lōnd*: loan-monger, a dealer
oney-lender: loan-office, a place where
money are lent at high interest to be
tments; a pawnbroking office.
(Scot.), a lane; a quiet, shady, winding
ing, n. *lōn'ing*.
h (AS. *lath*, hateful, evil: Ger. *leid*, what
the feelings: F. *laid*, ugly), to regard
hatred and disgust; to feel disgust at,
drink: loath, a. *lōth*, filled with aver-
g; backward; reluctant: loathing, imp.
gust; nausea; aversion: loathed, pp.
r, n. *-ér*, one who feels disgust: loath'-
gusting; exciting abhorrence: loath-
loathsome, a. *lōth'sum*, disgusting;
h'somely, ad. *-li*: loath'someness, n.
ity of exciting disgust or abhorrence.
s, the plu. of loaf, which see.
under lobe.
be (Ger. *laube*, an arbour—from *laub*,
L. *lobia*, an open portico), an ante-
allery; a hall or passage serving as a
nce to different apartments.
F. *lobe*, a lobe: Gr. *lobos*, the tip of the
a part or division of the lungs, liver,
soft part of the ear; in *bot.*, a large
eaf, or of a seed—often applied to the
e anther: lobed, a. *lōbd*, also lobate,
g lobes or divisions: lobule, n. *lōb'ūl*,
the subdivision of a lobe: lob'ular, a.
ng to or affecting a lobe.

lobelia, n. *lō-bē'li-ā* (said to be after *Lobel*, a botanist of King James I.), the name of an extensive genus of beautiful plants; Indian tobacco, used in medicine as an emetic, an expectorant, &c.
loblolly, n. *lōb-lōl'i* (old Eng. *lob*, something not having strength to support itself—as a verb, to hang down, and *loll*), among *seamen*, gruel or spoon meat.
lobster, n. *lōb'stér* (AS. *lopustre*; L. *locusta*, a lobster), a well-known crustacean, having a many-jointed body and large claws.
lobular, lobule—see under lobe.
local, a. *lō'kāl* (L. *localis*, pert. to a place—from *locus*, a place: F. *local*; It. *locale*, local), pert. to or limited to a particular spot or place: lo'cally, ad. *-li*: locality, n. *lō-kāl'i-ti*, existence in a place; limitation to a certain district; situation: localise, v. *lō'kāl-iz*, to make local; to limit to a particular place: lo'cali'sing, imp.: lo'calised, pp. *-izd*: localisation, n. *lō'kāl-i-zā'shŭn*, the act of fixing or limiting to a particular place.
locate, v. *lō-kāt'* (L. *locatum*, to set or dispose—from *locus*, a place), to set in a particular place or position; in *U. S.*, to select or survey for settlement: loca'ting, imp.: loca'ted, pp.: location, n. *lō-kā'shŭn*, situation with respect to place; that which is located; state of being placed; a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement.
loch, n. *lōk* (Gael. *loch*, an arm of the sea: W. *llwch*, a lake), in *Scot.*, a lake; a bay; an inlet or arm of the sea. *Note.*—The *ch* in Scotch is guttural.
Lochaber-axe, n. *lō-kāb'ér-āks* (from *Lochaber*, a district of Scotland), a formidable weapon of war, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland, consisting of a short pole with a sharp axe at one end. *Note.*—The Scotch pronunciation of *ch* is guttural.
lochia, n. *lō-ki'ā* (Gr. *lochéia*, child-birth), in *med.*, the discharge that flows from the uterus and vagina after child-birth while the mucous membrane is returning to its former condition: lochial, a. *lō'ki-āl*, pert. to or connected with the lochia.
lock, n. *lōk* (Icel. *loka*, a bolt—from *loka*, to shut: AS. *loc*, a place shut in), a machine for fastening doors, &c., by means of a key; the part of a gun or rifle by which it is discharged; the part of a canal confined by gates; any narrow confined place or enclosure: v. to fasten with a lock; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to embrace closely; to become fast: lock'ing, imp.: locked, pp. *lōkt*: adj. made fast; furnished with a lock; closely embraced: lockage, n. *lōk'āj*, the whole locks on a canal; a toll paid for passing through: lock-fast, a. *-fāst*, made close and secure by a lock: lock-jaw or locked-jaw, n. *lōkt-*, rigidity or stiffness of the lower jaw, which adheres so firmly to the upper that it cannot be separated: lock-smith, one who constructs locks or repairs them: lock-up, a temporary prison: dead-lock, a complication or counteraction of things producing an entire stoppage.
lock, n. *lōk* (Dut. *locke*, a lock or flock of wool: Icel. *lockr*, a lock of hair), a tuft of hair; a small bunch or tuft of wool; ringlets or straggling tufts of hair around the forehead.
locker, n. *lōk'ér* (Dut. *loker*, a case or cover—from *loken*, to shut), a shut receptacle along the side of a ship; a drawer or cupboard which may be closed by a lock; a custom-house officer of the water-side: Davy Jones's locker, among *sailors*, a familiar nickname for the bottom of the sea: not a shot in the locker, among *sailors*, a familiar phrase for being without money.
locket, n. *lōk'ĕt* (dim. of Eng. *lock*: F. *loquet*), a little case, generally of gold or silver, attached to a necklace or guard, containing hair, a miniature, or other memento.
locomotion, n. *lō'kō-mō'shŭn* (L. *locus*, place, and *motum*, to move: F. *locomotion*), the act or power of moving from place to place: lo'como'tive, n. *-tiv*, a steam-engine on a railway which draws the carriages and moves along with them: adj. moving from place to place; not stationary: lo'comotiv'ity, n. *-tiv'i-ti*, the power of changing place.
loculament, n. *lōk'ū-lā-mĕnt* (L. *loculamentum*, a case, a receptacle—from *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, a cavity in the pericarp containing the seed; one of the cells of the anther: locular, a. *lōk'ū-lér*, relating to the seed-cell or compartment of an ovary: loc'ulous, a. *-lŭs*, divided internally into cells.
loculicidal, a. *lōk'ū-li-sī'dāl* (L. *loculus*, a cell, and *cædere*, to cut), in *bot.*, applied to fruit dehiscing through the back of the carpels.
locus, n. *lō'kŭs* (L. *locus*, a place), in *anc. geom.*, a

lay or deposit for safe keeping; to plant; to fix or settle in the mind; to furnish with a temporary dwelling; to reside: **lodg'ing**, imp.: n. a place of rest or temporary residence; plu. a room or rooms hired in the house of another: **lodged**, pp. *lŏjd*: **lodger**, n. *lŏj'er*, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another: **lodg'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time; accumulation; collection; in *mil.*, a work thrown up by besiegers during their approaches in some dangerous post to secure it from being retaken, and to protect the troops from the enemy's fire: **lodging-house**, a house in which a room or rooms furnished are let: **to lodge an information**, to make a complaint.

lodicule, n. *lŏd'i-kūl* (L. *lodicula*, a small coverlet), in *bot.*, a scale at the base of the ovary of grasses.

loess, n. *lō'ĕs*, a German term for an ancient loamy deposit in the basin of the Rhine, abounding in fresh-water shells of existing species.

loft, n. *lŏft* (Icel. *lopt*, the sky or air: Dan. *loft*, ceiling, loft—see **lift**), a floor above another, especially one where anything is stored, commonly under the roof; a gallery in a hall or church: **lofty**, a. *lŏf'ti*, elevated in place, condition, character, sentiment, or diction; dignified; proud; haughty; sublime: **lof'tily**, ad. *-li*: **lof'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, height; elevation, as in place or position; pride; dignity; haughtiness: **rood-loft**, a loft or gallery in a church on which the *rood*—*q. v.*, a representation of the crucified Saviour or of the Trinity—was set up to view.

log, n. *lŏg* (Dut. *log*, unwieldy, heavy), an unhewn or undressed piece of timber not adapted to any special [illegible] **logarithmic**, a. [illegible] **log article**, [illegible]

logger-head, [illegible] **to logger-heads**, [illegible]

logic, [illegible] a. *lŏj'i-kĕl*, according to the rules of logic; founded on reason; clear; rational; discriminating: **log'ically**, ad. *-li*: **logician**, n. *lō-jish'ŭn*, a person skilled in logic.

logistics, n. plu. *lō-jĭs'tĭks* (Gr. *logistikos*, skilled in calculating—from *logos*, a word, a number), a system of arithmetic in which numbers are expressed in a scale of sixty: **logis'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **logis'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kĕl*, made on the scale of sixty.

logography, n. *lō-gŏg'rĕ-fĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *graphe*, a writing), a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: **logographic**, a. *lŏg'ō-grăf'ĭk*, also **log'ograph'ical**, a. *-i-kĕl*, pert. to logography.

logomachy, n. *lō-gŏm'ă-kĭ* (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *mache*, a fight, a contest), contention about words; a war of words.

logometric, a. *lŏg'ō-mĕt'rĭk* (Gr. *logos*, a word, a ratio, and *metron*, a measure), denoting a scale to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

logotype, n. *lŏg'ō-tīp* (Gr. *logos*, a word, and *tupos*, a mark impressed, a stamp), a type embracing a word; two or more letters cast in one piece.

logwood—see **log**.

loin, n. *lŏĭn*, usually in the plu. **loins**, *lŏĭnz* (old F. *longe*; Scot. *lunyie*, loin: L. *lumbus*, a loin), the lower or hinder half of the trunk of an animal; the reins.

loiter, v. *lŏĭ'tĕr* (Swiss, *lottern*, to joggle: Bav. *lotter*, a lazy or loose-living man: Fin. *lotto*, anything dangling: Low Ger. *luddern*, to be lazy), to linger; to be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to saunter: **loi'tering**, imp.: **adj.** lingering; moving slowly: **loitered**, pp. *lŏĭ'tĕrd*: **loiterer**, n. *-tĕr-ĕr*, one who delays;

lonchopteris, n. *lŏn-kŏp'tĕr-ĭs* (Gr. *longchē*, a spear, *pteris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a fossil fern-like frond, occurring in the Coal-measures, having leaves many times longer.

Londoner, n. *lŭn'dŭn-ĕr*, a native or inhabitant of London: **Londonism**, n. *lŭn'dŭn-ĭzm*, a form of speech peculiar to London: **London clay**, one of the members of the Lower Tertiary or Eocene beds of the London basin.

lone, a. *lōn* (an abbreviated form of *alone*), solitary; solitary; without a companion; single: **lonely**, a. solitary; retired; addicted to solitude: **lone'liness**, n. *-lĭ-nĕs*, solitude; retirement: **lonesome**, a. *lōn'sŭm*, solitary; secluded from society; dismal: **lone'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lone'someness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being lonesome or solitary.

long, a. *lŏng* (Icel. *langr*; L. *longus*, long: F. *long*), short; drawn out in length or time; continued, as tone or sound; extending far in space or prospect: of a great length or extent; not for a short time; throughout, as all his life long: **longish**, a. *lŏng'ĭsh*, rather long: **long ago**, at a point of duration far distant in the past: **long-boat**, the largest boat belonging to a ship of war: **long-bow**, a bow of the height of a archer: **long dozen**, one more than a dozen: **long-headed**, a. endowed with forethought and sagacity; in an unfavourable sense, cunning or overreaching: **long home**, the grave: **long hundred**, six score: **long-lived**, a. living or lasting long: **long measure**, a measure of length: **longprimer**, a printing-type: **long range**, the greatest distance to which shot or shells may be projected by guns or mortars effectively: **long-shanked**, a. *-shăngkt*, having long legs: **long-sighted**, a. far-seeing; sagacious: **long stop**, at cricket, one who is set behind the wicket-keeper to stop balls sent a long distance: **long-spun**, a. extended to a great length; tedious: **long-suffering**, a. patiently provoked; patient: n. patience of offence; mercy: **long Tom**, a sort of cradle used for washing gold by miners at the gold-fields: **long-tongued**, a. rambling; talking overmuch: **long vacation**, in the courts, a recess extending from 10th August to the end of October: **long'ways**, ad. *lŏng'wāz*, **long'wise**, ad. *-wīz*, in the direction of its length: **long'winded**, a. tedious; protracted: **long yarn**, an incredible story; a sailor's tale: **in the long-run**, the course of things taken together; in the final issue: **not long**, soon: **the long and short of anything**, the whole; the details as well as the general: **to draw the long-bow**, to exaggerate; to tell lies.

long, v. *lŏng*—followed by *after* or *for* (AS. *langian*, *lengian*, to lengthen—from *lang*, long: Ger. *verlangen*, to long for), to desire or wish for earnestly; to wish for eagerly: **long'ing**, imp.: adj. having an intense desire; having a preternatural craving: n. an intense desire; a continual wish or craving: **longed**, p. *lŏngd*.

longer, a. *lŏng'gĕr* (from **long**, which see), comp. deg. of *long*; of greater length: ad. for a greater duration: **longest**, a. *-gĕst*, superl. deg. of **long**; of the greatest length.

longeval, a. *lŏn-jē'văl*, also **longevous**, a. *-jē'vŭs* (L. *longus*, long, and *ævum*, an age), long-lived: **longevity**, n. *lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ*, great length of life; old age.

longimetry, n. *lŏn-jĭm'ĕ-trĭ* (L. *longus*, long, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), the art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

longing, longingly—see **long**.

longipennate, a. *lŏn'jĭ-pĕn'nāt* (L. *longus*, long, and *penna*, a wing or feather), long-winged—applied to birds.

longirostral, a. *lŏn'jĭ-rŏs'trăl* (L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak or bill), long-beaked—applied to birds: **longiros'tres**, n. plu. *-trēz*, a family of wading birds having long bills.

longitude, n. *lŏn'jĭ-tūd* (L. *longitudo*, length of time or space—from *longus*, long: It. *longitudine*: F. *longitude*), the distance east or west of any place on the surface from a certain fixed point—in Eng. from the point is the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, London—that of France is in Paris: **longitu'dinal**, a. *-tū'dĭ-năl*, pert. to longitude or length; extending or running lengthwise: **longitu'dinally**, ad. **longitude from**, the longitude of the place sailed from: **the longitude of a heavenly body**, the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the first point of Aries, or the secondary circle to the ecliptic, which passes through the place of the body: **circles of celestial longitude**, great circles of the celestial concave passing through the poles of the ecliptic, and so called because they severally mark out all points which have the same longitude—also called **circles of latitude**, because latitudes are measured upon them.

longmynd rocks, n. plu. *lŏng'mĭnd-rŏks*, in *geol.*, "bottom rocks," including all those unfossiliferous, or but sparingly fossiliferous, conglomerates, grits, schists, and slates, which lie at the base of the Silurian system—so called because typically developed in the Longmynd Hills, Shropshire.

loo, n. *lō* (F. *lot*, a lot, a prize), a game at cards: v. to beat at the game of loo: **loo'ing**, imp.: **looed**, pp. *lōd*: **loo-table**, a round table for a sitting-room—so called from being conveniently adapted for a circle of persons playing at the game of loo.

looby, n. *lōō'bĭ* (Icel. *lubbaz*, to loiter about; *lubbi*, a dog having a shaggy coat and hanging ears, a lazy servant: W. *llubi*, a long lubberly fellow), a dull, lumpish, lazy fellow; an awkward, clumsy person: **loob'ily**, a. *-ĭ-lĭ*, awkward; clumsy: **ad.** in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loof, n. *lūf* (see **luff**), the after part of a ship's bow.

look, v. *lŏŏk* (Bav. *lurgen*, to look: Swiss, *lugen*, to look; *lugen*, eyes: old F. *louquer*, to look askance), to direct the eye to or from anything; to consider; to apply the mind or understanding; to examine; to have any particular appearance; to have any air or manner; to face or front—usually followed by *on*, *at*, *for*, *after*, *towards*: n. the act of looking; air of the face; sight; glance; appearance; view: int. see; behold: **look'ing**, imp.: adj. having appearance, as in *good-looking*: n. expectation, followed by *for*: **looked**, pp. *lŏŏkt*: **look'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who looks; a spectator: **to look about one**, to be vigilant: **to look after**, to attend to or take care of: **to look black**, to frown; to show signs of strong dislike: **to look blank**, to have a stupid bewildered appearance, arising from the sudden and unexpected announcement of something of an unpleasant nature: **to look down on** or **upon**, to treat with indifference or contempt: **to look for**, to expect; to search: **to look in the face**, to face or meet with boldness: **to look into**, to inspect closely; to examine: **to look on** or **upon**, to respect or esteem; to regard as good or bad; to consider; to view; to be a mere idle spectator: **to look out**, to be on the watch; to search for and discover; to choose: **to look over**, to examine one by one: **to look to** or **unto**, to watch; to take care of: **to look up**, to search for and find; to show a tendency to rise or improve, as prices are *looking up*: **to look up to**, to respect: **looking-glass**, a mirror: **look-out**, n. a small watch-tower, or an elevation, on the roof of a building; a view; a prospect; watch.

lool, n. *lōl*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores in mining districts.

loom, n. *lōm* (AS. *gelama* or *loma*, utensils, household stuff: Gael. *lamp*, a hand or handle), a utensil; a tool; a machine in which cloth is woven; the part of an oar lying within the boat when rowing: **hand-loom**, a loom wrought by the hand: **heir-loom**, see **heir**: **power-loom**, a loom wrought by steam: **jacquard-loom**, *jăk'ärd-* or *jā-kärd'-*, a machine invented by M. Jacquard of Lyons for weaving figured goods.

loom, v. *lōm* (Dut. *luimen*, to look covertly, to watch: AS. *leoma*, a ray of light, a beam), to be seen imperfectly, as a ship on the horizon, or when seen through a mist; to appear indistinctly above the surface either of sea or land; to appear larger than the real size, and indistinctly; to appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely, or, as it were, in the distance: **loom'ing**, imp.: n. the indistinct appearance of a distant object, as in a mist, or particular state of the atmosphere: **loomed**, pp. *lōmd*.

loon, n. *lōn* (Dut. *loen*, a stupid, silly man), a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow; a sorry fellow.

loop, n. *lōp* (Gael. *lub*, to bend, to loop; *lubach*, crooked), a folding or doubling of one part of a string or cord through which another part may be run for fastening; an ornamental doubling in fringes; a noose: v. to form with loops; to fasten the loops of: **loop'ing**, imp.: **looped**, pp. *lōpt*: adj. having loops: **loop-line**, a connecting line in a railway, having each end joined to the main line.

looping, n. *lōp'ĭng* (Dut. *loopen*, to run), the running together, or semi-fusion, of pieces of ore, when heated for calcination only.

loop-hole, n. *lōp'hōl* (Lang. *loup*, a small window

in a roof: Dut. *luipen*, to peep, to lurk; a peep-hole in the wall of a castle from whence to shoot in safety at the enemy; a small hole in the bulk-head of a ship; a secret means of escape; a hole into or through which one may slip; figuratively, evasion or shift: **loop-holed**, a. full of holes or openings.

loose, a. *lōs* (Dut. *los*, loose: Goth. *laus*, empty), unbound; not fastened or confined; slack; not tight or close; not precise or exact; vague; rambling; lax, as the bowels; not concise; not accurate; at liberty; wanton; inattentive: **v.** to untie or unbind; to release or set at liberty; to let go; to remit or absolve; to set sail: **loos'ing**, imp.: **loosed**, pp. *lōst*: **loose'ly**, ad. *-li*, not firmly; without connection; negligently; irregularly; wantonly; dissolutely: **loose'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being loose; slackness; the opposite of tightness or rigidness; laxity; irregularity; habitual lewdness; diarrhœa: **to break loose**, to escape from confinement or restraint: **to let loose**, to set at liberty: **loose-box**, a compartment for horses; a stall where they are not tied: **loose cash**, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept: **to play fast and loose**, to be so uncertain as to do, now one thing, now another and opposite one; to prevaricate.

loosen, v. *lōs'ĕn* (from **loose**, which see), to free from tightness; to render less tight or compact; to relax; to become loose: **loosening**, imp. *lōs'ĕn-ing*: **loosened**, pp. *lōs'nĕd*, freed from tightness or closeness; rendered loose.

loot, n. *lōt* (Hind.), in *E. I.*, theft or plunder; plunder taken in war: **v.** to carry off as plunder; to ransack houses for plunder: **loot'ing**, imp.: **loot'ed**, pp.

lop, v. *lŏp* (It. *lappare*, to lop trees: Ger. *laub*, foliage), to cut off, as branches from a tree; to prune: **lop'ping**, imp.: **n.** the act of cutting off; that which is cut off: **lopped**, pp. *lŏpt*.

lop, a. *lŏp* (Fin. *loppo*, anything hanging or dangling: Icel. *lapa*, to hang loose), dependent; hanging down: **lop-eared**, a. having hanging ears: **lop-sided**, a. heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

lophiodon, n. *lō-fī'ō-dŏn* (Gr. *lophia*, a ridge, a crest, and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, an extinct tapir-like pachyderm of the Tertiary epoch, having crested teeth.

lophobranchiate, a. *lŏf'ō-brăng'kĭ-āt* (Gr. *lophia*, a ridge, a crest, and *brangkia*, gills), having gills arranged in tufts, applied to an order of fishes.

loquacious, a. *lō-kwā'shŭs* (L. *loquax*, full of words, talkative—gen. *loquacis*: It. and F. *loquace*), given to much talking; garrulous: **loqua'ciousness**, n. *-shŭs-nĕs*, [illegible]

the Supreme Court of Scotland: **Lords Spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops having seats in the House of Lords: **Lords Temporal**, the peers of England, sixteen representatives of the Scotch, and twenty-eight of the Irish, peerage: **House of Lords**, one of the constituent parts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, consisting of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

lore, n. *lōr* (AS. *lare*, teaching), learning; erudition; instruction.

lore, n. *lōr* (L. *lorum*, a strap or thong), in *birds*, the space between the bill and the eye; a corneous angular machine observable in the mouths of certain insects.

loricate, v. *lŏr'ĭ-kāt* (L. *loricatum*, to cover with a breastplate of metal—from *lorica*, a coat of mail), to cover with a coat of mail; to plate over; to cover with a crust or coating: **lor'icating**, imp.: **lor'icated**, pp.: **adj.** covered or clad with horny or bony plates or scutes, like the crocodile: **lor'ica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the operation of covering anything with a plate or crust for defence.

loriot, n. *lōr'ĭ-ŏt* (F. *loriot*—from L. *aureolus*, golden—from *aurum*, gold), a bird called witwall; the oriole.

lorry, n. *lŏr'ĭ*, a four-wheeled waggon without sides, for the carriage of heavy or bulky goods; a coal-truck.

lory, n. *lō'rĭ* (Hind. *luri*, a parrot), a bird of the parrot kind, usually of a red colour.

lose, v. *lōz* (AS. *losan*; Goth. *fraliusan*, to lose), to mislay; to lay or drop so as not to be able to find; not to gain or win; to be deprived of; to fail to obtain; to miss; to wander from; to bewilder; to waste, as time; to squander or throw away; to ruin or destroy; not to employ or enjoy; to suffer loss: **lo'sing**, imp.: **adj.** causing or bringing loss: **n.** loss: **lost**, pt. pp. *lŏst*, did lose: **adj.** laid or dropt so as not to be able to find or recover; gone from our possession or view; not visible; mislaid; that cannot be found; destroyed; ruined; wasted; bewildered; perplexed; alienated: **loser**, n. *lōz'ĕr*, one who is deprived of anything, as by defeat, &c.; one who fails to gain in a transaction: **lo'singly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **to lose ground**, to fall behind; to suffer gradual loss: **to lose heart**, to become timid or discouraged: **to lose one's self**, to become bewildered; to miss or be ignorant of one's way.

loss, n. *lŏs* (from **lose**, which see), deprivation; destruction; injury; failure; waste; leakage; that which is lost: **at a loss**, puzzled; perplexed.

lost—see under **lose**.

lot, n. *lŏt* (Goth. *hlauts*; Ger. *loos*, lot; Icel. *hlutr*, [illegible]

idle gait; a stroll; a place which idlers frequent; a kind of sofa: **lounge'ing**, imp.: **adj.** spending the time in loitering; reclining at ease: **lounged**, pp. *lōwnjd:* **lounger**, n. *lōwnjĕr*, one who strolls or moves lazily about; an idler.

lour—see **lower 2.**

louse, n. *lōwz*, plu. **lice**, *līs* (W. *llau;* Ger. *laus*, a louse), a small insect of different species which infests the bodies of men and animals: **louse**, v. *lōwz*, to clean from lice: **lou'sing**, imp.: **loused**, pp. *lōwzd:* **lousy**, a. *lōwz'zi*, infested with lice; very mean; contemptible: **lou'sily**, ad. *-li:* **lou'siness**, n. *-zi-nĕs*, state of abounding in lice.

lout, n. *lōwt* (Dut. *locte*, a rustic: Milan. *lotta*, a clod: Prov. *lot*, heavy, slow), a mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin: **loutish**, a. *lōwt'ish*, rude; clownish: **lout'ishly**, ad. *-li*, in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner: **lout'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin.

louvre or **louver**, n. *lōō'vĕr* (F. *l'ouvert*, the opening), in *anc. buildings*, an opening in the roof for the escape of smoke—often in the form of a turret or lantern: **louver-window**, an open window having flat cross-bars so placed as to exclude the rain—the bars being called **louver-boards**, corrupted into **luffer-boards.**

Louvre, n. *lōō'vĕr*, one of the anc. palaces of France.

love, n. *lŭv* (Ger. *lieben*, to love: L. *libet*, it pleases; *libido*, pleasure, desire: Pol. *lubić*, to have an inclination for: Russ. *liobit'*, to love; *lobat'*, to kiss), an affection of the mind excited by qualities in an object which are capable of communicating pleasure; the passion of the sexes; courtship; the object beloved; goodwill; benevolence; strong liking or inclination; fondness; tenderness or regard; poetical personification; dutiful reverence to God: **v.** to delight or take pleasure in an object; to regard with strong and tender affection, as that of one sex for the other; to regard with parental tenderness; to regard with goodwill or benevolence; to be pleased with; to like: **lov'ing**, imp.: **adj.** fond; affectionate; expressing love or kindness: **loved**, pp. *lŭvd:* **adj.** possessing the affection of any one: **lover**, n. *lŭv'ĕr*, one who is in love: **lovable**, a. *lŭv'a-bl*, worthy of love; amiable; that may be loved: **love'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without love; without tenderness; destitute of kindness: **lovely**, a. *lŭv'li*, possessing qualities that excite love, admiration, or esteem; amiable; beautiful; delightful: **love'lily**, ad. *-li-li*, in a loving manner: **love'liness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, possession of qualities that excite love: **lov'ingly**, ad. *-li*, affectionately; with kindness: **lov'ingness**, n. *-nĕs*, kindness; affection: **loving-kindness**, tender regard; mercy; favour: **love-apple**, a vegetable, also called *tomato:* **love-charm**, a supposed charm by which love may be excited: **love-favour**, something given that may be worn in token of love: **love-feast**, among Wesleyan Methodists, a religious repast held quarterly: **love-knot**, a complicated figure by which an interchange of affection is supposed to be figured: **love-letter**, a letter written in courtship: **love-lock**, a particular sort of curl worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.: **love-lorn**, a. (*lore*, and old Eng. *lorn*, lost), forsaken by one's love: **love-making**, courtship: **love-sick**, a. languishing from love: **love-token**, a present in token of love: **love-lies-bleeding**, a flower, a kind of amaranth: **love-potion**, a compounded draught administered to excite feelings of love.

low, a. *lō* (Icel. *lagr*, short, low: Sw. *log;* Dut. *leegh*, low), not high or elevated; placed below in relation to another thing; not rising to the usual level, height, or standard; shallow; descending far downwards; below the usual rate, price, or value; soft; not loud or noisy; mean or humble in rank; reduced; dejected or depressed; humble; vulgar; unrefined; mean; dishonourable: **ad.** not on high; near the ground; under the usual price or value; in a time approaching our own, as, such were the usages of war as *late* down as the 19th century; in a mean or degraded state; softly; down: **low'er**, a. *-ĕr*, comp. of *low;* less high or elevated: **low'est**, a. *-ĕst*, superl. of *low;* least high or elevated: **low'ly**, a. *-li*, humble; free from pride; meek; mild; not high or exalted: **ad.** in a low condition; humbly; meekly: **low'liness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, freedom from pride; humility: **low'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being low; meanness of condition or character; depression, as of mind or spirits: **low-born**, a. born in humble life: **low-church**, a. applied to the party in the Church of England which does not assert Episcopacy to be the only form of Church government, or attach the same value and importance to the sacraments as the high-church party—opposed to **high-church**: **low life**, life among the poorer classes of a country: **low-minded**, a. mean in mind or disposition: **low water**, lowest point of the tide at ebb: **low-water mark**, the lowest point to which the tide recedes: **low-pressure**, a. applied to the condensing steam-engine: **low-spirited**, a. dejected; depressed; wanting in liveliness: **low-Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter: **low-wines**, the first run of the still; the first liquor produced by distilling molasses or fermented liquors.

low, v. *lō* (an imitative word: AS. *hlowan;* Dut. *loeien;* Ger. *lwien*, to low), to bellow as an ox or cow: **low'ing**, imp.: **adj.** uttering sounds as cattle: **n.** the sounds uttered by cattle: **lowed**, pp. *lōd.*

low-bell, n. *lō'bĕl* (prov. Eng. *low;* Icel. *logi*, a flame, and Eng. *bell*), night-fowling in which a bell and lights are used: **v.** to scare as with a low-bell.

lower, v. *lō'ĕr* (from **low**, which see), to bring low; to cause to descend; to bring down; to lessen; to humble or degrade; to enfeeble; to sink: **low'ering**, imp.: **adj.** depressing; enfeebling; degrading: **n.** the act of bringing down or lessening: **lowered**, pp. *lō'ĕrd:* **lower-case**, among *printers*, the case which contains the small letters of the alphabet: **lower-level gravels**, in *geol.*, a term applied to the sands and gravels that occur in the lower terraces of valleys, in contradistinction to the high-level gravels.

lower, v. also **lour**, v. *lōw'ĕr* (Dut. *loeren*, to frown: Low Ger. *luren*, to look displeased: Ger. *lauern*, to spy), to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with clouds; to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening—applied to the weather, or to the countenance; to look sullen or angry: **lower'ing**, imp.: **adj.** appearing dark or threatening; gloomy: **lowered**, pp. *lōwerd:* **lower'ingly**, ad. *-li:* **lowery**, a. *lōw'ĕr-i*, cloudy; gloomy.

lowermost, a. *lō'ĕr-mōst* (*lower*, and *most*), superl. deg. of *low;* another form of *lowest*—see **low 1.**

lowlands, n. plu. *lō'landz* (*low*, and *land*), the flat or level districts of a hilly or mountainous country: **low'land**, a. pert. to the level districts: **low'lander**, n. *-ĕr*, an inhabitant of the low or level districts—a term used in Scotland.

loxoclase, n. *lŏks'ō-klāz* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *klasis*, cleavage), a variety of orthoclase, containing a large proportion of soda.

loxodromic, a. *lŏks'ō-drŏm'ĭk* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course), pert. to oblique sailing by the rhumb-line: **loxodromic curve**, a curve on the earth's surface which makes a constant angle or slant to the meridian; the path of a ship when her course is constantly directed towards the same point of the compass, in an oblique direction: **lox'odrom'ics**, n. plu. *-iks*, the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb-line.

loxodon, n. *lŏks'ō-dŏn* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *odous* a tooth), one of the sub-genera into which the fossil elephants are divided.

loxomma, n. *lŏks-ŏm'mā* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *omma*, the eye), in *geol.*, a genus of labyrinthodont reptiles.

loxonema, n. *lŏks'ō-nē'mā* (Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *nema*, a thread), a fossil genus of pyramidal-shaped shells—so named in allusion to the thread-like striæ which mark the surface of many species.

loyal, a. *lŏy'al* (F. *loyal*, loyal—from *loi*, law: L. *legalis*, legal—from *lex*, law), faithful to a prince or superior; true; devoted: **loy'ally**, ad. *-li:* **loyalty**, n. *lŏy'al-ti*, fidelity to a prince or sovereign; the devotion of a wife to her husband; fidelity to a cause or one's word: **loy'alist**, n. *-ist*, a person who adheres to his sovereign, particularly in times of civil commotion.

lozenge, n. *lŏz'ĕnj* (F. *losange*, a square cake of preserved herbs, a quarry of glass: Sp. *losa;* Lang. *lauza*, a slate), a figure with four equal sides having two acute and two obtuse angles, commonly called a diamond; a common sweetmeat in the shape of a small round or oval cake: **lozenged**, a. *lŏz'ĕnjd*, or **lozenge-shaped**, a. made in the shape of a lozenge: **lozengy**, a. *lŏz'ĕn-ji*, in *her.*, divided into lozenge-shaped compartments.

lubber, n. *lŭb'ĕr* (Dut. *lobaar*, a pig or dog with hanging ears, a raw silly youth: Icel. *lubbaz*, to loiter about: Gael. *leobhar*, clumsy), a heavy clumsy fellow; a name given in contempt by sailors to those unacquainted with the duties of a seaman: **lub'berly**, a. *-li*, tall and clumsy; lazy: **ad.** awkwardly; clumsily: **lubber's-hole**, a hole in the top of a vessel next to the mast: **lubber's-point**, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship's

head—so called, as a *land-lubber* only would depend upon it in steering.

lubricate, v. *lōˈbrĭ-kāt* (L. *lubricatum*, to render slippery—from *lubricus*, slippery; It. *lubricare*), to make smooth or slippery, as by oil, mucus, and suchlike, smeared over: **lu'bricating**, imp.: **lu'bricated**, pp.: **lu'bricator**, n. one who or that which lubricates: **lu'brica'tion**, n. *kā-shŭn*, also **lu'brifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kāˈshŭn*, the act or operation of making smooth and slippery, as machinery by oil: **lubricity**, n. *lō-brĭsˈĭ-tĭ*, smoothness; slipperiness; aptness to glide over any part; the property of facilitating the motion of bodies in contact; instability.

luce, n. *lōs* (L. *lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike), a pike full grown.

lucent, a. *lōˈsent* (L. *lucens*, shining), bright; shining; splendid.

lucern or **lucerne**, n. *lōˈsĕrn* (F. *lucerne*), a grass-plant much cultivated as food for cattle.

lucid, a. *lōˈsĭd* (L. *lucidus*, bright, clear: It. *lucido*: F. *lucide*), clear; distinct; easily understood; not darkened or confused, applied to the intellect: **lu'cidly**, ad. *-lĭ-*: **lu'cidness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **lucidity**, n. *lō-sĭdˈĭ-tĭ*, brightness; clearness.

lucifer, n. *lōˈsĭ-fĕr* (L. *lux*, light—gen. *lucis*, and *fero*, I bring), the morning or evening star; Satan, on account of his supposed pride; a friction-match.

luck, n. *lŭk* (Ger. *gluck*; Dut. *luk*, happiness, fortune: Dan. *lykke*, luck), an event, good or ill, affecting any one; fortune; chance; casual event: **lucky**, a. *lŭkˈĭ*, successful; fortunate: **luck'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*, fortunately; by good hap: **luck'iness**, n. *-ĭ-nĕs*, good fortune; casual happiness: **luck'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without good luck; unsuccessful: **luck'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ-*: **luck'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being unlucky.

lucrative, a. *lōˈkrā-tĭv* (L. *lucrativus*; It. *lucrativo*; F. *lucratif*, profitable—from L. *lucrum*, gain: It. *lucro*; F. *lucre*, lucre), gainful; profitable: **lu'cratively**, ad. *-lĭ-*: **lucre**, n. *lōˈkĕr*, profit; gain in money—always in an ill sense.

lucubration, n. *lōˈkū-brāˈshŭn* (L. *lucubratio*, a working by lamp-light, or at night—from *lucubrare*, to compose by lamp-light—from *lux*, light), study in the night by lamp or candle light; any composition produced by meditation in retirement: **lucubratory**, a. *lōˈkū-brā-tĕr-ĭ*, composed by night or by candle-light.

lucullite, n. *lō-kŭlˈlĭt*, a variety of black marble—so called because it was first brought by Lucullus to Rome from an island in the Nile.

ludicrous, a. *lōˈdĭ-krŭs* (L. *ludicrus*, sportive, in jest—from *ludus*, play, sport), adapted to raise laughter; cool; indifferent: **luke'warmly**, ad. *-lĭ-*: **luke'warmness**, n. *-nĕs*, a moderate heat; indifference; coldness.

lull, v. *lŭl* (Norm. *lulla*, to sing to sleep; Ger. *lallen*, to sing by only repeating la, la: Serv. *lyu*, cry to a child while rocking it: Esthon. *laul*, a song: L. *lallo*, I sing la, la, to put a child to sleep), to compose to sleep by pleasing sounds; to cause to rest; to compose; to cease; to quiet; to become calm: **n.** a season of quiet; cessation; abatement: **lul'ling**, imp.: **lulled**, pp. *lŭld*: **lullaby**, n. *lŭlˈlā-bĭ*, a song to quiet babes or set them to sleep; that which quiets: **lul'labies**, n. plu. *-bĭz*.

lumachel, n. *lō-mĭ-kĕl*, also **lu'machel'la**, n. *-kĕlˈlā* (It. *lumachella*, a little snail), a variety of marble full of fossil shells, exhibiting beautiful iridescent colours, sometimes a deep red or orange; also called *fire-marble*.

lumbago, n. *lŭm-bāˈgō* (L. *lumbus*, the loin or haunch), a rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back: **lumbaginous**, a. *lŭm-băjˈĭ-nŭs*, pert. to lumbago: **lumbar**, a. *lŭmˈbăr*, pert. to the loins: **lumbar region**, the lower part of the trunk.

lumber, n. *lŭmˈbĕr* (old Dut. *lammer*, a hindrance: Dut. *belemmern*, to encumber, to impede: prov. Dan. *lummer*, anything of a semi-fluid consistency), whatever causes to stumble; that which offers an impediment to free motion; anything nearly useless and cumbersome; bulky things thrown aside; timber sawn or split for use: **v.** to heap together in disorder; to move heavily and laboriously; in *Canada*, to cut timber for market: **lum'bering**, imp.: **adj.** moving heavily; filling with lumber: **n.** the motion or jolting of anything that moves heavily; in *Canada*, the act or employment of cutting down timber: **lumbered**, pp. *lŭmˈbĕrd*: **lum'berer**, n. *-bĕr-ĕr*, one who fells and shapes timber; in *N. Amer.*, a backwoodsman: **lumber-dealer**, a wood-merchant: **lumber-room**, a room for the reception of useless or unneeded things.

lumbric, n. *lŭmˈbrĭk* (L. *lumbricus*, a worm), a worm: **lumbrical**, a. *lŭmˈbrĭ-kăl*, resembling a worm: **n.** a muscle of the fingers and toes—so named from its resembling a worm: **lumbricales**, n. plu. *lŭmˈbrĭ-kāˈlēz*, in *anat.*, four muscles of the fingers and toes resembling worms.

luminary, n. *lōˈmĭ-nĕr-ĭ* (Sp. and It. *luminaria*; F. *luminaire*, a luminary—from L. *lumen*, light), any body or thing which gives light; one of the celestial orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs: **lu'minous**, a. *-nŭs*, shining; emitting light; clear; lucid: **lu'minously**, ad. *-lĭ-*: **lu'minousness**, n. *-nŭs-nĕs*, also **lu'minos'ity**, n. *-nŏsˈĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being bright or shining; clearness.

lunch, n. *lŭnsh*, also **luncheon**, n. *lŭn'shŭn* (old Eng. *lunche*, the sound of a blow: Prov. F. *lochon*, a lump of bread taken from the loaf: *lunch* is closely related to *lump*), a lump of something eatable; a light meal between breakfast and dinner.

lune, n. *lōn* (L. *luna*, the moon: It. *luna*: F. *lune*), anything in the shape of a half-moon; a figure crescent-shaped; a geometrical figure formed of two intersecting arcs of a circle.

lunette, n. *lōō-nĕt'* (F. *lunette*; It. *lunetta*, a little moon—from L. *luna*, the moon), anything in the shape of a small moon; an opening in a concave ceiling for the admission of light; a semicircular window, or a space above a square window, bounded by a circular roof; an advanced work for the defence of a fortress, composed of two faces and two flanks; a watch-glass flattened.

lung, n. *lŭng*, usually in the plu. **lungs**, *lŭngz* (Icel. *lunga*; Ger. *lunge*; Dut. *longhe*, lungs: Rav. *lung*, loose), the organs of respiration in mammals, birds, and reptiles: **lunged**, a. *lŭngd*, having lungs: **lung'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without lungs: **lung'wort**, n. *-wĕrt*, a plant—so called from the darker and lighter hues of the leaf resembling the surface of a lung.

lunge, v. *lŭnj* (F. *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust), another spelling for *longe* or *allonge*; to make a sudden pass or thrust in fencing: **lung'ing**, imp.: **lunged**, pp. *lŭnjd*.

lunaiform, a. *lōō'nĭ-fŏrm* (L. *luna*, the moon, and *forma*, shape), moon-shaped.

lunisolar, a. *lōō'nĭ-sō'lăr* (L. *luna*, the moon, and *sol*, the sun), resulting from the united revolutions of the sun and moon.

lunt, n. *lŭnt* (Dan. and Ger. *lunte*, a match), a quick match for firing cannon.

lunula, n. *lōō'nū-la* (L. *lunula*, a little moon—from *luna*, the moon: It. *lunula*: F. *lunule*), a little moon; the portion of the human nail, near the root, which is whiter than the rest; one of the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart: **lu'nular**, a. *-lĕr*, shaped like a small crescent: **lu'nulated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, resembling a small crescent: **lunule**, n. *lōō'nūl*, a crescent-like mark or spot.

lupercal, a. *lōō'pĕr-kăl*, pert. to the **lu'perca'lia**, n. plu. *-kā'lĭ-ă*, or feasts of the anc. Romans in honour of their god Pan: n. the feast itself.

lupin, n. *lōō'pĭn* (L. *lupinus*, a kind of pulse: It. *lupino*: F. *lupin*, a lupin), a flowering plant of many kinds, producing a kind of pulse.

lupulin, n. *lōō'pū-lĭn* (L. *lupulus*, the hop—dim. of L. *lupus*, the hop-plant), the bitter aromatic principle of hops.

lupus, n. *lōō'pŭs* (L. *lupus*, a wolf), in *med.*, a tubercular disease, occurring especially about the face, usually ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips, which it destroys like a wolf.

lurch, n. *lĕrch* (It. *lurcio*; F. *lourche*; Ger. *lurtsch*, a game at tables: a metaphor from the gaming-table), a term used when one party gains every point before the other makes one—he is then said to be left *in the lurch*; a forlorn or difficult position: **to leave in the lurch**, to leave in a difficult situation, or in a state of embarrassment.

lurch, v. *lĕrch* (Norm. *lurka*, to lie in wait: Dan. *lirke*, to handle gently with a thievish intent: Ger. *lauschen*, to listen; *lauscher*, an eavesdropper), to take away privily; to pilfer; to withdraw to one side; to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge; to play tricks; to defeat; to evade; to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea: n. the sudden roll or shifting of a vessel to one side in a heavy sea: **lurch'ing**, imp. rolling or shifting suddenly to one side; lying in wait: **lurched**, pp. *lĕrcht*, rolled or shifted suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea: **lurcher**, n. *lĕrch'ĕr*, one who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer; a poacher; a dog that lurks or lies in wait for game.

lure, n. *lōr* (Ger. *luder*, a carcass, a bait for wild animals: It. *ludro*: F. *leurre*, a bait, a lure), anything which attracts by the hope of advantage or pleasure; an enticement: v. to attract by anything which promises advantage or pleasure; to entice or attract, as by a bait: **lu'ring**, imp. enticing: **lured**, pp. *lōrd*, attracted by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

lurid, a. *lōr'ĭd* (L. *luridus*, pale, wavy: It. *lurido*), gloomy; dismal; having the colours of a tempestuous sky; in *bot.*, of a dingy brown.

lurk, v. *lĕrk* (Norm. *lurka* or *luska*; Dan. *luske*, to lurk, to skulk—see **lurch** 2, with which *lurk* seems to be identical), to lie hid or concealed; to lie in wait; to keep out of public view: **lurk'ing**, imp.: adj. lying concealed: **lurked**, pp. *lĕrkt*: **lurker**, n. *lĕrk'ĕr*, one who lurks: **lurking-place**, a secret place; a hiding-place.

luscious, a. *lŭsh'ŭs* (Swiss, *fluss*, abundance: It. *lussare*, to wallow in worldly pleasure), very sweet; grateful to the taste; sweet to excess: **lusci'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lusci'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, state or quality of being luscious; immoderately sweet.

Lusiad, n. *lōō'zĭ-ăd*, the great Portuguese epic poem of Camoëns.

lust, n. *lŭst* (Goth. *lustus*, will, desire: AS. *lystan*, to have pleasure in: Icel *lyst*, pleasure, desire: Low Ger. *lusten*, to desire), longing desire; violent or irregular desire to possess or enjoy; carnal appetite: v. to desire eagerly or to long after; to have a violent longing desire after carnal pleasure; to have any depraved or irregular desires: **lust'ing**, imp.: adj. having eager desire after: n. any depraved or irregular desire; a violent desire for carnal gratification: **lust'ed**, pp.: **lustful**, a. *lŭst'fŏōl*, having eager desire for carnal gratification; sensual: **lust'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **lust'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being lustful; libidinousness.

lustily, lustiness—see **lusty**.

lustral, a. *lŭs'trăl* (L. *lustralis*, relating to purification—from *lustro*, I purify: It. *lustrale*: F. *lustral*), pert. to or used in purification: **lustralia**, n. plu. *lŭs-trā'lĭ-ă*, the purifying sacrifices or feasts of the anc. Romans, held every fifth year: **lustrate**, v. *lŭs'trāt*, to cleanse or purify: **lus'trating**, imp.: **lus'trated**, pp.: **lustra'tion**, n. *-trā'shŭn*, the act of cleansing or purifying by water.

lustre, n. *lŭs'tr* (F. *lustre*; It. *lustro*; Dut. *luister*, lustre, splendour: L. *lustratum*, to make bright or clear), brightness; splendour; fame; renown; a candlestick or gas pendant, ornamented with drops, &c.; in *min.*, a term intended to describe the intensity and quality of the light reflected from the newly-fractured surfaces of rocks and minerals, as a mineral of a *splendent, shining, metallic, vitreous*, or *pearly lustre*: **lus'treless**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of lustre: **lustrous**, a. *lŭs'trŭs*, bright; shining; luminous: **lus'trously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

lustring, n. *lŭs'trĭng* (F. *lustrine*, lustring—see **lustre**), a stout glossy kind of silk cloth.

lustrum, n. *lŭs'trŭm* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the space of about five years, or the interval between the lustrations—see **lustral**.

lusty, a. *lŭs'tĭ* (Dan. *lystig*; Ger. *lustig*, merry, jovial: It. *lesto*, agile) stout; vigorous; healthful; able of body: **lus'tily**, ad. *-tĭ-lĭ*: **lus'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, vigour of body; stoutness; robustness: **lus'tihead**, n. also **lus'tihed**, n. *-hĕd* (*lusty*, and *head*), vigour of body; also **lus'tihood**, n. *-hŏōd*.

lutarious, a. *lō-tā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *lutarius*, that lives in the mud—from *lutum*, mud), pert. to or resembling mud.

lute, n. *lōt* (Ar. *al ud*, a lute or harp), a musical instrument with strings: **lute-string**, the string of a lute.

lute, n. *lōt*, also **luting**, n. *lōt'ĭng* (L. *lutum*, mud), a composition used for securing the joints of vessels; a coating of clay or sand applied by chemists to strengthen their retorts: v. to coat with lute: **lu'ting**, imp.: **lu'ted**, pp.: **lutation**, n. *lō-tā'shŭn*, the act or method of applying lute.

lutestring, n. *lōōt'string* (It. *lustrino*), a kind of stout shining silk; the same as **lustring**.

Lutheran, a. *lōō'thĕr-ăn*, pert. to Luther or his doctrines: n. a follower or disciple of Luther: **Lu'theranism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the doctrines of Luther.

luthern, n. *lōō'thĕrn* (F. *lucarne*, a dormer-window—from L. *lucerna*, a lamp), a dormer or garret-window.

luxate, v. *lŭks'āt*, also **lux**, v. *lŭks* (L. *luxatum*, to put out of joint, to loosen), to remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate: **lux'ating**, imp.: **lux'ated**, pp.: adj. put out of joint; sprained: **luxation**, n. *lŭks-ā'shŭn*, a putting out of joint; a dislocation.

luxuriant, a. *lŭg-zū'rĭ-ănt* (L. *luxurians*, growing rank, increasing in size—from *luxuria*, luxury, excess), very abundant; exuberant in growth; superfluous in abundance: **luxu'riantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **luxu'riance**, n. *-rĭ-ăns*, also **luxu'riancy**, n. *-ăn-sĭ*, strong, vigorous growth; exuberance; excessive growth: **luxuriate**, v. *lŭg-zū'rĭ-āt*, to grow to superfluous abundance; to live luxuriously; to revel without restraint in description or fancy: **luxu'riating**, imp.: **luxu'riated**, pp.:

lux'uria'tion, n. *-shŭn*, the act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly: **luxurious**, a. *lŭg-zū'ri-ŭs*, indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table; excessive indulgence of the appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and furniture; effeminate; voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure: **luxu'riously**, ad. *-li*: **luxu'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being luxurious; voluptuousness: **luxury**, n. *lŭks'ū-ri*, a free or excessive indulgence in rich food, dress, or furniture; anything delightful or grateful to the senses; a dainty or delicacy; any delicious food or drink.

lycanthropy, n. *lī-kăn'thrō-pi* (Gr. *lukos*, a wolf, and *anthropos*, a man), a kind of melancholy or madness in which men fancy themselves changed into wolves.

lyceum, n. *lī sē'ŭm* (L. *lyceum*; Gr. *lukeion*, a place at Athens where Aristotle taught philosophy), apartments appropriated to instruction by lectures, &c.; a higher school which prepares for the university.

lycopodiaceæ, n. plu. *lī'kō-pō-dī-ā'sē-ē* (new L. *lycopodium*, club-moss—from Gr. *lupos*, a wolf, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a natural order of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, whose tissues and mode of fructification resemble ferns, whose foliage approaches the coniferæ, and whose general aspect is like the mosses; the club-mosses: **ly'copodia'cious**, a. *-ā'sē-ŭs*, pert. to the lycopodiaceæ: **lycopodium**, n. *lī'kō-pō'dĭ-ŭm*, a genus of moss-like plants; club-moss; its fine yellow dust or seed: **lycopodites**, n. plu. *lī-kŏp'ō-dīts*, fossil plants apparently allied to the club-mosses of the present day.

Lydian, a. *lĭd'ĭ-ăn* (L. *Lydia*; Gr. *Ludia*, an anc. kingdom of Asia Minor), pert. to Lydia or its inhabitants; soft and slow in music; effeminate; soft: **Lydian stone**, a compact variety of flinty slate, of a velvet-black colour, with a flat-conchoidal fracture and keen cutting grain, long used as a touchstone for gold, whose purity is shown by the colour of the streak left on its smoothed surface.

lye, n. *lī* (L. *lix*; Ger. *lauge*, lye-ashes: Lap. *ligge*, mud: Bohem. *lash*, lye), water impregnated with an alkaline salt, obtained by steeping wood-ashes amongst water; also spelt **ley**, *lī*.

lye, n. *lī* (from Eng. *lie*, to rest), a short railway siding on which carriages or waggons may rest for a time.

lying, n. *lī'ing* (from Eng. *lie*, a falsehood), the habit or practice of telling lies: **adj.** addicted to falsehoods; deceptive: **ly'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

lying, imp. *lī-ing* (Eng. *lie*, to recline), reclining; being prostrate: **n.** position of one who lies down: **lying to**, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to retard or stop its progressive motion: **lying in**, confinement of women in childbed.

lymph, n. *limf* (L. *lympha*, water-nymph: F. *lymphe*), a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies, found in vessels called lymphatics: **lymphatic**, a. *lim-făt'ĭk*, pert. to lymph: **lymphat'ics**, n. plu. *-ĭks*, the minute absorbent vessels which carry lymph from all parts of the body: **lymphy**, a. *limf'i*, containing or resembling lymph.

lyncean, a. *lin'sē-ăn* (L. *lynx*, a lynx—gen. *lyncis*), pert. to the lynx.

lynch, v. *linsh* (after *Lynch*, a person in the U.S. said to have been much addicted to taking the law into his own hands), to inflict pain or punishment without the forms of law, as by a mob: **lynch'ing**, imp.: **lynched**, pp. *linsht*: **lynch-law**, popular vengeance inflicted by a mob; mob-law, as in U. S. of America.

lynx, n. *links* (L. *lynx*—see **lyncean**), a wild animal of the cat kind, noted for its keen sight: **lynx-eyed**, a. having acute or keen sight: **lynx-sapphire**, a lapidary's term for dark-grey or greenish-blue varieties of sapphire.

lyrate, a. *lī'rāt*, also **ly'rated**, a. *-ĕd* (L. *lyra*, a lyre), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf having a large terminal lobe and several pairs of smaller lobes decreasing in size towards the base.

lyre, n. *līr* (L. *lyra*; Gr. *lura*, a harp: It. and Sp. *lira*: F. *lyre*), a musical stringed instrument, much used by the anc. Egyptians and Greeks: **lyric**, a. *lĭr'ĭk*, also **lyrical**, a. *lĭr'ĭ-kăl*, sung, or fitted to be sung, to the harp or lyre; applied to that kind of poetry, unequal in measure, which is adapted to musical recitative, or which may express the emotions of the writer: **lyr'ic**, n. a lyrical composition: **lyrist**, n. *lī'rĭst*, one who plays on the harp or lyre: **lyre pheasant** or **bird**, an Australian bird remarkable for having its long tail-feathers displayed perpendicularly in the form of a lyre.

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15th century), denoting the principles of **Machiavel**, who taught the principles of *expediency* as opposed to *right* in his system of politics or statesmanship; cunning or crafty in politics and government: n. one who adopts the principles of Machiavel: **Mach'i-avel'ism**, n. *-izm*, political cunning and artifice intended to advance arbitrary power.

machicolated, a. *mă-chĭk'ō-lā'tĕd* (mid. L. *machicolamentum*; F. *machicoulis*, machicolation—from F. *mèche*, a match, and *couler*, to flow: old F. *coulis*, flowing), in *anc. fortifications*, having pierced parapets or galleries projecting from the faces of the walls, from which pitch and offensive missiles might be thrown upon the besiegers below: **machicolations**, n. plu. *mĕch'ĭ-kō-lā'shŭns*, projecting galleries in castellated buildings.

machinal, machinate—see **machine**.

machine, n. *mă-shēn'* (L. *machina*; Gr. *mechane*, a contrivance, a stratagem, a machine: It. *machina*: F. *machine*), any contrivance or thing which serves to increase or regulate the effects of a given force, as steam, water, or wind; a complex structure or instrument contrived to lessen or supersede human labour; an engine; a coach or light conveyance: **machining**, n. *mă-shē'nĭng*, the working off newspaper or book sheets from a steam-press: **machinery**, n. *mă-shē'nĕr-ĭ*, the works or component parts of a machine; machines in general; complicated routine or management; the superhuman beings introduced into a poem, &c., to solve a difficulty: **machinal**, a. *mă-shē'năl*, pert. to machines: **machinate**, v. *măk'ĭ-nāt*, to plan or contrive; to form a scheme; to plot: **mach'inating**, imp.: **mach'inated**, pp.: **mach'ina'tor**, n. *-nā'tŏr*, one who contrives a scheme for an evil purpose: **machination**, n. *măk'ĭ-nā'shŭn*, a plot or scheme formed for some evil purpose; an artful design: **machinist**, n. *mă-shē'nĭst*, a constructor of machines; one skilled in machines: **machine-work**, work done by a machine in contradistinction to that done by manual or hand labour.

macintosh, n. *măk'ĭn-tŏsh* (called after the inventor), a waterproof overcoat or cape.

mackerel, n. *măk'ĕr-ĕl* (Dut. *mackreel*; F. *maquereau*; It. *maccarello*, a mackerel—from L. *macula*; It. *maccola*, a spot, a stain—so called from the dark blotches with which the fish is marked), a well-known sea-fish: **mackerel-gale**, a gale which only ripples the sea, or one suitable for catching mackerel: **mackerel-sky**, a sky streaked or marked like mackerel.

macled, a. *măk'lĕd* (L. *macula*, a spot, a stain), in *min.*, a name applied to surfaces that are covered with spots of a hue deeper than, or different from, the main ground of the substance: **macles**, n. plu. *măk'lz*, a term applied to "twin crystals" which are united by simple contact of their faces by interpenetration, or by incorporation, these twin forms being often repeated so as to form groups: **macle**, n. *măk'l*, another name for *chiastolite*, from the twin form of its crystals.

maclurea, n. *măk-lō'rē-ă* (after *Dr Maclure*), in *geol.*, a genus of flatly-spiral and operculated shells, often of large dimensions, especially characteristic of Lower Silurian strata.

macrauchenia, n. *măk'rŏ-kē'nĭ-ă* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *auchen*, the neck), in *geol.*, an extinct Tertiary mammal of S. Amer. resembling the llama, but much larger.

macrocephalous, a. *măk'rō-sĕf'ă-lŭs* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *kephale*, the head), having a large head; in *bot.*, having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

macrocosm, n. *măk'rō-kŏzm* (Gr. *makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, the world), the great world; the visible system of worlds.

macrodactyles, n. plu. *măk'rō-dăk'tĭlz*, also **mac'rodac'tyli**, *-lī* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *daktulos*, a finger), a family of birds having very long toes: **mac'rodactyl'ic**, a. *-tĭl'ĭk*, having long toes.

macrodiagonal, n. *măk'rō-dī-ăg'ō-năl* (Gr. *makros*, long, *dia*, through, and *gonia*, an angle), the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism.

macrometer, n. *mă-krŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *metron*, a measure), an optical instrument for measuring inaccessible objects.

macropodous, a. *mă-krŏp'ō-dŭs* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), applied to a family of crustaceans, the macropods, having enormously long feet; in *bot.*, having the radicle large in proportion to the rest of the body: **macropus**, n. *măk'rō-pŭs*, the kangaroo, in allusion to the great length of its hind feet.

macropoma, n. *mă-krŏp'ō-mă* (Gr. *makros*, long or large, and *poma*, a cover or lid), in *geol.*, a genus of sauroid fishes peculiar to the Chalk and Wealden—so named from its large opercula, the head being equal to one-fourth of the entire length of the body.

macropterous, a. *mă-krŏp'tĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *makros*, great, and *pteron*, a wing, the blade of an oar), long-finned; long-winged.

macrotherium, n. *măk'rō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *makros*, large, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a genus of edentate mammals from the Miocene Tertiaries of Europe, having affinities to the African ant-eater, but six or eight times larger.

macrotous, a. *mă-krō'tŭs* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *ous*, an ear—gen. *otis*), in *zool.*, long-eared.

macroura or **macrura**, n. plu. *mă-krō'ră*, also **macrou'rans**, n. plu. *-rănz* (Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, the tail), a family of decapod crustaceans having long tails, as the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c.: **macrou'rous**, a. *-krō'rŭs*, long-tailed.

mactra, n. *măk'trĭ-ra* (Gr. *maktra*, a kneading-trough), a well-known littoral bivalve, inhabiting sandy and muddy shores—so named from a fanciful allusion to its shape.

macula, n. *măk'ū-lă*, plu. **mac'ulæ**, *-lē* (L. *macula*, a spot), a spot, as on the skin, or on the face of the sun or moon: **ma'culate**, v. *-lāt* (L. *maculatum*, to spot), to stain; to spot; to sully or defile: adj. in *bot.*, spotted; blotched: **mac'ulating**, imp.: **mac'ulated**, pp.: **mac'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of spotting; a stain or spot.

mad, a. *măd* (old Eng. *mad*, to rave: Swiss, *madein*, to mutter: Bav. *maden*, to chatter: Dut. *mal*; It. *matto*, foolish, mad), disordered in the mind; insane; wild; furious; excited with a violent or unreasonable passion, desire, or appetite; enraged: **mad'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **mad'ness**, n. the state of being mad; a state of disordered mind, insanity; extreme folly; headstrong wildness of passion; distraction: **madcap**, n. *măd'kăp*, a wild, thoughtless, rash person: **mad'house**, n. a house for the treatment and cure of the insane: **mad'like**, a. exceedingly rash; without reason or understanding: **mad'man**, n. one deprived of his understanding; one who acts contrary to reason; a lunatic: **like mad**, in the manner of a person deprived of reason: **to run mad**, to act as one who is deprived of reason.

madam, n. *măd'ăm*, colloquially contracted **ma'am**, *măm* (F. *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady), a title used in addressing women of every degree above the lowest; colloquially, a term of address for mistress or lady; not complimentary, as "she is a proud *madam*."

madden, v. *măd'n* (from **mad**, which see), to make mad; to become mad; to act as one mad: **maddening**, imp. *măd'nĭng*, making mad or very angry: **maddened**, pp. *măd'nd*, rendered mad.

madder, n. *măd'dĕr* (AS. *maddere*), the name of a plant, the root of which is much used in dyeing red, several valuable pigments of different colours being also prepared from the colouring matter of the root; mad dering, n. the process of dyeing with madder; **madder-lake**, a colour obtained from madder.

made, pt. or pp. of **make**, which see.

madeira, n. *mă-dē'rĭ-ă*, a highly-esteemed wine produced in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle, n. *măd'mō-ă-zĕl'* (F. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel, young lady), the title given to a young unmarried Frenchwoman in France; a miss.

madonna or **madona**, n. *mă-dŏn'nă* (It. *madonna*, my lady—from *mia*, my, and *donna*, lady), a term equivalent to *madam*; applied particularly to the Virgin Mary, and to the pictures representing her.

madrepore, n. *măd'rē-pōr* (F. *madrépore*—from *madré*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore), a genus of corals, characterised by its spreading branching form, and by the numerous star-shaped cavities that dot its surface: **madreporite**, n. *măd'rē-pō'rīt*, fossil madrepore; a variety of limestone having a small prismatic or columnar structure which looks like the pore arrangement of coral, but which is only a species of crystallisation.

madrier, n. *măd'rĭ-ĕr* (F. *madrier*—from L. *materia*, stuff, material), a thick board or plank used for supporting the earth in mines, and for other military purposes.

madrigal, n. *măd'rĭ-găl* (It. *madrigale*; Sp. *mandrial*, a kind of irregular lyric poem, properly a pasto-

nal—from L. *mandra*; It. *mandria*, a fold), a pastoral song; a little song on some light or amatory subject; a vocal composition in five or six parts.

maelstrom, n. *mal'strŏm*, the name of a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway; a violent storm of temper.

maestoso, n. *mal'ĕs-tō'sō* (It.) a direction in music, to give grandeur and strength to a passage.

Maestricht beds, n. plu. *mal'strikt-bĕds*, in *geol.*, a calcareous formation about 100 feet thick, regarded as the uppermost member of the Chalk formation in Europe, the fossils of which are on the whole very peculiar, and all distinct from Tertiary species—so called from being found at Maestricht on the banks of the Meuse.

magazine, n. *mag'ĕ-zēn* (F. *magasin*; Sp. *magazen*; Port. *armazem*, a magazine, a storehouse—from Ar. *makhzen*, a storehouse; Alb. *magazeid*, † bring together), a building in which to store provisions, arms, or ammunition; a strong building in which to store gunpowder safely; a pamphlet published at regular intervals containing compositions of a miscellaneous character; **magazine-day**, the day on which monthlies and serials are published and supplied to the trade.

magdalen, n. *mag'dą-lĕn*, a reformed prostitute—so called after *Mary Magdalene* of Scripture.

Magdeburg hemispheres, n. plu. *mag'dĕ-bĕrg-hĕm'ĭ-sfērz*, an apparatus for illustrating atmospheric pressure, consisting of a sphere in two halves made to fit air-tight, which, when the air is withdrawn from the interior, cannot be easily separated.

Magellanic clouds, n. plu. *mą-jĕl-an'ĭk-klŏŏdz*, the two whitish nebulæ or cloud-like substances near the south pole of the heavens—so called from *Magellan* the navigator.

maggiore, a. *mąj-yō'rā* (It.) in *music*, greater.

maggot, n. *mag'ŏt* (W. *magu*, to breed; *magad*, a brood, a multitude), a worm or grub, particularly of the flesh-fly; a whim or fancy; **mag'goty**, a. *-ŏt-ĭ*, full of maggots; whimsical; capricious.

magi, n. plu. *mą'jī*, also **magians**, n. plu. *mą'jī-ănz* (L. *magus*; Gr. *magos*, a magian), the learned men and priests among the Persians who worshipped light or fire as the emblem of the invisible God, who cultivated a knowledge of astronomy and the secrets of nature, and to whom were attributed the wielding of mysterious powers, and the practice of divination; the followers of Zoroaster, who held two principles, one of good, and the other of evil; **ma'gianism**, n. *-ą-ĭzm*, the philosophy or doctrines of the magi.

tained by the Eng. barons from King John, A.D. 1215, repeatedly confirmed by Henry III. and by Edward I.

magnanimous, a. *mąg-nąn'ĭ-mŭs* (L. *magnanimus*, great-souled—from *magnus*, great, and *animus*, soul, mind; It. *magnanimo*; F. *magnanime*), great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; not selfish; disinterested; **magnan'imously**, ad. *-lĭ*; **magnanimity**, n. *mąg-nąn-ĭm'ĭ-tĭ*, greatness of mind; elevation in soul or in sentiment; great generosity.

magnate, n. *mąg'nāt*, plu. **mag'nates**, *-nāts* (F. *magnats*, grandees of Poland or Hungary—from L. *magnus*, great), a noble or grandee; a man of rank and wealth.

magnesia, n. *mąg-nē'shĭ-ą* (*Magnesia*, a country of Thessaly; F. *magnésie*, magnesia; Gr. *magnes*, the loadstone or magnet), one of the primitive earths, used in the form of a white, light, tasteless powder; **magnesian**, a. *mąg-nē'shĭ-ăn*, resembling or containing magnesia; **magnesite**, n. *mąg'nĕ-sīt*, a native carbonate of magnesia occurring in white, hard, stony masses; **magne'sium**, n. *-shĭ-ŭm*, the metallic base of magnesia; **magnesium light**, a brilliant light produced by burning magnesium wire; **sulphate of magnesia**, the well-known Epsom salt; **magnesia alum**, a substance occurring in white fibrous masses and efflorescences in S. Amer.; **magnesian limestone**, any limestone containing upwards of 20 per cent of magnesia.

magnet, n. *mąg'nĕt* (L. and Gr. *magnes*, the loadstone—gen. *magnetis*; said to be so called from the *Magnesia* in Thessaly, where first found; It. *magnete*, a magnet), the loadstone, which has the property of attracting iron, and of pointing to the poles when freely suspended; a bar of steel, to which the properties of the loadstone are imparted by contact; any piece of iron rendered powerfully attractive by a galvanic current; any powerful attraction; **magnetic**, a. *mąg-nĕt'ĭk*, also **magnet'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, possessing the property of attracting iron; attractive; having the peculiar property of turning due north and south when left freely suspended; **magnet'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*; **magnet'icalness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being magnetic; **magnetics**, n. plu. *mąg-nĕt'ĭks*, the science or principles of magnetism; **magnetise**, v. *mąg-nĕt-īz*, to render magnetic; to affect with magnetism; **mag'netising**, imp.; **mag'netised**, pp. *-īzd*; **mag'netiser**, n. *-īz-ĕr*, one who or that which imparts magnetism; **mag'netism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the peculiar attractive and repulsive power of the natural magnet or loadstone; the peculiar property or power possessed by many mineral bodies, by which, under certain cir-

loadstone, and L. *motor*, a mover), a voltaic series of two or more large plates, which produces a great quantity of electricity of low tension, adapted for electro-magnetic purposes.

magnificent, a. *măg·nĭf'ĭ·sĕnt* (L. *magnus*, great, and *facio*, I make), grand in appearance; pompous; fond of splendour: **magnif'icently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **magnif'icence**, n. *-ĭ·sĕns*, grandeur of appearance; splendour: **magnif'ico**, n. *-ĭ·kō* (It.), a grandee or noble of Venice: **magnify**, v. *măg'nĭ·fī*, to increase the apparent size of a body; to praise or extol highly; to exaggerate; to amplify; to raise in pride or pretensions: **mag'nifying**, imp.: **adj.** enlarging apparent size; extolling: **mag'nified**, pp. *-fīd*: **mag'nifier**, n. *-fī·ĕr*, one who magnifies; a glass or lens which increases the magnitude of a body to the eye: **mag'nifiable**, a. *-fī·ă·bl*, that may be magnified.

magnilo'quent, a. *măg·nĭl'ō·kwĕnt* (L. *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking), pompous in words or style; expressing lofty pretensions: **magnil'oquence**, n. *-kwĕns*, a lofty inflated manner of speaking: **magnil'oquently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

magnitude, n. *măg'nĭ·tūd* (L. *magnitudo*, greatness—from *magnus*, great: It. *magnitudine*), bulk; size; extent of dimensions or parts; greatness; importance.

magnolia, n. *măg·nō'lĭ·ă* (after *Pierre Magnol* of Montpelier), a genus of plants; the laurel-leaved tulip-tree of America.

magnum, n. *măg'nŭm* (L. *magnus* or *magnum*, great), a large wine-bottle, which holds double the quantity of an ordinary one: **magnum bonum**, *-bō'nŭm* (L. *magnum*, great, and *bonum*, good), a plum so called; an epithet denoting excellence in the highest degree.

magpie, n. *măg'pī* (L. *pica*; It. *pica*; F. *pie*, a chatterer, a pie, and *mag*, for *Margaret*), a well-known, chattering, particoloured bird of the crow kind.

Magyar, n. *măd'yär*, a name for a Hungarian, or one of the dominant class in Hungary.

Mahabharatam, n. *mä'hä·bä'rä·tăm*, the name of one of the great Indian epic poems, the chief subject of which is a long civil war between two dynasties of anc. India, the Kurus and Pandus.

Maharajah, n. *mä·hä·rä'jä*, a Hindoo sovereign prince.

maharmah, n. *mä·här'mä*, a muslin wrapper worn over the head, and across the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armenian women, when they go abroad.

mahl-stick, n. *mäw'stĭk* (Ger. *maler-stock*—from *maler*, a painter, and *stock*, stick), the stick used by painters to serve as a rest to the right hand while painting,—also written **maul-stick**.

mahogany, n. *mä·hŏg'ä·nĭ* (W. I. *mahagoni*), a forest-tree of tropical Amer.—also its wood, of a reddish or brown colour.

Mahomet, n. *mä'hŏm·ĕt*, spelt also **Moham'med**, the author and founder of a new system of religion and civil polity, born at Mecca, in Arabia, A.D. 571: **Mahometan**, n. *-ĕ·tăn*, a follower of Mahomet; a Mussulman; also **Moham'medan**: **adj.** of or pert. to Mahomet: **Mahom'etanism**, n. *-tăn·ĭzm*, the religion established by Mahomet; also **Moham'medanism**: **Mahom'etanize**, v. *-tăn·īz*, to convert to the religion or customs of the Mahometans: **Mahom'etani'zing**, imp.: **Mahom'etanized**, pp. *-zĭd*.

maid, n. *mād* (Goth. *magus*, a boy; *magaths*, a maid: old H. Ger. *magad*; Ger. *magd*, a maid: W. *magu*; Bret. *magn*, to breed), a virgin; an unmarried woman; a female servant: **maid-servant**, n. a female servant: **maiden**, n. *mād'n*, a maid; a young unmarried woman; a guillotine formerly used in Scotland: **adj.** pert. to a maid or to the unmarried state; fresh; new; unpolluted; first, as a *maiden* speech: **maid'enly**, a. *-lĭ*, like a maid; gentle; modest: **ad.** in a maiden-like manner: **maiden-like**, a. like a maiden: **maidenhood**, n. *mād'n·hŏŏd*, or **maid'enhead**, n. *-hĕd* (AS. *mædenhad*), virginity; newness; freshness; virgin purity: **maid'enliness**, n. *-lĭ·nĕs*, the quality of being maidenly; modesty: **maiden assize**, an assize at which there is no criminal to try.

mail, n. *māl* (F. *maille*; It. *maglia*, the mesh of a net, a ring—from L. *macula*, a spot, a hole), defensive covering for soldiers, consisting of steel-ringed or net work; defensive armour; an article composed of rings interwoven, used in ships for rubbing off loose hemp from the cordage: **mail-clad**, also **mailed**, a. *māld*, covered with defensive armour.

mail, n. *māl* (AS. *mal*; Icel. *mala*, tribute), in *Scotch law*, a term signifying rent; tribute: **black-mail**, a tax paid to freebooters for protection of property.

mail, n. *māl* (AS. *mal* or *mæl*, a spot, a blot: prov. Eng. *mail*, a speck on the feathers of a bird), a spot on cloth, especially what is caused by iron.

mail, n. *māl* (Norm. F. *male*, a large budget: old H. Ger. *malaha*; It. *mala*; Bret. *mal*, a trunk, a case: Gael. *mala*, a bag, a purse), a bag for the conveyance of letters; any conveyance by which letters are forwarded to their destination; the letters themselves: **v.** to prepare for transmission by mail; to post letters or parcels: **mail'ing**, imp.: **mailed**, pp. *māld*, transmitted by mail: **mailable**, a. *māl'ä·bl*, that may be sent by post: **mail-coach**, a carriage for conveying letters, &c., from one place to another: **mail-train**, on a *railway*, a fast train by which mails are conveyed.

maim, v. *mām* (old F. *mahain*, a defect: **maid**. L. *mahannare*, to maim; *mahamium*, a blemish: old Eng. *mayne*, a hurt), to deprive of any necessary part of the body; to disable; to cripple; to disfigure: **n.** an injury done to the body by depriving it of a necessary part; a crippling: **maim'ing**, imp.: **maimed**, pp. *māmd*: **adj.** disabled in limbs; crippled: **maimedness**, n. *mām'ĕd·nĕs*, state of being maimed.

main, a. *mān* (Goth. *magan*, to be able: Icel. *megn*, to be able; *megin*, strength, the principal part of a thing), chief; principal; first, as in size, rank, or importance; leading; important: **n.** the gross bulk or whole; violence, force, or effort, as, he fought with might and *main*; the greater part; the ocean or sea; the land as distinguished from adjoining islands; a chief drain or pipe: **main'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, chiefly; principally: **main-deck**, the principal deck of a ship: **main-keel**, the keel as distinguished from the false keel: **mainland**, n. *mān'lănd*, the continent; the principal land as opposed to an island: **main'mast**, n. the principal or middle mast in a ship: **main'sail**, n. the principal sail in a ship: **main-sheets**, the ropes used for fastening the mainsails: **mainspring**, the principal spring in a watch or timepiece: **mainstay**, n. *mān'stā*, chief support: **main-top**, a platform over the head of the mainmast: **main-yard**, the yard on which the mainsail is extended.

mainpernor, n. *mān'pĕr·nĕr* (F. *main*, hand, and old F. *perner*; F. *prendre*, to take; *prise*, a taking: L. *prehendere*, to take), in *law*, a surety into whose hands a person charged with an offence was given to answer for his appearance when required: **main'prise**, n. *-prīz*, a committal to the care of such a surety.

maintain, v. *mān·tān'* (F. *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold: L. *manu tenere*, to hold by the hand), to hold or preserve in some particular state or condition; to defend; to vindicate; to support by argument; to justify; to support with food, clothing, &c.; to affirm or assert: **maintain'ing**, imp.: **maintained'**, pp. *-tānd'*: **maintain'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **maintain'able**, a. *-ă·bl*, that may be maintained or upheld: **maintenance**, n. *mān'tĕn·ăns*, means of support; vindication; defence; continuance; assistance to another in a suit at law: cap of **maintenance**, n. a cap of dignity anciently belonging to the rank of a duke, and worn even by kings; a symbol of high dignity.

maize, n. *māz* (Sp. *maiz*; F. *maïs*—from *mahiz*, a native word of the island of Hayti), Indian corn or wheat; an Amer. corn-plant, the *Zea mays* of botanists.

majesty, n. *măj'ĕs·tĭ* (L. *majestas*, grandeur, majesty—from *majus*, great: F. *majesté*), greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; elevation of manner or style; sovereignty; title or address of kings or emperors: **majestic**, a. *mă·jĕs'tĭk*, also **majes'tical**, a. *-tĭ·kăl*, stately; pompous; sublime; having dignity of person or appearance: **majes'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

majolica, n. *mă·jŏl'ĭ·kä* (old Ger. *magele*, a mug), a term for soft enamelled pottery, first introduced into Italy from Majorca about the twelfth century.

major, a. *mā'jĕr* (L. *major*, greater—from *majus*, great: F. *majeur*), greater in number, quantity, or extent: **n.** an officer in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; a head or superior; a person of full age: **ma'jorship**, n. the office or rank of major: **majority**, n. *mă·jŏr'ĭ·tĭ*, full age or end of minority; the greater number; more than a half; the number by which the votes for the successful candidate exceed those of the unsuccessful one; the military rank of a major: **major-domo**, *-dō'mō* (Sp. *mayordomo*—from L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house), a man who holds the place of the master of a house; a

steward: **major-general**, an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general: **drum-major**, the principal drummer in a regiment: **serjeant-major**, a non-commissioned officer subordinate to the adjutant: **major interval**, in *music*, an interval greater by half a tone or semitone than the minor interval of the same denomination: **major mode**, in *music*, that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form major intervals with the tonic or key-note: **major premise**, in *logic*, the premise of a syllogism which contains the major term: **major term**, the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

make, v. *māk* (Ger. *machen*; Dut. *maecken*, to make), to form; to fashion; to mould; to compel; to produce or effect; to do; to perform; to commit; to cause to have a particular quality; to bring into any state or condition; to raise, as profit; to gain; to reach or arrive at; to proceed; to move; to operate; to contribute: **n.** form; structure; composition: **ma'king**, imp.: **n.** the act of forming or constituting; workmanship; composition; structure; form: **made**, pt. pp. *mād*, did make. *Note.*—The very many senses of this word are determined by the context. **ma'ker**, n. *-ėr*, one who makes; the Creator; **to make account of**, to esteem; to regard: **to make a man**, to make the fortune of a person: **to make as if**, to pretend; to make show that: **to make away with**, to kill; to destroy: **to make bold**, to take liberty; to dare: **to make for**, to move toward: **to make free with**, to treat without ceremony: **to make good** or **make amends**, to defend; to maintain; to compensate for: **to make land**, to arrive near or at land, as a ship: **to make light of**, to treat with indifference or contempt: **to make love to**, to attempt to gain the affections of; to court: **to make merry**, to be joyful or jovial in feasting: **to make much of**, to treat with fondness or esteem: **to make no doubt**, to have no doubt; to be confident: **to make of**, to understand; to effect: **to make out**, to form or draw out; to understand clearly: **to make over**, to transfer; to alienate: **to make sail**, to increase speed by extending more sails: **to make suit to**, to endeavour to gain the favour of; to court: **to make sure of**, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession: **to make up**, to collect into a sum or mass; to reconcile; to compensate; to settle or adjust: **to make up for**, to supply by an equivalent; to compensate: **to make up with**, to become friendly to: **to make way**, to make progress;

shrimp, lobster, &c.: **mal'acos'tracan**, n. *-trā-kăn*, a crustacean—generally those having soft shells.

maladjustment, n. *māl-ăd-just'mĕnt* (L. *malus*, evil, and *adjustment*), an evil or wrong adjustment.

maladministration, n. *māl'ăd-min-is-trā'shŭn* (L. *malus*, evil, and *administration*), bad management of public affairs; bad management of business which has been intrusted to one.

maladroitness, n. *māl'a-droit'nĕs* (L. *malus*, evil, and *adroitness*), bad dexterity; awkwardness.

malady, n. *māl'a-di* (F. *maladie*, disease—from L. *malus*, evil), any sickness or disease of the human body; depravity; moral disorder.

Malaga, n. *māl'a-gą*, a wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

malaise, n. *mą-lāz'* (F. *malaise*, uneasiness), in *med.*, an indefinite feeling of uneasiness; ill at ease.

malanders, n. plu. *māl'an-dĕrz* (F. *malandres*), chaps or scabs on the lowest parts of a horse's legs.

malapert, a. *māl'a-pĕrt* (F. *mal*, ill, and *appert*, ready, nimble in that he does: It. *aperto*, open, confident), bold and forward in speech or action; saucy; impudent: **mal'apertly**, ad. *-li*, impudently; saucily: **mal'apert'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, quick impudence.

malapropos, ad. *māl-ąp'prō-pō'* (F. *mal*, evil, and *à propos*, to the purpose), unseasonably; ill to the purpose.

malar, a. *mā'lĕr* (L. *mala*, the cheek: It. *malare*, the cheek-bone), pert. to the cheek.

malaria, n. *mą-lā'ri-ą* (It. *male*, ill, bad, and *aria*, air), peculiar exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague: **mala'rial**, a. *-ri-ăl*, also **mala'rious**, a. *-ri-us*, affected by malaria; unhealthy.

malate, n. *māl'āt* (F. *malate*—from L. *malum*, an apple), a salt of malic acid.

malconformation, n. *māl'kŏn-fôr-mā'shŭn* (L. *malus*, evil, and *conformation*), ill form; disproportion of parts.

malcontent, n. *māl'kŏn-tĕnt* (L. *malus*, evil, and *content*), one discontented or dissatisfied, particularly with political affairs: **mal'content** or **mal'content'ed**, a. *-tĕnt'ĕd*, discontented; dissatisfied: **mal'content'edly**, ad. *-li*: **mal'content'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, discontentedness.

male, a. *māl* (old F. *masle*; F. *mâle*, male—from L. *masculus*, of the male kind, manly), relating to the sex that begets young; bearing stamens only; having the thread on the outside, as a screw: **n.** a male animal or plant; in *bot.*, a plant or flower which bears

with extreme enmity: **malign'ing**, imp.: **maligned'**, pp. *-lind'*: **malign'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who maligns; a sarcastic censurer; **malign'ly**, ad. *-li*: **malignant**, a. *mȧ-lĭg'nȧnt*, actuated by extreme enmity or malice; virulent; dangerous to life; extremely heinous: n. in *Eng. hist.*, one of the adherents of the house of Stuart—so called by the opposite party: **malig'nantly**, ad. *-li*: **malignancy**, n. *mȧ-lĭg'nȧn-si*, bitter enmity; state of being malignant: **malignity**, n. *mȧ-lĭg'nĭ-ti*, bitter enmity towards another; malice without provocation; deep-rooted spite; extreme evilness of nature.

malinger, v. *mȧ-lĭng'gėr* (F. *malingre*, lingering, sickly), to feign illness; in *mil.* or *nav. lang.*, to protract or pretend disease in order to avoid duty: n. act of one who feigns himself sick in order to escape duty: **malin'gering**, imp.: **malin'gered**, pp. *-lĭng'gėrd*: **malin'gerer**, n. *-ėr-ėr*, a soldier who feigns himself sick.

malison, n. *mȧl'i-zŭn* (Norm. F. *malison*, a curse), a curse; a malediction; execration; the opposite of *benison*.

malkin, n. *mȧw'kĭn* (from *Mall* or *Moll*, the shortened form for *Mary*, the kitchen-wench), a mop made of clouts for sweeping an oven; a dirty wench.

mall, n. *mȧwl*, *mȧl*, or *mĕl* (L. *malleus*, a hammer; It. *mallco*: F. *mail*), a heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving anything with force; a public walk; a level shaded walk, so called from being originally a walk where they played with *malls* and balls: v. to beat with something heavy; to bruise: **mal'ling**, imp.: **malled**, pp. *mȧwld*—see **mand**.

mallard, n. *mȧl'ėrd* (F. *malard*, a drake), the wild duck—often restricted to the male or drake.

malleable, a. *mȧl'lė-ȧ-bl* (F. *malléable*; It. *malleabile*, malleable—from L. *malleus*, a hammer), that may be drawn out or extended by hammering: **mal'leability**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **mal'leableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, that property of most metals of being capable of extension under blows of a hammer: **malleableize**, v. *mȧl'lė-ȧ-bl-īz'*, to render any substance capable of extension under blows of a hammer: **mal'leablet'ing**, imp.: **mal'leablesed'**, pp. *-tĕd'*: **malleate**, v. *mȧl'lė-āt*, to extend by hammering: **mal'leating**, imp.: **mal'leated**, pp.

malleolar, a. *mȧl-lē'ō-lȧr* (L. *malleolus*, a small hammer—from *malleus*, a hammer), in *anat.*, belonging to the ankle—applied to certain small arteries: **malleolus**, n. *mȧl-lē'ō-lŭs*, the joint formed with the legs on each side of the foot; an ankle; in *bot.*, a hammer-shaped slip; the layer by which gardeners propagate plants.

mallet, n. *mȧl'lĕt* (F. *maillet*, a mallet—L. *malleus*, a hammer), a wooden hammer, chiefly used by stone-cutters and carpenters.

mallotus, n. *mȧl-lō'tŭs* (Gr. *mallotos*, fleecy—from *mallos*, a lock of wool), the capelan, a small soft-finned fish, rather larger than a sprat, inhabiting the coasts of northern seas.

mallow, n. *mȧl'lō*, or **mal'lows**, n. *-lōz* (L. *malva*; Gr. *malache*, mallows—from Gr. *malasso*, I soften), a wild plant, the roots and leaves of which are used medicinally—so called from its emollient qualities.

malm-rock, n. *mȧm-rŏk'*, a local term for a calcareous sandstone, which forms portions of the *Upper Greensand* in Surrey and Sussex—known also as *forestone*; a kind of brick, soft and yellow.

malmsey, n. *mȧm'zi* (*Malvasia*, in Greece), a rich kind of grape; a strong, rich-flavoured, sweet wine.

malpighiaceous, a. *mȧl-pĭg'i-ā'shŭs* (see next entry), in *bot.*, applied to hairs formed as in the genus **malpig'hia**, *-pĭg'i-ȧ*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

malpighian, a. *mȧl-pĭg'i-ȧn* (after the anatomist *Malpighi*), in *anat.*, a term applied to certain parts, especially of the kidneys, as, to the numerous secreting tubes where they are collected into conical bundles.

malpractice, n. *mȧl-prȧk'tĭs* (L. *malus*, evil, and *practice*), evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

malt, n. *mȧwlt* (Ger. *malz*; Icel. *malt*, malt—from Icel. *melta*, to digest, to rot; *maltr*, rotten), barley, or any other grain, rendered sweet by artificial germination, the sweetness being preserved by checking the germination and drying in a kiln: v. to make grain into malt: **malt'ing**, imp.: n. the act or process of making barley into malt: **malt'ed**, pp.: **maltster**, n. *mȧwlt'stėr*, one whose trade is to make malt: **malt-dust**, n. siftings of malt: **malt-liquor**, n. ale and porter; beer as made from malt: **malt'man**, n. the workman engaged in making malt.

maltha, n. *mȧl'thȧ* (L. and Gr. *maltha*, a kind of thick fatty petroleum), a term applied to slaggy mineral pitch, as distinct from fluid *petroleum*, and from solid *asphalt*.

Malthusian, a. *mȧl-thō'zi-ȧn*, pert. to Malthus, who taught that population increased more rapidly than the means of subsistence could be made to increase, and consequently the undue increase of population should be checked, and early marriages discouraged.

maltreat, v. *mȧl-trēt'* (L. *malus*, evil, and *treat*), to abuse; to treat roughly or rudely: **maltreat'ing**, imp.: **maltreat'ed**, pp.: **maltreat'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, ill-usage; abuse.

malva, n. *mȧl'vȧ* (L. *malva*, the herb mallows), mallows, a common plant found in every quarter of the world, and much used medicinally: **malvaceæ**, n. plu. *mȧl-vā'sē-ē*, the mallow tribe or order of plants: **malva'ceous**, a. *-shŭs*, pert. to mallows.

malversation, n. *mȧl'vėr-sā'shŭn* (L. *malus*, evil, and *versatio*, a turning round, a changing: It. *malversazione*: F. *malversation*), evil conduct; improper behaviour; fraudulent practices.

Mamaluke, n. *mȧm'ȧ-lōōk*, also **Mam'eluke** (Ar. *memaluk*, a purchased slave), the chief military force of Egypt, destroyed in 1811.

mamelon, n. *mȧm'ē-lŏn* (L. *mamma*, a breast, a swelling or protuberance, as on the bark of a tree), in *mil.*, a slightly-rising mound.

mamilla, n. plu. *mȧ-mĭl'lȧ* (L. *mamilla*, a pap, a teat—from *mamma*, a mother: F. *mamelle*), in *bot.*, little granular prominences on the surface of certain pollen: **mam'illated**, a., also **mam'millated**, a. applied to a wart-like projection which surmounts a semi-spherical body—see **mammillary**.

mamma, n. *mȧm'mȧ* (L. *mamma*, a breast), in *med.*, a nipple; a teat; a breast.

mamma, sometimes **mama**, n. *mȧ-mȧ'* (L. *mamma*, the breast, a nipple or teat: It. *mamma*: F. *maman*: Dut. *mamme*: Fin. *mamma*), a familiar word for mother used by all ranks above the lowest—often contracted into **mam**, *mȧm*, or **ma**, *mȧ*: **mammal**, n. *mȧm'mȧl*, an animal that suckles its young: **mam'mals**, n. plu. *-mȧlz*, also **mammalia**, n. plu. *mȧm-mā'li-ȧ*, the great class of animals which suckle their young by teats or nipples: **mamma'lian**, a. *-li-ȧn*, pert. to the mammalia: **mam'mary**, n. *-ėr-i*, pert. to the breasts.

mammaliferous, a. *mȧm'mȧl-lĭf'ėr-ŭs* (Eng. *mammalia*, and L. *fero*, I bear or carry), containing fossil remains of mammals.

mammalogy, n. *mȧm-mȧl'ō-jĭ* (L. *mamma*, the breast, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the branch of natural history which relates to mammals: **mammal'ogist**, n. *-ō-jĭst*, one skilled in the knowledge of mammals and their classification.

mammifer, n. *mȧm'mi-fėr* (L. *mamma*, the breast, and *fero*, I bear), one of the mammals: **mammif'erous**, a. *-mi-fĕr'ŭs*, having breasts or **mam'mæ**, *-mē*.

mammiform, a. *mȧm'mi-fȧwrm* (L. *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, shape), formed as breasts.

mammillary, a. *mȧm-mĭl'lĕr-i* (L. *mammilla* or *mamilla*, a little breast or teat), pert. to or resembling the breast or nipples: **mam'milla'ted**, a. *-lā'tĕd*, having small nipples; rounded like a teat; studded with rounded or pap-like projections.

mammon, n. *mȧm'mŏn* (Syr. *mamona*; Chal. *mamon*, the god of riches), riches; wealth: **mam'monist**, n. *-ĭst*, a person who devotes himself to the attainment of riches; a worldling.

mammoth, n. *mȧm'mŏth* (Russ. *mamant*—from Tartar *mamma*, the earth: Latham suggests that *mammoth* is a corruption of Ar. *Behemoth*), the great fossil elephant of Siberia; a species of very large elephant now extinct: **adj.** very large.

man, n. *mȧn*, plu. **men**, *mĕn* (AS. and Goth. *man*, man: Sans. *man*, to think), a human being; the human race; the male sex, as distinguished from *woman*; adult, as opposed to *boy*; a male servant or attendant; in a general sense, any one: v. to furnish or guard with men; to fortify or strengthen: **man'ning**, imp.: **manned**, pp. *mȧnd*: **adj.** furnished with men; guarded with men: **man'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, courageous; brave; becoming a man: **man'fully**, ad. *-li*: **man'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being manful; courageousness: **man'like**, a. *-lĭk*, having the form or appearance of a man; possessing the nature of a man: **man'ly**, a. *-li*, becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; not boyish or womanish: **man'liness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, the qualities of a man; bravery: **man'hood**, n. *-hŏŏd* (*man*, and postfix *hood*: AS. *manhad*), state of one who is advanced be-

yond boyhood; human nature; the qualities of a man; courage: **man-hater**, one who hates mankind; a misanthrope: **man'nish**, a. *-ish*, having the appearance of a man; masculine: **mankind'**, n. *-kind'* (*man* and *kind*), the race of human beings; the males of the human race: **man-pleaser**, a flatterer of man: **man-servant**, a male attendant or servant: **man-stealer**, one who steals and sells men as slaves: **to make a man of**, to place in circumstances favourable for advancement in life: **man-midwife**, a medical man who attends women in child-birth: **man-of-straw**, a mere puppet or nominee; in *commercial language*, one without sufficient means or substance to undertake moneyed obligations; a poor man: **man-of-war**, an armed vessel belonging to a state: **men-at-arms**, a term formerly applied to the better class of soldiers who were fully and heavily armed.

manacle, n. *mǎn'ǎ-kl* (F. *manicles*, hand-fetters—from *main*, the hand: L. *manica*, the sleeve of a garment, a handcuff—from *manus*, the hand), a shackle or tie for fastening the hands together; a handcuff: commonly used in the plu. **man'acles**, *-klz*, handcuffs: v. to handcuff; to put on fastenings for confining the hands: **manacling**, imp. *mǎn'ǎ-kling*: **man'acled**, pp. *-kld*: **adj.** having the hands fastened as with manacles.

manage, v. *mǎn'ǎj* (It. *maneggiare*, to manage, to exercise: mid. L. *mainagium*, occupation, the furniture requisite for the occupation of a house: F. *manier*, to handle—from *main*, the hand), to carry on the concerns of, as a house or business; to conduct or direct; to move or use easily; to control; to govern with address; to contrive: **man'aging**, imp.: **adj.** that conducts or carries on; governing; conducting with frugality and prudence; intriguing: **man'aged**, pp. *-ǎjd*: **manager**, n. *mǎn'ǎ-jêr*, one who conducts or directs anything; one who conducts with frugality and prudence: **manageable**, a. *mǎn'ǎj-ǎ-bl*, easy to be used, directed, or moved; that may be controlled; tractable: **man'ageableness**, n. *-bl-nês*, the quality of being manageable: **man'agement**, n. *-ǎj-mênt*, manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; conduct directed by prudence or contrivance; cunning practice.

manakin, n. *mǎn'ǎ-kin* (F. and Ger. *manakin*: probably a native name), a genus of beautiful small birds, found in warm climates.

manatee, also **manati**, n. *mǎn'ǎ-tê* (new L. *manatus*; Sp. *manati*—from L. *manus*, a hand), the sea-cow for the sake of the fæcula contained in the stems, tapioca being one of its products; also called cassava.

mandolin, n. *mǎn'dô-lin* (It. *mandolo*), a very small instrument in the form of a violin with four strings, played with a quill.

mandore, n. *mǎn-dôr'* (F.), a sort of four-stringed lute or guitar.

mandragora, n. *mǎn-drǎg'ô-rǎ* or *mǎn'drǎ-gô'rǎ*, the Latin form of the **mandrake**, which see.

mandrake, n. *mǎn'drǎk* (L. and Gr. *mandragoras*, the plant mandrake), a plant and its roots of several species to which fabulous qualities have been assigned; the mandrake of Scripture is a different plant, but what is uncertain.

mandrel, n. *mǎn'drêl* (F. *mandrin*), the revolving shank of a lathe to which turners affix their work; a round bar on which plumbers form tubing, &c.

mandrill, n. *mǎn'drîl* (F. *mandrille*; Sp. *mandril*), a species of monkey attaining nearly the height of a man, and of an extraordinary and hideous appearance.

manducate, v. *mǎn'dû-kât* (L. *manducatum*, to chew), to eat by chewing: **man'ducating**, imp.: **man'ducated**, pp.: **man'ducable**, a. *-kǎ-bl*, that cannot be chewed: **man'duca'tion**, n. *-kâ'shûn*, the act of eating or chewing: **man'duca'tory**, a. *-kâ'têr-i*, pert. to or employed in chewing.

mane, n. *mân* (Icel. *mon*; W. *mwng*, a mane), the long hair on the upper part of the neck of a horse or other animal: **maned**, a. *mând*, having a mane.

manege, n. *mǎn-âsh'* (F. *manège*, the management of a horse—from F. *main*; L. *manus*, the hand), a school for teaching horsemanship, or for training horses; a riding-school.

maneh, n. *mǎn'ǎ* (Heb.), a Scrip. weight equal to about 2 lb. 3 oz. troy; in money, equal to 60 shekels of silver, and to 100 shekels of gold.

manequin, n. *mǎn'ê-kin* (a corruption of the familiar term *manikin*, a little man), an artist's model of wood or wax.

manes, n. plu. *mâ'nêz* (L. *manes*), the ghosts, shades, or souls of departed persons.

manful, manfully, manfulness—see **man**.

manganese, n. *mǎn'gǎn-êz* (new L. *manganesia*—from L. *magnes*, the magnet, so called from its presumed resemblance to the magnet: F. *manganèse*), a metal of a greyish-white colour, very hard and difficult to fuse—often applied to the black oxide of the metal: **manganesian**, a. *mǎn'gǎ-nê'si-ǎn*, pert. to or consist-

language), a very large tree and its fruit, a native of the tropical parts of Asia, and extensively cultivated; a small fish eight or nine inches in length.

mangosteen, n. *mäng'gō-stēn* (Malay, *mangusta*), a tree and its fruit of the size of an orange, and of delicious flavour, growing in Java and the Molucca Islands.

mangrove, n. *män'grōv* (a corruption of Malay, *mangle*, and Eng. *grove*), a remarkable tree inhabiting the muddy shores and deltas of the tropics, and well known for the dense groves which it forms, down into the water itself.

mangy—see **mange**.

manhood—see **man**.

mania, n. *mā'ni-a* (Gr. *mania*, madness: It. and Sp. *mania*: F. *manie*), a kind of delirium in which both the judgment and memory are impaired; a kind of madness having much of the character of frolic and boisterous excitement. *Note.*—*Mania* is used with reference to anything which happens to be the rage.

maniac, n. *mā'ni-ăk*, a madman; one raving with madness: **maniacal**, a. *mā-nī'ă-kăl*, affected with madness: **man'iically**, ad. *-li*.

manicate, a. *man'i-kāt* (L. *manicatus*, furnished with long sleeves—from *manica*, a long sleeve), in *bot.*, applied to pubescence which is so much matted and interwoven that it may be easily removed from a surface in one mass.

Manichean, a. *mān'i-kē'ăn*, pert. to *Manes* or his doctrine: **Manichean**, **Man'ichee**, n. *-kē*, or **Man'iche'ist**, n. *-kē'ĭst*, a follower of Manes: **Man'iche'ism**, n. *-kē'ĭzm*, the doctrines of Manes, a Persian, who taught that there were two supreme principles, the one good (light), the author of all good; the other evil (darkness), the author of all evil.

manichord, n. *mān'i-kŏrd* (L. *manus*, the hand, and Eng. *chord*), a musical stringed instr. whose strings were covered with little pieces of cloth to soften or subdue the sounds.

manifest, a. *mān'i-fĕst* (L. *manifestus*, clear, plain—from *manus*, the hand: It. *manifesto*: F. *manifeste*), clear; evident; plain; apparent: n. an invoice of a cargo of goods for examination at the custom-house: v. to show plainly; to reveal or declare: **man'ifesting**, imp.: **man'ifested**, pp.: **man'ifestible**, a. *-i-bl*, that may be manifested: **man'ifesta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the act of disclosing what is secret or obscure; clear evidence: **man'ifestly**, ad. *-li*, clearly; plainly: **manifesto**, n. *mān'i-fĕs'tō* (It. *manifesto*, a public declaration of a prince or state), a public written declaration of motives or intentions, particularly before commencing war.

manifold, a. *mān'i-fōld* (*many*, and *fold*), many in number; of various kinds; oft repeated; complicated: **man'ifoldly**, ad. *-li*: **manifold-writer**, a writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or other document at once.

manihot, n. *mān'i-hŏt*—see **mandioc**.

manikin, n. *mān'i-kĭn* (dim. of *man*: *man*, and *kin*, little), a little man, generally in contempt; an anatomical model.

manilio, n. *mā-nil'yō*, also **manil'la**, n. *-lä* (Sp. *manilla*, a small band, a handcuff), a ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa; a piece of copper somewhat like a horseshoe, used as money on some parts of the African coast.

manilla, n. *mā-nil'ä*, a coarse fabric woven from cocoa or palm fibre—so called from Manilla, one of the Philippine Islands.

manioc, n. *mā'ni-ŏk*, another spelling of **mandioc**—which see.

maniple, n. *mān'i-pl* (L. *manipulus*, a handful, a company of soldiers—from *manus*, the hand, and *pleo*, I fill: It. *manipolo*: F. *manipule*), in *anc. Rome*, a small band of soldiers; an ornament like a scarf worn about the left arm of a priest at mass: **manipular**, a. *mā-nip'ū-lĕr*, pert. to the maniple or to the hand: **manip'ulate**, v. *-ū-lāt*, to treat, operate, or work by means of the hand: **manip'ulating**, imp.: **manip'ulated**, pp.: **manip'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, work by hand; manual operation or treatment, particularly in an artistic or skilful manner: **manip'ulative**, a. *-lā-tĭv*, pert. to or done by the hand: **manip'ula'tor**, n. *-lā'tĕr*, one who manipulates: **manip'ula'tory**, a. *-lā'tĕr-i*, of or pert. to manipulation.

manitrunk, n. *mān'i-trŭnk* (L. *manus*, the hand, and *truncus*, a trunk or stem), a term applied to the anterior segment of the trunk or thorax in insects.

manlike, **manly**, **manliness**—see under **man**.

manna, n. *mān'nä* (Heb. *man hu*, what is this? L. and Gr. *manna*), food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet juice of several species of ash growing in the S. of Europe: **mannite**, n. *man'īt*, the peculiar variety of sugar which exists in manna.

manned—see **man**.

manner, n. *mān'nĕr* (It. *maniero*, well trained—from L. *manuarius*, that may be handled: It. *maniera*: F. *manière*, the handling of a thing, manner—from L. *manus*, the hand), form; method; habit; sort or kind; way of performing or doing; peculiar carriage or deportment. *Note.*—As applied to art, *manner* has two quite different significations; in the one, it signifies a peculiarity of habit, and implies a kind of reproach against an artist; in the other, it is the artist's peculiar way of choosing, imagining, and representing his subjects, including what are called his style and handling. **man'ners**, n. plu. *-nĕrz*, course of life; deportment or bearing towards others; behaviour: **man'nered**, a. *-nĕrd*, having manners; exhibiting the peculiar style of an artist or author, particularly in its objectionable form: **man'nerism**, n. *-nĕr-ĭzm*, a tasteless peculiarity; a peculiar mode of treatment carried to excess; a characteristic bearing or treatment: **man'nerist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who executes his works in one unvaried and peculiar style, as an artist: **man'nerly**, a. *-li*, well-behaved; civil; respectful: **ad.** with civility; respectfully: **man'nerliness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, quality of being mannerly: **in a manner**, in a certain degree.

manning, **manned**, **mannish**—see **man**.

mannite—see **manna**.

manœuvre, n. *mā-nō'vĕr* (F. *manœuvre*, a manœuvre—from F. *main*: L. *manus*, the hand, and F. *œuvre*: L. *opera*, work), management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; stratagem; dexterous movement or operation, as with troops or ships: v. to move dexterously troops or ships for attacking or defending with advantage, or as an exercise in tactics; to change the position of troops or ships; to manage with address or art: **manœu'vring**, imp. *-vĕr-ing*: **manœu'vred**, pp. *-vĕrd*: **manœu'vrer**, n. *-vĕr-ĕr*, one who manœuvres.

manometer, n. *mān-ŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *manos*, rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for ascertaining the density of air from its elastic force: **man'ometrical**, a. *-mĕt'ri-kăl*, pert. to: also called a **manoscope**, n. *mān'ō-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view).

manor, n. *mān'ĕr* (F. *manoir*, mansion-house of the lord of a feudal estate, the estate itself: mid. L. *manus*, a residence—from L. *manere*, to remain), the district over which a lord has feudal authority; so much land as a lord or other great person formerly kept in his own possession and for his own use: **manorial**, a. *mā-nō'ri-ăl*, belonging to a manor: **manor-house**, the house of the lord of the manor: **lord of the manor**, the proprietor, titled or otherwise, of the manor or estate.

manoscope, n. *mān'ō-skōp* (Gr. *manos*, rare or thin, and *skopeo*, I view), a manometer.

mansard-roof, n. *mān'särd-rŏf* (after the F. architect *Mansard*), a roof formed of an upper and under set of rafters.

manse, n. *mäns* (Norm. F. *manse*: mid. L. *mansus*, a residence—from L. *manere*, to remain), in *Scot.*, the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman: **mansion**, n. *mān'shŭn*, any place of residence; a large house or residence.

manslaughter, n. *mān'slaw-tĕr* (*man*, and *slaughter*), the destruction of the human species; the killing of any person in sudden heat or excitement, and without malice: **man-slayer**, one that has killed another.

mantel, n. *mān'tĭl* (L. *mantellum*, a means of covering or hiding: *mantel* and *mantle*, though from the same root and primarily having the same signification, are differently spelt in order to distinguish the one from the other), the shelf, slab, or other ornamental work above a fireplace, to conceal the chimney; also called **mantelpiece**.

mantellia, n. *mān-tĕl'lĭ-ä* (after *Dr Mantell*), in *geol.*, fossil stems of a sub-cylindrical shape, covered with rhomboidal leaf-scars—termed "crow's nests" by the quarrymen.

mantiger, n. *mān'tĭ-jĕr* (L. *mantichora*, a beast having the face of a man, and the body of a lion), a large variety of baboon.

mantilla, n. *man-tĭl'lä* (Sp.), a sort of scarf or short mantle.

mantis, n. *mān'tĭs* (Gr. *mantis*, a prophet), a genus of voracious insects, remarkable for their slender gro-

tesque forms; one species having a pair of legs in front, resembles a person's hands as folded in prayer.

mantissa, n. *mǎn-tĭs'sȧ* (L. *mantissa*, overmeasure, increase), the decimal part of a logarithm: **mantis'sæ**, n. plu. *-sē*.

mantle, n. *mǎn'tl* (L. *mantellum*, a cloak; It. *mantello*; F. *mantille*, a cloak; F. *manle*, a covering), a loose outer garment; a cloak; a cover or shade; that which conceals; the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc: **v.** to cover; to disguise; to rush to and overspread the face, as the blood, with a crimson colour; to spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner; to be expanded; to froth: **mantling**, imp. *mǎnt'ling*: **adj.** spreading; investing; brought up to the top; fermenting: **n.** in *her.*, representation of a mantle or any drapery: **mantled**, pp. *mǎn'tld*: **adj.** covered as with a mantle. *Note.*—When connected with the fireplace *mantel* should be the spelling, and *mantle* when a cloak or covering is signified.

mantua, n. *mǎn'tŭ* (F. *manteau*, a cloak), a lady's cloak or gown: **mantua-maker**, a lady's dressmaker.

manual, a. *mǎn'ŭ-ȧl* (L. *manualis*, used by or with the hand—from *manus*, the hand; It. *manuale*; F. *manuel*), performed, made, or used by the hand: **n.** a compendium, or a handbook; a small book that may be conveniently handled; service-book of the R. Cath. Ch.; the key-board of an organ or harmonium: **man'ually**, ad. *-lĭ*: **manual exercise**, the exercise of soldiers with their arms: **manual labour**, physical employment and with the hands, as distinguished from mental or professional labour: **sign-manual**, the royal signature subscribed at the top of bills, &c.

manufacture, n. *mǎn'ŭ-fȧk'tŭr* (F. *manufacture*; Sp. *manufactura*, manufacture—from L. *manus*, the hand, and *factum*, to make), the conversion of raw materials by the hand, or by machinery, into articles suitable for the use of man: **v.** to work raw materials into articles suitable for use by the hand, or by machinery; to make by art or labour; to be occupied in manufactures: **man'ufac'turing**, imp.: **adj.** pert. to or occupied in manufactures: **man'ufac'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd*: **adj.** made from raw materials into articles for use: **man'ufac'turer**, n. *-tŭr-ĕr*, one who works raw materials into articles of use: **man'ufac'tory**, n. *-tĕr-ĭ*, the house or place where goods are made for use: **adj.** employed in any manufacture; often contracted into *factory*.

manumit, v. *mǎn'ŭ-mĭt'* (L. *manumittere*, to set at liberty, to emancipate—from *manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, I send), to release from slavery or bondage; to

ticles of daily use: **maple-sugar**, sugar obtained from a maple-tree, common in North America.

mar, v. *mȧr* (probably derived from the figure of a person wrying his mouth or making ugly faces, and so temporarily disfiguring his face: Swab. *marren*, to growl angrily, as a dog; F. *marrir*, to complain: Dut. *merren*, to obstruct, to delay), to injure; to blot; to spoil; to disfigure: **mar'ring**, imp.: **marred**, pp. *mȧrd*.

marabuts or **maraboots**, n. plu. *mȧr'ȧ-bŏts* (Ar.), among the *North Africans*, a kind of saints or sorcerers held in high estimation: **maraboot feathers** or **marabou**, *-bō*, fine delicate feathers, the white kind being very valuable, much used in the dress of ladies, obtained from a large crane of Asia and Africa.

maracan, n. *mȧr'ȧ-kăn*, a species of parrot in Brazil.

maral, n. *mȧ-rȧ'*, in the *Pacific Islands*, a sacred enclosure or temple.

marajah, n. *mȧr-ȧ'jȧ*, or **maharajah**, n. *mȧ'hȧ-rȧ'jȧ*, a Hindoo sovereign prince.

maranatha, n. *mȧr'ȧ-nȧ'thȧ* (Syr.), a word meaning "The Lord has or will come," and connected by St Paul with *anathema*—see 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

maraschino, n. *mȧr'ȧs-kē'nō* (It. *maraschino*; F. *marasquin*), a spirit or liqueur made from the *marasca cherry* of Dalmatia.

marasmus, n. *mȧ-rȧz'mŭs* (Gr. *marasmos*, decay, weakness), a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption.

maraud, v. *mȧ-rȧwd'* (F. *maraud*, a tom-cat, an animal notorious for its prowling habits, a rogue; *marauder*, to play the rogue, to beg), to rove in quest of plunder; to plunder: **marauding**, imp.: **adj.** roving in search of plunder: **n.** acting as a marauder: **marauded**, pp.: **marauder**, n. *-ĕr*, a freebooter; a plunderer.

maravedi, n. *mȧr'ȧ-vē'dĭ* (Sp.), a Spanish copper coin less than a farthing.

marble, n. *mȧr'bl* (F. *marbre*; L. *marmor*; Dut. *marmer*, marble), a calcareous stone susceptible of a high polish; anything made of marble; any rock susceptible of a fine polish; a little stone ball used by boys in play; a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture: **v.** to variegate or vein in imitation of marble: **adj.** made of marble; variegated or veined like marble; hard; insensible: **marbling**, imp. *mȧr'bling*: **n.** the art or practice of colouring in imitation of marble: **mar'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **adj.** stained with irregular streaks of veins of colour: **mar'bler**, n. *-blĕr*,

g the marches, the annual ceremony of the boundaries of a borough or town-in use now.

, n. fem. *mär'shŏn-ĕs* (It. *marchesa;* onissa, a marchioness), the wife of a arquess; a lady having the rank of a

r (AS. *mare;* Dut. *merrie,* a mare: Icel. ck, a horse), the female of the horse: *ntt-mär* (Icel. *mara;* Dan. *mare;* Ger. *ngt-merrie,* the night-mare), a sense of he chest in sleep at night, accompanied re panting; the incubus: **mare's-nest,** discovery which turns out to be some-surd or ludicrous, or a hoax: **mare's-a** marsh-plant.

. *mär-d-shäl* (F.) the highest military nch army.

. *mä-rĕm'mē* (It. *maremma,* a country re—from *mare,* the sea), an Italian term olesome sea-marshes which diffuse with rulence pestilential exhalations along t coast of Italy.

n. *mär'shäl* (F. *maréchal;* old F. *mare-ry* officer of the highest rank, now usu-arshal.

mär-gär'ik (L. *margarita;* Gr. *margar-*ert, to pearls, or the pearl-like substance *ine:* applied to the most important and istributed of the oily acids: **margarate,** , a compound of margaric acid with a me, n. *mär'gä-rin,* the pearly solid por-l fats, obtained from them when exposed garite, n. *-rit,* one of the mica family—*rt-mica;* a pearly-grey mineral.

n. *mär-gä-rŏn,* a solid white fatty mat-um *margaric acid.*

märjin (L. *margo,* brink, border—gen. *margine:* F. *marge*), the border, brink, of anything; the blank edge of a leaf is written or printed on the margin; between the price of purchase and sale ut of which the merchant or trader de-; something left or put to for meeting *bot.,* the boundary-line or contour of a y the union of opposite plain surfaces; his must be taken with a wide *margin:* ith a margin; to enter in the margin of a ing, imp.: **mar'gined,** pp. *-jind:* **mar-al,** pert. to or placed in the margin; or attached to the edge of anything: d. *-li:* **mar'ginate,** a. *-jin-at,* also **mar-ted,** having a prominent or well-defined

. *mär'grāv* (Ger. *markgraf,* count of the *mark,* boundary, and *graf,* count: F. German title of nobility: **mar'gravine,** he wife of a margrave.

mär'i-gŏld (the *Virgin Mary,* and *gold*), rden-plant, bearing a showy yellow **gold-window,** a cathedral window cir-called also a **Catharine-wheel window.**

mä-rēn' (L. *marinus,* belonging to the re, the sea: It. *marina,* the sea-coast: ine), of or pert. to the sea; near or in a; representing the sea; naval: **n.** a rves on shipboard; the navy or collec-f a kingdom or state; naval affairs or neral: **mariner,** n. *mär'i-nĕr,* a seaman **iner's compass,** a compass fitted for use —see **compass: marine-engine,** a form e commonly used in sea-going steam-ine, a composition of tar and shellac: a soap chiefly made of cocoa-nut oil, shing with sea-water: **marine-store,** a d ships' materials, as canvas, iron, junk, t and sold; now applied to shops where les, as iron, bottles, grease, &c., are id.

n. *mä'ri-ō'ä-tri* (L. and Gr. *Maria,* the and *latreia,* worship), the worship of the **ma'riolater,** n. *-ä-tĕr,* one who worships ry.

, n. *mär'i-ō-nĕt'* (F. a puppet), a puppet; show.

mär'i-pūt, the zoril, an animal of the

mär'ish (AS. *mersc,* a marsh), low wet rsh.

marital, a. *mär'i-tăl* (It. *maritale;* F. *marital,* marital—from L. *maritus;* F. *mari,* a husband), pert. to a husband.

maritime, a. *mär'i-tĭm* (L. *maritimus,* belonging to the sea—from *mare,* the sea: It. *maritimo:* F. *maritime*), pert. to or connected with the sea; done on the sea; having a navy and commerce by ships; situated near the sea: **maritime law**—see **law: maritime nations,** nations that have seaports, a navy, and commerce by ships. *Note.*—*Maritime* denotes "bordering on the sea," as a *maritime* town or nation; "belonging to those bordering on the sea," as *maritime* laws or rights: *marine* denotes "of or pert. to the sea," as *marine* productions, a *marine* shell; "transacted at sea," or "doing duty on it," as *marine* service, *marine* forces.

marjoram, n. *mär'jō-răm* (Ger. *marjoran;* It. *maforana*), an aromatic plant of several species, used as a seasoning in cookery.

mark, n. *märk* (AS. *meorc,* a mark, a boundary: Icel. *merkia,* to mark, to signify), any visible impression, as a line, streak, or channel; any sign of distinction; a print; a stamp; evidence; sign; notice taken; an object; that at which a missile is directed; conspicuous character, as a man of *mark;* impression produced by ability or character, as "he has made his *mark;*" the X made by a person who cannot write his name: **v.** to draw or make an impression on or in; to impress with a token; to denote; to heed or regard; to observe: **mark'ing,** imp.: **marked,** pp. *märkt:* **mark'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who marks; one who registers the scores at billiard-tables: **marks,** n. plu. *märks,* the depths of the lead-line, which are marked by having a distinguishing piece of leather, cord, or bunting rove through the strands: **marking-ink,** indelible ink, used for putting private marks on linen: **marks'man,** n. he who shoots well: **trade-mark**—see **trade: to mark out,** to notify by a mark; to point out; to designate: **to mark time,** in *mil.,* to notify the rate of step by the movements of the foot; in *music,* to notify the time by the movement of the foot, hand, or other means.

mark, n. *märk* (AS. *marc,* a piece of money: Icel. *mork,* a measure, 8 oz. of silver), an ancient piece of money, equal to 13s. 4d.

market, n. *mär'kĕt* (L. *mercatus,* trade, market—from *mercari,* to traffic: Icel. *markadr,* a market), a public place or building for buying and selling; purchase and sale: **v.** to deal in a market; to buy or sell: **mar'keting,** imp.: **ed,** bargaining at a market; attendance upon a market: **mar'keted,** pp.: **market-bell,** a bell which rings at the opening and close of a market: **market-cross,** the place where a market is held, sometimes marked by an anc. cross: **market-gardener,** one who raises vegetables and fruits for sale: **market-place,** the place where goods are exposed for sale: **market price** or **rate,** the current price of goods at any given time: **market-town,** a town having the privilege of holding a market: **mar'ketable,** a. *-ä-bl,* fit for the market; saleable: **mar'ketableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* the state of being fit for market.

marl, n. *märl* (Dut. *marghelen,* to fatten land—from *margh,* marrow: It. and L. *margo,* marl), a natural mixture of lime and clay in variable proportions, used for the fertilising of land; a soil that falls readily to pieces on exposure to the air: **v.** to manure with marl: **mar'ling,** imp.: **marled,** pp. *märld,* manured with marl: **marly,** a. *mär'li,* consisting of or abounding with marl: **marlaceous,** a. *mär-lā'shŭs,* resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl: **clay-marl,** when the clay predominates: **marl-clay,** when the lime is most abundant: **shell-marl,** when it contains fresh-water shells: **marlstone,** in *geol.,* the middle member of the Lias formation, consisting of arenaceous shales, laminated sandy limestones, and several bands of stratified and nodular limestone—the whole series being peculiarly rich in fossils.

marl, v. *märl* (see **marline**), among *seamen,* to wind or twist a small line or rope round another: **mar'ling,** imp.: **marled,** pp. *märld.*

marline, n. *mär'lin* (Dut. *marlen,* to marl, to fasten the sail to the bolt-rope: Dut. *marlyn;* F. *merlin,* marline: Dut. *marren,* to moor), small rope of two loose strands either tarred or white, used for twisting or winding round rope: **v.** to wind marline round a rope or cable to prevent its being fretted by the blocks, &c.: **marline-spike** or **marling-spike,** a pointed tool used in splicing ropes.

marmalade, n. *mär'mə-lād* (F. *marmelade*; Port. *marmalada*—from Port. *marmelo*, a quince), a common preserve of Seville or bitter oranges with sugar; a jam or conserve of quinces.

marmolite, n. *mär'mō-līt* (Gr. *marmairo*, I shine, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of foliated serpentine of a pale-green, yellow, or light-grey colour.

marmoraceous, a. *mär'mō-rā'shəs* (L. *marmor*, marble—gen. *marmoris*), pert. to or like marble: **mar'morate**, a. *-rāt*, enclosed in marble; marbled: **mar'moratum**, n. *-rā'təm* (L. to encrust with marble), a cement or plaster of marble-dust and lime.

marmose, n. *mär'mōs*, an animal resembling the opossum, but less in size.

marmoset, n. *mär'mō-zet* (F. *marmouset*, a monkey—from *marmotter*, to mutter), the smallest of the monkey kind—so called from its chattering cry.

marmot, n. *mär'mōt* (F. *marmotte*: It. *marmotta*), the Alpine or mountain rat.

maroon, n. *mə-rōn'* (Sp. *cimarron* or *simaron*, a run-away slave—probably from *sima*, a cave), a name given to the blacks living in the central and mountainous parts of Jamaica in a state of freedom, when slavery existed; a negro escaped to the woods: v. to put a sailor ashore on a desolate island by way of punishment: **maroon'ing**, imp.: **marooned'**, pp. *-rōnd'*.

maroon, a. *mə-rōn'* (F. *marron*, chestnut-coloured—from *marron*, a large French chestnut), brownish-crimson; of a claret colour.

marplot, n. *mär'plōt* (*mar*, and *plot*), one who spoils or mars a design by an officious interference or meddling.

marque, n. *märk* (mid. L. *marcha*; F. *marque*, the authority given by a prince to any of his subjects to do himself right in a border quarrel by seizing the property or persons of the countrymen of the wrong-doer—see **marches**), only now used in **letters of marque**, a licence or commission granted by a sovereign to the commander or owner of a private vessel in time of war to seize the ships of his enemy; the ship so commissioned is usually called a *privateer*.

marquee, n. *mär-kē'* (F. *marquise*, the tilt over a tent), a large field-tent.

marquess, n. *mär'kwēs* (F. *marquis*), now the common spelling of **marquis**, which see.

marquetry, n. *mär'kēt-rī* (F. *marqueterie*—from *marquier*, to checker, to inlay), ornamental inlaid work on wood; a kind of mosaic, executed in hard [illegible] of Marseilles who came to Paris to aid in the Revolution of August 1792.

marsh, n. *märsh* (F. *marais*, a marsh—from *mare*, a pool: old Eng. *mareis*; Dut. *maerasch*; It. *marese*, a marsh, a moorish or fenny place), a tract of low land too wet for tillage; a fen: **marsh'y**, a. *-i*, wet; fenny: **marsh'iness**, n. *-nēs*, state of being marshy: **marsh-elder**, the gueldér-rose: **marsh-mallow**, a plant: **marsh-gas**, the fire-damp, or light carburetted hydrogen, which is evolved from marshes and stagnant pools.

marshal, n. *mär'shəl* (mid. L. *marescalcus*, the master of the horse—from old Ger. *mähre*, a horse, and *schalk*, a servant: F. *maréchal*, a blacksmith, a shoer of horses), anciently, the officer under whose cognisance fell everything pert. to the use of arms, the regulation of tournaments, &c.; an officer of the highest military rank; a master of ceremonies; in *U. S.*, a civil official of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in Eng.: v. to dispose or arrange in order: **mar'shalling**, imp.: n. act of arranging in proper order: **mar'shalled**, pp. *-shəld*: adj. arranged in proper order: **mar'shaller**, n. one who disposes in proper order: **mar'shalship**, n. the office of a marshal: **earl-marshal**, in *Eng.*, the eighth great officer of state, hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk: **field-marshal**, the highest military rank in the British army, only dating from the reign of George I.

marsupial, a. *mär-sū'pi-əl* (F. and Sp. *marsupial*—from L. *marsupium*, a pouch), having a pouch: **marsu'pials**, n. plu. *-pi-əlz*, animals that carry their young in a pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo: **marsu'pialia**, *pi-ā'li-ə*, also **marsu'pialta**, n. plu. *-pi-ā'tə*, an order of mammalia having a sack or pouch under the belly in which they carry their young, as the kangaroo: **marsu'pium**, n. *-pi-əm*, the pouch of marsupial animals; a dark-coloured membrane in the vitreous body of the eyes of birds: **marsupite**, n. *mär'sū-pīt*, in *geol.*, a genus of free-floating crinoidea, found in the Chalk formation, having a bag-like shape when closed—called by the quarrymen, "cluster stones."

mart, n. *märt* (contr. for *market*; Swiss, *marcht*, a market; *marten*, to traffic), a place of public sale or traffic.

martagon, n. *mär'tə-gŏn* (F.), a plant called mountain-lilly, or Turk's cap.

martello, n. *mär-tel'lō* (from a fort in Corsica so named), a small circular-shaped fort, meant to defend the seaboard.

marvel, n. *mär'vĕl* (F. *merveille*, a marvel—from L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things), something astonishing or wonderful: v. to wonder; to be astonished: **mar'velling**, imp.: **mar'velled**, pp. *-vĕld:* **mar'vellous**, a. *-vĕl-us*, wonderful; astonishing; surpassing credit or belief: **mar'vellously**, ad. *-us-li:* **mar'vellousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being wonderful or strange: **the marvellous**, that which exceeds nature, or is improbable.

mary-bud, n. *mā'rĭ-bŭd*, also **mary-gold**, the marigold, which see.

mascle, n. *más'kl* (old F. *mascle;* F. *macle*—from L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net), in *her.*, a bearing in the form of a perforated lozenge: **mascled**, a. *más'kld*, composed of or covered with small lozenge-shaped plates or divisions.

masculine, a. *más'kū-lĭn* (L. *masculinus*, masculine—from *mas*, a male: F. *masculin*), having the qualities of a man; in *gram.*, denoting the gender appropriated to the male kind; strong; robust; coarse, as opposed to delicate: **mas'culinely**, ad. *-lĭn-li.*

mash, n. *mash* (L. *masticare;* Sp. *masticar;* F. *mascher*, to chew: Bav. *maischen;* Ger. *meischen*, to stir the malt in hot water: Sw. *maska*, to mash for beer: Scot. *mask*, to infuse, as tea), a mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together; a mixture of malt and hot water: v. to crush or bruise into a mass; to steep crushed malt in hot water: **mash'ing**, imp.: **mashed**, pp. *mash':* **adj.** mixed into a mass; bruised; crushed: **mashy**, a. *mash'ĭ*, produced by crushing or bruising: **mash-tub** or **mashing-tub**, a large deep tub for containing the mash in the brew-house.

mask, n. *másk* (F. *masque;* Ger. *maske*, a mask, a veil: Piedm. *masche*, ghosts: It. *maschera;* Sp. *máscara*, a mask), a cover or disguise for the face; anything which disguises; a pretence: v. to cover the face with a mask or visor; to hide or conceal: **mask'ing**, imp.: **masked**, pp. *másk':* **adj.** concealed; disguised: **mask'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who wears a mask: **masked battery**—see **battery.**

maslin, n. *más'lĭn* (old F. *mestillon;* F. *méteil*, maslin: It. *mescolare*, to mix), a mixed corn crop, as wheat and rye; brass, as composed of copper and zinc—also spelt *mestin* and *mastlin:* **adj.** composed of different sorts, as *maslin* bread.

mason, n. *mā'sn* (F. *maçon;* old H. Ger. *meizo;* mid. L. *matio*, a mason—from old H. Ger. *meizan;* Goth. *maitan*, to cut), a builder in stone; one who dresses or cuts stones with a chisel for building; a freemason—which see: **masonic**, a. *mā-sŏn'ĭk*, of or relating to freemasonry: **masonry**, n. *mā'sn-rĭ*, the trade or craft of a mason; the art of building in stone; the craft or mysteries of freemasons—see **free.**

masorah, n. *más'ō-rā* (Heb.—from *masar*, to hand down), a Hebrew critical work on the text of the Bible by several Rabbins of the 8th or 9th century: **mas'oret'ic**, a. *-rĕt'ĭk*, or **mas'oret'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the masorah, or its authors: **masorite**, n. *más'ō-rīt*, one of the writers of the masorah.

masque, n. *másk* (F. *masque*—see **mask**), a cover for the face; a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form; a dramatic performance formerly so called: **masquerade**, n. *más'kĕr-ād'*, a nocturnal meeting of persons wearing masks, at which they amuse themselves with dancing, &c.; disguise; a Spanish equestrian diversion: v. to put into disguise; to go in disguise: **mas'quera'ding**, imp.: n. the assembling in masks: **mas'quera'ded**, pp.: **mas'quera'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one who wears a mask; one disguised.

mass, n. *más* (L. *massa*, that which adheres together like dough, a lump: It. *massa;* F. *masse*, a mass: Gr. *masso*, I knead), a body or lump; a large quantity; a heap; the quantity of matter in any body: v. to form into a mass; to form into a collective body; to assemble: **mas'sing**, imp.: **massed**, pp. *mást:* **massive**, a. *más'sĭv*, weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy: **mas'sively**, ad. *-lĭ:* **mas'siveness**, n. *-sĭv-nĕs*, state of being massive; great weight, with bulk: **mas'sy**, a. *-sĭ*, weighty; heavy; ponderous; massive: **mas'siness**, n. *-sĭ-nĕs*, great weight, with bulk; ponderousness: **mass-meeting**, a large public meeting for political discussion.

mass, n. *más* (F. *messe;* It. *messa;* Sp. *misa*, the sacrifice of the mass—from L. *missa*, for *missio*, dismission, in the phrase, "*ite missa est*, you are dismissed," being the words employed at that part of the service when the catechumens were *dismissed*, and the celebration of the Eucharist began), the celebration of the Eucharist in the R. Cath. Ch.; the sacrifice of the mass, or the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the R. Cath. Ch.: **high mass**, that which is sung or chanted, **low mass** being only read: **mass-book**, the R. Cath. missal.

massacre, n. *más'sā-kĕr* (F. *massacrer*, to slaughter: old F. *macecrier*, a butcher—probably connected with L. *macellum*, a meat market), the indiscriminate slaughter of human beings; butchery: v. to put human beings to death without the forms of law or on insufficient grounds; to slaughter indiscriminately; to butcher human beings: **mas'sacring**, imp. *-krĭng:* **mas'sacred**, pp. *-kĕrd:* **adj.** barbarously murdered.

masseter, n. *más'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *maseter*, one that chews), a muscle that raises the under jaw.

massicot, n. *más'ĭ-kŏt*, also **masticot**, n. *más'tĭ-kŏt* (F. *massicot*), a yellow oxide of lead; the dross that forms on melted lead exposed to a current of air, and roasted till it acquires a uniform yellow colour—used as a pigment.

massive, massively, massiveness: **massy, massiness**—see **mass**, a body or lump.

mast, n. *mast* (Icel. *mastr;* Ger. *mast;* It. *masto*, the mast of a ship), one of the large upright timbers or poles which support the rigging of a ship: **mast'ed**, a. having masts: **mas'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, a vessel having masts: **mast'less**, a. having no masts.

mast, n. *mast* (Dut. *mesten*, to feed, to fatten: Ger. *mast*, the fattening of animals; *masten*, to fatten), the fruit of oaks or beech-trees used for fattening hogs: **mast'ful**, a. *fŏŏl*, abounding in the fruit of the oak, beech, or chestnut.

master, n. *más'tĕr* (L. *magister*, a master or chief: It. *maestro;* old F. *maistre;* F. *maître*, a master), a man who has rule or government over others; a lord; a ruler; a chief; the head of a household; a director; an owner; a possessor; one very skilful in anything; one uncontrolled; a teacher or instructor; an employer; the commander of a merchant ship; an officer in a ship of war under the direction of the captain; a title of address to a young gentleman; title of dignity in the universities, as *master* of arts: v. to subdue; to conquer; to bring under control; to overcome; to excel in anything: **mas'tering**, imp.: **mastered**, pp. *más'tĕrd:* **mas'terful**, a. *-tĕr-fŏŏl*, imperious; employing violence: **mas'terless**, a. *-lĕs*, without a master: **mas'terly**, a. *-lĭ*, done with the skill of a master; most excellent: **ad.** with the skill of a master: **mastery**, n. *-ĭ*, rule; superiority; victory; eminent skill: **mas'tership**, n. the office of a master; dominion; rule: **master-builder**, the chief builder: **master-hand**, the hand of a man eminently skilful: **master-joints**, in *geol.*, a term applied to the large planes of division which pass through rock-masses, and which run regularly parallel to each other for considerable distances, the *smaller joints* traversing the rocks in all directions—among quarrymen the former are called *backs*, and the latter *cutters:* **master-key**, a key that opens many locks: **master-passion**, a predominant passion: **masterpiece**, a capital or excellent performance; anything done or made with superior excellence; chief excellence: **master-stroke**, an act or performance which excels in ability and skill: **master-work**, the work or performance that excels all others: **master of the horse**, the third great officer in the British Court: **master of the rolls**, the head or chief master in Chancery; **to be master of one's self**, to have entire self-control; not to be governed by passion. *Note.*—*Master*, as a prefix, is placed before the Christian name and surname of a man, and is then contracted into Mr, and pronounced *más'tĕr*, used as a title of courtesy and respect, but inferior to that of *esquire*, as Mr William Thompson: *master*, written in full, and pronounced *más'tĕr*, is placed before the names of boys and youths of the better classes as a mark of respect, as *Master* Robert Lowe.

mastic, n. also **mastich**, n. *más'tĭk* (L. and Gr. *mastiche*, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree: It. *mastice;* F. *mastic*), a resin obtained from the lentisk or mastic tree; a cement or plaster for walls.

masticate, v. *más'tĭ-kāt* (L. *masticatum*, to masticate: Gr. *mastax*, the jaw—gen. *mastakos*), to chew, as food; to grind food with the teeth, thus preparing it for swallowing and digestion: **mas'ticating**, imp.: **mas'ticated**, pp.: **adj.** chewed: **mas'ticator**, n. *-kā'tŏr*, a kneading-trough for India-rubber or gutta-percha: **masticable**, a. *más'tĭ-kā-bl*, that can be chewed: **mas'tication**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of chewing solid food: **masticatory**, a. *más'tĭ-kā'tŏr-ĭ*, adapted

for chewing: **n.** a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

masticin, n. *más'ti-sin* (from **mastic,** which see), the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.

masticot, n. *más'ti-kŏt*—see **massicot.**

mastiff, n. *más'tif* (Venet. *mastino,* large-limbed: prov. Eng. *masty,* very large and big—from Ger. *mästen,* to fatten), a large and strong variety of dog.

mastitis, n. *más-ti-tis* (Gr. *mastos,* an udder, a breast, and *itis,* denoting inflammation), in *med.,* inflammation of the breast.

mastodon, n. *más'tō-dŏn* (Gr. *mastos,* a breast or nipple, and *odous,* a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.,* a genus of Tertiary and post-Tertiary elephantine mammals—so called from the nipple-like protuberances on the grinding surfaces of their teeth.

mastodynia, n. *más'tō-dĭn'i-a* (Gr. *mastos,* the breast, and *odune,* pain), in *med.,* pain of the breast.

mastoid, a. *más-hŏyd* (Gr. *mastos,* a breast, and *eidos,* appearance), nipple-like.

mastology, n. *más-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *mastos,* a breast, and *logos,* discourse), that branch of zoology which treats of animals that suckle their young.

mat, n. *măt* (L. *matta;* F. *natte;* Ger. *matte,* a mat, properly a bunch or tuft of rushes or suchlike: Sp. *mata,* a bush), a thick texture formed by weaving or plaiting together rushes, straw, rope-yarn, or suchlike substances, used for laying down at the entrance of a house or apartment that the boots or shoes of those about to enter may be cleaned or rubbed on it; an article woven or plaited of straw, &c., for putting beneath dishes at table; an ornamental article of worsted or other material to put beneath a drawing-room ornament: **v.** to twist together or interweave like a mat; to felt or entangle; to grow thick together: **mat'ting,** imp.: **n.** a thick texture formed of straw, rope, jute, and suchlike, used for purposes of cleanliness, for packing, and for covering the floors of houses: **mat'ted,** pp.: **adj.** laid with mats; entangled.

matadore, n. *măt'a-dōr* (Sp. *matador,* a murderer), one of the three principal cards at ombre and quadrille; in *Sp. bull-fights,* he who is appointed to kill the disabled bull.

match, n. *măch* (F. *meiche,* the wick or snuff of a candle—from L. *metaxa;* It. *metassa,* a skein of thread or yarn), anything that readily takes fire, and is capable of setting fire to, or giving light; a slender piece of wood or piece of twisted fibre for igniting a candle or lamp; a lucifer: **matchlock,** the old musket which

ria, substance, and *medica,* medical), in *med.,* the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the preparation of medicine; the science which describes these substances and their properties, &c.

material, a. *mā-tē'ri-ăl* (L. *materialis,* belonging to matter—from *materia,* matter: It. *materiale;* F. *matériel*), consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; important; essential; not merely formal: **n.** anything composed of matter; that of which anything is made: **mate'rially,** ad. *-li,* importantly; essentially: **mate'rialness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being material: **mate'rial'ity,** n. *-ăl'i-ti,* material existence; not spirituality: **materialise,** v. *mā-tē'ri-ăl-īz,* to render material; to reduce to matter or to regard as such; to have a tendency towards materialism: **mate'riali'sing,** imp.: **adj.** having a tendency towards materialism: **mate'rialised,** pp. *-zd:* **mate'rialist,** n. *-ist,* one who maintains that the soul of man, and even all existence and consciousness, is but the result of a particular organisation of the matter of which the body is composed: **mate'rialism,** n. *-ăl-izm,* the doctrine or belief of a materialist: **mate'rialis'tic,** a. *-ăl-is'tik,* having a tendency to materialism; **materiel,** n. *mā-tē'ri-ĕl* (F.), the materials or instruments used in any object or design, particularly the munitions, baggage, &c., of an army.

maternal, a. *mā-tĕr'năl* (L. *maternus,* belonging to a mother—from L. and Gr. *mater;* Gr. *meter,* a mother: It. *materno*), pert. to a mother; befitting a mother; motherly: **mater'nally,** ad. *-li:* **maternity,** n. *mā-tĕr'ni-ti,* the character or relationship of a mother.

math, n. *măth* (AS. *mæth,* a mowing—from *maican,* to mow), a mowing; a crop, as in *aftermath.*

mathematics, n. plu. *măth'ē-măt'iks* (L. *mathematica;* Gr. *mathematike,* mathematical science: F. *mathématiques,* mathematics), the science which treats of whatever can be measured or numbered, embracing the three departments of arithmetic, geometry, and analysis, with their subdivisions: **math'emat'ical,** a. *-măl'i-kăl,* also **math'emat'ic,** a. *-ik,* according to or done by mathematics; demonstrative: **math'emat'ically,** ad. *-li:* **math'ematician,** n. *-mă-tish'ăn,* one who is skilled in mathematics: **pure mathematics** considers quantity and number without reference to matter: **mixed mathematics** treats of magnitudes as subsisting in material bodies.

mathesis, n. *măth'ē-sis* (Gr. *mathesis,* learning), learning; the doctrine of mathematics.

black, white, blue, red, and yellow: in *geol.*, the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded.

matron, n. *mā'trŏn* (L. *matrona*, a wife—from *mater*, a mother: It. *matrona*; F. *matron*), a wife; the mother of a family; an elderly woman; a nurse or female superintendent in a hospital: **matron-like**, a. becoming a wife or matron; sedate; modest: **ma'tronly**, a. *-li*, motherly; sedate; elderly: **matronal**, n. *mā'trŏn-al*, of or relating to a mother; suitable to a matron: **matronise**, v. *mā'trŏn-īz*, to render matron-like: **ma'tronising**, imp.: **ma'tronised**, pp. *-zd*.

matted, matting—see **mat**.

matter, n. *măt'ĕr* (L. *materia*, matter or stuff of which anything is made—from *mater*, a mother: It. *materia*; F. *matière*), substance extended; body; that which is visible or tangible; that of which anything is composed; subject; thing treated or spoken of; object; question considered: that about which we think or write; event; business; in *logic*, substantial as opposed to formal truth; cause of disturbance; thing nearly computed, as a *matter* of five miles; thing limited to fact, as opposed to a flight of the imagination; in *printing*, set-up type: v. to be of importance; to signify: **mat'tering**, imp.: **mat'tered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **mat'terless**, a. *-lĕs*, without matter: **matter of fact**, a reality: **no matter**, no consequence or importance.

matter, n. *măt'ĕr* (F. *matière*; Sp. *materia*; Dut. *materie*, pus: W. *madra*, to fester—connected with F. *mûrer*; L. *maturare*, to ripen, to bring to a head), the moisture from a sore; pus: v. to generate pus or matter, as a sore: **mat'tering**, imp.: **mat'tered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **mattery**, a. *măt'ĕr-i*, full of matter or pus; generating matter.

mattock, n. *măt'ŭk* (Lith. *matikkas*, a grubbing-axe: Serv. *motika*, a hoe: Gael. *madog*, a pick-axe), a kind of pick-axe having one end flat; a tool to grub weeds.

mattress, n. *măt'rĕs* (It. *materazzo*; F. *materas*, a quilted cushion, a mattress—see **mat**), a bed stuffed with hair or other soft material and quilted.

matulla, n. *mat-ŭl'la*, in *bot.*, the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms.

maturate, v. *mat'ū-rāt* (L. *maturus*, ripe: L. *maturatum*; F. *maturer*, to ripen), to ripen; to hasten or promote suppuration; to grow ripe: **mat'urating**, imp.: **mat'urated**, pp.: **mat'urative**, a. *-rā-tĭv*, ripening; conducive to ripeness: **mat'ura'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, state of growing ripe; act of ripening: **mature**, a. *mā-tūr'*, ripe; arrived at fulness or completion; well digested and ready for execution, as a scheme: v. to promote ripeness; to advance toward ripeness or perfection; to become ripe: **matu'ring**, imp.: **matured'**, pp. *-tūrd'*: **mature'ly**, ad. *-li*: **maturity**, n. *mā-tū-rĭ-tĭ*, also **mature'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of perfection or completeness; ripeness: **maturescent**, a. *mat-ū-rĕs'ĕnt*, approaching to maturity.

matutinal, a. *mat'ū-tī-nal* (L. *matutinus*, in the morning, early: It. *matutino*), pert. to the morning; early.

maud, n. *mawd* (Scot.), a wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool; a grey-striped plaid worn by shepherds in the S. of Scotland.

maudlin, a. *mawd'lĭn* (corrupted from *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swollen eyes and disordered look), crying, or sentimentally drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid: n. a plant.

maugre, prep. *maw'gĕr* (F. *malgré*, against the will—from *mal*, ill, and *gré*, will), in spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

maukin, n. *maw'kĭn*—see **malkin**.

maul, n. *mawl* (L. *malleus*, a hammer: F. *mailler*, to beat with a mallet), a heavy wooden hammer—also written **mall**.

maul, v. *mawl* (Icel. *mal*; Ger. *makl*, a mark, a stain: prov. Eng. *maul*, to cover with dirt), to disfigure by ill-usage; to hurt coarsely or roughly: **mauling**, imp.: n. a rough beating, as with a cudgel: **mauled**, pp. *mawld*.

maul-stick, n. *mawl-stĭk* (Ger. *malen*, to paint, and Eng. *stick*), the stick on which an artist rests and steadies the hand while painting.

maund, n. *mawnd* (F. *mande*, an open basket: Fris. *maujna*, a turf or wood chest), a hand-basket; a round hamper without a cover.

maund, n. *mawnd* (Hind. *man*), in *East Indies*, a weight varying in different localities.

maunder, v. *mawn'dĕr* (Bav. *maudern*, to murmur: Scot. *maunt*, to mutter: Gael. *mannadach*, stuttering), to mutter; to grumble; to wander in talking: **maun'dering**, imp.: **maun'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*.

maundril, n. *mawn'drĭl*, in *coal-mining*, a pick with two shanks.

maundy, n. *mawn'dĭ* (L. *mandatum*; F. *mandé*, being the first word of the L. sentence, "mandatum novum do vobis"), the name applied to the office appointed to be read during the ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, in imitation of our Lord when he washed his disciples' feet after supper, saying, "Mandatum novum do vobis"—a new commandment I give to you: **Maundy Thursday**, in *Eng.*, the day kept in memory of the *Maundy* by the distribution of small silver coins and clothes by the Royal Almoner; the Thursday before Good Friday.

mausoleum, n. *maw'sō-lē'ŭm* (from the gorgeous tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria, which his widow erected), a stately tomb or monument: **mau'sole'an**, a. *-lē'ăn*, pert. to a mausoleum.

mauve, n. *mōv* (F. *mauve*; L. *malva*, a mallow, the petals of which have purple markings), a purple dye obtained from aniline and benzol, two of the constituents of coal-tar.

mavis, n. *mā'vĭs* (F. *mauvis*, the mavis), a bird, also called the song-thrush; the red-wing.

maw, n. *mawh* (Dut. *maag*; Ger. *magen*; old H. Ger. *mago*, the stomach: Fin. *mako*, stomach; *maku*, taste), the stomach, used only of animals, except in contempt; the craw of a fowl: **maw-worm**, a worm that infests the stomach and bowels.

mawkish, a. *mawk'ĭsh* (Scot. *mauk*, a maggot: Sw. *mask*; Norm. *makk*, a grub, a worm), apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting; insipid: **mawk'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **mawk'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, aptness to cause loathing.

maxilla, n. *măks-ĭl'la*, plu. **maxil'læ**, *-lē* (L. *maxilla*, a jaw), the upper jaw; a jaw-bone; among articulate animals, the lower pair of horizontal jaws: **maxillar**, a. *măks'ĭl-lĕr*, also **max'illary**, a. *-lĕr-ĭ*, pert. to the jaw or jaw-bone: **maxilliform**, a. *măks-ĭl'lĭ-fawrm* (L. *forma*, shape), jaw-shaped.

maxilliped, n. *măks-ĭl'lĭ-pĕd* (L. *maxilla*, a jaw, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), a jaw-foot; the footlike appendage of the mouth of a crab or lobster, or such-like.

maxim, n. *măks'ĭm* (F. *maxime*; Sp. *maxima*, a maxim—from L. *maxima*, with *sententia*, the greatest sentiment or sentence—that is, the weightiest), a leading or established truth; an adage; a proverb.

maximum, n. *măks'ĭ-mŭm* (L. *maximum*, the greatest), the greatest number, quantity, or degree attainable, in any given case; opposed to *minimum*, the smallest; the highest, as fixed by some law or regulation: adj. the greatest: **maximise**, v. *măks'ĭ-mīz*, to carry up to a maximum: **max'imising**, imp.: **max'imised**, pp. *-mīzd*.

May, n. *mā* (L. *Maius*, the month dedicated to *Maia*, the mother of Mercury: F. and Ger. *Mai*), the fifth month of the year: **May'ing**, n. a celebration of the 1st of May: **May-blossom** or **-flower**, hawthorn-flower: **May-bug**, the chafer: **May-day**, the first day of May: **May-dew**, dew gathered on 1st of May: **Mayduke**, a variety of cherry: **May-fly**, a fly first appearing in May: **May-morn**, freshness; vigour: **May-pole**, a pole round which dances are held in May: **May-queen**, a girl crowned with flowers on May-day.

may, v. *mā* (Goth. *magan*; Icel. *mega*; Sw. *ma*, to be able), an auxiliary verb expressing liberty, desire, or wish; to be able; to be possible, as it *may* be so; to be permitted or allowed; to be by chance, as how old *may* he *be*: **maybe**, perhaps; by chance: **might**, pt. *mīt*.

mayhem—see **maim**.

mayor, n. *mā'ĕr* (old F. *maieur*, the chief magistrate of a town—from L. *major*, greater: F. *maire*), the chief magistrate of a city or corporation: **mayoralty**, n. *mā'ĕr-al-tĭ*, the office of a mayor: **may'oress**, n. *-ĕr-ĕs*, the wife of a mayor.

mazard, *măz'ĕrd*, a variety of black cherry.

mazard—see **mazer**.

mazarine, n. *măz'ā-rēn'* (said to be after *Cardinal Mazarin*), a deep-blue colour; a method of dressing fowls; a little dish set in a large one.

maze, n. *māz* (from incoherent senseless chatter being the most obvious symptom of a confused or unsettled mind—Swiss, *mausen*, to speak unintelligibly: Icel. *masa*, to jabber, to chatter: Norm.

masast, to begin to dream), a network of paths contrived to perplex those who enter it, and hinder their finding the way out; a perplexed state of things; confusion of thought; a labyrinth: **v.** to bewilder; to perplex; to amaze: **ma'zing**, imp.: **mazed**, pp. *mā'zd*; **adj.** confused in thought; silly: **mazy**, a. *mā'zi*, perplexed; intricate: **ma'zily**, ad. *-li*: **ma'ziness**, n. *-zi-nĕs*, intricacy; perplexity.

mazer, n. *mā'zĕr* (old H. Ger. *masen*, a spot, a scar: Dut. *maese*, a spot, a stain: Bav. *maser*, a knotted excrescence on a tree), a broad standing-up cup or drinking-bowl—so called because made of wood having a spotted or speckled grain: **mazzard**, n. *mĕz-ĕrd*, a burlesque word for the head or skull—from its likeness to a bowl: **v.** to knock on the head; to brain one.

me, pron. *mē* (AS. *me*; Ger. *mich*; Icel. *mik*; L. *me*, me), the objective case of the pron. I.

mead, n. *mēd* (W. *medd*; Ger. *meth*; Dut. *mede*, drink made of honey and water: Gr. *methe*, strong drink), a liquor made of honey and water fermented and flavoured.

mead, n. *mēd*, a poetic form for **meadow**, which see.

meadow, n. *mĕd'ō* (Dut. *meyland*, meadow-land—from *maeden*; L. *metere*, to mow: Bret. *medi*, to cut, to mow: Bav. *mad*, hay-harvest), land affording hay; flat grass-land: **meadowy**, a. *mĕd'ō-i*, containing or resembling meadow: **meadow-ore**, bog iron ore.

meagre, a., also spelt **meager**, *mē'gĕr* (F. *maigre*; L. *macer*, lean), lean; hungry; poor; scanty; without strength or richness; barren: **mea'grely**, ad. *-li*: **mea'greness**, n. *-gĕr-nĕs*, leanness; poorness; scantiness.

meal, n. *mēl* (Dut. *mael*, flour—from *maelen*, to grind: Goth. *malan*; Ger. *mahlen*; W. *malu*; L. *molere*, to grind: W. *mal*, what is ground or bruised), ground grain not sifted from the bran or coarser portion: **mealy**, a. *mēl'i*, having the qualities of meal; dry and friable; like meal; besprinkled as with meal: **meal'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, dryness and friableness: **mealy-mouthed**, a. affectedly delicate in speech; speaking of things in softer terms than the truth warrants, from interested motives; disingenuous; hypocritical.

meal, n. *mēl* (Scot. *mail*, an amount of money to be paid at a fixed time: Icel. *mal*, the time of doing anything, especially for taking food: AS. *mael*, what is marked out, separate part), the food taken at one time; a repast; a part; a fragment: **piecemeal**, by separate pieces; by fragments.

mean, a. *mēn* (old H. Ger. *main*, a spot, a stain, impure: Lap. *maine*, a bodily failing, sickness: Icel. *mein*, [illegible]) **v.** to wind or flow round; to flow in a winding course or passage: **mean'dering**, imp. *-dĕr-ing*: **adj.** winding in its course or current: **n.** a winding course: **mean'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **mean'drian**, a. *-dri-an*, having many turns: **meandrina**, n. *mē-an-drī'nd*, large hemispherical corals having their surfaces covered with serpentine ridges and depressions, resembling the convolutions of the human brain.

meaning, means, meant, meantime, meanwhile—see under **mean 2**.

measles, n. plu. *mē'zlz* (Dut. *maeselen*, measles—from *maese*, a spot, a stain: old F. *mesel*, a leper), a disease manifested by a crimson rash on the skin, chiefly affecting children; a disease of swine or trees: **measled**, a. *mē'zld*, infected or spotted with measles: **measly**, a. *mē'zli*, infected with measles or eruptions, as swine.

measure, n. *mĕzh'ūr* (F. *mesure*; Sp. *mesura*; L. *mensura*, a measure—see **mete**), the whole extent or dimensions of a thing; the unit or standard by which the extent or volume of anything is ascertained; in *arith.*, a division that leaves no remainder; settled or stated quantity; limit; degree; allotment; moderation; metre in poetry; movement regulated by the time of music; stately dance; the division of the time by which the air and motion of music are regulated; any act by which a final object or end may be attained, as a legislative *measure*; in *plu.*, means to an end; proceedings; in *geol.*, beds or strata: **v.** to compute or ascertain the extent, size, or capacity of anything by means of a certain unit or standard; to judge of quantity, extent, or greatness; to proportion; to be of a certain extent: **mea'uring**, imp.: **adj.** used in taking the measure or extent: **measured**, pp. *mĕzh'ūrd*: **adj.** uniform; steady; limited or restricted: **mea'urer**, n. *-ō-rĕr*, one who measures: **mea'urable**, a. *-ō-rā-bl*, that may be measured: **mea'urably**, ad. *-bli*: **mea'urableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being measurable: **mea'ureless**, a. *-lĕs*, that cannot be measured; immense: **mea'urement**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of measuring; the result of measuring: **to have hard measure**, to be harshly or oppressively dealt with: **to take measures**, to begin proceedings to accomplish an object in view: **without measure**, unlimited in quantity or amount.

meat, n. *mēt* (Goth. *mats*, food; *matjan*, to take food: Icel. *mata*, food: F. *mets*, a mess), food in general; anything eaten for nourishment; flesh of animals, to which the word is now generally restricted: **meat-offering**, an offering consisting of meat or food: **meat-salesman**, an agent in a town who receives and [illegible]

mechlin, n. *mĕk'lĭn*, a beautiful light Belgium lace made at Mechlin.

mechoacan, n. *mē-kō'ā-kăn*, the root of a species of convolvulus producing a kind of white jalap—from *Mechoacan* in Mexico.

meconic, a. *mē-kŏn'ĭk* (Gr. *mekon*, a poppy), belonging to the poppy; applied to a peculiar acid contained in opium: **meconate**, n. *mĕk'ō-nāt*, a salt consisting of meconic acid and a base: **mec'onine**, n. *-ō-nĭn*, a white substance contained in opium: **meconium**, n. *mē-kō'nĭ-ŭm* (L. *meconium*; the thickened juice of the poppy, called opium; the first feces of infants.

medal, n. *mĕd'ăl* (F. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; mid. L. *medalia*, any ancient coin, but originally simply a coin in value between one of a lower and a higher denomination—from L. *medius*, middle: Icel. *midla*, to divide), a piece of metal in the form of a coin on which some figure or device is stamped—usually bestowed as an honorary reward for merit; an ancient coin: **med'alet**, n. *-lĕt*, a small medal: **med'allist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who has gained a medal as a reward of merit; one versed in ancient coins or medals: **medallic**, a. *mē-dăl'ĭk*, pert. to medals: **medallion**, n. *mĕ-dăl'yŭn* (F. *médaillon*), a large antique medal; the representation in a cast of a medallion; any circular or oval tablet bearing embossed figures.

medallurgy, n. *mĕd'ăl-ĕr'jĭ* (Eng. *medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, a work), the act of making and striking medals and coins.

meddle, v. *mĕd'l* (It. *mischiare*; prov. Sp. *mesclar*; F. *mesler*, to meddle, to mingle), to interpose and act in the concerns of others officiously; to touch or handle: **med'dling**, imp. *-lĭng*: adj. interposing officiously and impertinently: **med'dled**, pp. *-ld*: **med'dler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who interferes officiously: **med'dlesome**, a. *-sŭm*, given to meddling; officious: **med'dlingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

media—see **medium**.

mediæval, a., also **mediæval**, *mē'dĭ-ē'văl* (L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, an age), of or relating to the middle ages—a period extending from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

medial, a. *mē'dĭ-ăl* (F. *médial*, medial—from L. *medius*, middle), middle; denoting a mean or average: **median**, a. *mē'dĭ-ăn*, relating to or in connection with the middle of anything: **mediant**, n. *mē'dĭ-ănt*, in *music*, the third above the key-note: **medium plane** or **line**, an ideal line or plane dividing a body longitudinally into two equal parts.

mediastine, n. *mē'dĭ-ăs'tĭn*, also **me'diasti'num**, n. *-tī'nŭm* (F. *médiastin*, mediastine: L. *mediastinus*, one standing in the middle, a servant—from *medius*, middle, and *sto*, I stand), a membraneous partition which divides the cavity of the chest into two parts, separating the two lungs from each other; a continuation of the pleura.

mediate, a. *mē'dĭ-āt* (L. *medius*, middle), middle; being between the two extremes; intervening: v. to interpose between parties at variance as the equal friend of both; to intercede: **me'diating**, imp.: **me'diated**, pp.: **me'diately**, ad. *-lĭ*, in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect: **me'diateness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being mediate: **mediation**, n. *mē'dĭ-ā'shŭn*, the act of mediating or interposing; the acting between parties at variance with a view to reconcile them: **mediatise**, v. *mē'dĭ-ā-tīz'*, to change from an immediate or direct relationship to an indirect one; to annex, as a smaller state to a larger contiguous one, said of the states of the German empire: **me'diati'zing**, imp.: **me'diatised**, pp. *-tīzd*: adj. placed in a mediate relation to the emperor, said of the German empire: **me'diatisa'tion**, n. *-tĭ-zā'shŭn*, the name given to the annexation of the smaller German states to larger contiguous ones in 1806: **mediator**, n. *mē'dĭ-ā'tŏr*, one who interposes between parties at variance in order to reconcile them; an intercessor; by way of eminence, a title of Christ Jesus as our intercessor with God the Father: **me'dia'trix**, n. fem. *-trĭks*, a woman who mediates or interposes for reconciliation: **me'diato'rial**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to a mediator or to mediation; having the character of a mediator: **me'dia'tership**, n. *-shĭp*, the office of a mediator: **me'diatory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, mediatorial.

medical, a. *mĕd'ĭ-kăl* (F. *médical*, medical—from L. *medicus*, a physician—from L. *medico*, I heal or cure: It. and Sp. *medico*, a physician), of or relating to the art of healing; intended to promote the study of medicine: **med'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **med'icament**, n. *-kă-mĕnt*, anything used for healing diseases or wounds: **med'icament'al**, a. *-mĕnt'ăl*, relating to healing applications: **med'icament'ally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **medicate**, v. *mĕd'ĭ-kāt*, to give medicinal qualities to; to heal: **med'icating**, imp.: **med'icated**, pp.: adj. tinctured or impregnated with medicinal qualities: **med'icable**, a. *-kă-bl*, curable: **med'ica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances: **med'icative**, a. *-kā-tĭv*, tending to cure: **medicinal**, a. *mē-dĭs'ĭ-năl*, having the properties of medicine; used in medicine: **medic'inally**, ad. *-năl-lĭ*: **medicine**, n. *mĕd'ĭ-sĭn*, familiarly *mĕd'sĭn*, anything administered for the cure or mitigation of disease; the art of curing or alleviating disease: **medical jurisprudence**, the science which applies the principles of evidence derived from medical diagnosis to the determination of certain questions in courts of law: **medical'man**, a physician; a surgeon: **medicated spirits**, alcohol mixed or flavoured with some strong ingredient: **medicinal waters**, natural springs impregnated with certain medicinal qualities, and drunk by invalids: **medico-legal**, a. *mĕd'ĭ-kō-*, pert. to law as affected by medical facts.

medieval, a.—see **mediæval**.

mediocre, a. *mē'dĭ-ō'kĕr* (L. *mediocris*, middling, tolerable—from *medius*, middle: It. *mediocre*: F. *médiocre*), of moderate degree; middle rate: n. a person of middling or but indifferent talents or merit: **me'diocrity**, n. *-ŏk'rĭ-tĭ*, a moderate degree or rate; a middle degree.

meditate, v. *mĕd'ĭ-tāt* (L. *meditatus*, considered, meditated upon: It. *meditare*: F. *méditer*), to think on; to revolve or plan in the mind; to think; to muse; to employ the thoughts closely: **med'itating**, imp.: **med'itated**, pp.: adj. thought over; planned: **med'ita'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, close and deep thought; a series of thoughts occasioned by any subject; continued serious thought: **med'itative**, a. *-tā-tĭv*, addicted to meditation; expressing meditation or design: **med'itatively**, ad. *-tĭv-lĭ*: **med'itativeness**, n.

Mediterranean, a. *mĕd'ĭ-tĕr-rā'nē-ăn* (L. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land or earth), lying between two lands; enclosed by land: n. the sea lying between Europe and Africa: **med'iterra'neous**, a. *-nē-ŭs*, mediterranean; inland.

medium, n. *mē'dĭ-ŭm* (L. *medium*, the middle of a thing), the middle place or degree between two extremes; means by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; the space or substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move in passing from one point to another; in *painting*, the liquid vehicle with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's use; in *animal magnetism* and *spiritualism*, the person through whom it is alleged certain spirits manifest themselves and transmit their communications to others: **me'diums**, *-ŭmz*, or **me'dia**, *-ĭ-ă*, n. plu.: **circulating medium**, the instruments of exchange, as representing value in buying and selling—usually coin, and bank-notes convertible into coin on demand: **medium-sized**, a. being a size nearly between the smallest and largest.

medlar, n. *mĕd'lĕr* (old Eng. *medle-tree*; old. F. *meslier*, the medlar-tree), the name of a tree or its fruit.

medley, n. *mĕd'lĭ* (F. *melée*; mid. L. *melleia*, medley, confusion), a mixture; a mingled and confused mass of different ingredients; a miscellany: **chance-medley**—see **chance**.

medulla, n. *mē-dŭl'lă* (L. *medulla*, the marrow in the bones), the fat substance or marrow in the long bones; the pith of a plant: **medul'lar**, a., also **medullary**, a. *mē-dŭl'ĕr-ĭ*, pert. to marrow or pith: **medulla oblongata**, *-ŏb'lŏng-gā'tă* (L. *oblongus*, long, oblong), in *anat.*, the lengthened or prolonged marrow, the continuation of the spinal cord within the skull: **medulla spinalis**, *-spĭ-nā'lĭs* (L. *spina*, the backbone), the spinal marrow or cord: **medullary rays**, in *bot.*, the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, and which connects the pith with the bark: **medullary sheath**, in *bot.*, a thin layer of vascular tissue which surrounds the pith in exogenous stems: **medullary substance**, the interior white portion of the brain.

Medusa, n. *mē-dū'să*, **medusæ**, plu. *mē-dū'sē* (L. *Medusa*, in *anc. myth.*, a beautiful woman, having fine hair, which was turned into snakes), sea-animals, usually called sea-blubber, sea-nettles, or jelly-fish, whose usual form is that of a hemisphere with a marginal membrane and many trailing feelers.

meed, n. *mēd* (Gr. *misthos*; Goth. *mizdo*, reward, recompense: Ger. *miethe*, hire), reward; recompense.

meek, a. *mēk* (Goth. *muks*; Icel. *mjukr*; Dut. *muyck*, soft, mild: Norm. *mykja*, to soften), mild of temper; given to forbearance under injuries; gentle; submissive: **meek'ly**, ad. *-li*: **meek'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, mildness; gentleness.

meerschaum, n. *mēr'shăm* (Ger. sea-foam—from *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam), magnesian earth combined with silex, manufactured into the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of the same.

meet, a. *mēt* (AS. *mete*; Icel. *mati*, measure: AS. *gemet*, fit), fit; according to measure; suitable: **meet'ly**, ad. *-li*, fitly: **meet'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, fitness.

meet, v. *mēt* (Icel. *mot*, against; *mæta*, to meet: Goth. *gamotjan*, to meet: AS. *gemot*, a meeting), to come together; to come face to face; to come in contact; to encounter; to find or light upon: **n.** a meeting or assembly of huntsmen: **meet'ing**, imp.: **n.** an interview; an assembly or congregation of people; a joining; a junction; a coming together for the purpose of fighting a duel: **met**, pt. or pp. *mĕt*, did meet: **meet'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who meets: **meeting-house**, a place of worship.

mega, *mĕg'ā* (Gr. *megas*, great; fem. form, *megalē*, great), a prefix in many scientific terms signifying great; large size; sometimes **megal**, *mĕg'ăl*.

megaceros, n. *mĕ-găs'ĕr-ŏs* (Gr. *megas*, great, and *keras*, a horn), the fossil or sub-fossil gigantic deer of our Pleistocene marls and peat-bogs; often but erroneously termed the "Irish elk."

megalanea, n. *mĕg'ā-lā'nē-ā* (Gr. *megas*, great, and *lagnon*, lace), a name given to a gigantic sub-fossil land-lizard, discovered in the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia, and allied to the existing lace-lizard.

megalesian, a. *mĕg'ā-lē'zhĭ-ăn* (L.—from Gr. *megalē*, great), pert. to games in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods, in anc. Rome.

megalichthys, n. *mĕg'ā-lĭk'thĭs* (Gr. *megalē*, great, and *ichthus*, a fish), in *geol.*, a large sauroid fish of the Carboniferous period, characterised by its minutely-punctured, enamelled, lozenge-shaped scales.

megalonyx, n. *mĕg'ā-lŏn'ĭks* (Gr. *megalē*, great, and *onux*, a nail or claw), in *geol.*, a huge edentate mammal, found chiefly in the Upper Tertiaries of S. Amer., so named from the great size of its claw-bones.

megalosaurus, n. *mĕg'ā-lō-saw'rŭs* (Gr. *megalē*, great, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a huge animal of the lizard kind, whose remains occur in the Oolite and Wealden strata.

megaphytum, n. *mĕg'ā-fī'tŭm* (Gr. *megas*, great, and *phuton*, a shoot or plant), a genus of Coal-measure stems—so called from the large size of their leaf-scars.

melanochroite, n. *mĕl'ăn-ō'krō-īt* (Gr. *melas*, black, and *chroa*, colour), a mineral, chromate of lead, occurring in rhombic prisms, and massive, of a deep hyacinth red.

melanosis, n. *mĕl'ăn-ō'sĭs* (Gr. *melas*, black), in *med.*, a disease characterised by a deposit of black or blackish-brown matter, occurring in various forms in different parts of the body: **mel'anot'ic**, a. *-ŏt'ĭk*, pert. to or having the character of melanosis.

melanterite, n. *mĕ-lăn'tĕr-īt* (Gr. *melas*, black), the mineralogical term for the native sulphate of iron.

melanure, n. *mĕl'ăn-ūr* (F. *melanure*—from Gr. *melas*, black, and *oura*, a tail), a small fish of the Mediterranean.

melasma, n. *mĕ-lăz'mā* (Gr. *melasma*, a black spot), a blackening or darkening; in *med.*, a black spot on the lower extremities, especially of old people.

melasses—see **molasses**.

melee, n. *mā'lā* (F. *mêlée*), a crowding and confused fighting; a scuffle between a number of persons; a confused debate.

melena—see **melæna**.

meliceris, n. *mĕl'ĭ-sē'rĭs* (Gr. *melikeris*, a tumour on the head—from *meli*, honey, and *keros*, wax), in *surg.*, a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey; **adj.** pert. to a tumour containing matter like honey.

melilot, n. *mĕl'ĭ-lŏt* (L. and Gr. *melilotos*, a species of clover—from Gr. *meli*, honey, and *lotos*, the lotus: F. *mélilot*), a kind of trefoil; the honey-lotus.

meliorate, v. *mēl'yō-rāt* (F. *améliorer*, to improve—from mid. L. *meliorare*, to improve—from *melior*, better), to improve; to make better: **mel'iorating**, imp.: **mel'iorated**, pp.: **mel'iora'tion**, n. *-rā'shŭn*, improvement.

meliphagous, a. *mĕl-ĭf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *meli*, honey, and *phagein*, to eat or consume), honey-sucking—applied to certain birds.

mellate, n. *mĕl'lāt*, also **mellitate**, n. *mĕl'lĭ-tāt* (L. *mel*, honey—gen. *mellis*; Gr. *meli*, honey), a salt of mellic or mellitic acid: **mellic**, a. *mĕl'lĭk*, also **mellitic**, a. *mĕ-lĭt'ĭk*, containing saccharine matter; pert. to or derived from honey-stone.

melliferous, a. *mĕl-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *mel*, honey—gen. *mellis*, and *fero*, I carry or produce), producing honey.

mellification, n. *mĕl'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn* (L. *mel*, honey, and *facio*, I make), the making or production of honey.

mellifluous, a. *mĕl-lĭf'lŏō-ŭs*, also **mellif'luent**, a. *-lŏō-ĕnt* (L. *mel*, honey, and *fluo*, I flow), flowing, as with honey; sweetly-flowing; soothing: **mellif'luously**, ad. *-li*, also **mellif'luently**, ad. *-li*: **mellif'luence**, n.

quality of being melodious: **melodise**, v. *mĕl'ō-dīz*, to make melodious; to form into melody: **mel'odi'sing**, imp.: **mel'odised**, pp. *-dīzd:* **mel'odist**, n. *-dist*, a composer or singer of melodies.

melon, n. *mĕl'ŏn* (Gr. *melon*, an apple: F. and Sp. *melon*, a melon), a well-known fruit; also the plant, which is a climbing or trailing annual: **melon-frame**, a glazed frame for raising melons.

Melpomene, n. *mĕl-pŏm'ē-nē* (Gr. *melpomene*, the songstress—from *melpomai*, I sing praises), the muse who presides over tragedy.

melrose, n. *mĕl'rōz* (L. *mel*, honey, and *rosa*, a rose), honey of roses.

melt, v. *mĕlt* (Icel. *melta*, to digest: Dut. *smelten*, to melt: AS. *molsnian*, to rot: Gr. *meldo*, I make liquid), to make liquid by heat; to soften or subdue, as the heart or feelings; to liquefy; to thaw; to dissolve; to become liquid; to be softened to love, pity, or tenderness; to be subdued by grief or affliction; to faint: **melt'ing**, imp.: **adj.** dissolving; liquefying; softening into tenderness: **n.** the act of dissolving or melting; the act of softening: **melt'ed**, pp.: **adj.** made liquid; dissolved: also **molten**, pp. *mōl'n*: **adj.** made of melted metal: **melt'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who melts.

melt, n. *mĕlt*, another spelling of **milt**, which see.

member, n. *mĕm'bĕr* (F. *membre;* It. *membro*, a member—from L. *membrum*, a limb, a part of anything), a limb or part of an animal, as a leg, an arm, an ear, &c.; a part of a discourse; a period or sentence; one of a society or community; in *Scrip.*, the appetites or passions: **membered**, a. *mĕm'bĕrd*, having limbs: **mem'bership**, n. state of being a member; society; union: **Member of Parliament**, usually contracted into **M.P.**, one elected by a city, town, or county to represent it in that branch of the legislature called the Commons' House of Parliament.

membrane, n. *mĕm'brān* (L. *membrana*, skin or membrane, a film: It. *membrana:* F. *membrane*), a thin transparent layer or skin, serving to cover some part of an animal or of a plant: **membraneous**, a. *mĕm-brā'nī-ŭs*, also **membranous**, a. *mĕm'brā-nŭs*, consisting of membranes: **mem'brana'ceous**, a. *-nā'shŭs*, resembling membrane; having the consistence, aspect, and structure of a membrane: **membrana tympani**, n. *mĕm'brā-nă tĭm'pă-nī* (L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *tympanum*, a drum), the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear—called the drum of the ear: **Jacob's membrane**, the membrane lining the retina of the eye: **the mucous membrane**, the membrane which lines any natural open cavity of the body, and which secretes mucus: **serous membrane**, a membrane which lines any closed cavity of the body, and which secretes a lubricating fluid.

membraniferous, a. *mĕm'brā-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *membrana*, a membrane or film, and *fero*, I carry or produce), producing membranes.

membraniform, a. *mĕm-brăn'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *membrana*, a membrane, and *forma*, a shape), having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

membranology, n. *mĕm'brā-nŏl'ō-jĭ* (L. *membrana*, a membrane, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), a description of the animal membranes.

memento, n. *mĕ-mĕn'tō* (L. *memento*, remember or beware), that which reminds; a hint or suggestion; a souvenir.

memoir, n. *mĕm'wŏr* (F. *mémoire*, memory: L. *memoria*, memory—from *memor*, mindful), a biographical history, generally written by one who had taken a part in the transactions recorded; a written account; a register of facts: **mem'oirs**, n. plu. *-wŏrs*, notices and remarks respecting contemporary persons and events, written in a familiar style, just as they are remembered by the writer: **mem'oirist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who writes memoirs: **memorabilia**, n. plu. *mĕm'ō-rā-bĭl'ĭ-ă* (L.), things memorable; things remarkable and worthy of remembrance: **memorable**, a. *mĕm'ō-rā-bl* (L. *memorabilis*, remarkable—from *memor*, mindful: It. *memorabile:* F. *mémorable*), worthy of being remembered; illustrious; remarkable: **mem'orably**, ad. *-blĭ:* **mem'orabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being memorable: **memorandum**, n. *mĕm'ō-răn'dŭm*, **mem'oran'da**, *-dă*, also **mem'oran'dums**, *-dŭms*, n. plu. (L.—from *memor*, mindful), notes to help the memory: **memorial**, n. *mĕ-mō'rĭ-ăl*, anything that serves to preserve the memory of; a monumental record; a written address of solicitation or complaint; a state paper or note in which there is neither subscription nor address—much used in negotiation: **memo'rialise**, v. *-rĭ-ăl-īz*, to petition by memorial; to present a memorial to: **memo'rialising**, imp.: **memo'rialised**, pp. *-īzd:* **memo'rialist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who presents a memorial: **memory**, n. *mĕm'ō-rĭ*, the faculty of the mind by which it retains, and reproduces at will, past events; acquired knowledge or ideas; the time within which past events can be remembered; exemption from oblivion; monumental record.

Memphian, a. *mĕm'fĭ-ăn*, pert. to Memphis, an anc. Egyptian city; dark; obscure.

men, plu. of **man**, which see.

menace, n. *mĕn'ăs* (F. *menace;* It. *minaccia*, a threat: L. *minacia*, threats), a threat; a threatening: **v.** to threaten, in any sense; to inspire with apprehension: **men'acing**, imp. *-ă-sĭng:* **adj.** threatening: **n.** a threat: **men'aced**, pp. *-ăst:* **men'acingly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **men'acer**, n. *-ă-sĕr*, one who or that which threatens.

menage—see **manege**.

menagerie, n. *mĕn-ăzh'ĕr-ĭ* (F. *ménagerie*, a place for keeping foreign animals—from *ménage*, a house, a family), a collection of foreign and wild beasts; the place where they are kept; also spelt **menag'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*.

mend, v. *mĕnd* (L. *emendare*, to correct—from *menda*, a blemish: It. *rimendare;* Milanese, *menda*, to mend clothes), to repair, as a defect or injury; to set right; to rectify or correct; to improve or make better; to hasten; to grow better: **mend'ing**, imp.: **adj.** repairing; improving: **n.** the act of repairing: **mend'ed**, pp.: **mend'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who mends.

mendacious, a. *mĕn-dā'shŭs* (L. *mendacium*, a falsehood—from *mendax*, lying: It. *mendacio*, falsehood), false; lying: **menda'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ:* **mendac'ity**, n. *-dăs'ĭ-tĭ*, deceit; falsehood.

mendicant, n. *mĕn'dĭ-kănt* (L. *mendicans*, begging—from *mendicus*, needy: It. *mendicante;* F. *mendiant*, a beggar), one of a religious fraternity in the R. Cath. Ch. who lived by begging; a beggar: **adj.** begging; practising beggary—applied to several religious fraternities in the R. Cath. Ch.: **men'dicancy**, n. *-kăn-sĭ*, a state of begging; beggary: **mendicity**, a. *mĕn-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *mendicitas*, extreme poverty), pert. to beggars; for assisting beggars, as **mendicity society**: **n.** the life of a beggar.

menial, a. *mē'nĭ-ăl* (mid. L. *mansus*, the small holding that a peasant could cultivate with a pair of oxen—from *manere*, to dwell: mid. L. *manentes;* F. *manans*, the tenants who had these small holdings: mid. L. *maisnada;* old F. *mesnée*, the dependants on the head of the family), belonging to the office of a servant; low; servile; mean, as an office or employment: **n.** a servant; any servile cringing person: **me'nially**, ad. *-ăl-lĭ*.

meninges, n. plu. *mĕn-ĭn'jēz* (Gr. *meninges*, a membrane), the membranes which envelop the brain—called the *pia-mater* and *dura-mater:* **meningitis**, n. *mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs*, inflammation of the membranes covering the brain.

meniscus, n. *mĕn-ĭs'kŭs* (Gr. *meniskos*, a little moon—from *mene*, the moon), a lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, with a sharp edge, resembling the appearance of the new moon: **menis'cuses**, n. plu. *-kŭs-ĕz:* **menis'cal**, a. *-kăl*, pert. to a meniscus: **menis'coid**, a. *-kŏjd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), having the form of a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

menispermic, a. *mĕn'ĭ-spĕr'mĭk* (Gr. *mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, seed—from the crescent-like form of the seed of the plant *menispermum cocculus* or *cocculus Indicus*), denoting an acid obtained from the seeds of the plant menispermum cocculus or cocculus Indicus: **men'isper'mine**, n. *-spĕr'mĭn*, an alkali obtained from the cocculus Indicus.

menever—see **minever**.

menology, n. *mĕn-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *men*, a month, and *logos*, a discourse), in the *Gr. Ch.*, a calendar of saints or martyrs; a register of months.

menses, n. plu. *mĕn'sēz* (L. *mensis*, a month), the monthly discharges of women.

menstrual, a. *mĕn'strŭ-ăl* (L. *menstrualis*, every month—from *mensis*, a month: F. *menstruel*), happening once a month; lasting a month; pert. to a menstruum: **men'struant**, a. *-ănt*, subject to monthly flowings: **men'struous**, a. *-ŭs*, pert. to the monthly discharges of women.

menstruum, n. *mĕn'strōō-ŭm*, **men'strua**, *-trōō-ă*, or **men'struums**, n. plu. *-ŭms* (L. *menstruum*, that which lasts or continues a month—from *mensis*, a month), a solvent; any liquor used in dissolving. *Note.*—So called because the old chemists supposed that the

moon had a mysterious influence on the making of their preparations for dissolving metals, &c.

mensurable, a. *mĕn'shŏ-rȧ-bl* (It. *mensurabile;* F. and Sp. *mensurable,* mensurable—from L. *mensura,* a measure), that can or may be measured: **men'surabil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti,* also **men'surableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* the quality of being measurable: **men'sural,** a. *-shŏ-rȧl,* pert. to measure: **men'sura'tion,** n. *-rȧ'shŭn,* the act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; a branch of the mathematics which gives rules for finding the lengths and areas of surfaces and the volumes of solids.

mentagra, n. *mĕn-tăg'rȧ* (L. *mentum,* the chin, and Gr. *agra,* a seizure), an eruption on the chin and upper lip, somewhat resembling the soft pulp of the fig.

mental, a. *mĕn'tȧl* (L. *mens,* the mind—gen. *mentis:* It. *mentale;* F. *mental*), pert. to the mind; intellectual: **men'tally,** ad. *-li,* in the mind; in thought or meditation.

mention, n. *mĕn'shŭn* (L. *mentio,* a mentioning—gen. *mentionis*—from *memini,* I remember: It. *menzion:* F. *mention*), a hint or suggestion; a brief statement in words or writing: **v.** to write or express in words; to utter a brief remark; to name: **men'tioning,** imp.: **men'tioned,** pp. *-shŭnd:* **men'tionable,** a. *-ȧ-bl,* that can or may be mentioned.

Mentor, n. *mĕn'tĕr* (name of a wise Greek), a wise and faithful monitor or adviser: **mento'rial,** a. *-tō'ri-ȧl,* containing advice.

mephitic, a. *mĕ-fit'ik* (L. *mephitis,* a noxious pestilential exhalation), offensive to the smell; noxious; deadly: **mephitis,** n. *mĕ-fī'tis,* or **mephitism,** n. *mĕf'i-tĭzm,* any foul or noxious exhalation—applied to carbonic acid gas.

mercantile, a. *mĕr'kăn-tīl* (It. and F. *mercantile,* connected with trade—from L. *mercatus,* trade, traffic; *mercans,* a purchaser), relating to trade; trading; carrying on commerce; commercial.

mercaptan, n. *mĕr-kăp'tăn* (new L. *mercurius,* mercury, and L. *captans,* taking or seizing), a chemical substance in the form of a liquid, composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen—so named from its very energetic action on mercury.

Mercator's chart or **projection,** *mĕr'kȧ-tĕrs chärt* (after *Mercator,* a Flemish geographer), a chart or map on which the surface of the earth is represented as a plane surface, with the meridians and lines of latitude all straight lines.

mercenary, a. *mĕr'sē-nĕr-i* (L. *mercenarius,* one working for wages—from *merces,* hire or wages: It. *mercede,* reward, mercy: L. *merces,* earnings, desert), pity; compassion; willingness to spare and save; clemency; pardon; discretion, or the power of acting at pleasure, as, he is at his *mercy:* **mer'ciful,** a. *-sĭ-fŭl,* compassionate; tender; humane; willing to pity and spare: **mer'cifully,** ad. *-li:* **mer'cifulness,** n. *-nĕs,* tenderness; willingness to spare; readiness to forgive: **mer'ciless,** a. *-sĭ-lĕs,* without mercy; hard-hearted; cruel; unsparing: **mer'cilessly,** ad. *-li:* **mer'cilessness,** n. *-nĕs,* want of mercy or pity: **mercy-seat,** the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews; God's throne: **to be at the mercy of,** to be wholly in the power of: **Sisters of Mercy,** a religious order of women in the R. Cath. Ch., founded in Dublin A.D. 1827, who devote themselves to the succour and protection of the sick and destitute, and to visit hospitals and prisons.

mere, a. *mēr* (L. *merus;* It. *mero,* alone, unmixed: Dut. *maer,* only, no more than), this or that only; distinct from anything else; simple; absolute: **mere'ly,** ad. *-li,* simply; solely.

mere, n. *mēr* (F. *mare;* Dut. *maer,* a pool—from L. *mare,* the sea), a pool or lake.

merenchyma, n. *mĕr-ĕng'ki-mȧ* (Gr. *meris,* a part, a particle, and *engchuma,* what is poured in), in *bot.,* tissue composed of rounded cells.

meretricious, a. *mĕr'ē-trish'ŭs* (L. *meretricius,* pert. to a harlot—from *meretrix,* a harlot), that is practised by harlots; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance: **mer'etrici'ously,** ad. *-li:* **mer'etrici'ousness,** n. *-nĕs,* the quality of being meretricious.

merge, v. *mĕrj* (L. *mergere,* to dip or plunge under water: It. *mergere),* to sink; to cause to be swallowed up; to be swallowed up or lost: **mer'ging,** imp.: **merged,** pp. *mĕrjd.*

mericarp, n. *mĕr'i-kärp* (Gr. *meris,* a part, and *karpos,* fruit), the half of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant, like the hemlock.

meridian, n. *mē-rid'i-ăn* (F. *méridien,* circle in astronomy—from L. *meridies,* mid-day—from *medius,* middle, and *dies,* day), in *geog.,* an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, supposed to pass through the poles and any given place, cutting the equator at right angles; in *astron.,* a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator which is crossed at mid-day; the brass ring surrounding a globe on which the degrees are marked—meridians are so called because they mark all places that have noon at the

merry, a. *mĕr'ri* (AS. *mirig*, merry, pleasant: Lap. *merre*, delight: Gael. *mir*, to sport), loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter or mirth; delightful: mer'rily, ad. *-li*: mer'riness, n. *-nĕs*, also mer'riment, n. *-mĕnt*, gaiety, with laughter or noise; hilarity: merry-andrew, *mĕr'ri-ăn'drō* (supposed to have originated from a facetious physician in the time of Henry VIII.), one who makes sport for others; a buffoon or clown: to make merry, to be jovial: merry-meeting or making, a meeting for mirth; a festival: merry-thought, the forked bone of the breast of a fowl.

merycotherium, n. *mĕr'i-kō-thē'ri-ŭm* (Gr. *meruko*, I ruminate, and *therion*, a beast), in *geol.*, a huge ruminant found along with the mammoth and rhinoceros in the Drift or Upper Tertiary beds of Siberia—allied to the Bactrian camel.

mesentery, n. *mĕz'ĕn-ter-i* (Gr. *mesenterion*—from *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine), a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which serves to retain the intestines and their appendages in their position: mes'enter'ic, a. *-ĕtĕr'ik*, belonging to the mesentery: mesaraic, a. *mĕz'er-ā'ik* (Gr. *mesaraion*, mesentery), belonging to the mesentery.

mesh, n. *mĕsh* (Lith. *mazgas*, a knot; *megsti*, to knit: Ger. *masche*, a noose: AS. *maesce*; Dan. *maske*, a mesh: Dut. *masche*, a blot, a stain), one of the openings or spaces between the threads of a net: v. to catch in a net; to ensnare: mesh'ing, imp.: meshed, pp. *mĕsht*: meshy, a. *mĕsh'i*, formed like network: meshwork, network.

mesial, a. *mē'si-ăl* (Gr. *mesos*, middle), in *anat.*, middle; dividing into two equal parts: mesial line, an imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves towards right and left.

mesilin—see mesilin.

mesmerism, n. *mĕz'mĕr-izm* (F. *mesmérisme*—from *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice about A.D. 1776), the art of inducing a state of complete coma or insensibility, or of somnambulism, in which the operator claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient; the doctrine of animal magnetism: mesmeric, a. *mĕz-mĕr'ik*, also mesmer'ical, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to mesmerism: mesmerise, v. *mĕz'mĕr-īz*, to influence by external agency so as to cause a state of complete insensibility, or a state of somnambulism: mes'meri'zing, imp.: mes'merised, pp. *-īzd*: adj. being in the mesmeric state: mes'meria'tion, n. *-zā'shŭn*, the act of mesmerising: mes'meri'zer, n. *-ī'zĕr*, one who practises mesmerism: mes'merist, n. *-ĭst*, one who practises mesmerism or believes in it.

mesne, n. *mĕn* (Norm. F. *mesme*, middle), in *law*, middle; intervening—applied to a writ issued during the progress of an action.

meso, *mĕz'ō* (Gr. *mesos*, the middle), a common prefix in scientific compound terms, signifying intermediate; that which holds a middle place between others.

mesocecum, n. *mĕz'ō-sē'kŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and L. *cæcum*, a portion of the large intestines), in *anat.*, a duplicate of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cæcum.

mesocarp, n. *mĕz'ō-kärp* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, the middle of the three layers in fruits.

mesochilium, n. *mĕz'ō-kīl'i-ŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *chele*, a claw, a lobe), in *bot.*, the middle portion of the labellum of orchids.

mesocolon, n. *mĕz'ō-kō'lŏn* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and Eng. *colon*, a part of the intestines), in *anat.*, that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

mesogastric, a. *mĕz'ō-găs'trik* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *gaster*, the belly), that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen.

mesole, n. *mĕz'ōl* (Gr. *mesos*, middle), a mineral of a greyish-white or reddish colour, occurring in implanted globules with a flat columnar or fibrous structure: mesolite, n. *mĕz'ō-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral, a lime and soda mesotype, of a dead-white or greyish colour, occurring in long slender crystals, and massive.

mesophloeum, n. *mĕz'ō-flē'ŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phloios*, bark), in *bot.*, the middle layer of the bark.

mesophyllum, n. *mĕz'ō-fil'ŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phullon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, the whole inner portion or parenchyma of leaves, situated between the upper and under epidermis.

mesopithecus, n. *mĕz'ō-pi-thē'kŭs* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *pithekos*, an ape), in *geol.*, a term applied to the remains of a quadruman, regarded as intermediate between the long-armed apes and the tailed monkeys.

mesosperm, n. *mĕz'ō-spĕrm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, the second membrane or middle coat of a seed.

mesosternum, n. *mĕz'ō-stĕr'nŭm* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sternon*, the breast), the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

mesothorax, n. *mĕz'ō-thō'răks* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thorax*, the breast), a middle thorax or trunk; the middle part of the thorax in insects.

mesotype, n. *mĕz'ō-tīp* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *tupos*, form, type), a mineral prismatic zeolite, a silicate of soda and alumina, occurring abundantly in trap-rocks—known also as *natrolite*.

mesozoic, a. *mĕz'ō-zō'ik* (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zoe*, life), in *geol.*, the great division of the stratified formations, holding the middle forms of life, as differing from the Palæozoic and Cainozoic.

mess, n. *mĕs* (F. *mès*, a service of meat: It. *messa*, a mess of meat—from L. *missus*, sent, in the sense of served up or dished), a dish of food; a quantity of food prepared for a certain number of persons; a mixed mass; in the *army* and *navy*, a number of persons who eat together: v. to eat together at a common table; to supply with a mess: mes'sing, imp.: messed, pp. *mĕst*: mess-mate, n. one eating at the same table.

mess, n. *mĕs* (Ger. *metschen*, to stir the malt in hot water: Gael. *measg*, to mix: old Eng. *mesh*, a disagreeable mixture: It. *mescolare*, to mix), a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; untidiness; disorder; a situation of distress or difficulty.

message, n. *mĕs'ăj* (mid. L. *missaticum*; old F. *messaige*, a message—from L. *missus*, sent: F. *message*, a message), any notice or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an errand: messenger, n. *mĕs'sĕn-jĕr*, the bearer of a message or errand; a harbinger; in a *ship*, a cable used in weighing the anchor.

Messiah, n. *mĕs-sī'ä* (Heb. *mashiach*, anointed—from *mashach*, to anoint), Christ, the anointed; the Saviour: Messi'ahship, n. the office of the Messiah: Messianic, a. *mĕs'si-ăn'ik*, pert. to the Messiah: Messias, n. *mĕs-sī'ăs*, the Messiah.

Messieurs, n. plu. *mĕsh'yĕrz* (F., plu. of *monsieur*), sirs; gentlemen; contracted Messrs, *mĕs'ĕrs*, which is used as the plu. of Mr; put before the designations of firms or commercial houses that conduct their business under more than one name, when speaking of them or addressing them by letter, as *Messrs* Wm. Blackwood & Sons, *Messrs* T. B. Campbell & Co.—see master.

messuage, n. *mĕs'wăj* (old F. *mesuage*—from L. *mansum*, to stay, to remain), in *law*, a dwelling-house and offices, with the land attached; a tenement.

mestee, n. *mĕs'tē*, also mustee, n. *mŭs'tē*, in the *W. Indies*, a person of mixed breed.

mestizo, n. *mĕs-tē'zō* (Sp. *mestizo*; F. *mestis*, of a mixed race—from L. *mistus*, mixed), in *S. Amer.*, the offspring of a Spaniard or a creole and a native Indian.

met, pt. and pp. of meet, which see.

meta, *mĕt'ä* (Gr.), a prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning beyond; after; over; a change or transference.

metabasis, n. *mĕ-tăb'ä-sĭs* (Gr. *metabasis*, a transition—from *meta*, beyond, and *baino*, I go), in *rhet.*, a passing from one thing to another; transition.

metacarpal, a. *mĕt'ä-kär'păl* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *karpos*, the wrist), pert. to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers—called the met'acarpus, *-kär'pŭs*.

metacentre, n. *mĕt'ä-sĕn'tĕr* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, the centre), a certain point in a floating body, upon the position of which the stability of the body depends.

metacetone, n. *mĕ-tăs'ē-tōn* (Gr. *meta*, change, and Eng. *acetone*), a colourless liquid of a pleasant odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar or starch and quicklime.

metachronism, n. *mĕ-tăk'rŏn-izm* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time), an error in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

metagallic, a. *mĕt'ä-găl'ik* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, over, and Eng. *gallic*), pert. to or derived from gallic acid.

metage, n. *mē'tăj* (from *mete*, which see), measurement of coal; the price of measuring.

metagenesis, n. *mĕt'ä-jĕn'ē-sĭs* (Gr. *meta*, beyond,

and *genesis*, a beginning), the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a species of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect or imago state; the succession of individuals which present the same form only at every alternate generation; alternate generation: **metagenetic**, a. *mĕt'a-jĕ-nĕt'ik*, pert. to metagenesis; referring to the production of changes in a species after its first origin, as it goes on to a more perfect state.

metagrammatism, n. *mĕt'a-grăm'ma-tĭzm* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *gramma*, a letter), the change or transposition of the letters of a name into such a position as to express sense; also called *anagrammatism*.

metal, n. *mĕt'al* (F. *métal*, a metal—from L. *metallum*; Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug, a metal), a well-known body, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, &c.; broken stones used for roads; broken glass for the melting-pot: **metallic**, a. *mĕ-tăl'ik*, pert. to metals; like a metal; consisting of metal: **metal-refiner**, a smelter of ores; one who separates copper, lead, or other metal, from the dross or refuse with which it is mixed: **the perfect metals**, those which are not easily oxidised, as platinum, gold, and silver: **the base or imperfect metals**, those which readily combine with oxygen, as iron, lead, copper, tin, and zinc: **Muntz metal**, *mŭnts-* (after the inventor), an alloy made into sheets, used for sheathing ships and for other purposes, consisting of 50 per cent of copper, 41 of zinc, and 4 of lead: **metallic currency**, the coins forming the circulating medium of a country: **white metal**, German or nickel silver.

metal—see **mettle**.

metalepsis, n. *mĕt'a-lĕp'sĭs* (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *lepsis*, a receiving or taking), in *rhet.*, the union of two or more figures of speech of different kinds in the same word: **met'alep'tic**, a. *-lĕp'tik*, also **met'alep'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to a metalepsis; transverse; transposed: **met'alep'tically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*.

metalliferous, a. *mĕt'ăl-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *metallum*, a metal, and *fero*, I produce), producing or yielding metals, as strata or districts.

metalliform, a. *mĕ-tăl'lĭ-fŏrm* (L. *metallum*, a metal, and *forma*, shape), in the form of metals; like metal.

metalline, a. *mĕt'ăl-ĭn* (L. *metallum*, metal—see **metal**), consisting of metal; impregnated with metal: **metalling**, n. *mĕt'ăl-ĭng*, the act of forming the surface of a road with broken stones: **metalled**, a. *mĕt'ăld*,

met'amor'phism, n. *-fĭzm*, the state or quality of being metamorphic; the process of transformation; in *geol.*, that change of structure, or of texture, which has been effected on many rocks by the agency of heat, chemical action, or otherwise: **metamorphose**, v. *mĕt'a-môr'fŏz*, to change into a different form; to transform: **met'amor'phosing**, imp. *-fō-zĭng*: **met'amor'phosed**, pp. *-fōzd*: **adj.** changed into a different form; transformed: **metamorphic system**, in *geol.*, those crystalline schists, as gneiss, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and clay-slate, which underlie all the fossiliferous strata, and in which no trace of organic remains has yet been detected.

metaphor, n. *mĕt'a-fĕr* (Gr. *metaphora*, a change of one thing for another—from *meta*, over, and *phero*, I carry), a figure of speech expressed in a single word—for example, "the man is a fox," is a metaphor; "the man is as crafty as a fox," is a simile; words used in a figurative sense, as opposed to their literal meaning, are used *in metaphor*, and the language is called *metaphorical*: **metaphorist**, n. *mĕt'a-fŏr'ĭst*, one who uses metaphors: **met'aphor'ical**, a. *-fŏr'ĭ-kăl*, also **met'aphor'ic**, a. *-fŏr'ĭk*, not literal; containing metaphor; figurative: **met'aphor'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*.

metaphosphoric, a. *mĕt'a-fŏs-fŏr'ĭk* (Gr. *meta*, over, and Eng. *phosphoric*), a term employed to designate an acid produced by burning phosphorus among oxygen or enclosed air.

metaphrase, n. *mĕt'a-frăz* (Gr. *meta*, over, and *phrasis*, a phrase), a verbal or literal translation of a language: **met'aphrast**, n. *-frăst*, one who translates verbally: **met'aphras'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, literal.

metaphysics, n. sing. *mĕt'a-fĭz'ĭks* (Gr. *metaphusika*, after those things which relate to external nature, that is, after physics—from *meta*, beyond, after, and *phusikos*, relating to nature—from *phusis*, nature; F. *métaphysique*; It. *metafisica*), the science of mind or intelligence, as distinguished from the science of natural bodies or matter; philosophy in the general sense of the term, together with psychology. *Note.*—So called by the ancients, because they considered the science of natural bodies or *physics* the first in order of study, and the science of mind the second; but the name more probably arose from the simple fact that the writings of the first philosophy came after the physical treatises of the author. **met'aphys'ical**, a. *-fĭz'ĭ-kăl*, existing only in thought and not in reality; abstract; pert. to metaphysics: **met'aphys'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **met'aphysici'an**, n. *-fĭ-zĭsh'*

late—*proemptosis*, the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years.

meteor, n. *mē'tē-ŏr* (Gr. *meteoros*, raised high above the earth, sublime: It. *meteora*: F. *météore*), any natural phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature taking place in the atmosphere; a luminous body or appearance in the sky; a falling star: **me'teor'ic**, a. *-ŏr'ĭk*, pert. to meteors; of or belonging to the atmosphere; produced in or falling from the atmosphere; applied figuratively to any person or thing on account of brilliancy or irregularity, or both: **meteorite**, n. *mē'tē-ŏr-īt*, a stone or body falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere; also **me'teor'olite**, n. *-ŏr'ō-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone): **meteoric iron**, the iron found native or in meteoric stones, principally an alloy of iron and nickel: **meteoric stones**, those masses of hard matter which occasionally fall on the earth from the upper regions; aerolites.

meteorological, a. *mē'tē-ŏr-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *meteoros*, raised high above the earth, and *logos*, a discourse), relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena; pert. to a register or table of the state of the air and its temperature, &c.; also **me'teorolog'ic**, a. *-lŏj'ĭk*: **me'teorol'ogy**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭ*, the science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere: **me'teorol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in the various phenomena appearing in the atmosphere.

meteoromancy, n. *mē'tē-ŏr'ō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *meteoros*, raised high above the earth, and *manteia*, divination), divination by thunder and lightning, highly esteemed by the Romans.

meter, a measure—see **mete**: **meter**, poetical measure—see **metre**.

metheglin, n. *mē-thĕg'lĭn* (W. *meddyglyn*—from *medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor, juice), a beverage made of honey and water, fermented with yeast, and often spiced; mead.

methinks, v. *mē-thingks'* (*me*, and *think*), it seems to me; it appears to me: **methought**, pt. *mē-thaŭt'*, it did seem to me.

method, n. *mĕth'ŏd* (Gr. *methodos*; L. *methodus*, a proceeding in regular order, a mode—from Gr. *meta*, with, and *hodos*, a way: It. *metodo*: F. *méthode*), a suitable arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas, to prevent confusion; a regular mode or manner of doing anything; orderly arrangement; system of arrangement peculiar to an individual; order; system; way; manner: **methodic**, a. *mē-thŏd'ĭk*, also **method'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, arranged or disposed with regularity; orderly; systematic; precise: **method'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **methodise**, v. *mĕth'ō-dīz*, to dispose in due order; to reduce to method: **meth'odising**, imp.: **meth'odised**, pp. *-dīzd*: **meth'odisa'tion**, n. *-dĭ-zā'shŭn*, reduction to method: **Methodist**, n. *mĕth'ō-dĭst*, one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley—so called from the regularity of their lives and the strictness of their rules; one who observes method: **meth'odism**, n. *-dĭzm*, the doctrines and worship of the Methodists: **meth'odis'tic**, a. *-dĭs'tĭk*, also **meth'odis'tical**, a. *-dĭs'tĭ-kăl*, relating to method or the Methodists, in this last sense used contemptuously: **meth'odis'tically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*.

methought—see **methinks**.

methyl, n. *mĕth'ĭl* (Gr. *methu*, wine, and *hule*, material), the hydro-carbon radical of methylic alcohol, being a colourless inflammable gas burning with a luminous flame: **methylamine**, n. *mĕ-thĭl'ā-mĭn*, ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl: **methylated**, a. *mĕth'ĭ-lāt-ĕd*, impregnated or mixed with methyl: **methylene**, n. *mĕth'ĭ-lēn*, a highly volatile and inflammable liquid procured from the destructive distillation of wood: **methylic**, a. *mĕ-thĭl'ĭk*, of or pert. to methyl: **methylated spirit**, spirit of wine or alcohol mixed with one-tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit to prevent its consumption as a beverage, admitted duty free for use in manufactures.

Metis, n. *mē'tĭs*, one of the asteroids or minor planets.

metoche, n. *mĕt'ō-kē* (Gr. *metecho*, I am a partaker of), in *arch.*, the interval or space between two dentils.

metonic, a. *mē-tŏn'ĭk* (from *Meton*, an Athenian, its discoverer), an epithet applied to the cycle of the moon: **metonic cycle** or **metonic year**, a period of nineteen years in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month.

metonymy, n. *mĕt'ō-nĭm-ĭ* or *mē-tŏn'ĭ-mĭ* (Gr. *metonumia*, a change of name—from *meta*, beyond, over, and *onoma*, a name; F. *metonymie*), in *rhet.*, a figure of speech in which one word is substituted for another to which it has some relation—as, "I have read Milton," that is, his works; "they have Moses and the prophets," that is, their writings: **metonymic**, a. *mĕt'ō-nĭm'ĭk*, also **met'onym'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, used by way of metonymy; putting one word for another: **met'onym'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

metope, n. *mĕt'ō-pē* (Gr. *metope*—from *meta*, with, between, and *ope*, an opening), in *arch.*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

metoposcopy, n. *mĕt'ō-pŏs'kō-pĭ* (Gr. *metopon*, the forehead, and *skopeo*, I view), the pretended art of discovering the character or disposition of individuals by the features or lines of the forehead.

metre, n. *mē'tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure—see **mete**), in *poetry*, the quality of the measured tread which distinguishes poetry from prose, and the harmony of which pleases and delights the ear; the number of syllables in a verse, as a psalm or hymn: **metrical**, a. *mĕt'rĭ-kăl*, pert. to metre; having rhythm; consisting of verses: **met'rically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

metre, n. *mā'tr* (F.), a French measure of length equal to 39·371 inches English.

metric, a. *mĕt'rĭk* (F. *mètre*, a measure: Eng. *mete*, to measure), denoting measurement: **metric system**, the system of weights and measures first adopted in France, the two most important points in which are—1. that it is a decimal system; 2. that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are correlated, two data only being employed, the *metre*, and the weight of a cube of water whose side is the 100th part of a metre.

metrograph, n. *mĕt'rō-grăf* (Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *grapho*, I write), an apparatus on a railway-engine which indicates at any moment the speed per mile at which the train is travelling, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

metrology, n. *mē-trŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *logos*, discourse), the science of weights and measures, or a treatise on them.

metronome, n. *mĕt'rō-nōm* (Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *nomos*, a law; *nome*, division, partition), an ingenious instrument that measures and beats musical time: **metronomy**, n. *mē-trŏn'ō-mĭ*, the measurement of time by an instrument.

metropolis, n. *mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs* (Gr. *metropolis*, a parent state, a chief city—from *meter*, a mother, and *polis*, a city), mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom or state; among *naturalists*, the district of greatest number, either of typical or specific forms, amongst the generic assemblages or areas of plants and animals that exist within definite geographical limits: **metropolitan**, n. *mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn*, the bishop of the mother church—that is, the church from which others have branched off; an archbishop: **adj.** having the rank of a metropolis or pert. to it; pert. to the mother church: **me'tropolit'anate**, n. *-dĭd-nāt*, the office or see of a metropolitan bishop: **metropolite**, n. *mē-trŏp'ō-līt*, archbishop; bishop of the mother church.

mettle, n. *mĕt'l* (a metaphor taken from the *metal* of a blade, upon the temper of which its power depends), natural ardour; spirit; sprightliness; courage; warmth of temperament; substance: **mettled**, a. *mĕt'ld*, high-spirited; ardent; brisk; full of fire: **mettlesome**, a. *mĕt'l-sŭm*, high-spirited; brisk; full of mettle.

mew, n. *mū* (AS. *mæw*; Dut. *meeuw*, a gull or seaswallow), a sea-bird; a species of gull.

mew, v. *mū* (F. *miauler*; Ger. *miauen*, to cry as a cat), to cry as a cat; n. the cry of a cat: **mew'ing**, imp.: **mewed**, pp. *mūd*: **mewl**, v. *mūl*, to cry as a child from uneasiness; to squall: **mewl'ing**, imp.: **adj.** crying or screaming as a child: **mewled**, pp. *mūld*: **mewl'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one that mewls.

mew, v. *mū* (Ger. *mausen*; Low Ger. *muten*, to moult: Norm. *muta*, to lurk or seek covert, as a bird moulting: Dut. *muiten*, to mutter, to moult; *muyte*, a cage, the time a bird is kept in the dark to prevent its singing: F. *musser*, to lurk, to keep close), to shut up; to confine; to enclose; to shed the feathers; to moult: **mew'ing**, imp.: n. act of moulting: **mewed**, pp. *mūd*: **mews**, n. plu. *mūz*, the royal stables in London so called from having been the place where the hawks were kept; any range of buildings occupied as stables; any place of confinement.

meyeria, n. *mī-ē'rĭ-ā* (after *Von Meyer*), in *geol.*, a small lobster-like crustacean, having its crust highly ornamented with minute bead-like tubercles.

mezereon, n. *mē-zē'rē-ŏn* (F. *mézéréon*), a flowering

shrub whose extremely acrid bark is used in medicine.

mezzanine, n. *mĕt'sĕ-nin* (It. *mezzanino*—from *mezzano*, middle), a low intermediate story between two higher ones.

mezzo, a. *mĕt'sō* (It. *mezzo*, middle—from L. *medius*, middle), in *music*, middle; mean: **mezzo-relievo,** n. *mĕt'sō-rē-lē'vō* (It.—see **relievo**), middle or demi-relief: **mezzo-soprano,** n. *mĕt'sō-sō-prä'nō*, a medium or half soprano—see **soprano**; the female voice so called; the person having such a voice: **adj.** having a medium compass of voice, between the soprano and contralto, said of a female voice.

mezzotint, n. *mĕt'sō-tint* or *mĕt'sō-tint*, also **mez'zotin'to,** n. *-tin'tō* (It.—from *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, tint—from L. *tinctus*, dyed, tinged), a style of engraving on copper in imitation of Indian ink; a certain style of drawing.

mi, *mē*, in the *tonic sol-fa system*, the third note of the musical scale in ascending.

miaskite, also **miascite,** n. *mē-äs'kīt* (*Miask*, in Siberia), a granite rock, consisting of cleavable white felspar, black mica, and greyish or yellowish-white elæolite with some hornblende.

miasma, n. *mī-äz'mä*, also **miasm,** n. *mī-äzm'* (Gr. *miasma*, defilement—from *miainein*, to stain, to pollute; It. *miasma*; F. *miasme*), infection or pollution floating in the air, arising from diseased, putrefying, or poisonous bodies: *more* usually in the plural **miasmata,** *mī-äz'mä-tä*, malaria: **miasmal,** a. *-mäl*, containing miasma: **miasmatic,** a. *mī-äz-mät'ik*, pert. to miasma, or containing it.

mica, n. *mī'kä* (L. *micare*, to sparkle, to glitter: Sp. and F. *mica*), a mineral having a metallic lustre, and divisible into thin glistening plates or scales, used as glass; called also *Muscovy glass*: **micaceous,** a. *mī-kā'shŭs*, pert. to or containing mica: **mica-schist** or **-slate** (Ger. *schiefer*, a splitting), a kind of foliated rock consisting of mica and quartz, the two ingredients occurring in alternate folia with greater or less regularity: **mica'ceo-calca'reous,** *mī-kā'shī-ō-*, partaking of the nature of, or consisting of, mica and lime, applied to mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

mice, *mīs*, plu. of **mouse,** which see.

Michaelmas, n. *mik'ĕl-mäs* (after *St Michael*, the archangel), the feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on 29th Sept.; a regular term in England, 29th Sept.; autumn: **Michaelmas term,** among *lawyers*, the interval between 2d and 25th November.

miche, n. *mich* (Swiss, *mauchen*, to conceal: F. plant), in *geol.*, a term applied to minute forms of vegetable life: **mi'crophy'tal,** a. *-fī'tăl*, applied to deposits of minute forms of life, chiefly of vegetable origin.

micropyle, n. *mī'krō-pīl* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *pule*, a gate), in *bot.*, the opening or foramen of the ripened seed for the escape of the root of the embryo.

microscope, n. *mī'krō-skōp* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *skopeo*, I view), an instrument for viewing minute objects: **mi'croscop'ic,** a. *-skŏp'ik*, also **mi'croscop'ical,** a. *-i-kăl*, very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope: **mi'croscop'ically,** ad. *-li*: **mi'croscop'ist,** n. *-ist*, one who is skilled in the use of a microscope: **microscopy,** n. *mī-krŏs'kō-pī*, the use of the microscope; investigations with the microscope.

microtome, n. *mī'krō-tōm* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *temno*, I cut), an instrument for making very fine sections for the purpose of being examined under the microscope.

microzoa, n. *mī'krō-zō'ä* (Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zoon*, an animal), a term employed to denote minute animal organisms whose forms can only be defined by the aid of the microscope.

micturition, n. *mik'tū-rish'ŭn* (L. *micturitum*, to desire to make water), the act of making water, or the desire to pass the urine; a too frequent passing of urine in consequence of disease.

mid, a. *mid* (Goth. *midja*; Gr. *mesos*; Sans. *madhya*; L. *medius*; Icel. *midr*; Ger. *mittel*, middle: Icel. *middll*, means—from *midda*, to divide), at an equal distance from the extremes; middle: **mid-day,** n. noon: **adj.** pert. to noon; meridional: **mid-feather,** in a *steam-engine*, a vertical water-space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber: **mid-heaven,** also **mid-air,** the middle part of the heaven or sky; the state of being raised and suspended considerably above the surface of the earth: **midland,** a. being in the interior; distant from the sea: **mid-Lent,** the middle of Lent: **mid-life,** the middle of the age of man, or the period of life about 50: **midnight,** the middle of the night: **mid-rib,** in *bot.*, the principal nerve or vein which extends from the base of the leaf to its apex: **mid-ship,** a. pert. to the middle part of a ship: **midshipman,** a junior naval officer in a ship of war or a first-class merchant vessel: **mid-summer,** the middle of summer; the time about 21st June: **mid-summer's day,** one of the quarter days of the year, falling on 24th June: **midway,** a. being in the middle of the way or distance: **n.** the middle of the distance: **ad.** half-way: **mid-winter,** the middle of the winter, about

colour—so called from Middleton collieries, near Leeds, where it was first discovered.

middling, a. *mid'ling* (from **middle**, which see), of middle rank or degree; neither high nor low; of middle average quality; of moderate capacity; mediocre: **middlings**, n. plu. *mid'lings*, the coarser part of the flour left in the dressing-machine.

midge, n. *mij* (Ger. *mucke*, a small fly—from *muchen*, to hum: Bohem. *mucha*; L. *musca*; F. *mouche*, a fly), generally the common gnat, and such minute insects.

midriff, n. *mid'rif* (AS. *hrif*, entrails: Dut. *middelrift*, the diaphragm: old H. Ger. *hreve*, the belly), in *anat.*, the diaphragm; a muscular partition which separates the cavity of the chest from the belly.

midst, n. *midst* (superl. of **mid**, which see), the middle; the very centre: **ad.** in the middle: **in our midst**, amongst us, as neighbours, fellow-citizens, or fellow-countrymen: **in the midst of**, among; involved in; in the thickest of: **in our midst, in their midst, in the midst of us, in the midst of them**, are common colloquial phrases, which at the best are but of doubtful propriety.

midwife, n. *mid'wif* (AS. *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman, wife), a female who assists women in childbirth: **midwifery**, n. *mid'wif-ri*, the profession of a midwife; the art of assisting women in child-birth.

mien, n. *mēn* (F. *mine*, air, look: Bret. *min*, beak of a bird: W. *min*, the lip or mouth), the whole external appearance; aspect; air; manner.

might, v. *mīt*, pt. of **may**, which see.

might, n. *mīt* (Goth. *mahts*; Ger. *macht*; Swiss, *mucht*; Bohem. *moc*, might, power—see **may**), strength, force, or power in general; ability: **mighty**, a. *mīt'i*, strong; powerful; very forcible; very great; momentous: **ad.** in very great degree: **might'ily**, ad. *-li*, powerfully; efficaciously; vehemently; in a great degree: **might'iness**, n. *-nes*, power; greatness; title of dignity: **might and main**, utmost effort; highest degree of strength.

mignonnette, n. *min'yōn-nēt'* (F., a diminutive of *mignon*, darling), literally "little darling"; a common and favourite garden plant bearing fragrant flowers.

migrate, v. *mī-grāt* (L. *migratum*, to remove from one place to another; It. *migrare*), to remove from one country to settle or reside in another: **mi'grating**, imp.: **mi'grated**, pp.: **migration**, n. *mī-grā'shūn*, the act of removing from one country to another; the instinctive periodical change of abode from one climate to another, common to many species of animals, especially birds: **migratory**, a. *mī'grā-tēr-i*, accustomed to migrate; passing from one climate to another; roving.

Mikado, n. *mi-kā'dō*—see **Tycoon**.

milch, a. *milch* (Ger. *milch*, milk; *melken*, to milk: Gr. *amelgo*, I milk: Lith. *milsu*, to stroke, to milk a cow), giving milk—applied to cows only.

mild, a. *mild* (Ger. *mild*, soft: Icel. *mildr*, lenient; *milda*, to soothe: AS. *mild*, merciful), soft, smooth, or gentle; affecting the senses gently and agreeably; acting or operating gently; not stern, rough, or angry: not acrid; sweet and mellow; not sharp: **mild'ly**, ad. *-li*: **mild'ness**, n. *-nes*, quality of being mild; softness; tenderness; gentleness of operation; pleasant condition.

mildew, n. *mil'dū* (Ger. *mehlthau*; old H. Ger. *milto*, rust on corn: Gael. *mill-cheo*, mildew—from *mil*, to injure, and *ceo*, a mist), a disease which attacks plants; rust; blight; mouldiness; spots of mould caused by moisture on linen, paper, &c.: v. to taint with mildew: **mil'dewing**, imp.: **mildewed**, pp. *mil'dūd*: **adj.** affected with mildew.

mile, n. *mīl* (F. *mille*, a mile: L. *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, a mile), an Eng. measure of length or distance of 1760 yards—also called *the statute mile*, from having been incidentally defined in a statute of Queen Elizabeth; a measure of length differing widely in European countries: **mileage**, n. *mīl'āj*, fares paid for travelling by the mile in a conveyance: **geographical** or **nautical mile**, a measure of length, one-sixtieth of a degree, about 2026·5 yards: **milepost** or **milestone**, a mark placed on a roadside to indicate the distance of a traveller from a town or central place: **anc. Roman mile**, equal to 1614 Eng. yards.

milesian, n. *mi-lē'shi-an*, a native or inhabitant of Miletus, an anc. city of Asia Minor; a native of Ireland, descended, according to the legend, from Milesius of Spain: **adj.** pert. to Miletus; descending from or relating to King Milesius.

milfoil, n. *mil'foil* (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf), the herb yarrow, found growing on roadsides, having small white flowers, and numerous narrow-pointed leaves.

miliary, a. *mil'i-ēr-i* (F. *miliaire*, miliary: L. *miliaria*, a weed destructive to millet—from *milium*, a kind of small grain called millet), in *med.*, applied to an eruption accompanied with innumerable white pimples resembling millet-seeds: **miliary glands**, the sebaceous glands of the skin.

miliola, n. *mil'i-ō'lā* (L. *milium*, millet), in *geol.*, a genus of minute foraminiferous shells—so called from their occurring in myriads in certain Tertiary strata: **miliolite**, n. *mil'i-o-lit* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a fossil shell of the genus *miliola*: **mil'iolit'ic**, a. *-lit-ik*, also **mil'iolite**, a. of or pert. to or containing miliolites: **miliolitic limestone**, a building-stone, one of the group of the Paris basin, almost entirely made up of these many-chambered microscopic shells.

militant, a. *mil'i-tānt* (L. *militans*, serving as a soldier; *militatum*, to serve as a soldier—from L. *miles*; It. *milite*, a soldier), serving as a soldier; fighting; engaged in warfare: **the Church militant**, the Christian Church on earth, as engaged in constant warfare against her enemies—*Church triumphant*, the Christian Church in heaven: **military**, a. *mil'i-tēr-i* (F. *militaire*; L. *militaris*, of or belonging to a soldier), pert. to soldiery or to arms; engaged as a soldier; derived from services or exploits as a soldier; warlike; martial: n. the soldiery; the army: **militate**, v. *mil'i-tāt*, to operate unfavourably; to act in opposition, followed by *against*: **mil'itating**, imp.: **mil'itated**, pp.: **militia**, n. *mi-lish'i-a*, citizens embodied and trained as soldiers, liable to serve for the internal defence of a country; a body of men trained and disciplined in military tactics, but not regular soldiers: **militi'aman**, n. *-a-man*, one who serves in the militia; one not a regular soldier.

milk, n. *milk* (see **milch**), the white fluid drawn from the breasts of females for the nourishment of their young; the white fluid yielded by the cow; the white juice of plants: v. to draw or press out the milk of; to draw from the udder of a cow; to add milk to: **milk'ing**, imp.: **milked**, pp. *milkt*: **milk'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who milks: **milky**, a. *milk'i*, yielding milk; full of milk; juicy; whitish, as milky fluid; gentle: **milk'ily**, ad. *milk'i-li*: **milk'iness**, n. *-nes*, qualities like those of milk: **milk-maid**, a woman that milks cows, or is employed in the dairy: **milk-quartz**, a compact vitreous variety of quartz, occurring in veins of the older rocks, of a milk-white colour and somewhat greasy lustre: **milksop**, a piece of bread dipped in milk; a soft effeminate man: **milk-teeth**, the first or deciduous teeth: **milk-tree**, a tree yielding a milky juice fit for food; the cow-tree: **milk-white**, a. white as milk: **milky-way**, the broad white zone or belt seen in the heavens, slightly luminous, ascertained to be formed of innumerable stars: **sugar of milk**, a sweet substance obtained from milk.

mill, n. *mil* (AS. *mylen*; W. *melyn*; Dut. *molen*; Ger. *mühle*; Ir. *mule*; L. *mola*, a millstone or mill: L. *molere*; Ger. *mahlen*; Goth. *malan*; W. *malu*, to grind), a machine in which corn and other substances are ground into meal or flour; a machine for spinning, weaving, sawing, or for performing other operations; the building in which such operations are carried on: v. to grind; to press or stamp, as the edges of coins; to full, as cloth: **mil'ling**, imp.: n. the act or employment of grinding; the act of being operated on by machinery; the act of making indented or rough edges on coins; the rough edges thus made: **milled**, pp. *mild*: **adj.** passed through a mill; operated on by machinery, as coins: **miller**, n. *mil'ēr*, one who keeps or attends a corn-mill; a certain winged insect: **mill-board**, a stout pasteboard made in a mill in the same way as ordinary paper: **mill-dam**, the barrier of stone and wood placed in the bed of a stream to retain the water and raise its level for the purpose of turning a mill-wheel: **mill-pond**, a reservoir of water to turn a mill: **mill-race**, the stream that drives a mill: **millstone**, one of the grinding-stones of a mill: **millstone-grit**, a hard gritty variety of Carboniferous sandstone, so called from its being extensively used for millstones; a division of the Carboniferous system: **mill-wright**, one who constructs and repairs mills: **milled lead**, *mild lēd*, lead rolled out into sheets by machinery: **to see into** or **through a millstone**, to see with acuteness; to be sharp-sighted.

mill, n. *mil* (L. *mille*, a thousand), in the *U. S.*, an

imaginary money of account, the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

millennium, n. *mil·lĕn'i·ŭm* (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year), the period of one thousand years before the end of the world, during which many suppose Christ will reign in person on the earth, and Satan shall be bound: **millenarian**, a. *mil'lē·nā'ri·an*, consisting of a thousand; millennial: **n.** one who believes in the millennium: **mil'lena'rianism**, n. *-ri·an·izm*, the doctrine of the millenarians: **millenary**, a. *mil' lĕn·ĕr·i*, consisting of a thousand: **n.** the space of one thousand years: **millennial**, a. *mil·lĕn'ni·al*, pert. to the millennium or one thousand years: **millen'nialist**, n. *-ist*, one who believes that Christ will reign on the earth in person for one thousand years.

millepede, n. *mil'lē·pēd*, **millepedes**, n. plu. *mil'lē·pēdz* or *mil·lĕp'ē·dēz* (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an insect with many feet.

millepora, n. plu. *mil'lē·pō'rd*, also **mil lepori'dæ**, n. plu. *-ri·dē*, and **mil'lepores**, n. plu. *-pōrz* (L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore), in *geol.*, a genus and family of branching corals, whose cells or pores are extremely numerous and minute: **mil'lepo'rite**, n. *-rit*, a fossil *millepore*.

miller—see under **mill**.

millerite, n. *mil'er·it* (after *Professor Miller* of Cambridge), a mineral, sulphate of nickel, occurring in delicate six-sided prisms of a bronze yellow.

millesimal, a. *mil·lĕs'i·mal* (L. *millesimus*, the thousandth—from *mille*, a thousand), consisting of thousandth parts: **milles imally**, ad. *-li*.

millet, n. *mil'let* (F. *millet* or *mil*; L. *millium*, millet), a grain-bearing plant, consisting of a jointed stem having a large head containing abundance of small edible grains; Guinea corn.

milligramme, n. *mil'li·gram* (F.—from L. *mille*, a thousand, and Gr. *gramma*, a letter of the alphabet, a figure), in *France*, the thousandth part of a gramme.

millilitre, n. *mil'li·lē'tr* (F.—from L. *mille*, a thousand, and F. *litre*, a unit of measure), the one-thousandth of a litre.

millimetre, n. *mil'li·mē'tr* (F.—from L. *mille*, a thousand, and *metrum*, a measure), a French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre.

milliner, n. *mil'in·ĕr* (supposed to be from *Milan*, a town in Italy—that is, a dealer in Milan wares), one who makes and sells bonnets, head-dresses, &c., for females: **mil'linery**, n. *-er·i*, bonnets, caps, &c., worn by females; the materials composing them; the

mimographer, n. *mim·ŏg'rā·fĕr* (Gr. *mimos*, a mimic, a player), a writer or actor of farces.

mimosa, n. *mi·mō'zā* (Gr. *mimos*, an imitator), a genus of leguminous plants including many species, one of which is the sensitive plant, which is so called from the leaves being more or less sensitive to the touch: **mimosites**, n. plu. *mī'mō·sīt'z*, in *geol.*, fossil seed-pods, apparently belonging to plants of the mimosa family.

mina, n. *mī'nā* (Gr. *mna*; L. *mina*), among the *anc. Greeks*, *Romans*, or *Jews*, a weight; a coin; the Old Test. *mina* valued at fifty shekels, the Greek at about £3.

minaret, n. *min'ā·rĕt* (Ar. *manarat*, a lamp, a lantern), the lofty turret of a Mohammedan mosque, from which the priests summon the people to prayers at stated hours—the use of bells being disallowed by the Mohammedan religion.

minatory, a. *min'ā·tĕr·i* (L. *minatorius*, threatening—from *minari*, to threaten), threatening; menacing.

mince, v. *mins* (F. *mincer*, to cut into small pieces; It. *minuzzare*; F. *menuiser*, to break or cut small), to cut or chop into small pieces; to walk with affected nicety; to omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to palliate; to extenuate; to speak small and imperfectly: **mincing**, inp. *min'sing*: **adj.** having the character of that which minces: **n.** affectation: **minced**, pp. *minst*: **adj.** chopped into very small pieces: **min'cingly**, ad. *-li*, in small parts; not fully; affectedly: **mince-meat**, a sweetmeat whose principal ingredients are raisins, currants, brandy, &c., and a small portion of finely-cut meat: **minced-meat**, meat cut or chopped fine: **mince-pie**, a pie or pastry containing mince-meat: **not to mince matters**, neither to suppress, extenuate, or weaken the force of, as of the words of another.

mind, n. *mīnd* (L. *mens*, the faculty of memory and thought—gen. *mentis*; Icel. *minnas*, to remember; Ger. *meinen*, to think; Gael. *meinn*, mind), intelligent power; the understanding; the power by which we perceive, think, or reason; intention; choice; purpose; thoughts; opinions; remembrance; recollections: **v.** to attend to; to regard with attention; to obey; to incline: **mind'ing**, imp.: **mind'ed**, pp.: **adj.** disposed; inclined—much used in composition, as in *high-minded*, *low-minded*, *feeble-minded*, *double-minded*: **mind'less**, a. *-lĕs*, stupid; heedless: **mind'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, inclination toward anything: **mind-**

softness—also called *elaterite*: **mineral-charcoal**, a term applied to silky fibrous layers of charcoal, which are interlaminated in beds of ordinary bituminous coal—known to miners as mother-of-coal: **mineral-green**, a native green carbonate of copper: **mineral-oil**, a familiar term for petroleum or rock-oil, which is found oozing out from strata of all ages, from the Silurian and Devonian upwards: **mineral-tallow**, a familiar term for *hatchettine*, from its fatty or spermaceti-like appearance: **mineral-water**, water impregnated with mineral matter.

mineralogy, n. *min'ér-ál'ó-ji* (Eng. *mineral*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of the properties and relations of the various mineral substances which enter into the composition of the crust of the globe; the art of classifying and describing mineral bodies: **min'eralog'ical**, a. *-á-lóg'i-kál*, pert. to minerals: **min'eralog'ically**, ad. *-li*: **min'eral'ogist**, n. *-ál'ó-jist*, one versed in the science of minerals.

Minerva, n. *min-ér'vá* (L. *Minerva*—from L. root *men*; Sans. *man*, to think), in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.

minever, n. *min'i-vér*, an animal, a variety of the ermine; also its fur.

mingle, v. *ming'gl* (Ger. and Dut. *mengen*; AS. *mengian*; Gr. *mignuein*, to mix), to unite into one body by mixing; to mix; to blend; to join in mutual intercourse or in society: **min'gling**, imp. *-gling*: **min'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **min'gledly**, ad. *-gld-li*: **min'gler**, n. *-glér*, one who mingles: **mingle-mangle**, a medley; a hotch-potch.

miniature, n. *min'i-tür* (F. *miniature*; It. and Sp. *miniatura*, a miniature—from L. *miniatum*, to colour with *minium* or red-lead, as the ornaments of MSS.), any minute picture; a portrait of small dimensions; a name usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale on ivory, &c., and in water-colours; **red letter**: adj. on a very small compass; minute.

minikin, n. *min'i-kin* (AS. *minicen*, a nun, a minikin—from *menen*, a damsel), a favourite; a darling: adj. diminutive: small.

minim, n. *min'im* (L. *minimum*, the least: F. *minime*, extremely small: It. *minimo*), in *music*, a note of the value of half a semibreve; the smallest liquid measure, about equal to one drop: **minimum**, n. *min'i-mùm*, the least quantity or degree; the opposite of *maximum*.

minion, n. *min'yún* (F. *mignon*; It. *mignone*, a darling, a favourite: Dut. *minnen*, to love), a favourite, particularly of a prince; a low or unprincipled dependant or flatterer; among *printers*, a letter of a particular size: **minion-like**, daintily.

minish, v. *min'ish*, another and now obsolete spelling of **diminish**, which see.

minister, n. *min'is-tér* (L. *minister*, an attendant, a servant—from *minus*, less; opposed to *magister*, the person in superior place—from *magis*, more), a pastor; a clergyman; in any country, the head of a department of government appointed by the sovereign; a sovereign's representative at a foreign state, but without the dignity of an ambassador: v. to give aid or relief, as to the sick or poor; to perform, as the duties of an office: **min'istering**, imp. *-is-tring*: adj. attending and serving; affording aid or things needful: **min'istered**, pp. *-térd*: **ministration**, n. *min'is-trá'shún*, the office of a minister, or the service performed by him; agency: **min'istrative**, a. *-tiv*, affording service; assisting: **min'isterial**, a. *-tér'i-ál*, pert. to ministers of religion, or to the chief servants of a sovereign; official; executive: **min'isterialist**, n. *-ál-ist*, in *politics*, a supporter of the ministry holding office: **min'isterially**, ad. *-li*: **min'istrant**, a. *-trànt*, performing service as a minister; attendant on service: **ministry**, n. *min'is-tri* (L. *ministerium*, service, attendance), agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of the chief ministers of a sovereign; the body of ministers of a state; the clergy collectively; agency; interposition.

minium, n. *min'i-úm* (L. *minium*, red-lead or vermilion), a preparation of common lead, called red-lead; red-lead ore.

minever—see **minever**.

mink, n. *mingk*, also **minx**, n. *minks*, a quadruped that burrows in the earth by the side of a pond or river, valued for its fur, common in Amer. and in many parts of Europe; one of the weasel family.

minnow, n. *min'nó* (Gael. *meanbh*, little, small: F. *menu*, small: L. *minimum*, the least), a small British fish inhabiting fresh water.

minor, a. *mi'nér* (L. *minor*, less), less; smaller; inconsiderable; petty; unimportant; in *music*, lower by a semitone: n. a person under age; one under 21 years; in *logic*, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, called the *minor term*: **minority**, n. *mi-nór'i-ti*, the period from birth till 21 years of age; the smaller number, as distinguished from the *majority*: **minor key**, in *music*, a key that takes a minor third; that arrangement of tones and semitones in a piece of music, which is chiefly employed for solemn and mournful subjects.

minotaur, n. *min'ó-tàwr* (Gr. *minotauros*; L. *minotaurus*—from *Minos*, Minos, and Gr. *tauros*, a bull), in *anc. myth.*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, said to have been the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with a bull.

minster, n. *min'stér* (mid. L. *monasterium*; AS. *mynstre*; old F. *monstier*, a monastery, then the church attached to it), the church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

minstrel, n. *min'strél* (mid. L. *ministerium*; F. *ministère*, occupation, art: old F. *menestrel*, a workman), in the *middle ages*, one of a body of men whose profession it was to recount heroic deeds in verse, often composed by themselves, and to sing them to the harp; a national poet who writes poetry recounting the heroic deeds of the past; a portrayer in verse of national deeds and character, and of home life in the past; a musician: **minstrelsy**, n. *min'strél-si*, the art or occupation of a minstrel; system of ballads restricted to certain events, or to a certain age; music, generally instrumental; a number of musicians.

mint, n. *mint* (Dut. *munt*; Ger. *münze*; L. *moneta*, money, the stamp with which it was struck: Dut. *munten*, to mint, to strike money), the place where money is coined by authority of the Crown; a source of abundant supply: v. to coin; to invent or fabricate: **mint'ing**, imp.: **mint'ed**, pp. coined: **mintage**, n. *mint'áj*, that which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining: **master of the mint**, the officer who presides over the mint.

mint, n. *mint* (AS. *mynte*; L. *mintha*; Gr. *minthe*, mint), a well-known aromatic plant, two species of which are popularly called *spearmint* and *peppermint*: **mint-julep**, a liquor made of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, and flavoured with *mint*, partaken of by being sucked through a straw or small tube.

minuend, n. *min'i-ènd* (L. *minuo*, I lessen), in *arith.*, the number that is to be lessened; the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

minuet, n. *min'ú-ét* (F. *menuet*, a dance—from *menu*, small), a slow graceful dance; the tune or air for it.

minus, n. *mi'nús* (L. *minus*, less), in *arith.* and *alg.*, the sign of subtraction, thus (—), which, placed between two quantities, means that the latter is to be subtracted from the former.

minute, a. *mi-nùt'* (L. *minutus*, little, small—from *minuo*, I make less: It. *minuto*, slender: F. *minute*, a minute), extremely small or slender; little; diminutive; attentive to small things; exact in details: **minute'ly**, ad. *-li*: **minute'ness**, n. *-nés*, smallness; slenderness; great exactness.

minute, n. *min'it* (L. *minutim*, in little pieces or morsels—from *minuo*, I lessen: It. *minuto*; F. *minute*, a minute), a small portion of time or duration; the sixtieth part of an hour; the sixtieth part of a degree; a small space of time; in *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the lower portion of a column; a short sketch or note of an agreement; an outline or brief report in writing of the proceedings of any meeting or society: v. to put down in writing an outline of the proceedings of a meeting or society: **min'uting**, imp.: **min'uted**, pp.: **min'utely**, ad. *-li*, happening every minute: **minute-book**, the book in which the minutes are written: **minute-glass**, a small sand-glass: **minute-guns**, guns fired at short intervals, as signals of distress at sea, or of mourning: **minute-hand**, the hand of a clock pointing out the minutes.

minutia, n. *mi-nú'shi-á*, **minu'tiæ**, n. plu. *-shi-ē* (L. *minutia*, smallness, fineness—from *minutus*, little, small: F. *minutie*), the smaller particulars or details.

minx, n. *minks* (contracted from *minikin*), a pert girl; a pert wanton girl.

miny—see **mine**, an excavation.

miocene, n. *mi'ó-sen* (Gr. *meion*, less, and *kainos*, recent), in *geol.*, a term applied to the Middle Tertiaries, as holding a less percentage of recent shells than the Pliocene or Upper Tertiaries.

miracle, n. *mir'a-kl* (L. *miraculum*, a wonder—from *mirror*, I wonder or marvel at: It. *miracolo*: F. *miracle*), something beyond human power to do; a supernatural event; an event contrary to the established course of things; a marvel; a wonder: **miraculous**, a. *mi-rak'u-lus*, of the nature of a miracle; done by superhuman power; effected by Almighty power, and not by natural causes: **mirac'ulously**, ad. *-li*: **mirac'ulousness**, n. *-nes*, state of being effected by a miracle: **miracle-play**, an old dramatic entertainment, the subject of which was taken from the histories of the Old and New Testament, or from the legends of saints and martyrs.

mirage, n. *mi-rázh'* (F. *mirage*—from *mirer*, to look at carefully), a curious natural illusion by which objects are seen double—natural objects being seen suspended in the air, generally in a vertical position, as if reflected in a lake; in the desert, the *mirage* assumes the appearances of a lake; sometimes called *looming*.

mire, n. *mir* (Icel. *myri*, marsh: Dut. *moeyer*, mire—from *moer*, a bog), deep mud; earth very wet and soft: **v.** to sink deep or fix in mud; to soil: **mi'ring**, imp.: **mired**, pp. *mird*: **miry**, a. *mi'ri*, covered with mire; muddy: **mi'riness**, n. *-ri-nes*, state of being miry.

mirror, n. *mir'er* (F. *miroir*, a mirror—from L. *mirror*, I wonder, I admire), any polished body capable of reflecting images of objects; a looking-glass; a pattern or example, as, "she was a *mirror* of grace": **v.** to reflect or shadow forth as in a mirror: **mirroring**, imp. *mir'er-ing*: **mir'rored**, pp. a. *-erd*, reflected as in a mirror.

mirth, n. *merth* (Lap. *murre*, delight: Gael. *mir*, to sport, to play: connected with Eng. *merry*), social merriment; the excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety: **mirthful**, a. *merth'fûl*, merry; jovial: **mirth'fully**, ad. *-li*: **mirth'fulness**, n. *-nes*, state or quality of being mirthful: **mirth'less**, a. *-les*, without mirth.

miry—see **mire**.

mirza, n. *mer'zâ* (Pers. *mirza*, corrupted from *Emirzadeh*, sons of the prince), in *Persia*, a common title of honour preceding the surname—following it, the meaning is prince.

mis, *mis* (Goth. *mis*, implying error, separation: Icel. *á mis*, astray, in turns; *missa*, to lose: AS, *mis*), a prefix, signifying divergence; error; defect; wrong.

misacceptation, n. *mis-ak'sep-tá'shûn* (*mis*, error, and *acceptation*), the taking in a wrong sense.

misbelieve, v. *mis'be-lêv'* (*mis*, wrong, and *believe*), to believe erroneously: **mis'believ'ing**, imp.: **mis'believed'**, pp. *-lêvd'*: **mis'believ'er**, n. one who believes erroneously.

miscalculate, v. *mis-kal'ku-lât* (*mis*, wrong, and *calculate*), to calculate wrongly: **miscal'culating**, imp.: **miscal'culated**, pp.: **miscal'cula'tion**, n. *-lá'shûn*, an erroneous calculation.

miscall, v. *mis-kâl'* (*miss*, wrong, and *call*), to call by a wrong name; to abuse or revile: **miscal'ling**, imp.: **miscalled'**, pp. *-kâld'*: **adj.** misnamed.

miscarriage, n. *mis-kar'ij* (*mis*, wrong, and *carriage*), failure; unfortunate issue of an undertaking; the bringing forth of young before the time; premature birth.

miscarry, v. *mis-kar'i* (*mis*, wrong, and *carry*), to fail of the intended effect; not to reach its destination; to bring forth young before the time: **miscar'rying**, imp.: **miscar'ried**, pp. *-kar'id*.

miscellany, n. *mis-sel'la-ni* (L. *miscellanea*, a hash of different sorts of broken meat—from *miscco*, I mix: It. *miscellanea*: F. *miscellanées*), a mass or mixture, generally; a book containing a variety of literary compositions: **miscel'lana'rian**, n. *-nâ'ri-an*, a writer of miscellanies: **adj.** pert. to: **mis'cella'neous**, a. *-lâ'ni-us*, consisting of several kinds mixed: **mis'cella'neously**, ad. *-li*: **mis'cella'neousness**, n. *-us-nes*, the state of being miscellaneous: **miscel'lanist**, n. *-la-nist*, a writer in a miscellany, or of miscellanies.

mischance, n. *mis-chans'* (*mis*, wrong, and *chance*), ill fortune; mishap.

mischief, n. *mis-chîf* (old F. *meschef*, misfortune—from *mes*, error, and *chef*, the head: Sp. *menoscabo*, loss—from *menos*, less, and *cabo*, the head: L. *minus*, less, and *caput*, the head), what turns out ill; harm; hurt; injury, whether intended or not; ill consequence: **mischievous**, a. *mis'chiv-us*, injurious; hurtful; producing harm or injury; spiteful; prone to do mischief; wicked: **mis'chievously**, ad. *-li*: **mis'chievousness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being mischievous; hurtfulness.

miscompute, v. *mis'kôm-pût'* (*mis*, wrong, and *compute*), to compute or reckon wrongly: **mis'compu'ting**, imp.: **mis'compu'ted**, pp.: **miscom'puta'tion**, n. *-tá'shûn*, erroneous computation.

misconceive, v. *mis-kon-sêv'* (*mis*, wrong, and *conceive*), to have or receive a false notion of; to interpret incorrectly: **mis'conceiv'ing**, imp.: **mis'conceived'**, pp. *-sêvd'*.

misconception, n. *mis'kon-sep'shûn* (*mis*, wrong,

'zér (L. *miser*, miserable: It. and Sp. ed, miserable), one whose chief pleasurement and hoarding up of money: , very covetous; very mean; sordid;

. *mis'ér·á·bl* (L. *miserabilis*, deserving *mserror*, I pity—from *miser*, wretched: F. *misérable*), very unhappy; wretch- ' poor or mean; despicable; barren: . *-á·bli*: mis'erableness, n. *-bl-nés*, the miserable: misery, n. *mis'ér·i*, extreme e mind; great unhappiness; distress;

n. *mis·fa'z·ins* (old F. *mes*, wrong, and ner, method: F. *faisances*, manorial mpass; a wrong done; the improper ; which a person might lawfully do.

s·fit' (*mis*, wrong, and *fit*), a bad fit.

mis·fórm' (*mis*, wrong, and *form*), to orm: misforming, imp. *mis·fór'ming*: p. *-fórmd'*.

n. *mis·fór'tùn* or *chŭn* (*mis*, wrong, ll fortune; adversity; mishap; disas-

mis·giv' (*mis*, wrong, and *give*), to fill deprive of confidence; to fail, applied s, my heart *misgave* me: misgiv'ing, ling of confidence; doubt; mistrust: *giv'*: misgiv'en, pp. *-giv'n*.

, *mis·góv'ern* (*mis*, wrong, and *govern*), administer unfaithfully: misgov'ern- ov'erned, pp. *-érnd*: misgov'ernment, nagement either of public or of private r; irregularity.

mis·gid' (*mis*, wrong, and *guide*), to into error; to direct ill: misguid'ing, 'ed, pp.: misguid'ance, n. *-gid·ans*, the into error; false direction: misguid'-

mis·hap' (*mis*, wrong, and *hap*), ill ident.

v. *mis·hap'n* (*mis*, wrong, and *happen*),

also Mishna, *mish'nâ* (Heb. *mishnah*, planation—from *shanah*, to repeat), ons of the Jews and interpretations of ipture, collected and reduced to writ- he text of the Talmud: mish'nic, a. r relating to the Mishna.

v. *mis'im·próv'*, (*mis*, wrong, and *im- e*; to improve to a bad purpose: mis'- ip.: mis'improved', pp. *-próvd'*: mis'- , n. *-próv'mènt*, ill use or employment.

v. *mis'im·fórm'* (*mis*, wrong, and *in-* wrong information to: mis'infor'ming, : mis'informed', pp. *-fórmd'*.

, v. *mis·in·tér'prêt* (*mis*, wrong, and nderstand or explain in a wrong sense; pinions or notions: mis'inter'preting, r'preted, pp.: mis'inter'preter, n. one a wrongly: mis'inter'preta'tion, n. ken or false interpretation.

mis·júj' (*mis*, wrong, and *judge*), to ally; to form false opinions or notions : misjudg'ing, imp.: misjudged', pp. ment, n. *-mènt*, an unjust judgment on.

mis·lâ' (*mis*, wrong, and *lay*), to put afterwards to recollect where; to lose; ong place, or out of its proper place: p. *-lâ tag*: mislaid', pt. and pp. *-lâd'*.

ist (from *mist*—see mizzle), to rain in s like a thick mist: mis'ling, imp.: *zld*.

mis·léd' (*mis*, wrong, and *lead*), to lead error; to deceive: mislead'ing, imp.: ho misleads: misled', pt. and pp. *-léd'*: *er*, one who leads to ill.

pt. and pp. *mis·lérnd'* (*mis*, wrong, and ccurately or properly learned.

nd pp. of mislead, which see.

mis'l·tó (Icel. *mistelteinn*; AS. *mistel-* Ger. *mistel*, the mistletoe—the latter . *tein*, a prong of metal: Norm. *tein*, tree), a parasitic evergreen plant grow- d oak trees, held in great veneration Druids; spelt also misleto, miseltoe, nestin.

mismanage, v. *mis·mán'dj* (*mis*, wrong, and *manage*), to manage or conduct ill, as any matter of business: mismanaging, imp.: mismanaged, pp. *-djd*: mismanagement, n. *-dj·mènt*, improper or wrong management of any matter or affair.

mismame, v. *mis·nám'* (*mis*, wrong, and *name*), to call by the wrong name: misna'ming, imp.: misnamed, pp. *-nâmd'*.

mismomer, n. *mis·nō'mêr* (old F. *mes*, wrong, and F. *nommer*, to name: *mis*, wrong, and L. *nominare*, to name), a wrong name; a misnaming.

misogamist, n. *mis·óg'á·mist* (Gr. *miseo*, I hate, and *gamos*, marriage), a hater of marriage: misog'amy, n. *-á·mi*, hatred or aversion to marriage.

misogyny, n. *mis·óg'i·nê* (Gr. *miseo*, I hate, and *gune*, a woman), hatred or aversion to women: misog'ynist, n. *-i·nist*, a woman-hater.

mispickel, n. *mis'pik·l* (said to be from old Ger. *mispickel*), arsenical pyrites, an arsenide with sulphide of iron, of a tin-white colour and strong metallic lustre.

misplace, v. *mis·plâs'* (*mis*, wrong, and *place*), to put in a wrong place; to set or place on an improper object, as confidence or affections: misplacing, imp., misplaced', pp. *-plâst'*: misplace'ment, n. *-plâs'mènt*: the state of being misplaced; the act of putting in a wrong place.

misprint, v. *mis·print'* (*mis*, wrong, and *print*), to mistake in printing; to print wrong: n. *mis'print*, a mistake in printing: misprint'ing, imp.: misprint'ed, pp.

misprision, n. *mis·prizh'ùn* (old F. *mesprís*, a neglect or contempt; *mesprision*, error, offence—from *mesprendre*, to mistake, to transgress), in *law*, a term applied to all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; neglect, negligence, or contempt.

misprize, v. *mis·prīz'* (L. *mis*, wrong, and *prize*), to slight or undervalue.

mispronounce, v. *mis'prō·nóuns'* (*mis*, wrong, and *pronounce*), to speak incorrectly; to pronounce wrongly: mis'pronoun'cing, imp.: mis'pronounced', pp. *-nóunst'*: mis'pronun'cia'tion, n. *-nùn'si·á'shùn*, wrong or improper pronunciation.

misquote, v. *mis·kwōt'* (*mis*, wrong, and *quote*), to cite or quote incorrectly: misquo'ting, imp.: misquo'ted, pp.: mis'quota'tion, n. *-kwō·tá'shùn*, the act of quoting wrongly; the wrong quotation itself.

misrate, v. *mis·rât'* (*mis*, wrong, and *rate*), to reckon or estimate incorrectly: misra'ting, imp.: misra'ted, pp.

misreckon, v. *mis·rék'n* (*mis*, wrong, and *reckon*), to compute incorrectly: misreck'oning, imp.: misreck'oned, pp. *-rék'nd*.

misreport, v. *mis'ré·pōrt'* (*mis*, wrong, and *report*), to give an incorrect account of; to make a wrong report: n. a false or incorrect account of: mis'report'ing, imp.: mis'report'ed pp.

misrepresent, v. *mis·rép'ré·zênt'* (*mis*, wrong, and *represent*), to represent falsely or incorrectly: misrep'resent'ing, imp.: misrep'resent'ed, pp.: misrep'resenta'tion, n. *-zén·tá'shùn*, a false or incorrect account given from mistake, carelessness, or malice; a softened expression for a lie or falsehood.

misreputed, a. pp. *mis·ré·pū'têd* (*mis*, wrong, and *reputed*), wrongly reputed.

misrule, v. *mis·rōl'* (*mis*, wrong, and *rule*), to rule wrongly or badly: n. unjust rule; disorder; confusion: misru'ling, imp.: misruled', pp. *-rōld'*.

miss, n. *mis* (contraction of *mistress*), a title of address conferred on young unmarried women, prefixed to the name, as *Miss Brown*, or *Miss Jane Brown*; a young girl; a kept mistress; plu. **misses**, *mis'ès*: **missy**, n. *mis'si*, a little miss.

miss, v. *mis* (Icel. *missa*, to lose: Dut. *missen*, to fail, to miss: Dan. *misse*, to wink or blink), to fail in hitting or reaching, as a mark; to fail in obtaining, finding, or keeping; to discover something to be wanting; to perceive the want of; to mistake; to omit; to be wanting: n. loss; want; mistake: mis'sing, imp.: adj. lost; wanting; absent: n. failing to hit the mark: missed, pp. *mist*.

missal, n. *mis'sâl* (F. *missel*; mid. L. *missale*, mass-book—from *missa*, the mass, which see), the R. Cath. Ch. ritual or mass-book.

missel, n. *mis'sêl*, a bird of the thrush kind—so called from feeding on the berries of the mistletoe.

misseltoe—see mistletoe.

missshape, v. *mis·shâp'* (*mis*, wrong, and *shape*), to

give an ill form to; to shape ill: **missha'ping**, imp.: **missha'ped**, pp. *-shāpt'*: **missha'pen**, a. *-shā-pn*, ill-formed; ugly.

missile, n. *mis'il* (L. *missile*, a missile; *missilis*, that is thrown or cast—from *missus*, sent), a weapon or thing thrown, or intended to be thrown, to hurt or injure, as a lance, a spear, a bullet, a stone; **adj.** that may be thrown or sent.

mission, n. *mish'ūn* (L. *missum*, to send: It. *missione*: F. *mission*), state of being sent by authority on some special business; persons sent on some special business or with some particular object in view; purpose of life; message; a station of missionaries in a heathen country: **missionary**, a. *mish'ūn-ăr-i*, pert. to missions: **n.** one sent to preach the Gospel to the heathen or the poor; one labouring to spread the Gospel, especially among a neglected population, in connection with some church or society.

missive, n. *mis'iv* (F. *missive*, a letter—from L. *missus*, sent: It. *missiva*, a missive), a letter sent; a message: **adj.** intended to be sent; prepared for sending out.

misspel, v. *mis-spĕl'* (*mis*, wrong, and *spell*), to write with wrong letters; to spell wrongly: **misspel'ling**, imp.: **n.** a wrong spelling: **misspelled'**, pp. *-spĕld'*, also **misspelt'**, pp. *-spĕlt'*: **adj.** wrongly spelt.

misspend, v. *mis-spĕnd'* (*mis*, wrong, and *spend*), to waste and consume to no purpose; to spend ill: **misspend'ing**, imp.: **misspent'**, pt. pp. *-spĕnt'*: **adj.** ill-spent; consumed to no purpose.

misstate, v. *mis-stāt'* (*mis*, wrong, and *state*), to state wrongly; to represent falsely: **missta'ting**, imp.: **missta'ted**, pp.: **misstate'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, an erroneous representation, whether verbal or written.

missy—see **miss**.

mist, n. *mist* (Icel. *mistr*, a foggy darkness in the air: Dut. *mist*, mist; *miesclen*, to exhale a mist, to rain fine), the vapour of water hanging over sea or land, less dense than a fog; vapour floating and falling in fine particles in the form of very small rain; that which dims, or obscures, or intercepts vision, as if it were vapour or a mist: **mist-like**, a. having the appearance of mist; misty: **misty**, a. *mist'i*, overspread with mist; dim or obscure: **mist'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, clouded with mist: **mist'ily**, ad. *-i-li*, darkly; obscurely: **mist'iness**, n. *-i-nĕs*, state of being misty.

mista'en, pp. *mis-tān'*, a poetic spelling for **mistaken**.

mistake, v. *mis-tāk'* (*mis*, wrong, and *take*), to misunderstand; to conceive wrongly; to take one person

mistress, n. *mis'trĕs* (old F. *maistresse*; F. *maîtresse*, fem. of *maître*, master: L. *magistra*, a mistress), the fem. of *master*; a woman who instructs or governs a school; a female teacher; a woman who governs or holds authority; a woman beloved and courted; a title or term of address applied to a married untitled woman, now contracted into and written Mrs; the female head of a family; a concubine; a woman who holds something in possession; a woman who has skill in something.

mistrust, n. *mis-trŭst'* (*mis*, wrong, and *trust*), want of confidence or trust; suspicion: **v.** to doubt; to suspect; to regard with suspicion: **mistrust'ing**, imp.: **mistrust'ed**, pp.: **mistrust'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, suspicious; wanting confidence in: **mistrust'fully**, ad. *-li*.

mistune, v. *mis-tūn'* (*mis*, wrong, and *tune*), to put out of tune; to tune wrongly: **mistu'ning**, imp.: **mistuned'**, pp. *-tūnd'*.

misty, mistily, mistiness—see **mist**.

misunderstand, v. *mis'ŭn-dĕr-stānd'* (*mis*, wrong, and *understand*), to take in a wrong sense; to misconceive: **mis'understand'ing**, imp.: **n.** disagreement; dissension or slight difference; a softer name for a quarrel: **mis'understood'**, pt. and pp. *-stōōd'*, did take in a wrong sense.

misusage, n. *mis-ūz'ăj* (*mis*, wrong, and *usage*), ill usage; abuse.

misuse, v. *mis-ūz'* (*mis*, wrong, and *use*), to treat or use improperly; to treat ill; to use to a bad purpose: **n.** *mis-ūs'*, improper use; ill treatment; wrong application: **misu'sing**, imp. *-zing*: **misused**, pp. *mis-ūzd'*.

misy, n. *mi'sĭ* (a miner's name), an impure sulphate of peroxide of iron, a mineral of a fine bright-yellow colour, and of friable structure.

mite, n. *mīt* (Dut. *mite*; Sp. *mita*; F. *mite*, a mite: Gr. *midas*, a little creature that eats beans), a small insect not easily seen by the naked eye, found in cheese and many other substances: **mity**, a. *mī'ti*, containing mites.

mite, n. *mīt* (F. *mite*, the smallest of coins—from *minute*, very small: old Eng. *mynutis*, a very small coin: Port. *miudo*, little), in *Scrip.*, a small coin, a little less than one-third of a farthing; a very little thing; a minute particle.

mitigate, v. *mĭt'i-gāt* (L. *mitigatum*, to soften, to allay or ease—from *mitis*, soft, mild: It. *mitigare*: F. *mitiger*), to alleviate or ease, as sufferings; to reduce or lessen, as a penalty or a disease; to soften; to appease; to soothe: **mĭt'igating**, imp.: **adj.** alleviating; moderating: **mĭt'igated**, pp.: **adj.** alleviated; moder-

covering for each finger; gloves without fingers: to handle without mittens, to use roughly.

mittimus, n. *mit'i-mus* (L. *mittimus*, we send), in *law*, a warrant of commitment to prison, given by a magistrate; a writ for removing records from one court to another.

mitts, n. plu. *mits* (contracted from *mittens*), gloves which do not cover each finger separately.

mity—see mite.

mix, v. *miks* (L. *mistum*, to mingle or mix: Ger. *mischen*; Bohem. *mísyti*; Gr. *misgein*, to mix: Gael. *masg*, to infuse, to mix), to mingle or blend two or more substances into one mass; to join or unite, as with a crowd; to become united or blended; to be joined or associated: **mix'ing**, imp.: **mixed**, pp. *mikst*: **adj.** consisting of various kinds; promiscuous; not pure: **mixer**, n. *miks'er*, one who or that which mixes: **mix'edly**, ad. *-ed-li*: **mixture**, n. *miks'tür* or *-chür* (L. *mistura*, a mingling together), act of mixing; state of being mixed; a mass or compound formed by mixing two or more substances together; a liquid medicine formed of various ingredients.

mixtilinea, a. *miks'ti-lin'e-a*, also **mix'tilin'ear**, a. *-ér* (L. *mistum*, to mix, and *linea*, a line), containing or consisting of lines of various kinds, as straight and curved.

mizzen, n. *miz'n* (F. *misaine*, the foresail of a ship: It. *mezzana*, a triangular sail with a long sloping yard unequally divided, so that a small part at the lower end is before the mast—from *mezzo*, middle), the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship: **adj.** hindmost; nearest the stern: **mizzen-mast**, in a *three-masted ship*, the mast that stands nearest the stern, and which supports the mizzen.

mizzle, v. *miz'l* (Dut. *mist*, fog; *miezelen*, to rain fine: Low Ger. *mysseln*, to mizzle), to rain in very fine drops: **mizzling**, imp. *miz'ling*: **mizzled**, pp. *miz'ld*.

mnemonic, a. *né-mon'ik*, also **mnemon'ical**, a. *-i-kál* (Gr. *mneme*, memory, remembrance; *mnemonikos*, having a good memory), assisting the memory: **mnemon'ics**, n. plu. *-iks*, the art of assisting the memory by certain rules and precepts.

moa, n. *mō'a*, the native name for the *dinornis*, or gigantic, extinct, cursorial bird of New Zealand.

moan, v. *mōn* (AS. *menan*, to moan: Swab. *maunen*, to speak with the mouth nearly shut; *maunzen*, to speak in a whining tone), to give expression to sorrow or pain in prolonged audible sounds; to lament; to utter moans: n. an audible expression of grief or suffering; a low cry of sorrow: **moan'ing**, imp.: n. the act of one who moans: **moaned**, pp. *mōnd*: **moan'ful**, a. *-fúl*, sorrowful: **moan'fully**, ad. *-li*.

moat, n. *mōt* (F. *mothe*, a little earthen fortress; *motte*, a lump of earth; *mote*, a dyke: It. *mota*, a moat about a house: mid. L. *mota*, a hill or mound on which a fort was built), a ditch or deep trench around a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water: v. to surround with a ditch for defence: **moat'ing**, imp.: **moat'ed**, pp.

mob, n. *mob* (L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable, as in L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle common people), a crowd or multitude of people rude and disorderly; a crowd; the populace: v. to attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass or overbear tumultuously: **mob'bing**, imp.: **mobbed**, pp. *mobd*: **mobbish**, a. *mob'bish*, done after the manner of a mob: **mob-law**, a rough and off-hand way of administering justice undertaken by a mob; lynch-law.

mob-cap, n. *mob-kap'* (old Eng. *mobble*, to muffle up: old Dut. *moppen*, to wrap up: Low Ger. *mopp*, a woman's cap), a kind of female undress for the head.

mobile, a. *mō'bil* (L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable), susceptible of motion; fluid: **mobility**, n. *mō-bil'i-ti*, capacity of being moved; fluidity; fickleness.

mobilise, v. *mōb'il-īz* (F. *mobiliser*, to make movable—from L. *mobilis*, easily moved), to call into active service, said of troops not previously on the war establishment: **mob'il'izing**, imp.: **mobilised**, pp. *mōb'il-īzd*: **mobilisation**, n. *mōb'il-i-zā'shun* (F. *mobilisation*), the calling out and putting into a state of readiness for active service in the field troops not previously on the war establishment.

mobocracy, n. *mōb-ok'ra-si* (Eng. *mob*, and Gr. *krateo*, I rule), the rule or ascendancy of the mob.

moccasin, n. *mok'a-sin* (an Indian word), a shoe or cover for the feet made of deerskin, but without a sole; the shoe worn by the American Indians; in the southern United States of America, a poisonous water-serpent.

Mocha, n. *mō'ka* (from *Mocha*, in Arabia), a fine description of coffee: **mocha-stone**, a white translucent variety of agate, containing brown markings resembling vegetable filaments or mosses—chiefly brought from Arabia; moss-agate.

mock, v. *mok* (Ger. *mucken*, to make mouths at one: Sp. *mucca*, a grimace: It. *mocca*, a mocking mouth: Gr. *mokos*, mockery), to laugh at; to deride; to mimic in contempt; to subject to unnecessary disappointment; to fool; to tantalise; to make contemptuous sport of: **adj.** assumed; not real; false: n. any act of contempt or derision; a sneer; insult: **mock'ing**, imp.: **adj.** imitating in contempt or ridicule; treating with sneers: n. derision; insult: **mocked**, pp. *mokt*: **mocker**, n. *mok'ér*, one who mocks; a scoffer; a deceiver: **mock'ery**, n. *-ér-i*, the act of deriding and exposing to contempt by imitation or mimicry; derision; sportive insult or contempt; false show; imitation; subject of laughter or derision; vain effort: **mock'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **mocking-bird**, a N. Amer. bird, having the wonderful faculty of imitating the notes and cries of every bird of the forest: **mock-lead** or **-ore**, a sulphuret of zinc: **to make a mock of**, to turn any person or thing into ridicule.

moco, n. *mō'ko*, a S. Amer. animal, allied to the guinea-pig, but larger.

mode, n. *mōd* (L. *modus*, a measure, manner, method: It. *modo*; F. *mode*; Gael. *modh*, manner, method: Icel. *mot*, type: Lap. *muoto*, face, countenance), manner of existing or being; manner; fashion; custom; usual way or course; in *music*, the peculiar melody of the octave in its divisions, as the minor *mode*, the major *mode*: **modal**, a. *mō'dál* (It. and F. *modale*; Sp. *modal*, modal), relating to form or mode; having the form without the essence or reality: **mo'dalist**, n. *-list*, in *theol.*, one who views the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as modes of being, and not as having distinct personality: **mo'dally**, ad. *-li*: **modality**, n. *mō-dal'i-ti*, the quality of being in form only; in *logic*, a term applied to designate propositions in which the copula is accompanied by some phrase which adds to or restricts its meaning.

model, n. *mod'él* (L. *modulus*, a size or measure of a small thing—from *modus*, a measure: It. *modello*: F. *modèle*), a pattern of something to be made; a pattern in miniature; any object which an artist proposes to imitate; a copy or object for imitation; that by which anything is measured or formed: v. to shape; to make a pattern or copy of in some plastic substance: **mod'elling**, imp.: n. the art of constructing representations of things in clay or other plastic materials, as a pattern for a work of art, or as a mould for reproductions: **mod'elled**, pp. *-éld*: **adj.** shaped; formed: **mod'eller**, n. *-ér*, one who practises modelling; a moulder or designer in clay, plaster, or wax.

moderate, a. *mod'er-āt* (L. *moderatus*, kept within limits or bounds, temperate: It. *moderato*: F. *modérer*), temperate; observing reasonable bounds, as in the indulgence of the appetites, in expressing opinions, &c.; not excessive, as in price or value; not extreme, as in opinions: v. to restrain from excess of any kind; to regulate; to reduce or lessen in violence or intensity; to allay; to pacify; to become less violent or intense: **mod'erating**, imp.: **mod'erated**, pp.: **mod'erately**, ad. *-li*: **mod'erateness**, n. *-nés*, state of being moderate; a mean or middle state: **mod'erator**, n. *-ā-tér*, a president or chairman; in the *Presbyterian Churches*, the chairman of any Church court; that which regulates: **mod era'torship**, n. *-ship*, the office of a moderator: **mod'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shun*, state of being moderate; restraint in indulgence; temperance; calmness of mind; equanimity; forbearance: **mod'era'to**, ad. *-ā'tō* (It.), in *music*, denoting a movement between andante and allegro; moderately.

modern, a. *mod'ern* (F. *moderne*, modern—from L. *modo*, just now, but of late: It. and Sp. *moderno*, late, recent), pert. to the present, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient: n. one of modern times, as opposed to one of anc. times, used in plu.: **mod ernness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being modern: **mod'ernise**, v. *-īz*, to render modern; to give a modern form to: **mod'erni'sing**, imp.: **mod'ernised**, pp. *-īzd*, rendered suitable for modern usage or style: **mod erni'ser**, n. *-īz'ér*, one who renders modern: **mod'ernisa'tion**, n. *-i-zā'shun*, the rendering conformable to modern usage that which is ancient or antiquated: **mod'ernism**, n. *-izm*, modern practice; something recently formed, as in language; origin not remote: **mod'ernist**, n. *-ist*, an admirer of the moderns: **modern epoch**, in *geol.*, the

existing period, embracing all formations which owe their origin to causes now in action.

modest, a. *mŏd'ĕst* (L. *modestus*, that keeps within due bounds—from *modus*, measure, limit: It. *modesto*: F. *modeste*), restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unobtrusive; diffident; becoming; not excessive; reasonable; not lewd; chaste: **mod'estly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **mod'esty**, n. *-ĭs-tĭ*, the lowly estimation of one's own merits, importance, or powers; unassuming conduct; propriety of manner or behaviour; decency; decorum; chastity.

modicum, n. *mŏd'ĭ-kŭm* (L. *modicus*, small, not large—from *modus*, a measure), a little; a small quantity.

modify, v. *mŏd'ĭ-fī* (L. *mod(ficatum*, to measure, to restrict, to modify—from *modus*, a measure, a limit, and *facium*, to make: It. *modificare*: F. *modifier*), slightly to change, as in the form or in the external qualities of a thing; to reshape; to vary; to moderate; to lower: **mod'ifying**, imp.: **adj.** changing the form or external qualities: **n.** the act of slightly changing: **mod'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** slightly changed; qualified in certain parts: **mod'ifier**, n. *-fī-ĕr*, one who or that which modifies: **mod'ifiable**, a. *-fī-ă-bl*, that may be slightly changed or altered in external appearance or in qualities: **mod'ifiabil'ity**, n. *-fī-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, capability of being modified: **modification**, n. *mŏd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of modifying; a slight change in form; any particular form or manner.

modillion, n. *mō-dĭl'yŭn* (F. *modillon*—from L. *modulus*, a measure of proportion), in *arch.*, a rich ornamented bracket, placed at regular intervals under the cornice of the Corinthian composite entablature.

mediola, n. *mō-dĭ'ō-lŭ* (L. *modiolus*, a small corn-measure), a genus of bivalves, living and fossil, distinguished from the mussels by their habit of burrowing or spinning a nest, so called in reference to the shape of the shell, which is oblong and inflated in front.

modiolopsis, n. *mō-dĭ-ō-lŏp'sĭs* (L. *modiolus*, a small corn-measure, and Gr. *opsis*, sight), in *geol.*, a bivalved shell somewhat like the mediola.

modish, a. *mō'dĭsh* (from *mode*), according to the mode or customary manner; in the mode; fashionable: **mo'dishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **mo'dishness**, n. *-nĕs*, state or quality of being modish or fashionable: **modist**, n. *mō'dĭst*, a follower of the fashion: **modiste**, n. *mō-dēst'* (F.—see **mode**), a woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly of dress; a woman who makes ladies' dresses in the style and mode of fashion.

modulate, v. *mŏd'ū-lāt* (L. *modulatus*, brought within

believer in Mohammed: **Moham'medanize**, v. *-īz*, to convert or make conformable to the religion of Mohammed: **Moham'medanism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the system of religion founded by Mohammed, the principles of which are contained in the *Koran*. *Note.*—The above words are also spelt, *Mahomet*, *Mahometan*, *Mahomedan*, *Mahomedanism*, &c.

Mohawk, n. *mō'hŏk*—also **Mohock**, an Amer. Indian of a tribe of the same name; during last century, a name applied to a class of ruffians in London who prowled about at night committing outrages.

mohur, n. *mō'hŭr* (Pers. *muhr*, a gold coin), a gold coin of British India, equal to 15 rupees.

Mohurrum, n. *mō-hŭr'rŭm*, a Mohammedan festival in memory of Hossein and Houssein, nephews of the prophet.

moidore, n. *mŏy'dōr* (F. *moidore*, a spelling of the Port. *moeda d'ouro*, money of gold), a Portuguese gold coin, equal to 27s. sterling.

moiety, n. *mŏy'ĕ-tĭ* (F. *moitié*, half—from L. *medietas*, the place in the middle), the half; one of two equal parts.

moil, v. *mŏyl* (F. *mouiller*, to wet: It. *mollare*, to soak), to wet; to daub with dirt.

moil, v. *mŏyl* (Gr. *molos*, labour, toil: L. *molior*, I toil), to toil or labour; to drudge: **moil'ing**, imp.: **moiled**, pp. *mŏylĕd*.

moire, n. *mwŏr* (F. *moire*, same as **mohair**, which see), a clouded or mottled appearance on metallic or textile fabrics; watered or clouded silk; mohair: **moire-antique**, a superior style of watered silk: **moire-metallique** (F.), *-mā'tăl-lēk'*, a frosted or crystalline appearance produced for ornamental purposes on tin-plate; the tin-plate thus prepared.

moist, a. *mŏyst* (old F. *moiste*; Gris. *muscat*; Milan. *moisc*, wet, damp: Sw. *must*, juice), damp; wet in a small degree; juicy; containing water or other liquid: **moist'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, dampness; a slight degree of wetness: **moisten**, v. *mŏys'n*, to wet in a small degree; to damp: **moistening**, imp. *mŏys'nĭng*: **moistened**, pp. *mŏys'nd*: **moistener**, n. *mŏys'nĕr*, that which moistens: **moisture**, n. *mŏys'tŭr* or *-chŭr*, a moderate degree of wetness; humidity; dampness: **moistureless**, a. *-lĕs*, without moisture.

molar, n. *mō'lăr* (L. *mola*, a mill: *molaris*, a millstone: It. *molare*; F. *molaire*, molar), a double tooth or grinder: **adj.** grinding; used for grinding, as a *molar tooth*.

molasse, n. *mō-lăs'* (F. *mollasse*, flabby, flimsy: L. *mollis*, soft), in *geol.*, a term applied to those soft are-

by which the particles or molecules that compose a body are kept together in one mass.

molest, v. *mō·lĕst'* (L. *molestus*, troublesome, offensive: It. *molestare*; F. *molester*, to molest), to disturb, trouble, or vex; to annoy; to render uneasy: **molest'ing**, imp.: **molest'ed**, pp.: **molest'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who molests: **molestation**, n. *mōl·ĕs·tā'shŭn*, annoyance; uneasiness given: **molestful**, a. *mo·lĕst'fŏol*, troublesome.

Molinist, n. *mō'lin·ĭst*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a follower of the religious opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught a system of opinions on grace and predestination somewhat resembling those of the Arminians among Protestants.

mollah, n. *mōl'lä* (Ar. *maula*; Turk. *molla*—from *walat*, to rule), the title of the highest order of judges in the Turkish empire.

mollify, v. *mōl'lĭ·fī* (F. *mollifier*; It. *mollificare*, to render soft or supple, to mollify—from L. *mollis*, soft, and *facio*, I make), to calm; to pacify; to soften; to mitigate: **mol'lifying**, imp.: adj. softening; mitigating: **mol'lified**, pp. *-fīd*: **mol'lifier**, n. *-fī·ĕr*, one who or that which softens or appeases: **mol'lifiable**, a. *-ā·bl*, that may be softened: capable of being mollified: **mol'lifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ·kā'shŭn*, the act of mollifying; the state of being mollified.

mollities, n. *mō·lĭsh'ĭ·ēz* (L. *mollities*, softness), in *med.*, a diseased softening of an organ, or part of an organ.

mollusc, n. *mŏl'lŭsk*, **mol'luscs**, n. plu. *-lŭsks* (L. *mollusca*, soft—from *mollis*, soft; *mollusca*, a nut with a soft shell; *mollusculum*, a species of fungus growing on the maple-tree), one of a class of animals whose bodies are soft and destitute of a bony skeleton—as snails, oysters, and shell-fish in general: **mollusca**, n. plu. *mŏl·lŭs'kĭ*, one of Cuvier's grand divisions of the animal kingdom, which includes all the shell-fish proper—so called in reference to the circumstance that all these creatures have soft bodies, and are unsupported by any internal framework sufficient to merit the name of a skeleton: **molluscan**, a. *mŏl·lŭs'kŭn*, also **mollus'cous**, a. *-kŭs*, pert. to or resembling the mollusca: **mollusk'ite**, n. *mŏl·lŭs'kīt*, in *geol.*, a dark-brown carbonaceous substance occurring in shelly marbles, originating from the mineral transmutation of the soft bodies of the mollusca.

molluscoida, n. plu. *mŏl'lŭs·kŏy'dä* (L. *mollusca*, soft, and Gr. *eidos*, appearance), a term applied to those molluscs which have coriaceous or horny integuments.

Moloch, n. *mō'lŏk* (Heb. *molech*, king), the chief god of the anc. Phenicians and Ammonites; a genus of lizards found in Australia.

molossus, n. *mō·lŏs'sŭs* (Gr. *Molossos*, belonging to the Molossians, in Epirus), in *Gr. verse*, a metrical verse consisting of three long syllables.

molten, a. *mōl'tn* (pp. of **melt**, which see), made of melted metal.

moly, n. *mō'lĭ* (Gr. *molu*; L. *moly*, moly), wild garlic; a fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, mentioned by Homer as possessing secret power.

molybdena, n. *mŏl'ĭb·dē'nä*, also **molybdenite**, n. *mŏl·ĭb·dēn·īt* (Gr. *molubdaina*, a mass of lead—from *molubdos*, lead: L. *molybdænai*), an ore found in various rocks, and in veins with tin and other ores, closely resembling in colour that of fresh-cut metallic lead: **molybdenum**, n. *mŏl'ĭb·dē'nŭm*, a very rare, white, brittle metal, obtained with difficulty from its ore, molybdenite: **molybdenous**, a. *mŏl·ĭb·dē·nŭs*, also **molyb'dic**, a. *-dĭk*, pert. to molybdena, or obtained from it: **molybdenic acid**, an acid having a sharp metallic taste, and forming certain salts called molybdates: **molybdate**, n. *mŏl·ĭb'dāt*, a compound of molybdic acid with a base: **molyb'dine**, n. *-dĭn*, a mineral, occurring as an incrustation, of various shades of yellow to pale green, only used in laboratories for yielding molybdenum, and for making molybdic acid.

moment, n. *mō'mĕnt* (L. *momentum*, movement, a very small portion of anything—from *moveo*, I move: It. *momento*; F. *moment*), the smallest possible portion of time; an instant; one-sixtieth part of a minute; importance; value; force: **momentary**, a. *mō'mĕn·tā·rĭ*, done in an instant; lasting an extremely short time: **mo'mentar'ily**, ad. *-rĭ·lĭ*, also **mo'mently**, ad. *-lĭ*, for a moment; every moment: **momentous**, a. *mō·mĕnt'ŭs*, important; weighty; of great consequence: **moment'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **moment'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being of the utmost consequence: **momentum**, n. *mō·mĕnt'ŭm*, impetus; in *mech.*, quantity of motion in a moving body.

momier, n. *mōm'ĭ·ĕr* (F. *momier*—from old F. *momer*, to munnn—see **mumm**), on the *Continent*, a term of reproach or contempt—applied to certain sectaries among Protestants, particularly in Switzerland.

Momus, n. *mō'mŭs* (Gr. *momos*, derision), in *anc. myth.*, the god presiding over ridicule, mirth, and raillery.

mon, *mŏn*, also **mono**, *mŏn'ō* (Gr. *monos*, alone), a prefix, signifying alone; single; solitary; only one.

monachal, a. *mŏn'ä·kăl* (Gr. *monachos*, a monk—from *monos*, alone: It. *monacale*: F. *monacal*), pert. to monks or a monastic life; living alone; solitary: **mon'achism**, n. *-kĭzm*, the system, the influences, and the state, of a monastic life.

monad, n. *mŏn'ăd* (Gr. *monas*, unity, a monad—gen. *monados*—from *monos*, alone: It. and F. *monade*), an indivisible thing; that which is one; an ultimate atom; the simplest and extremely minute kind of microscopic animalcules: **monadic**, a. *mŏn·ăd'ĭk*, also **monad'ical**, a. *-ĭ·kăl*, resembling a monad.

monadelphia, n. *mŏn'ä·dĕl'fĭ·ä* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *adelphos*, a brother), in *bot.*, a class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens are united into one bundle by union of their filaments, through which the pistil passes: **mon'adelph**, n. *-dĕlf*, one of the *monadelphia*: **mon'adel'phian**, a. *-fĭ·ăn*, also **mon'adel'phous**, a. *-fŭs*, pert. to the monadelphia; having the stamens united into one bundle by union of their filaments.

monandria, n. *mŏn·ăn'drĭ·ä* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), in *bot.*, a class of plants which have only one stamen: **monan'drian**, a. *-drĭ·ăn*, also **monan'drous**, a. *-drŭs*, having one stamen only.

monarch, n. *mŏn'ärk* (Gr. *monarchos*, one who reigns alone, a monarch—from *monos*, alone, and *archein*, to rule: F. *monarque*: It. *monarca*), the prince or ruler of a country; a king; a sovereign; a person or thing superior to others of the same kind: adj. supreme; ruling: **monarchal**, a. *mō·när'kăl*, regal; suitable to a monarch: **monar'chic**, a. *-kĭk*, also **monar'chical**, a. *-kĭ·kăl*, of or relating to a monarch; vested in a single ruler: **monar'chically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **monarchise**, v. *mŏn'är·kīz*, to rule over as a monarch; to play the monarch: **mon'archi'sing**, imp.: **mon'archised**, pp. *-kīzd*: **mon'archism**, n. *-kĭzm*, principles of monarchy; preference or love of monarchy: **mon'archist**, n. *-kĭst*, an advocate of monarchy: **mon'archy**, n. *-kĭ*, a state or government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person, being either limited or absolute; a kingdom; an empire.

monastery, n. *mŏn'ăs·tĕr·ĭ*, or *mŏn'ăs·trĭ* (Gr. *monasterion*, a place where one may live in solitude—from Gr. *monos*, alone: It. *monastero*: F. *monastère*), a religious house for retirement; an abbey; a convent, for either monks or nuns, but more usually the former: **monastic**, a. *mō·năs'tĭk*, also **monas'tical**, a. *-tĭ·kăl*, pert. to monks or to monasteries; secluded from the world; devoted to religion: **monas'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **monas'tic**, n. *-tĭk*, a monk: **monas'ticism**, n. *-tĭ·sĭzm*, monastic life: **monas'ticon**, n. *-tĭ·kŏn*, a book on monasteries.

Monday, n. *mŭn'dä* (AS. *monandag*, the day sacred to the moon—from *mona*, the moon, and *dag*, a day), the second day of the week.

monde, n. *mŏnd* (F. world), a number or circle of people who know and visit each other; the world; society: **beau-monde**, n. *bō·mŏnd'* (F.), the fashionable world: **demi-monde**, *dĕm'ĭ·-*, a genteel name for the so-called higher class of prostitutes in every large town and city.

money, n. *mŭn'ĭ* (F. *monnaie*, money: L. *moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, the mint: It. *moneta*), coin in gold, silver, or copper; stamped metallic pieces, being the legalised currency of a country; anything which passes as a money equivalent, in commercial dealings, as bank-notes; wealth; affluence: **moneys**, n. plu. *mŭn'ĭz*, the various sums included in one total; different sums of money: **moneyed** or **monied**, a. *mŭn'ĭd*—the former preferable—rich in money; consisting in money: **moneyers**, n. plu. *mŭn'ĭ·ĕrz*, officers of the royal mint who superintend the coining of money; the men employed in the making of coins for money: **mon'eyless**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of money: **monetary**, a. *mŭn'ĭ·tĕr·ĭ*, relating to money or moneyed affairs: **money bill**, in

Parliament, a bill or measure before the House of Commons for the raising or granting of money for the use of Government: **money-changer**, one who deals in money or exchanges: **money-lender**, one who lends money on interest: **money-making**, a. acquiring or gaining wealth: **money market**, a general term for transactions in money, in discounts, loans, and payments, in such places as Lombard Street, London, the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, and other banks: **money matters**, affairs about money: **money order**, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, an order, payable at sight, granted by a post-office for any small sum of money, and made payable at any post-office wished in the United Kingdom, or in certain of the colonies, on depositing the sum named and the payment of a small commission: **money-scrivener**, a person who procures the loan of money for others: **money's worth**, full value.

monger, n. *mŭng'gĕr* (Icel. *manga*, to chaffer, to trade; *mangari*, a dealer: Dut. *mangheler*, to exchange), a dealer; a trader—now used only as the second element in a compound, as *fishmonger*.

Mongolian, n. *mŏn-gō'li-ăn*, a native or inhabitant of Mongolia: **adj.** a term applied to one of the great divisions of mankind, having the Mongols and Chinese as the type.

mongrel, a. *mŭng'grĕl* (It. *mongrellino*, of mixed breed: Dut. *menghan*, to mingle—with the dim. termination *rel*), of a mixed breed; of different kinds: **n.** an animal of a mixed breed, particularly a dog.

monied—see **money**.

moniliform, a. *mŏn-ĭl'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, shape), like a necklace; jointed or united so as to resemble a string of beads.

monition, n. *mō-nĭsh'ŭn* (L. *monitio*, counsel, advice: F. *monition*), instruction given by way of caution; warning: **monitive**, a. *mŏn'ĭ-tĭv*, warning; admonitory: **monitor**, n. *mŏn'ĭ-tĕr*, one who warns of faults or gives instruction in regard to duty; an older boy in a school who assists the master—the girl who does so is called a **monitress**, *mŏn'ĭ-trĕs;* one of a family of lizards; an iron steam-vessel of war of peculiar construction: **mon'ito'rial**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăl*, of or relating to a monitor; teaching by monitors: **mon'ito'rially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **mon'itorship**, n. *-ship*, the office of a monitor: **monitory**, a. *mŏn'ĭ-tĕr-ĭ*, giving or containing friendly warning and advice.

monk, n. *mŭngk* (Ger. *monch;* L. *monachus;* Gr. *monachos*, a solitary, a monk—from Gr. *monos*, alone), one who devotes his life exclusively to religious con-

monocerous, a. *mō-nŏs'ĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *keras*, a horn, a tusk), having only one horn or tusk.

monochlamydeous, a. *mŏn'ō-klăm-ĭd'ē-ŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *chlamus*, a military cloak, a scarf—gen. *chlamudos*), in *bot.*, having a single floral envelope or covering, which is the calyx.

monochord, n. *mŏn'ō-kŏrd* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *chorde*, a gut or string), a musical instrument of only one string, used for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

monochrome, n. *mŏn'ō-krōm* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *chroma*, colour, complexion), a painting of only one colour: **mon'ochromat'ic**, a. *-măt'ĭk*, consisting of one colour; exhibiting light only of one colour.

monoclinate, a. *mō-nŏk'lĭn-āt* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *klino*, I bend), having one of the axes obliquely inclined; in *min.*, applied to certain crystals: **monoclinous**, a. *mō-nŏk'lĭ-nŭs*, in *bot.*, having both stamens and pistils in every flower: **monoclinal**, a. *mŏn'ō-klī'năl*, in *geol.*, applied to strata that dip for an unknown length in one direction.

monocotyledon, n. *mŏn'ō-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŏn* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *kotuledon*, the hollow of a cup, cup-shaped), a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe, as in oats or wheat, the seeds of which are entire: **mon'ocot'yle'donous**, a. *-lē'dō-nŭs*, having only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

monocracy, n. *mō-nŏk'rā-sĭ* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *krateo*, I govern), government by a single person: **mon'ocrat**, n. *-krăt*, one who rules alone.

monocular, a. *mō-nŏk'ū-lĕr*, also **monoc'ulous**, a. *-lŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and L. *oculus*, the eye), one-eyed: **monocule**, n. *mŏn'ō-kūl*, a one-eyed insect.

monodactylous, a. *mŏn'ō-dăk'tĭl-ŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *daktulos*, a finger or toe), having only one finger or toe.

monodon, n. *mŏn'ō-dŏn* (Gr *monos*, alone, and *odous*, a tooth), a one-toothed animal; the narwhal or sea-unicorn.

monody, n. *mŏn'ō-dĭ* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *ode*, a song), a poem or song chanted or sung by a single person, and in which he is supposed to bewail himself: **monodical**, a. *mō-nŏd'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to a monody: **mon'odist**, n. *-dĭst*, a writer of monodies.

monœcia, n. *mō-nē'shĭ-ā* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *oikia*, a house), a class of plants having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers on the same plant: **monœ'cian**, a. *-shĭ-ăn*, also **monœcious**, a. *-shĭ-ŭs*, in *bot.*, having stamens and pistils on different flowers on the same plant.

monœcism, n. *mō-nē'sĭ-zm* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and

monologue, n. *mŏn'ō-lŏg* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech), a speech or poem uttered by a person alone; a soliloquy: **monologist**, n. *mō-nŏl'ō-jĭst*, a writer or performer of monologues: **mono'logy**, n. *-jĭ*, the habit of soliloquising, or of monopolising conversation.

monomania, n. *mŏn'ō-mā'nĭ-ā* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness), madness confined to one particular subject: **mon'oma'niac**, n. *-nĭ-ăk*, one affected with monomania: **adj.** affected with monomania: **mo'nomani'acal**, a. *-mā-nĭ-ā-kăl*, having the character of monomania, or affected with it.

monome, n. *mŏn'ōm*, also **monomial**, n. *mō-nō'mĭ-ăl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *onoma*, a name), in *alg.*, a quantity or expression of one term only, as 2 *ab*.

monometer, n. *mō-nŏm'ĭ-tĕr* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *metron*, a measure), a rhythmical series consisting of a single metre: **mon'ome'tric**, a. *-rĭk*, having the axes equal or similar, said of certain systems of crystallisation.

monomial—see under **monome**.

monomorphous, a. *mŏn'ō-mōr'fŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *morphe*, form), having but a single form—said of insects which, in their larval state, are nearly the same as in the perfect condition, except as regards wings.

monomyaria, n. plu. *mŏn'ō-mĭ-ā'rĭ-ā*, also **mon'omy'aries**, n. plu. *-mĭ'ā-rĭz* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *muan*, to close the lips—from *mus*, a muscle), a term employed to distinguish those bivalves whose shells are closed by a single adductor muscle, such as the oysters and clam-shells: **mon'omy'ary**, n. *-mĭ'ā-rĭ*, a bivalve of the order *monomyaria*: **adj.** having but one muscle for closing the shell.

monopathy, n. *mō-nŏp'ā-thĭ* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *pathos*, suffering), solitary suffering or sensibility.

monopetalous, a. *mŏn'ō-pĕt'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *petalon*, a leaf), having the corolla in one piece, formed by the union of several petals, cohering so as to form a tube; gamopetalous.

monophthong, n. *mŏn'ŏf-thŏng* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *phthonggos*, a sound), a simple vowel-sound; two vowels pronounced as one: **mon'ophthon'gal**, a. consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

monophyllous, a. *mō-nŏf'ĭl-lŭs* or *mŏn'ō-fĭl'lŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *phullon*, a leaf or blade), in *bot.*, monosepalous; having an involucrum composed of a single piece; one-leaved.

monophysite, n. *mō-nŏf'ĭ-sīt* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *phusis*, nature), one who maintains that Christ had one nature only.

monopolise, v. *mō-nŏp'ō-līz* (F. *monopoliser*; Sp. *monopolizar*, to monopolise—from Gr. *monos*, alone, and *poleo*, I sell), to purchase or obtain possession of the whole of anything with the view of selling at an advanced price and controlling the market; to obtain or engross the whole: **monop'oli'sing**, imp.: **adj.** obtaining the sole power or right; engrossing: **monop'olised**, pp. *-līzd*: **monop'oli'ser**, n. *-lĭ'zĕr*, also **monop'olist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who has obtained the exclusive power to trade in a certain article, or who has the command of the market: **monopoly**, n. *mō-nŏp'ō-lĭ*, the sole power of selling any article by purchase, by superior manufacture, or by patent.

monopteral, a. *mō-nŏp'tĕr-ăl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *pteron*, a wing), one-winged, used to designate a temple without a cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof.

monoptote, n. *mŏn'ōp-tōt* (Gr. *monos*, alone, *ptōtis*, fallen, or apt to fall), in *gram.*, a noun having but one oblique case-ending.

monorganic, a. *mŏn'ōr-găn'ĭk* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *organon*, an organ), in *med.*, belonging to or affecting one organ, or a set of organs.

monosepalous, a. *mŏn'ō-sĕp'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *sepalon*, a sepal), having the sepals which compose a flower united at their edges or margins so as to form a tube; gamosepalous.

monospermous, a. *mŏn'ō-spĕr'mŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *sperma*, seed), one-seeded; applied to a fruit having only one seed: **mon'osperm**, n. *-spĕrm*, a plant of one seed only.

monospherical, a. *mŏn'ō-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *sphaira*, a sphere or globe), consisting of one sphere or globe.

monostich, n. *mŏn'ō-stĭk* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *stichos*, a verse), a poem complete in one verse.

monostrophic, a. *mŏn'ō-strŏf'ĭk* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *strophe*, a turning), not varied in measure; having one strophe only.

monosyllable, n. *mŏn'ō-sĭl'lā-bl* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a word of one syllable: **mon'osyllab'ic**, a. *-lăb'ĭk*, consisting of words of one syllable.

monothalamous, a. *mŏn'ō-thăl'ā-mŭs* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *thalamos*, a chamber), one-chambered—applied to shells.

monothecal, a. *mŏn'ō-thē'kăl* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *theke*, a sheath), in *bot.*, having a single loculament.

monotheism, n. *mŏn'ō-thē'ĭzm* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *Theos*, God), the belief in the existence of only one God: **mon'othe'ist**, n. *-thē'ĭst*, one who believes that there is but one God: **mon'otheis'tic**, a. *-ĭs'tĭk*, pert. to monotheism.

monotomous, a. *mō-nŏt'ō-mŭs* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *temno*, I cut), in *min.*, having its cleavage distinct in one direction only.

monotone, n. *mŏn'ō-tōn* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, a sound), a succession of sounds having the same pitch; an unvaried tone of voice: **monotonous**, a. *mō-nŏt'ō-nŭs*, having a continued sameness of sound; continued with dull uniformity: **monot'onously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **monotony**, n. *mō-nŏt'ō-nĭ*, dull uniformity of tone or sound in speaking, reading, or singing; a sameness; a want of variety.

monotrematous, a. *mŏn'ō-trēm'ā-tŭs* (Gr. *monos*, single, and *trema*, a hole or opening), having only one external outlet for the passage of excrements, as certain animals: **monotreme**, n. *mŏn'ō-trēm*, one of the **mon'otrem'ata**, *-trēm'ā-tā*, or monotrematous animals.

monotriglyph, n. *mŏn'ō-trī'glĭf* (Gr. *monos*, alone, and Eng. *triglyph*), such an intercolumniation in the Doric order as brings only one triglyph over each column.

monseigneur, n. *mŏng-sēn-yĕr'* (F. *monseigneur*—from *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord), in *France*, a title of courtesy prefixed to names of persons of high rank, or to titles of noblemen; my lord; your grace or highness: **messeigneurs**, n. plu. *mĕs-sēn-yĕrs'*, my lords.

monsieur, n. *mŏs'ē* (F. *monsieur*—from *mon*, my, and *sieur*, sir, master), sir; Mr; a Frenchman, in slight contempt: **messieurs**, n. plu. *mĕs'ē*, sirs.

monsoon, n. *mŏn-sōn'* (F. *monson*; Port. *monçao*—from Ar. *mawsam* or *mawsim*, season), a periodical wind of the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing regularly from the south-west from April to October, and from the north-east during the other half of the year.

monster, n. *mŏn'stĕr* (L. *monstrum*, anything strange or wonderful; F. *monstre*; Sp. *monstro*), anything out of the common order of nature; a creature with parts not natural; a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, or of deformity, or power to do harm; anything uncommonly large: **monstrous**, a. *mŏn'strŭs*, unnatural in form; huge; enormous; shocking; hateful; horrible: **ad.** in a monstrous manner; exceedingly; very much: **mon'strously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **mon'strousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being monstrous: **monstrosity**, n. *mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, an unnatural production; that which is monstrous; a monster.

monstrance, n. *mŏn'străns* (L. *monstrans*, shewing), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a highly-ornamented article, consisting of a hollow transparent headpiece and stand, in which the consecrated wafer is placed for the view of the congregation.

montanic, a. *mŏn-tăn'ĭk* (L. *montanus*, dwelling upon the mountains—from *mons*, a mountain), pert. to or consisting of mountains.

montanist, n. *mŏn'tăn-ĭst*, a follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop of the 2d century, who pretended that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost to instruct men in several points not revealed to the apostles: **mon'tanis'tic**, a. *-ĭs'tĭk*, pert. to the doctrines of Montanus: **mon'tanism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the tenets of Montanus.

montant, n. *mŏn'tănt* (F.—from *monter*, to mount—from L. *mons*, a mountain), a term in fencing; any upright piece in framework.

mont de piete, n. *mŏng'dē-pē'ā-tā'* (F. mount of piety: It. *monte di pieta*), a pawnbroking establishment in France and other parts on the Continent, generally kept by the Government, where money is lent to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

Monte Bolca, n. *mŏnt'ē-bŏl'kā*, a locality near Verona, in Italy, celebrated for its fossil fishes, found in a fissile cream-coloured limestone of the Upper Tertiary age.

monteith, n. *mŏn-tēth'* (after the inventor), a vessel in which glasses are washed.

montem, n. *mŏn'tĕm* (L. *mons*, a mountain—gen. *montis*), an anc. custom among the scholars of Eton School of making a procession every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus (*ad montem*) near the Bath road, and collecting money from persons present or passing, now abolished.

month, n. *mŭnth* (AS. *monath*, a month—from *mona*, the moon: L. *mensis*; Gr. *men*; Ger. *monat*, the period of the moon's revolution: Goth. *mena*; Icel. *mana*; Ger. *mond*; Gr. *mene*, the moon), the twelfth part of the year; in popular usage, four weeks: **month'ly**, a. *-li*, happening once a-month, or every month; lasting a month; **ad.** in every month: **n.** a monthly publication: **calendar month**, one of the twelve divisions of the year, from 28 to 31 days in each: **lunar month**, one revolution of the moon.

monticle, n. *mŏn'tĭk-kl*, also **mon'ticule**, n. *-kūl* (a dim.—from L. *mons*, a mountain or great hill—gen. *montis*), a little mount; a hillock: **monticulate**, a. *mŏn-tĭk'ū-lāt*, having many small projections: **monton**, n. *mŏn'tŏn*, among *miners*, a heap of ore; a mass under the process of amalgamation.

monument, n. *mŏn'ū-mĕnt* (L. *monumentum*, a memorial—from *moneo*, I admonish or remind: It. *monumento*: F. *monument*), anything which serves to recall to mind, or which preserves the remembrance of any person or thing; a structure, as a pillar or mausoleum, erected as a memorial; a tomb; any enduring evidence or example, as, a *monument* of folly or wisdom: **mon'ument'al**, a. *-mĕnt'-ăl*, of or relating to a tomb or monument; memorial; preserving memory: **mon'ument'ally**, ad. *-li*.

mood, n. *mōd* (Dut. *moed*; Ger. *muth*; Icel. *modr*, spirit, courage), disposition of mind; temper of mind; disposition: **moody**, a. *mōd'i*, peevish; fretful; out of humour; sad; gloomy: **mood'ily**, ad. *-li*: **mood'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, sullenness; peevishness.

mood, n. *mōd* (F. *mode*, fashion, way, mood in grammar: L. *modus*, a measure, quantity—see **mode**), in *gram.*, a certain form of inflection indicating the *mode* or *manner*, as regards action, in which the meaning of the verb is presented to the learner, as indicative *mood*, impera. *mood*; in *logic*, the form of a syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; style of music.

moon, n. *mōn* (see **month**), the luminary of the night which revolves round the earth; the satellite of the earth; a month: **moonet**, n. *mōn'ĕt*, a little moon: **moony**, a. *mōn'i*, pert. to the moon: **moon'less**, a. *-lĕs*, to moor: Dut. *marren*, to tie), to confine or make fast a ship, by means of cables or chains and anchors, in a particular station; to be confined to a particular station, as a ship: **moor'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of securing a ship to one position, or alongside a landing-place: **moored**, pp. *mōrd*, made fast in a station: **moorage**, n. *mōr'ăj*, a place for mooring: **moor'ings**, n. plu. *-ĭngz*, the anchors or buoys laid in a river or harbour in order that a ship may confine itself to one position; said of a ship lying with more than one anchor out.

moose, n. *mōs* (an Indian name), the largest of the deer kind: **moose-deer**, the Amer. elk.

moot, v. *mōt* (AS. *mot* or *gemot*, an assembly; *motan*, to cite before the *moot*, or court of justice—see **meet**), to bring forward a subject for discussion; to discuss a question, as in a court of justice; to argue or plead on a supposed cause by way of exercise; **adj.** unsettled; disputable: **moot'ing**, imp.: **mooting** or **moot-case**, n. exercise of pleading a mock cause: **moot'ed**, pp. *-ĕd*: **adj.** debated; disputed: **moot'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who moots: **moot'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, capable of being mooted or debated: **moot-hill**, a mound or height on which justice was anciently administered: **moot-point**, a doubtful point; a point which admits of being mooted or argued on opposite sides.

mop, n. *mŏp* (L. *mappa*, a table-napkin: Gael. *mab*, a tuft: *mobach*, shaggy: prov. Eng. *mop*, a napkin, a tuft of grass), a bunch of strips of cloth or coarse yarn, fastened to a stick or handle, and used for cleaning floors: **v.** to clean or rub with a mop: **mop'ping**, imp.: **mopped**, pp. *mŏpt*: **moppet**, n. *mŏp'ĕt*, also **mop'sey**, n. *-zi* (dim. of *mop*), a child's baby made up of rags; a puppet made of rags; a term of fondness applied to little girls.

mope, v. *mōp* (Dut. *moppen*, to make wry faces, to pout: prov. Eng. *mop*, a fool; *maups*, a silly fellow), to be dull, stupid, or drowsy; to be spiritless or gloomy from discontent: **n.** a person low in spirits: **moping**, imp. *mō'pĭng*: **adj.** inactive and affected with dulness; gloomy: **moped**, pp. *mōpt*: **mo'pingly**, ad. *-li*: **mo'pish**, a. *-pish*, dull; stupid; spiritless: **mo'pishly**, ad. *-li*: **mo'pishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being silent, inactive, and dispirited.

moppet and **mopsey**—see **mop**.

mora, n. *mō'rā*, a valuable S. Amer. wood, peculiarly adapted for ship's timbers and planks, for which it is extensively used; also the tree.

moraine, n. *mō-rān'*, **moraines**, n. plu. *mō-rānz'* (F. *moraine*, a moraine: It. *mora*, a heap of stones), ac-

Moravian, a. *mō-rā'vi-an*, pert. to the country of Moravia, or to the Christian sect or society called Moravians or United Brethren: n. one of the sect: **Mora'vianism**, n. *-izm*, the religious system of the Moravians.

morbid, a. *môr'bid* (L. *morbidus*, sickly, diseased—from *morbus*, disease: It. *morbido*: F. *morbide*), diseased; not sound and healthful: **mor'bidly**, ad. *-li*: **mor'bidness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being diseased or unsound: **morbid anatomy**, the study of the alterations in the structure of the body produced by disease.

morbific, a. *môr-bif'ik*, also **morbif'ical**, a. *-i-kal* (L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, I make), causing a disease; generating a sickly state.

morbilious, a. *môr-bil'iūs* (mid. L. *morbilli*, measles: It. *morbillioso*, belonging to the measles—from L. *morbus*, disease), pert. to the measles; measly: **morbilli**, n. plu. *môr-bil'li*, the measles.

morcean, n. *môr-sē'* (F.), a bit; a morsel.

mordacious, a. *môr-dā'shūs* (L. *mordax*, biting or given to bite—gen. *mordacis*,—from *mordeo*, I bite: It. *mordace*), apt to bite; biting; snappish; sarcastic: **morda'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **mordacity**, n. *môr-das'i-ti*, the power or quality of biting: **mordant**, n. *môr'dānt* (F. *mordant*, biting), any substance employed to fix and give permanency or brilliancy to the colour produced by dye-stuffs; any adhesive matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere: adj. serving to fix colours; biting; caustic.

more, a. *môr* (AS. *ma*, more: *mara*, greater, more: Gael. *mó*, *móir*, *móid*, great, many, much: W. *mawr*, much), comparative degree of *much*; greater in number, quantity, quality, or degree; additional: ad. to a greater degree; a second or another time: n. a greater quantity, number, or degree; other thing, as, we can do no *more*: **no more**, existing no longer: **much more**, in a greater degree, or with more readiness: **more and more**, with continual increase.

moreen, n. *mō-rēn'* (from *mohair*: F. *moiré*, clouded woollen stuff, as moreen), a stout woollen stuff used for curtains, &c.

morel, n. *mō-rel'* (F. *morelle*), a plant; a sort of cherry.

morel, n. *mō-rel'* (F. *morille*: Ger. *morchel*), an edible fungus abounding with little holes, generally of the size of a walnut.

moreover, ad. *môr-ō'vēr* (*more*, and *over*), beyond what has been said; further; besides.

moresque, a. *mō-resk'* (F. *moresque*, Moorish—from It. *moresco*, Moorish—from *moro*, a Moor), done after the manner of the Moors; arabesque; architectural decoration in the Moorish style: n. architecture or decoration after the Moorish style.

morganatic, a. *môr'gan-at'ik* (Ger. *morgengabe*, morning-gift—from *morgen*, morning, and *gabe*, gift, endowment; Latinised into *morganaticum*), among the feudatories of the Lombards and other branches of Teutonic race, a name applied to the endowment of a wife, on the morning after marriage, with a limited portion of her husband's fortune; subsequently, a name applied to a marriage between a man of exalted rank and a woman of inferior position, she being only, however, entitled to the *morgengabe*, without partaking of his rank, or having the same or any rights in the inheritance of the husband transmitted to her children; left-handed, as an irregular marriage.

morgay, n. *môr'gā* (W. *morgi*, the sea-dog), the small spotted dog-fish; the bounce or hound-fish, found in the Mediterranean.

morgue, n. *môrg* (F.), the place in some French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are placed, in order to be identified and claimed by their friends.

moribund, a. *môr'i-bund* (L. *moribundus*, dying—from *mori*, to die: F. *moribond*), in a state of dying.

moril, same as **morel**, which see.

merillon, n. *mō-ril'ōn* or *-yōn* (F.), the immature golden-eye duck; a fine black grape.

moringa, n. *mō-ring'gā* (Malay, *murunggi*), a strong-scented tree which yields the ben-nut, a native of Egypt and the East Indies.

morion, n. *mō'ri-ōn* (F. and Sp. *morrion*; It. *morione*, a kind of helmet—from It. *moro*, a Moor), a particular shape of helmet copied by the Spaniards from the Moors, having no visor or beaver; a name given by lapidaries to rock-crystal of a brownish-black or charcoal-black tint.

morisco, n. *mō-ris'kō* (Sp. *morisco*—from *moro*, a Moor), anything Moorish; the Moorish language; a dance: plu. **moris'cos**, *-kōs*, a name given to the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Granada, A.D. 1492.

morling, n. *môr'ling*, also **mortling**, n. *môrt'ling* (F. *mort*; L. *mortuus*, dead; and dim. termination, *ling*), wool plucked from a dead sheep.

Mormon, n. *môr'mōn*, one of the sect founded by an American, Joseph Smith, who claimed to be inspired, so called from the Book of Mormon, asserted to have been found by him: **Mor'monites**, n. plu. *-tīs*, also **Mor'mons**, n. plu. *-mōnz*, the followers of Joseph Smith, and believers in his mission, and in the communications of the angel *Mormon*: **Mor'monism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.

morn, n. *morn* (see **morning**), the first part of the day; contracted for *morning*.

morning, n. *môrn'ing* (Goth. *maurgins*; Ger. *morgen*; Icel. *morgun*, morn: Wal. *margu*, grey; *mugiga*, twilight), the first part of the day; the period from 12 at night to noon; in *popular phrase*, the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; in *fashionable life*, all the part of the day before dinner; the first or early part, as of life: adj. done, occurring, or being in the morning: **morning star**, any planet seen shining in the morning—generally the planet Venus when she rises before the sun: **morning gown**, a loose robe worn in the morning before being dressed.

morocco, n. *mō-rok'kō* (first prepared in Morocco, in Africa), a fine kind of grained leather prepared from goat skin or sheep skin.

morone, n. *mō-rōn'*, a deep crimson colour like the unripe mulberry; maroon.

morose, a. *mō-rōs'* (L. *morosus*, hard to be pleased, capricious—from *mos*, usage, custom: It. *moroso*: F. *morose*), of a sour temper; gloomy; sullen: **morose'ly**, ad. *-li*: **morose'ness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being morose; sullenness.

Mor'pheus, n. *môr'fūs* (Gr. *Morpheus*—from *morphe*, form, shape), in *anc. myth.*, the god of dreams.

morphia, n. *môr'fi-ā*, also **morphine**, n. *môr'fīn* (Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of dreams: F. *morphine*), a peculiar alkaloid, the narcotic principle of opium.

morphology, n. *môr-fol'ō-ji* (Gr. *morphe*, form, and *logos*, description), that department of botany which treats of the forms that the different organs of plants assume, and the laws that regulate their metamorphoses; also applied to animals in same sense: **morphological**, a. *môr'fō-loj'i-kal*, connected with or relating to morphology: **morphol'ogist**, n. *-ō-jist*, one versed in morphology.

morris, n., also **morrice**, n. *môr'ris* (F. *moresque*; It. *moresca*, a Moorish dance—from *moro*, a Moor), originally a Moorish dance; a dance performed with bells, castanets, tambours, &c.: **nine-men's-morrice**, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

morrow, n. *môr'rō* (Goth. *maurgins*, morn—see **morning**), the first day after the present one: **good morrow** or **good morning**, a term of salutation: **to-morrow**, on the next day.

morse, n. *môrs* (Russ. *morj*), the sea-horse or walrus.

morse, n. *môrs* (L. *morsum*, to bite), in *eccles. costume*, the clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of the precious metals and set with jewels.

morsel, n. *môr'sēl* (L. *morsus*, a bite: It. *morsello*, a bite: F. *morceau*; old F. *morcel*, a morsel), a bite; a mouthful; a small piece.

mort, n. *môrt* (F. *mort*, death), in *hunting*, notes sounded at the death of game.

mort, n. *môrt* (Icel. *margt*, much), a great quantity; a large amount; a salmon in its third year.

mortal, a. *môr'tāl* (L. *mortalis*, mortal—from *mors*, death: It. *mortale*: F. *mortel*), subject to death; destined to die; bringing death; belonging to man; deadly; punishable with death; not venial, applied to sin; extreme; violent: n. a human being; a creature subject to death: **mor'tally**, ad. *-li*, in a manner to cause death; in the highest possible degree: **mortality**, n. *môr-tal'i-ti*, state of being mortal; subjection to death; frequency of death; human nature.

mortar, n. *môr'tēr* (L. *mortarium*; It. *mortaro*; F. *mortier*, a mortar: Low Ger. *mart*, what is crushed or ground; *marten*, to crush, to mash), a strong vessel in which substances are bruised or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance of large bore, used for throwing bombs and shells.

mortar, n. *môr'tēr* (L. *mortarium*; F. *mortier*; Ger. *mortel*, mortar—so called from the materials being pounded up together: Dut. *mortel*, gravel, brick-dust),

a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used as a cement for building with stones or bricks.

mortgage, n. *môr'gäj* (F. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, a token or pledge), the grant of lands or houses to a creditor in security for the repayment of his money, with the condition that in case of non-payment at a certain time the estate becomes *dead*—that is, passes wholly into the hands of the creditor; state of being pledged: **v.** to convey or make over, as property to a creditor in security for a debt; to pledge; to put to pledge: **mort'gaging**, imp. *-ing:* **mort'gaged**, pp. *-gäjd:* **adj.** conveyed or granted, as real property in security for a debt: **mortgager**, n. *môr'gä-jer*, the person who grants lands or houses in security for debt: **mort'gagee'**, n. *-gä-jē'*, the person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

mortiferous, a. *môr-tif'er-us* (L. *mortifer*, death-bringing—from *mors*, death, and *fero*, I bear), bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal.

mortify, v. *môr'ti-fī* (It. and mid. L. *mortificare*, to mortify—from L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, I make: F. *mortifier*), to destroy vital qualities; to subdue or bring into subjection, as the appetites or passions; to subdue the body to the mind, as by abstinence or severities; to humble or depress; to vex; to lose vitality, as flesh; to become corrupt: **mor'tifying**, imp.: **adj.** that tends to humble or abase; humbling; vexing; becoming mortified: **mor'tified**, pp. *-fīd:* **adj.** humbled; vexed; subdued; affected with gangrene: **mor'tifier**, n. *-fī-er*, one who: **mor'tifica'tion**, n. *-fī-kā'shun*, humiliation; vexation; depression by disappointment; subjection of the passions; the death of a part of a living body: **mor'tifyingly**, ad. *-lī.*

mortise, n. *môr'its* (F. *mortaise*, a mortise—from L. *morsum*, to bite), the hole cut in one piece of wood to receive the *tenon* or projection by which another piece is made to hold it: **v.** to cut or make a mortise in: **mor'tising**, imp.: **mor'tised**, pp. *-tist:* **adj.** joined by a mortise and tenon.

mortling—see **morling.**

mortmain, n. *môrt'mān* (F. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand—from L. *mors*, death, and *manus*, the hand), originally, the transfer or conveyance of land to an ecclesiastical body, being, as it were, a *hand* which could never part with it again; in *law*, possession of lands or tenements in *dead hands*, or such as cannot alienate, as of a corporation or fraternity.

mortuary, n. *môr'tū-er-ī* (L. *mortuus*, the dead), a gift, claimed by, and due to, the minister in very [illegible] very annoying from its stinging powers; also written *musquito.*

moss, n. *môs* (F. *mousse;* It. *musco;* L. *muscus;* Gr. *mos*, moss: Dut. *mos*, mould: Icel. *mosi*, a swampy or mossy place), a family of plants with simple branching stems and numerous narrow leaves, found growing on rocks, trees, amongst grass, &c.; a bog; a morass: **v.** to cover with moss: **mos'sing**, imp.: **mossed**, pp. *môst:* **mossy**, a. *môs'ī*, overgrown with or abounding in moss: **mossiness**, n. *môs'ī-nes*, the state of being overgrown with moss: **moss-agate**, a variety of agate which, on being cut and polished, exhibits numerous minute tree-like branchings of various shades, like the filaments of moss: **moss-berry**, cranberry: **moss-capped**, **moss-clad**, or **moss-grown**, covered with moss: **moss-land**, land abounding in peat-moss: **moss-rose**, a beautiful variety of the rose, having a moss-like growth on the envelope of the flower: **moss-troopers**, a name given to the robbers or banditti who infested the borders between England and Scotland before the union of the two crowns.

most, a. *môst* (AS. *mæst;* Scot. *maist;* Goth. *maists;* Dut. *meest*, most — see **more**), superl. degree of much; consisting of the greatest number or quantity: **n.** the greatest number, part, or quantity; the utmost value or extent—when used as a noun, the noun is usually understood: **most**, ad., also **most'ly**, ad. *-lī*, in the greatest or highest degree; for the greatest part: **at most**, or **at the most**, within the furthest limits; the utmost extent: **to make the most of**, to derive the greatest benefit or advantage from.

mostick, n. *môs'tik* (contr. from Ger. *malerstock*), the stick or staff on which a painter rests his hand when painting; also written *mahl-stick* and *maul-stick*—see the former.

mot, n. *mō* (F. *mot*, word, expression), a saying; a motto.

mote, n. *môt* (Icel. *mod*, chaff; *moda*, dust: Dut. *mot*, sweepings: Bohem. *metu*, to sweep), a small particle, as of dust; anything proverbially small.

motet, n. *mō-tēt'* (It. *mottetto*, a motet—from *motto*, a word, device: F. *motet*), a short piece of sacred music; a hymn.

moth, n. *môth* (Dut. *mot*, dust, a moth: Norm. *mott*, a moth), a winged insect of several species, somewhat like, and akin to the butterfly, generally seen in the twilight; a worm, the grub of a moth, that breeds in and consumes cloths, &c., laid up from the air; figuratively, that which gradually and silently consumes or [illegible]

where the *mother* waters are the original source from which the spirits of the salts are produced. The *turbid residue* is the *mother*, after parting with the child, to which the process of manufacture has given birth. So in wine-making the crushed grapes are the wine in the *mother's* womb; after separation, the husks and stones are regarded as the *mother* from which the pure wine has been produced, the sediment subsequently formed from the wine being still regarded as part of the parent substance."—*Wedgewood.*

motific, a. *mō-tif'ik* (L. *motum*, to move, and *facio*, I make), producing motion.

motility, n. *mō-til'i-ti* (F. *motilité*, facility of moving—from L. *motum*, to move), capability of moving; the faculty of moving.

motion, n. *mō'shun* (L. *motio*, a moving—gen. *motionis*: It. *mozione*: F. *motion*), change of place or of local position; animal life and action; the passing of a body from one place to another, as opposed to rest; manner of moving the body; change of posture; impulse communicated; tendency of the mind; internal action, as of the bowels; a proposal made at a meeting or an assembly; in a locomotive *engine*, the cross-head, cross-head guides, and the blocks, taken as a whole, are called "the motion": v. to make a significant movement with the hands: **mo'tioning**, imp.: **motioned**, pp. *mō'shund*: **mo'tionless**, a. *-les*, being at rest: **motive**, a. *mō'tiv* (F. *motif*), causing motion; able or tending to move: n. that which actuates or influences; that which determines the choice; inducement; cause; reason; in *art*, that which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind of the artist, when undertaking a subject: **motivity**, n. *mō-tiv'i-ti*, the power of producing motion.

motley, a. *mōt'li* (W. *ysmot*, a patch, a spot; *ysmotio*, to mottle: Bohem. *mallati*, to smear, to daub), speckled; covered with spots of different colours; composed of various parts or characters.

motor, n. *mō'tor* (L. *motum*, to move), that which gives motion; a mover: adj. in *anat.*, producing or regulating motion, applied to certain nerves and muscles: **motory**, a. *mō'tor-i*, also **motorial**, a. *mō-tō'ri-al*, giving motion.

mottle, v. *mōt'l* (from **motley**, which see), to mark with spots of different colours; to mark with shades of different colours, as if stained: **mottling**, imp. *mōt'ling*: **mottled**, pp. *mōt'ld*: adj. marked with irregular spots or streaks of different colours.

motto, n. *mōt'tō* (It. *motto*: F. *mot*, a word, a motto), a short sentence or phrase added to a device, or prefixed to anything written, as to an essay or discourse.

mould, n. *mōld* (Flem. *mul*, dust: Dut. *mullen*, to crumble away: Goth. *mulda*, dust: Icel. *mold*, earth; *molda*, to commit to earth; *molna*, to moulder away), fine soft earth such as constitutes soil; friable earth; garden-soil; matter of which anything is formed: **moulder**, v. *mōld'er*, to turn to dust, or crumble by natural decay; to waste away gradually: **mould'ering**, imp.: adj. turning to dust; wasting or crumbling away: **mouldered**, pp. *mōld'erd*: adj. turned to dust; wasted away: **mouldery**, a. *mōld'er-i*, partaking of the nature of mould: **mould-board**, the part of a plough above the share which turns over the earth: **mould-warp**, n. *-wārp* (AS. *molde*, earth, and *weorpan*, to throw or cast), a mole, so named from its casting up earth.

mould, n. *mōld* (Bav. *mauckeln*, to smell close and musty; *mauken*, to look sour, to smell ill: Dut. *monckeln*, to look gloomy or sour: Dan. *muggen*, sulky, musty), the thread-like fungi or down-like substance which forms on bodies, particularly when exposed to warm or damp air, and which prey upon them and destroy their valuable properties: v. to cause to contract mould; to become mouldy: **mould'ing**, imp.: **mould'ed**, pp.: **mould'y**, a. *-i*, covered with mould: **mould'iness**, n. *-nes*, state of being mouldy; the minute fungi which appear on organic bodies under certain conditions: **iron-mould**—*see* **iron**.

mould, n. *mōld* (F. *moule*: Sp. *molde*, a mould, a model: It. *modolo*, a model—from L. *modulus*, a small measure), that in which anything is cast and receives its form; the matrix; a shape for confectionery; the cast or form given: v. to form into a particular shape; to fashion; to knead: **mould'ing**, imp.: n. anything formed in a mould: an ornamental form in wood or stone; the contour given to the angles of cornices, capitals, window-jambs, &c.; a small border or edging to a panel, or to a picture-frame: **mould'ed**, pp.: **mould'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be moulded or formed: **mould'er**, n. *-er*, one who moulds or forms into shape.

moult, v. *mōlt* (Ger. *mausen*; Dut. *mutten*, to mew or moult: Norm. *muta*, to lurk or seek covert, as a bird casting its feathers—see **mew**), to cast or shed the feathers, as a bird at a particular season; to shed or cast, as the hair, skin, horns, &c., of animals: **moult'ing**, imp.: n. the time when birds cast their feathers; the act or process of casting the feathers: **moult'ed**, pp.

mound, n. *mōund* (AS. and Icel. *mund*, hand, a protection or defence: AS. *mundian*, to protect), an artificial bank of earth or stone, raised for defence or ornament: **shell-mounds**, masses of refuse shells found along many shores, and marking the feasting-places of the early and savage inhabitants.

mount, n. *mōunt* (F. *mont*, a hill; *monter*, to rise up—from L. *mons*, a mountain—gen. *montis*), a hill or mountain; an artificial elevation; the paper or cardboard upon which a drawing is placed, and to which it is attached: v. to ascend; to rise on high; to get or place on horseback; to raise aloft; to set in framework; to tower; to climb; to scale; to furnish with horses; to embellish; to adapt or fit to, or to set upon, as *to mount a gun*, that is, to set it upon a carriage; *to mount a precious stone*, that is, to set it in a framework of metal, as in a ring or brooch: **mount'ing**, imp.: n. the act of mounting; the act of preparing for use; that by which anything is equipped or embellished: **mount'ed**, pp.: adj. raised; seated on horseback; embellished; furnished with, as with guns: **mount'er**, n. *-er*, one who or that which mounts: **mount'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **to mount guard**, to do duty and watch at a particular post for a limited time.

mountain, n. *mōunt'in* or *-an* (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain—from *mons*, a mountain: It. *montagna*; F. *montagne*), a very high hill, usually applied to heights of nearly and above 2000 feet; anything proverbially large: adj. pert. to a mountain; found on mountains: **mount'aineer'**, n. *-er'*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district: **mount'ainous**, a. *-us*, full of mountains; huge: **mount'ainousness**, n. *-nes*, state of being full of mountains: **mountain-ash**, a tree producing large bunches of red berries: **mountain cork, leather, wood, and paper**, all varieties of asbestos: **mountain-dew**, Scotch whisky, especially that which has paid no duty: **mountain green and blue**, the familiar terms for the green and blue carbonates of copper, mountain being at one time used as synonymous with mineral: **mountain-limestone**, carboniferous limestone, familiarly applied to that found on hills, in contradistinction to that found in the low-lying districts: **mountain-meal**, an infusorial earth, called also *bergmehl*: **mountain-milk**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime: **mountain parsley and rose**, plants: **mountain-soap**, a variety of soapstone or silicate of magnesia: **mountain-tallow**, a tallow-like mineral: **a mountain chain or range**, a series of elevations, more or less lofty, having their bases in contact and continuous over a considerable extent of country: **to make a mountain of a molehill**, to make great out of little difficulties: **mountain in labour**, much and varied preparation with but little result, adopted from the *fable*.

Mountain, n. *mōunt'in* or *-an* (F. *la montagne*), in *French history*, a popular name given in 1793 to the party of extreme Jacobins in the Convention, who occupied the highest rows of seats.

mountebank, n. *mōunt'e-bangk* (It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, a bench; *montare in banco*, to play the mountebank), a quack-doctor who mounts a bench or stage in a public place to boast of his skill in curing diseases; any boastful or false pretender.

mourn, v. *mōrn* (Gael. *mairgnich*, to groan, to sob: F. *morne*, dull, lowering: Goth. *maurnan*, to be troubled about: old H. Ger. *mornen*, to grieve), to grieve for; to lament; to be sorrowful: **mourn'ing**, imp.: adj. employed to express sorrow or grief; worn, as appropriate to the condition of one mourning: n. the act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; in the plu., the dress assumed on the death of a friend or relative: **mourned**, pp. *mōrnd*: **mourner**, n. *mōrn'er*, one who is grieved at any loss or misfortune; one who attends a funeral in the habit of mourning: **mourn'ingly**, ad. *-li*, with the appearance of sorrowing: **mourn'ful**, a. *-fūl*, expressive of grief; having the appearance of sorrow; sorrowful; doleful; sad: **mourn fully**, ad. *-li*, in a mourning manner: **mourn'fulness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being mournful: **mourning-coach**, a dark-coloured carriage with black horses

and trappings for the accommodation of mourners attending a funeral: **mourning right,** a broad metal bordering for mourning columns or paragraphs in newspapers.

mouse, n. *mōŭs,* **mice,** n. plu. *mīs* (Gr. and L. *mus;* Ger. *maus,* a mouse), a well-known little animal that infests houses, granaries, &c.: v. *mōŭz,* to watch for and catch mice, as a cat: **mous'ing,** imp.: adj. stealthy; sneaking; cat-like: **moused,** pp. *mōŭzd:* **mousy,** a. *mōŭz'-i,* abounding in mice: **mouser,** n. *mōŭz'-ĕr,* a cat that is a good catcher of mice: **mouse-buttock,** a term applied to certain parts of beef: **mouse-ear,** a plant so called from the shape and velvety surface of the leaves: **mouse-hawk,** a bird that feeds on mice: **mouse-hole,** the nest or den of a mouse: **mouse-trap,** a contrivance for catching mice.

mousseline-de-laine, n. *mōōs-lēn'-dē-lān'* (F. muslin of wool), a woollen fabric of very light texture, used for ladies' dresses.

moustache, n. *mōōs-tāsh'* (mod. Gr. *mustax,* moustaches; *mustaki,* whiskers: Gr. *mustax,* the upper lip; *mastax,* the mouth: It. *mostazzo,* snout, face: F. *moustache),* hair worn over the upper lip by men; usually in the plu. **moustach'es,** *-tāsh'ēz;* also spelt **mustache.**

mouth, n. *mōŭth,* plu. **mouths,** *mōŭthz* (Goth. *munths;* Icel. *munnr;* Ger. *mund;* Scot. *munds,* the mouth: Swiss, *munzen;* L. *mandere,* to chew), the opening in the head of an animal by which food is received, and containing the organs of mastication and of voice; the instr. of speech; any opening or channel by which a thing is received or discharged; an entrance; the part of a river or creek where its waters join those of a sea or other large body of water: v. *mōŭth,* to utter with an affected swelling voice; to utter a word fully and roundly; to vociferate; to seize in the mouth; to attack with reproachful language: **mouth'ing,** imp. *-ing:* adj. uttering with an affected swelling mouth: n. an affected swelling manner of speaking: **mouthed,** pp. *mōŭthd:* **mouther,** n. *mōŭth'-ĕr,* an affected speaker: **mouthless,** a. *mōŭth'lĕs,* without a mouth: **mouth'ful,** n. *-fōōl,* as much as the mouth can contain; a small quantity: **mouth'piece,** n. in a wind-instrument of music, the piece for the mouth; one who utters opinions on behalf of others; a spokesman: **to make mouths,** *-mōŭths,* to make grimaces or wry faces: **down in the mouth,** mortified; dejected: **to stop the mouth,** to silence or confound.

move, v. *mōv* (L. *movere,* to move or stir: It. *movere,*

about, as distinguished from houses or lands; goods; furniture: **movable feasts,** certain Church festivals which are reckoned backward and forward from the Resurrection, the celebration of that event depending on the time of the full moon.

mow, v. *mō* (AS. *mowan;* Dut. *maeden;* Ger. *mähen,* to mow—see **meadow**), to cut the grass from, as a field; to destroy sweepingly or in great numbers; to cut and make grass into hay: **mow'ing,** imp.: n. act of cutting down with a scythe: **mowed,** pp. *mōd,* also **mown,** pp. *mōn:* **mow'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who mows.

mow, n. *mō* (AS. *muwy* or *mowe,* a heap, a stack: Icel. *mugr,* a row of hay: Norm. *mugu,* a heap of hay; *mugu,* to gather into heaps), a pile of hay or sheaves of grain stored in a barn; the place where corn or hay is stored: **mow-burnt,** a. applied to hay that has heated by being heaped together in a damp state.

moxa, n. *mŏksä* (F. *moxa;* probably a word of Eastern origin), the down of a Chinese plant; in *med.,* a small cone of inflammable matter, used in Eastern countries as a cure for the gout or deep-seated pain by burning it on the skin; a small mass of combustible vegetable matter, employed for effecting cauterisation.

moya, n. *mōj'ä* (Sp.), in *S. Amer.,* a term applied to the fetid sulphurous mud poured out from certain volcanoes.

Mr, n. *mĭs'tĕr,* a contr. of *master,* prefixed to the names of men: **Mrs,** n. *mĭs'trĕs,* contr. for *mistress,* prefixed to the names of married or elderly women—see **master.**

much, a. *mŭch* (Icel. *mick;* Dan. *megen;* Swiss, *michel;* L. *magnus,* much, great), great in quantity or amount; long in time; **ad.** to a great degree; greatly; nearly: n. a great deal; a great quantity; a heavy service or burden; comp. *more;* superl. *most:* **to make much of,** to treat with regard; to pamper; to fondle; **much at one,** nearly of equal value; equal influence.

mucic, a. *mū'sĭk* (F. *mucique*—from L. *mucus,* mucus), of or from gum: **mucic acid,** an acid formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c.

mucilage, n. *mū'sĭ-lĭj* (F. *mucilage;* Sp. *mucilago;* It. *mucilaggine,* mucilage—from L. *mucus,* the discharge from the nose), a solution in water of gummy matter; a slimy substance found in many vegetables: **mucilaginous,** a. *mū'sĭ-lăj'-ĭ-nŭs,* pert. to or resembling mucilage; slimy: **mu'cilag'inousness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being mucilaginous.

muciparous, a. *mū-sĭp'ä-rŭs* (L. *mucus,* the discharge from the nose, and *pario,* I produce), secreting

with mud; to render muddy: mud'ding, imp.: mud'ded, pp.: mud'dy, a. *-di*, consisting of mud; turbid; dirty; impure; soiled or besmeared with mud; cloudy in mind; dull or stupid: v. to soil with mud; to dirty; to cloud: mud'dying, imp.: mud'died, pp. *-did:* adj. soiled with mud; rendered turbid: mud'dily, ad. *-di-li:* mud'diness, n. *-nes*, foulness caused by mud or sediment: mud-cart, a cart for removing rubbish and filth from the streets: mud-fish, a species of fish living among mud, somewhat between a reptile and a fish: mud-lark, one who cleans out common sewers, or who searches for articles lost in such places, or for things lost among mud or slime: mud-sill, the sill or timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.: mud-stone, a name applied to those shales which return to mud on exposure to the air: mud-sucker, a sea-fowl: mud-wall, a wall built of dried mud.

muddle, v. *mŭd'l* (from Eng. *mud;* Low Ger. *musseln*, to daub, to dirty; prov. Dan. *mossel*, confusion), to root out with the bill, as geese and ducks do; to make foul or turbid; to cloud or stupefy with drink; to contract filth: n. in *familiar language*, confused or turbid state: muddling, imp. *mŭd'ling:* muddled, pp. *mŭd'ld:* adj. in a half-intoxicated or stupefied state.

muezzin, n. *mū-ĕz'zĭn* (Ar. *muezzin*—from *azana*, to hear, to listen), in *Mohammedan countries*, a clerk or crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque the hour of prayer.

muff, n. *mŭf* (Dan. *muffe;* Ger. *muff*, a muff: Dut. *mufel*, a winter glove or sleeve: F. *mufle*, the snout or muzzle; *moufle*, the chape), a cover, usually in the form of a cylinder, generally made of fur, into which the hands may be placed for warmth.

muff, n. *mŭf* (Dut. *maf*, dull, lazy: prov. Eng. *maffling*, a simpleton), a fool; a stupid fellow.

muffin, n. *mŭf'ĭn* (from Eng. *muff*, a cover for the hands, so called in allusion to its lightness), a light, round, spongy cake.

muffle, n. *mŭf'l* (Sp. *mufla:* F. *moufle*), in *assaying*, an arched vessel with a flat bottom, placed in the furnace to receive the cupels.

muffle, v. *mŭf'l* (from Eng. *muff*, a warm cover for the hands—see **muff** 1), to cover or wrap up closely, as the neck or face; to cover or conceal; to deaden the sound of by winding something around: muf'fling, imp.: muffled, pp. *mŭf'ld:* adj. covered closely, especially the face or neck for warmth; blindfolded; covered with a substance to deaden sound, as oars: muffler, n. *mŭf'lĕr*, a warm covering for the neck and face; a kind of mask; part of a woman's dress by which the face is wholly or partially concealed.

muftí, n. *mŭf'tē* (Ar. *muftí*), among the *Turks*, a doctor or expounder of the law of the Koran.

mug, n. *mŭg* (old Ger. *magele;* Swiss, *mayel;* Milanese, *muola*, a cup, a mug: Gris. *majola*, earthenware: It. *majolica*, ornamental earthenware), an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from; a cup.

mug, n. *mŭg* (It. *mocca*, a mocking or apish mouth: Esthon. *mok*, a snout, the mouth: Gael. *smuig*, a snout, a face in ridicule), in *slang*, a face; the countenance; an ugly face.

muggy, a. *mŭg'gĭ*, also mug'gish, a. *-gish* (Icel. *muggu*, darkness caused by rain: Bret. *mougu*, to stifle: W. *mwg*, smoke: Gael. *muig*, to smother), warm; damp and close, as the air; murky: mug'giness, n. *-gĭ-nĕs*, the state of being muggy.

mugil, n. *mū'jĭl* (L. *mugil*, a sea-fish), mullet.

mulatto, n. *mū-lăt'tō* (Sp. *mulato*, of a mixed breed—from L. *mulus*, a mule), the offspring of a white and a black person.

mulberry, n. *mŭl'bĕr-rĭ* (Ger. *maulbeere;* Sw. *mulbaer*, the mulberry—from L. *morus;* Gr. *morea*, the mulberry, probably so called from the dark purple of the fruit), the berry and the fruit of a well-known tree; the tree itself—the leaves of one species form the food of silk-worms.

mulch, n. *mŭlch* (Low Ger. *molsch;* Bav. *molschet*, soft through decay: AS. *molmad*, decayed), rotten straw or litter; straw half rotten.

mulct, n. *mŭlkt* (L. *mulcta*, a fine or penalty in cattle, a fine in money), a fine; a pecuniary penalty: v. to fine; to punish with fine or forfeiture: mulct'ing, imp.: mulct'ed, pp.: mulctuary, a. *mŭlk'tū-ĕr-ĭ*, imposing a pecuniary penalty; punishing with fine or forfeiture.

mule, n. *mūl* (L. *mulus*, a mule: It. *mulo*, a mule: F. *mule*, a female mule), the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a hybrid; a machine used in spinning cotton, so named as being the offspring, so to speak, of the *jenny and water frame:* mulish, a. *mū'lĭsh*, resembling a mule; sullen; obstinate: mu'lishly, ad. *-lĭ:* mu'lishness, n. *-nĕs*, obstinacy like that of a mule: mule-like, a. like a mule: muleteer, n. *mū'lĕt-ēr'*, a mule-driver.

muliebrity, n. *mū'lĭ-ĕb'rĭ-tĭ* (L. *muliebris*, pert. to a woman—from *mulier*, a woman), the state of being a woman; womanhood.

mull, v. *mŭl* (Scot. *mule* or *mool*, to crumble; *to mule in*, to crumble bread into a vessel for being soaked: Icel. *molva;* Low Ger. *mullen*, to rub down, to reduce to powder: F. *molette*, a stone used by painters and apothecaries for grinding colours; *moulleur*, a grinder), to reduce the strength of by warming and enriching with sugar, spice, &c., as wine: n. a powder formed by pounding the small roots and husks and bark of large madder; a very thin and soft muslin, used for dresses and trimmings, of which various kinds are made: mul'ling, imp. *-ling:* mulled, pp. *mŭld:* adj. sweetened and enriched with spices: mul'ler, n. *-lĕr*, a hand-stone for grinding down oil-paint on a slab, or for reducing any substance to powder; a vessel for heating wine over a fire.

mull, n. *mŭl* (Icel. *mull;* Gael. *mool*, the brow of a mountain in *Scot.*, a cape or headland; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn.

mulla or **mullah**, n. *mŭl'lä*—see **mollah**.

mullein, n. *mŭl'ĭn* (F. *moulaine* or *molène;* Dan. *mol*, a moth), a wild hedge-plant whose seed was considered good against moths in clothes.

muller—see under **mull** 1.

mullet, n. *mŭl'lĕt* (F. *mulet*—from L. *mullus*, the mullet), a sea-fish of several species having two long appendages hanging from the under lip.

mullet, n. *mŭl'lĕt* (F. *mollette*, the rowel of a spur), in *her.*, a figure resembling the rowel of a spur.

mulligatawny, n. *mŭl'lĭ-gą-tŏw'nĭ*, a kind of curry soup or stew.

mullion, n. *mŭl'yŭn* (It. *mugnone*, a carpenter's trunnion: Sp. *muñon;* F. *moignon*, the stump of an arm or leg), one of the upright bars which divide the several lights in a window-frame, being the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window: v. to fit with mullions: mul'lioning, imp.: mullioned, pp. *mŭl'yŭnd:* adj. having mullions. *Note.*—The short upright bars are called *mullions* or *munnions*, and the cross or horizontal ones *transoms*.

mulse, n. *mŭls* (L. *mulsus*, mixed with honey), wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mult-, *mŭlt*, or **multi-**, *mŭl'tĭ* (L. *multus*, many), a prefix in many words which are mostly technical or scientific.

multangular, a. *mŭl-tăng'gū-lĕr* (L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle), having many angles: multan'gularly, ad. *-lĭ.*

multarticulate, a. *mŭl'tär-tĭk'ū-lăt* (L. *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint), a term applied to the antennæ of insects, and to the legs of crustaceans, &c., when composed of a great many joints: many-jointed.

multicapsular, a. *mŭl'tĭ-kăp'sū-lĕr* (L. *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest), having many capsules.

multicarinate, a. *mŭl'tĭ-kăr'ĭ-nāt* (L. *multus*, many, *carina*, a keel), a term applied to a shell traversed by many keel-like ridges.

multicavous, a. *mŭl'tĭ-kā'vŭs* (L. *multus*, many, and *cavus*, hollow), having many cavities.

multicepital, a. *mŭl'tĭ-sĕp'ĭ-tăl* (L. *multus*, many, and *caput*, the head—gen. *capitis*), many-headed.

multicostate, a. *mŭl'tĭ-kŏs'tāt* (L. *multus*, many, and *costa*, a rib), in *bot.*, many-ribbed.

multidentate, a. *mŭl'tĭ-dĕn'tāt* (L. *multus*, many, and *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), armed with many teeth, or teeth-like processes.

multidigitate, a. *mŭl'tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tāt* (L. *multus*, many, and *digitus*, a finger), many-fingered; having many fingers, or finger-like processes.

multifarious, a. *mŭl'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *multifarius*, manifold—from *multus*, many), having many varieties or great diversity; of many and various kinds: multifa'riously, ad. *-lĭ:* mul'tifa'riousness, n. *-nĕs*, multiplied diversity.

multifid, a. *mŭl'tĭ-fĭd*, also multifidous, a. *mŭl-tĭf'ĭ-dŭs* (L. *multifidus*, cleft or split into many parts—from *multus*, many, and *findo*, I cleave or divide), having many clefts or divisions; in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf divided laterally to about the middle into numerous portions: when the divisions extend deeper it is called *multipartite*.

multiflorous, a. *mŭl'ĭt-flō'rŭs*, also **mul'tiflo'ral**, a. *-răl* (L. *multus*, many, and *flos*, a flower—gen. *floris*), having many flowers.

multifoil, n. *mŭl'ĭt-foil* (L. *multus*, many, and *folium*, a leaf), in *arch.*, a leaf-ornament consisting of more than five divisions or foils.

multiform, a. *mŭl'ĭt-fâwrm*, also **mult'iform'ous**, a. *-fôrm'ŭs* (L. *multus*, many, and *forma*, shape), having many forms or shapes: **mul'tiform'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, diversity of forms or shapes.

multigenerous, a. *mŭl'ĭt-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *multus*, many, and *genus*, a kind—gen. *generis*), having many kinds.

multilateral, a. *mŭl'ĭt-lăt'ĕr-ăl* (L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, a side—gen. *lateris*), having many, or more than four, sides.

multilineal, a. *mŭl'ĭt-lĭn'ē-ăl*, also **mul'tilin'ear**, a. *-ē-ăr* (L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line), having many lines.

multilocular, a. *mŭl'ĭt-lŏk'ū-lĕr* (L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell), having many cells or chambers.

multiloquent, a. *mŭl-tĭl'ō-kwĕnt* (L. *multus*, many, and *loquens*, speaking), loquacious; containing many words: **multil'oquence**, n. *-ō-kwĕns*, use of many words; talkativeness.

multinominal, a. *mŭl'tĭ-nŏm'ĭ-năl*, also **mul'tinom'inous**, a. *-ĭ-nŭs* (L. *multus*, many, and *nomen*, a name—gen. *nominis*), having many names or terms: **mul'tino'mial**, a. *-nō'mĭ-ăl*, having many names or terms; in *alg.*, applied to quantities consisting of several names or terms.

multiparous, a. *mŭl-tĭp'ă-rŭs* (L. *multus*, many, *pario*, I produce), producing many at a birth.

multipartite, a. *mŭl-tĭp'ăr-tĭt* (L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided), divided into or having many parts; in *bot.*, deeply divided into several strips or portions.

multiped, n. *mŭl'ĭt-pĕd* (L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an insect that has many feet: **adj.** having many feet.

multiple, n. *mŭl'ĭt-pl* (L. *multus*, many, and *plico*, I fold: F. *multiple*), a quantity or number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder—thus 8 is a multiple of 2, and 9 of 3: **adj.** containing many times; numerous: **common multiple**, one that is a multiple of two or more numbers—thus 12, 24, or 36 is a common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: **least common multiple**, the least number that will contain other numbers exactly—thus 12 is the least common multiple of 4, 3, and 2: **mul-**

multiplying-glass, an optical toy by which objects are increased in number to the eye.

multipotent, a. *mŭl'ĭp'ō-tĕnt* (L. *multus*, many, and *potens*, powerful), having manifold powers; having power to do many different things.

multipresent, a. *mŭl'ĭt-prĕz'ĕnt* (L. *multus*, many, and *præsens*, present), having the power of being present in many places at once: **mul'tipres'ence**, n. *-prĕz'ĕns*, power of being present in more places than one at the same time.

multisiliquous, a. *mŭl'ĭt-sĭl'ĭ-kwŭs* (L. *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod), many-podded; applied to plants whose fruits contain many seed-vessels.

multisonous, a. *mŭl-tĭs'ō-nŭs* (L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound), having many sounds, or much sound.

multispiral, a. *mŭl'ĭt-spī'răl* (L. *multus*, many, and *spira*, a wreath), applied to a shell having many wreaths or whorls.

multistriate, a. *mŭl'ĭt-strī'ăt* (L. *multus*, many, and *stria*, a streak), applied to the part of an animal or plant marked with many streaks.

multitude, n. *mŭl'ĭt-tūd* (L. *multitudo*, a great number—from *multus*, many: It. *multitudine*: F. *multitude*), a great number; a crowd; a throng; the populace: **mul'titu'dinous**, a. *-tū'dĭ-nŭs*, consisting of a great number; very numerous; manifold: **mul'titu'dinously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

multivalve, n. *mŭl'ĭt-vălv* (L. *multus*, many, and *valvæ*, valves or folding doors), a shell composed of more valves or pieces than two: **mul'tival'vular**, a. *-văl'vū-lĕr*, having many valves or pieces.

multoca, n. *mŭl-tō'kă* (Turk. *multeka*), the Turkish code of law.

multocular, a. *mŭl-tŏk'ū-lĕr* (L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, an eye), having many eyes, or more than two.

multum, n. *mŭl'tŭm* (L. *multum*, much), a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice, used to adulterate beer.

multungulate, a. *mŭl-tŭng'gū-lăt* (L. *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof), having the hoof divided into more than two parts.

multure, n. *mŭl'tŭr* or *-chŭr* (L. *molitura*, a grinding), a grinding; the toll or emolument paid to the miller for grinding.

mum, a. *mŭm* (an imitative word; the sound made with the lips closed, being the least articulate sound a person can make), silent; not speaking: **int.** be

; at: Icel. *mumpa*, to eat voraciously: Swiss, *mim*, to eat with full mouth), to bite the lip like it; to move the lips while closed or almost to make faces as if chewing or nibbling; to ; to talk with indistinctness, as if the lips were ; to make mouths; to beg; to implore with ar's look and manner; to trick: **mump'ing**, adj. nibbling; begging: n. begging tricks: d, pp. *mimpt*: **mump'er**, n. *-ér*, a beggar: **ish**, a. *-ish*, sullenly silent; sullen; sour: **ishly**, ad. *-li*: **mump'ishness**, n. *-nés*, sullen ; sullenness.

ps, n. plu. *mimps* (Low Ger. *mumms*, a swelling glands of the neck—see mump), inflammation welling of the salivary glands, and of the par- nds in particular.

sh, v. *mimsh* (F. *manger*; It. *mangiare*—from *educare*, to chew, to eat), to chew by great uls: **munch'ing**, imp.: **munched**, pp. *mimsht*: **er**, n. *-ér*, one who munches.

ane, a. *mu·ni·dán* (L. *mundanus*, belonging to rld—from *mundus*, the world), belonging to rld; earthly; terrestrial: **mun'danely**, ad. *-li*.

ile, n. *mun·dik*, common or yellow iron pyrites, d by the Cornish miners.

ge, n. *ming·gó*, woollen cloth manufactured he rags and cast-off clothing of fine woollen *shoddy* is the material from rags of coarser

grel, a. *ming·grél*—see mongrel.

cipal, a. *mu·nis·i·pál* (L. *municipalis*, of or ing to a free town—from *municipium*, a town , other than a Roman city, whose citizens pos- the privileges of Roman citizenship, a free F. *municipal*: It. *municipale*), pert. to a city, ation, or state: **munic'ipally**, ad. *-li*: **munic'i-** , n. *-pál·i·ti*, the corporation of a city; a small rial district; a ward or district.

ficent, a. *mu·nif·i·sénl* (L. *munificens*, present- th anything—from L. *munus*, a gift, and *facio*, ; It. *munificente*: F. *munificent*), marked by liberality in giving; very liberal; generous: **icently**, ad. *-li*: **munificence**, n. *mu·nif·i·séns*, degree of generosity or liberality.

ment, n. *mu·ni·mént* (L. *munimentum*, any- constructed for defence, a protection—from , I fortify), that which protects or defends; a hold; a deed, charter, or record, by which rights, e defended or maintained.

tion, n. *mu·nish·un* (L. *munitio*, a fortification *munio*, I fortify: F. *munition*), materials used

jeet, n. *mun·jét*, a kind of madder obtained from t of an East Indian plant.

nion—see mullion.

ntz metal, n. *munts·mét·ál*, an alloy consist- 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc, used in the f thin plates for the sheathing of ships—named e inventor.

age, n. *mu·ráj* (L. *murus*, a wall), money paid ging the walls of a city in repair.

al, a. *mu·rál* (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall— *murus*, a wall: It. *murale*: F. *mural*), pert. to or ding walls: **mural circle**, the principal fixed ment in an observatory, consisting of a large ted circle fixed on a solid perpendicular wall: **crown**, in *anc. Rome*, the crown bestowed on o first mounted the wall of a besieged town.

chisonite, n. *mér·ki·só·ni·t* (after *Sir R. Murchi-* n elongated spiral shell, having the outer lip notched: **mur'chisonite**, n. *-són·it*, a golden or a yellow variety of felspar.

der, n. *mér·dér* (Goth. *mauthrjan*; Ger. *mor-*) slay: Icel. *mord*, a secret slaying: Bohem. slaughter: connected with Swiss *morden*; Low *uren*, to crush), the killing of a human being rson of a sound mind, and with premeditated : **int.** a cry of alarm arising from bodily fear: alling, **murther**, n. *mér·thér*: v. to kill or slay remeditated malice; to put an end to: **mur'der-** np.: **mur'dered**, pp. *-dérd*: **adj.** slain with pre- ted malice: **mur'derer**, n. *-ér*, one who unlaw- lls a human being: **mur'deress**, n. *-és*, a woman lls a human being unlawfully: **mur'derous**, a. ne with intent to murder; bloody; sanguinary: **rously**, ad. *-li*: **to murder the Queen's English**, *illar language*, to commit improprieties in gram- spelling; to spoil.

ex, n. *mú·réks* (L. *murex*, the shell-fish yielding a purple dye), a genus of rock-shells: **murexan**, n. *mú·réks·an*, purpuric acid: **murex'ide**, n. *-id*, purpurate of ammonia, an organic compound, forming a pur- ple colour with a solution of potash.

muriacite, n. *mú·ri·a·sit* (L. *muria*, brine, sea- water), a term applied to the crystalline varieties of anhydrous sulphate of lime: **muriate**, n. *mú·ri·ál*, a salt formed by the combination of muriatic or hydro- chloric acid with a base, as *muriate of soda*, common salt: **mu'riat'ic**, a. *-ál·ik*, from or resembling brine or sea-salt: **muriatic acid**, an acid consisting of chlor- ine and hydrogen, obtained from sea-water, emitted in a gaseous form from the craters of active volca- noes, and sometimes found in solution in crevices about their slopes.

muriatiferous, a. *mú·ri·a·tif·ér·ús* (L. *muria*, sea- water, and *fero*, I produce), producing brine or sea- salt.

muricalcite, n. *mú·ri·kál·sit* (L. *muria*, sea-water, and *calx*, lime—gen. *calcis*), a mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia.

muricate, a. *mú·ri·kát*, also **mu'rica'ted**, a. *-kát·éd* (L. *muricatus*, full of sharp points—from *murex*, a shell-fish armed with sharp prickles), formed with sharp points; covered with firm short points or ex- crescences.

muridæ, n. plu. *mú·ri·dé* (L. *mus*, a mouse—gen. *muris*), the rat family: **murine**, a. *mú·rin*, pert. to mice.

muriform, a. *mú·ri·fórm* (L. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, wall-like, applied to tissues presenting the appearance of bricks in a wall.

murky, a. *mér·ki* (Icel. *myrkr*, darkness, *myrka*, to darken: Bohem. *mrak*, darkness: Lap. *murko*, mist, fog), dark; obscure; gloomy: **mur'kily**, ad. *-li*: **mur'- kiness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being dark or gloomy.

murmur, n. *mér·mér* (the representation of a sound like that of running waters, wind among branches of trees, the hum of bees, and the like: L. *murmurare*, to give out a low murmuring or hollow sound: Gr. *mormurein*; It. *mormorare*; F. *murmurer*, to mur- mur), a low continually-repeated sound or sounds; a complaint uttered in a low suppressed tone: v. to give forth or utter low suppressed sounds; to com- plain: **mur'muring**, imp.: **adj.** uttering complaints in low half-suppressed tones; giving forth low suppressed tones, as a *murmuring* brook: n. the utterance of complaints in half-suppressed tones; low confused noise: **murmured**, pp. *mér·mérd*: **murmurer**, n. *-ér*, one who complains or grumbles: **mur'muringly**, ad. *-li*: **mur'murous**, a. *-us*, attended with murmurs; ex- citing complaints.

murrain, n. *mér·rún* (Sp. *morriña*, a disease among cattle: old F. *morine*, the carcass of a dead beast: Icel. *morkinn*, rotten; *morkna*, to rot: L. *morticinus*, that dies of itself—from *morior*, I die; *mors*, death), an infectious and fatal disease among cattle: **adj.** infected with murrain: **int.** used as an imprec- tion, as, "murrain take thee!"

murrey, a. *mér·ri* (F. *morée*; Sp. *morado*, mulberry- coloured—from L. *morum*, a mulberry), of a dark-red colour.

murrhine, n. *mér·rin* (L. *murrhinus*, belonging to the stone murrha—from *murrha*, a stone of which costly vessels are made), among the *ancients*, a name applied to a delicate sort of ware of great value and beauty.

murrion, n. *mér·ri·ón*—see morion.

murther, n. *mér·thér*, an old spelling of **murder**, which see.

murza, n. *mér·zá*, the second grade of Tartar no- bility.

muscadel, n. *mús·ká·dél'*, also **mus'cadine'**, n. *-din'*, (see **muscatel**), a rich grape, and the wine made from it; a fine kind of pear.

muscardin, n. *mús·kár·din* (F. *muscardin*: It. *mos- cardino*), the dormouse.

muscardine, n. *mús·kár·din* (F.), a disease affecting silk-worms, and very destructive to them; the fungus by which it is caused.

muscat, n. *mús·kát*, same as **muscatel**, which see.

muscatel, n. *mús·ki·tél'*, also **mus'cadel'**, n. *-dél'*, and **muscadine**, n. *-din'* (mid. L. *muscatellus*, the tree; *muscatellum*, the wine—from *musca*, a fly—so named from flies and bees being attracted by the fruit or its flowers: F. *muscadel*—from *mouche*, a fly: It. and Sp. *moscatello*—from *mosca*, a fly), a very rich grape, and the wine made from it; the grapes dried on the vine for fine table-raisins; a pear.

muschel-kalk, *mŏsh'ĕl-kälk* (Ger. *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime), shell limestone of the new red sandstone series, found in Germany, rich in fossil remains.

muscites, n. plu. *mŭs'sīts* (L. *muscus*, moss), a general term for fossil plants of the moss family: **muscosity,** n. *mŭs-kŏs'i-ti*, mossiness.

muscle, n. *mŭs'l* (L. *musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle of the body, a shell-fish—from Gr. *mus*, used in the same sense: It. *muscolo*: F. *muscle*), one of the organs of motion in the body—the muscles form the red fleshy portions of land animals; a shell-fish—but this now generally spelt **mussel,** which see: **muscled,** a. *mŭs'ld*, having large muscles: **muscular,** a. *mŭs'kū-lĕr*, full of muscles; performed by or dependent on muscles; strong; brawny; vigorous: **mus'cularly,** ad. *-li*: **mus'cularity,** n. *-lăr'i-ti*, the state of being muscular: **muscular tissue,** the tissue which forms the substance of muscles.

muscoid, a. *mŭs'koĭd* (L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness), moss-like: n. a moss-like plant.

muscology, n. *mŭs-kŏl'ō-jĭ* (L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), that part of botany which treats of the mosses.

muscovado, n. *mŭs'kō-vä'dō* (Sp. *mascabado*, a term applied to inferior sugar), raw or unrefined sugar.

Muscovy, a. *mŭs'kō-vĭ*, of or from *Moscow*, in Russia: **Muscovite,** n. *mŭs'kō-vīt*, a native or inhabitant of that small part of Russia which formerly alone constituted Russia: **Muscovy-duck,** a large species of duck: **Muscovy-glass,** or **Muscovite,** *-vīt*, a variety of mica, semi-transparent, often found in masses, capable of being split into plates, and used as glass, occurring of various colours, abundant in granite, of which it forms one of the constituents.

muscular—see **muscle.**

muse, n. *mūz* (L. *Musa*: Gr. *Mousa*, one of the nine goddesses of poetry or song: It. *musa*: F. *muse*), the inspiration or power of song: **muse'less,** a. *-lĕs*, having no power of poetry; unpoetical: **Muses,** n. plu. *mū'zĕz*, in *anc. myth.*, nine sister goddesses who presided over the liberal arts, the daughters of Zeus (Jupiter) and Mnemosyne (memory),—viz., **Calliope,** *kăl-lī'ō-pē*, eloquence and heroic poetry: **Clio,** *klī'ō*, history: **Erato,** *ĕr'ā-tō*, lyric and love poetry: **Euterpe,** *ū-tĕr'pē*, music: **Melpomene,** *mĕl-pŏm'ĕ-nē*, tragedy: **Polyhymnia,** *pŏl'i-him'ni-ā*, singing and rhetoric: **Terpsichore,** *tĕrp-sĭk'ō-rē*, dancing: **Thalia,** *thā-lī'ā*, pastoral and comic poetry: **Urania,** *ū-rā'ni-ā*, astronomy.

muse, v. *mūz* (F. *muser*, to muse, to dream: Norm. *muser*, to whisper, to mutter: L. *musare*, to buzz, to generally, and such musical instrs. as pianofortes, organs, harps, &c.

musk, n. *mŭsk* (Gr. *moschos*: Ar. *mesk*: It. *muschio*: F. *musc*, musk), a strong-scented substance obtained from an animal inhabiting Central Asia, and contained in a bag situated on the belly of the male; a small musk-scented plant: v. to perfume with musk: **musk'ing,** imp.: **musked,** pp. *mŭskt*: **musky,** a. *mŭs'ki*, having the odour of musk: **musk'iness,** n. *-i-nĕs*, the quality of being musky; the scent of musk: **musk-deer,** the animal itself: **musk-apple, musk-melon, musk-rose, musk-mallow,** plants, so called from their odour: **musk-cat, musk-duck, musk-ox, musk-rat,** animals, so called from their odour.

musket, n. *mŭs'kĕt* (mid. L. *muschetta*, a bolt shot from any old warlike instr. for casting stones—from Prov. *mosquet*: F. *mouchet*: AS. *muscafoc*, a sparrow-hawk—the implements of shooting being commonly named after different kinds of hawks: It. *moschetto*: F. *mousquet*), the firearm formerly used by soldiers of the line; a young male sparrow-hawk: **musket-proof,** that cannot be injured or penetrated by a ball from a musket or hand-gun: **mus'keteer',** n. *-kĕt-ēr'*, a soldier armed with a musket: **mus'ketoon',** n. *-kĕt-ōn'* (F. *mousqueton*), a kind of blunderbuss, not now in use: **musketry,** n. *mŭs'kĕt-rĭ*, the art or science of firing small-arms; the firing of muskets, or a volley from them; hand-guns in general.

muslin, n. *mŭz'lĭn* (F. *mousseline*—said to be from *Mousul*, in Asiatic Turkey, where first made: Vanet. *musolin*; mod. Gr. *mousoulí*, muslin), a fine thin cotton cloth of any kind: **adj.** made of muslin: **mus'linet,** n. *-lĭn-ĕt* (dim.), a coarser variety of muslin: **muslin-de-laine**—see **mousseline-de-laine.**

musmon, n. *mŭs'mŏn*, also **mouflon,** n. *mŭf'lŏn* (L. *musmo*: Gr. *mousmon*), an animal said to be the sheep in a wild state, and the parent of the domestic sheep, about the size of the common ram, still found in the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia.

musquash, n. *mŭs'kŭsh*, the musk-rat.

musquito, n. *mŭs-kē'tō*—see **mosquito.**

muzrole, n., also **muzrol,** *mŭz'rōl* (F. *museroller*—from *museau*, a muzzle), the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

mussel, n. *mŭs'ĕl* (L. *musculus*, a little mouse, the shell-fish—see **muscle,** of which *mussel* is only another spelling), a well-known bivalve shell-fish: **mussel-band,** among *miners*, a thin layer or stratum of iron ore, almost wholly composed of shells resembling the existing mussels: **mussel-beds,** the areas, in tidal estuaries, occupied by the mussel.

Musselman, n. *mŭs'ĕl-mŭn* (Turk. *muslim*, a fol-

muster of troops: to muster up, to gather or obtain with some effort: to pass muster, to pass inspection without censure or blame.

musty, a. *mŭs'tĭ* (Gael. *musg*, matter that gathers round the eyes; *musgach*, mouldy: prov. Dan. *muskes*, musty), spoiled with damp, mould, or age; having an ill flavour; stale; dull; heavy: **mus'tily**, ad. *-tĭ-lĭ:* **mus'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being musty or ill-flavoured.

mutable, a. *mū'tă-bl* (L. *mutabilis*, that is easily or often changed—from *muto*, I change: It. *mutabile*), subject to change; changeable; alterable; unsettled; inconstant: **mu'tably**, ad. *-tă-blĭ:* **mu'tableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **mu'tabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being mutable; changeableness; instability: **mutation**, n. *mū-tā'shŭn*, change; alteration.

mutage, n. *mū'tăj* (F. *muter*, to improve with sulphur, said of wine—from L. *muto*, I change), the process of sulphuring grape-must to prevent or arrest fermentation.

mutchkin, n. *mŭch'kĭn* (Scot.), a Scotch liquid measure, equal to four gills, or an imperial pint.

mute, a. *mūt* (L. *mutus*, silent, speechless—from *mutire*, to murmur, to mutter: Serv. *muk*, silent; *muchati*, to be silent: It. *muto*: F. *muet*), silent; uttering no sound; not having the power of utterance; not sounded, as a letter: n. one naturally unable to speak; one remaining wilfully silent; in *gram.*, applied to those consonants which intercept the voice in utterance, as *k*, *p*, and *t*; an attendant at a funeral; in *Turkey*, a dumb executioner; a little instr. of wood or brass used on a violin to soften or deaden the sounds.

mute, n. *mūt* (F. *mutir*, to mute, as a hawk; *esmeut*, the droppings of a bird: Icel. *smelta*, to liquefy), dung of birds: v. to cast out the contents of the bowels, as birds: **muting**, imp. *mū'tĭng:* n. the dung of birds: **mu'ted**, pp.

muticus, a., or **muticous**, a. *mū'tĭ-kŭs* (L. *mutilus*, maimed), in *bot.*, without any pointed process or awn; pointless.

mutilate, v. *mū'tĭ-lāt* (L. *mutilatum*, to maim or mangle: Gr. *mutilos*, curtailed: It. *mutilare*: F. *mutiler*), to maim or mangle; to cut off any important or material part; to render imperfect; to garble or only partially represent: **mu'tilating**, imp.: **mu'tilated**, pp.: adj. maimed or mangled: **mu'tila'tor**, n. *-lā'tĕr*, one who mutilates: **mu'tila'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of depriving of a limb or an essential part; the state of being mutilated.

mutiny, n. *mū'tĭ-nĭ* (F. *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms—from *mutin*, turbulent, unquiet: Dut. *muyten*, to mutter, to murmur: Fin. *mutista*, to whisper), in the *army* or *navy*, a refusal of obedience to lawful authority by a subordinate; an insurrection of soldiers or sailors against their officers: v. to rise in insurrection against the authority of their officers, or against the head of the state, by soldiers or sailors: **mu'tinying**, imp.: **mu'tinied**, pp. *-nĭd:* **mu'tineer'**, n. *-nēr'*, one who mutinies: **mu'tinous**, a. *-nŭs*, disposed to or guilty of mutiny; seditious: **mu'tinously**, ad. *-lĭ:* **mu'tinousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being mutinous; a spirit of insubordination to superiors: **Mutiny Act**, the Parliamentary sanction given to the articles of war or military code, necessary to the existence of a standing army in the United Kingdom and her dependencies;—the first Act passed in 1689 has ever since been renewed annually, with one exception.

mutter, v. *mŭt'tĕr* (L. *mutire*, to mutter, to utter low sounds: Swab. *mottern*, to make sour faces), to speak in a low tone with compressed lips; to murmur; to grumble: n. an obscure or imperfect utterance; a murmur: **mut'tering**, imp.: adj. uttering words in low suppressed tones: **mut'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd:* adj. uttered in low suppressed tones: **mut'terer**, n. *-tĕr-ĕr*, one who mutters: **mut'teringly**, ad. *-lĭ.*

mutton, n. *mŭt'n* (F. *mouton*, a wether, a sheep), the flesh of sheep: **mutton-chop**, a rib chopped from the loin.

mutual, a. *mū'tŭ-ăl* (L. *mutuus*, equal on both sides: It. *mutuo*: F. *mutuel*: Sp. *mutual*), interchanged; given and received; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; reciprocal: **mu'tually**, ad. *-lĭ.*

mutule, n. *mū'tŭl* (F. *mutule*, a corbel, a bracket), in *arch.*, a projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillons in the Corinthian and composite orders: **mu'tuled**, a. *-tŭld*, ornamented with mutules.

muzzle, n. *mŭz'l* (F. *museau*; It. *muso*, the muzzle or snout of a beast: It. *musoliera*, a muzzle: F. *muselière*, a muzzle or provender-bag), the projecting nose and mouth of an animal; a snout; a depreciatory term for the jaws and mouth; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting; the open end of a tube, as of a gun: v. to put a muzzle on, as a dog; to restrain from doing mischief: **muzz'ling**, imp. *-lĭng:* **muzz'led**, pp. *-ld*, having the mouth fastened to prevent eating or biting.

muzzy, a. *mŭz'zĭ* (It. *muso*, thoughtful: L. *mussare*, to mutter), *familiarly*, bewildered; confused with drink.

my, pron. *mī* (AS. *mīn*, my—see mine), one of the possessive forms of the personal pron. I, the other being *mine*,—*my* is used before a word beginning with a vowel or a consonant, and *mine* usually before a vowel only; in common usage *my* is put before the noun, but *mine* follows it, and usually stands alone, as, this is *my* coat, that coat is *mine*.

myadæ, n. plu. *mī'ă-dē*, also **myacidæ**, n. plu. *mī-ăs'ĭ-dē* (Gr. *muax*, the common edible mussel—gen. *muakos*), in *zool.*, a family of molluscs known as the gaping bivalves.

mycelium, n. *mī-sē'lĭ-ŭm*, **myce'lia**, n. plu. *-lĭ-ă* (Gr. *mukes*, a mushroom, a fungus), the cellular spawn of fungi; the rudimentary body from which a fungus is developed.

mycology, n. *mī-kŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *mukes*, a fungus, and *logos*, a discourse), the study of the fungi or mushrooms, or a description of them: **mycol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in mycology: **mycologic**, a. *mī'kō-lŏj'ĭk*, also **my'colog'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, relating to.

myelitis, n. *mī'ē-lī'tĭs* (Gr. *mueios*, marrow, and *itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord: **myeloid tumour**, *mī'ē-lŏyd* (Gr. *mueios*, marrow, and *eidos*, likeness), a marrow-like tumour.

myliobatis, n. *mī'lĭ-ō-bā'tĭs* (Gr. *mulias*, a millstone, and *batis*, the thornback, a species of skate), a genus of fossil ray-fish having, instead of the usual pointed teeth, peculiar wide flat grinding teeth: **my'liobe'tes**, n. plu. *-bē'tēz.*

mylodon, n. *mī'lō-dŏn* (Gr. *mulos*, a mill, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a gigantic fossil animal, so called in allusion to the flat grinding surfaces of its molar teeth.

mynheer, n. *mĭn-hēr'* (Dut.), sir; my lord; the style of address among the Dutch; a Dutchman.

myocaris, n. *mī-ŏk'ăr-ĭs* (Gr. *mus*, a bivalved shell—gen. *muos*, and *karis*, a shrimp or prawn), a genus of bivalved crustaceans having the valves marked with concentric streaks.

myography, n. *mī-ŏg'rĭ-fĭ* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle of the body, and *graipho*, I write), an anatomical description of the muscles: **my'ographic'al**, a. *-grăf'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **myog'raphist**, n. *-fĭst*, one who writes on, or is versed in, myography.

myology, n. *mī-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle, and *logos*, a discourse), the doctrine of the muscles; myography: **my'olog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **myol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in.

myomancy, n. *mī'ō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *mus*, a mouse, and *manteia*, divination), a kind of divination by means of mice.

myopy, n. *mī'ō-pĭ*, also **myopia**, n. *mī-ō'pĭ-ă* (Gr. *muo*, I shut the eyes, and *ops*, the eye), short or near-sightedness: **my'ope**, n. *mī'ōp*, or **my'ops**, n. *-ŏps*, a short-sighted person: **myopic**, a. *mī-ŏp'ĭk*, short-sighted.

myositis, n. *mī'ō-sī'tĭs* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle, and *itis*, denoting inflammation), inflammation of muscles.

myotomy, n. *mī-ŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *mus*, a muscle, and *temno*, I cut), the anatomy of the muscles; the division of a muscle in surgical operations.

myriacanthus, n. *mĭr'ĭ-ă-kăn'thŭs* (Gr. *murios*, innumerable, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil ray-fish having innumerable spines: **myr'iacan'thous**, a. *-thŭs*, myriad-spined.

myriad, n. *mĭr'ĭ-ăd* (Gr. *murios*, innumerable; *muriot*, ten thousand, a myriad), any immense number; a countless number.

myriagramme, n. *mĭr'ĭ-ă-grăm* (F.—from Gr. *muriot*, ten thousand, and F. *gramme*), ten thousand grammes, about 22 lb. avoirdupois.

myrialitre, n. *mĭr'ĭ-ă-lē'tĕr* (F.—from Gr. *muriot*, ten thousand, and F. *litre*), a French measure of capacity containing ten thousand litres, equal to about 610,220 cubic inches.

myriametre, n. *mĭr'ĭ-ă-mē'tĕr* (F.—from Gr. *muriot*,

ten thousand, and F. *mètre*), ten thousand metres, equal to 6⅕ miles nearly.

myriapod, n. *mir'i-ä-pŏd*, plu. **myr'iap'oda**, *-dp'ä-dä* (Gr. *murios*, innumerable, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), an order of ringed animals, including centipedes and millepedes, having many feet.

myricine, n., or **myricin**, n. *mir'i-sin* (F. *myricine*—from L. *myrica*; Gr. *muriké*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub), the portion of bee's-wax which is insoluble in alcohol; a medical substance obtained from the bark of the root of the wax-myrtle or bayberry.

myriophyllites, n. plu. *mir'i-ō-fil'lits* (Gr. *murios*, innumerable, and *phullon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, coal-measure stems or roots surrounded by numerous fibres.

myriorama, n. *mir'i-ō-rä'mä* (Gr. *murios*, innumerable, and *horama*, a sight), a picture consisting of movable pieces, and capable of forming an almost endless variety of scenes.

myrmecophaga, n. *mêr'mē-kŏf'ä-gä* (Gr. *murmex*, an ant—gen. *murmekos*, and *phago*, I eat), a genus of edentate quadrupeds which feed on ants, and are called *ant-eaters*.

myrmidons, n. plu. *mêr'mi-dŏnz* (Gr. *murmidones*, the soldiers of Achilles at the siege of Troy), rough characters; soldiers or ruffians under a desperate or unprincipled leader: **myr'mido'nian**, a. *-dō'ni-an*, pert. to or resembling myrmidons.

myrobalan, n. *mir-ŏb'ä-lan* (L. *myrobalanum*, the fruit of a species of palm—from Gr. *muron*, ointment, and *balanos*, an acorn), the dried fruits of different varieties of *terminalia* brought from India, much resembling prunes in appearance, used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink.

myrrh, n. *mêr* (L. *myrrha*: Gr. *murrha*), the aromatic gummy resin of a plant growing chiefly in Arabia: **myrrhic**, a. *mêr'ik*, pert. to or obtained from myrrh: **myrrhic acid**, a substance obtained from myrrh.

myrrhine, a. *mêr'rin* (L. *myrrhinus*, of or from the stone *myrrha*), made of murrhine-stone or fluor-spar.

myrtle, n. *mêr'til* (L. *myrtus*: Gr. *murtos*), a small fragrant evergreen plant: **myrtaceous**, a. *mêr-tā'shŭs*, of or relating to the myrtle or **myrta'ceæ**, *-sē-ē*: **myrtle-berry**, the fruit: **myrtle-wax**, wax from a species of myrtle.

myself, pron. *mī'sĕlf* (*my*, and *self*), the emphatic form of the personal pronoun I, to which it is commonly added to render the pronoun *I* more emphatic, as *I myself*.

mystagogue, n. *mis'tä-gŏg* (Gr. *mustes*, one initiated

ds, relating to or containing mystery; hid from the understanding; awfully obscure; incomprehensible, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder: **mysterious'ly**, ad. *-li*: **myste'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being mysterious.

mystic, a. *mis'tik*, also **mystical**, a. *mis'ti-kal* (Gr. *mustikos*; L. *mysticus*, of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries—from Gr. *mustes*; L. *mysta*, a priest of the mysteries: It. *mistico*: F. *mystique*), obscure; hidden; remote from human comprehension; emblematical; involving a secret meaning: **mys'tic**, n. one professing to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God: **mystics**, n. plu. *mis'tiks*, those who profess a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspire towards a more direct intercourse with the Divine Being than can be obtained through revelation, not through the medium of the senses, but through the inward perception of the mind; those who sought direct revelation from God in a species of ecstasy, or through visions: **mys'tically**, ad. *-li*: **mys'ticalness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being mystical: **mysticism**, n. *mis'ti-sizm*, the religious tenets of the mystics; obscurity of doctrine.

mystify, v. *mis'ti-fi* (L. *mysticus*, hidden, and *facio*, I make), to involve in mystery so as to mislead; to render obscure; to perplex purposely; to play upon the credulity of: **mys'tifying**, imp.: **mys'tified**, pp. *-fid*: **mys'tifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kā'shŭn*, the act of rendering a thing mysterious or perplexing.

myth, n. *mith* (Gr. *muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable), a fanciful narrative, in some respects founded on real events; a creation of the imagination; a poetic fiction; a fable: **mythic**, a. *mith'ik*, also **mythical**, a. *mith'i-kal*, relating to myths; fanciful; fabulous: **myth'ically**, ad. *-li*.

mythographer, n. *mi-thŏg'rä-fêr* (Gr. *muthos*, a fable, and *grapho*, I write), a writer of fables.

mythology, n. *mi-thŏl'ŏ-ji* (Gr. *muthologia*, a fabulous narration—from *muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable, and *logos*, a word), a collected body or system of legends and traditions of a people respecting their gods and other fabulous beings, whom they supposed to preside over the world and influence its affairs; a system of myths; a treatise on myths: **mythologic**, a. *mith'ŏ-lŏj'ik*, also **myth'olog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'i-kal*, of or relating to mythology: **mythologist**, n. *mi-thŏl'ŏ-jist*, one versed in mythology: **myth'olog'ically**, ad. *-li*: **mythologise**, v. *mi-thŏl'ŏ-jiz*, to explain the fabulous history of the heathen: **mythol'ogi'sing**, imp.: **mythol'ogised**, pp. *-jizd*.

deity said to preside over rivers and springs: **naiades**, n. plu. *nā'yādz*, in *geol.*, the fresh-water mussels.

nail, n. *nāl* (Ger. *nagel*, a nail of the hand, a nail for fastening with: Icel. *nagl*, a nail, a claw: Lith. *nagas*, a claw; *naginti*, to scratch: Sans. *nakha*, a nail), one of the flat horny substances at the ends of the fingers and toes; a pointed piece of iron or other metal, commonly with a head, used to fasten wood-work; a measure of length, one-sixteenth of a yard (Fin. *nasla*, applied to the nails by which the different weights are marked on a steelyard); v. to fasten or unite with nails: **nail'ing**, imp.: **nailed**, pp. *nāld*: **nailer**, n. *nāl'ér*, one whose trade is to make nails: **nail'ery**, n. *-ér-i*, a nail manufactory: **on the nail**, without delay; immediately: **to hit the nail on the head**, to touch the exact point; to understand the matter: **nail-headed copper ore**, the name given in Cornwall to certain crystals of chalcosine, from their fanciful resemblance to the heads of nails. *Note.*—When the *nails* are compressed, curved or pointed, and extended beyond the digit, they are called *talons* or *claws*; when they encase the extremity of a digit like a box they are called *hoofs*.

naitless, another spelling of **natless**, which see.

naive, a. *nā-ēv* (F.—from L. *nativus*, natural, native), having unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous: **na'ively**, ad. *-li*, with unaffected simplicity: **naivete**, n. *nā-ēv-tā*, native simplicity; unaffected plainness.

naked, a. *nā'kĕd* (Goth. *naquaths*; Ger. *nackt*; Icel. *necquidr*; Gael. *nochd*; L. *nudus*, naked), bare; uncovered; plain; manifest; having no clothes on; defenceless; unassisted by glasses—applied to the sight; destitute; in *bot.*, without pubescence; applied to seeds not contained in a true ovary, also to flowers without any floral envelope: **na'kedly**, ad. *-li*: **na'kedness**, n. *-nĕs*, the condition of being naked; bareness; openness: **naked eye**, the eye alone, or unassisted by glasses or a telescope: **naked flooring**, the timber-work which supports a floor.

namby-pamby, a. *nām'bi-pām'bi* (a familiar and colloquial expression), a term of contempt applied by his enemies to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips about the close of the 17th century; sentimentally weak; affectedly pretty, as poetry.

name, n. *nām* (F. *nom*; It. *nome*; L. *nomen*, a name—from L. *noscere*, to know: Goth. *namo*; Icel. *namn*; Fin. *nimi*; Sans. *nāman*, a name), that by which a person or thing is called or designated; reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; a person; renown; fame; memory; a race or family; v. to designate or point out by some title; to mention; to specify; to call: **na'ming**, imp.: **named**, pp. *nāmd*: **name'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a name: **name'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **na'mer**, n. *-mér*, one who: **namely**, ad. *nām'li*, that is to say: **namesake**, n. *nām'sāk*, one having the same name; one called or named after out of regard to another: **Christian name**, the name that a person receives at baptism, being the first part of the name, as John, James, Margaret: **surname**, *sér'nām* (*sur*, beyond or upon, and *name*), a name added to or over and above the Christian name, as *Nisbet* and *Beattie*, in the names Robert *Nisbet* and William *Beattie*: **in name**, in profession; not in reality: **in the name of**, in behalf of; by the authority of: **a proper name**, in *gram.*, a name that can be applied to one person or thing only of the same kind or class, as John, London, Europe: **to call names**, to use opprobrious or reproachful language in speaking to: **to take a name in vain**, to use the name lightly or profanely: **nameplate**, a polished metal plate on which the name of a person and his profession or trade are engraved, to be fastened on the front of a door, as a notification to the public.

nandu, n. *nān'dō* (a Brazilian word), the Amer. ostrich; the rhea.

nankeen, n. *nān-kēn'* (from *Nankin*, in China), a buff-coloured cotton cloth: **nankeens'**, plu. *-kēnz'*, trousers made of nankeen.

nap, n. *nāp* (AS. *knoppa*; Dut. *noppe*, the flock or nap of cloth: Norm. *napp*, shag, pile; *nappa*, to pluck a fowl: Dut. *noppen*; Sw. *noppa*; F. *nopes*, to nip off the knots on the surface of cloth), the woolly or smooth hairy substance on the surface of cloth; the downy substance on plants: **nap'py**, a. *-pi*, having much nap: **nap'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without nap; threadbare: **nap'piness**, n. *-pi-nĕs*, abundance of nap.

nap, n. *nāp* (Ger. *knappen*, to move to and fro: Swiss, *gnappen*, to nod), a short sleep; v. to have a short sleep; to feel drowsy: **nap'ping**, imp. taking a short sleep; slumbering: **napped**, pp. *nāpt*.

nape, n. *nāp* (AS. *cnap*, the top of a thing, the brow of a hill: W. *cnap*, a knob, a boss), the prominent joint of the neck behind; the back of the neck.

napery, n. *nā'pér-i* (F. *nappe*, a table-cloth: It. *nappa*, a table-cloth; *nappe*, the ribbons or tassels of a garment), made-up linen cloth in general; table-linen.

naphtha, n. *nāp'thā* (Gr. and L. *naphtha*: F. *naphte*), a variety of bitumen, thin, fluid, and highly inflammable, used largely as a solvent for caoutchouc; rock-oil: **naphthalic**, a. *nāp-thăl'ik*, applied to an acid obtained from naphthaline: **naphthaline**, n. *nāp'thăl-ēn*, a soft, greyish-white, flaky, crystalline substance, found incrusting the pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

napiform, a. *nā'pi-fāwrm* (L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, shape), turnip-shaped.

napkin, n. *nāp'kin* (F. *nappe*, a table-cloth, and *kin*, a dim. termination), a cloth used for wiping the hands or mouth at table; a handkerchief: **napkin-ring**, a ring used to enclose a napkin at table.

Naples yellow, n. *nā'plz yĕl'lō* (*Naples*, in Italy, and Eng. *yellow*), a compound of the oxides of lead and antimony, having a rich, opaque, golden hue.

napoleon, n. *nā-pō'lē-ŏn* (after *Napoleon I.*), a French gold coin of twenty francs, about sixteen shillings sterling.

narceine, n. *nār'sē-in*, also **narceia**, n. *nār-sē'yā* (L. *narce*; Gr. *narke*, torpor), one of the vegeto-alkaline bases obtained from opium.

narcissus, n. *nār-sis'ŭs* (L. *narcissus*; Gr. *narkissos*, in *anc. myth.*, a beautiful youth, fabled to have been changed into the flower called by his name), an extensive genus of bulbous plants whose flowers are soft, variously-coloured, and sweet-scented.

narcotic, a. *nār-kŏt'ik*, also **narcot'ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (Gr. *narkotikos*, having the power of benumbing—from *narke*, torpor: It. *narcotico*; F. *narcotique*), having the power of producing drowsiness, sleep, or stupor: **narcot'ic**, n. a medicine which, in small doses, relieves pain and produces sleep: **narcot'ically**, ad. *-li*: **narcotine**, n. *nār'kō-tīn*, a peculiar substance obtained from opium: **narcotism**, n. *nār'kō-tizm*, the effects of a narcotic; the condition of one affected by a narcotic.

nard, n. *nārd* (L. *nardus*; Gr. *nardos*, nard), the shrub called the spikenard, famed for its aromatic scent and medicinal qualities; an ointment prepared from the plant: **nardine**, a. *nār'din*, of or resembling nard.

nargile, n. *nār'gil-ā* (Pers.), in *Turkey*, a smoking apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water by means of a long tube in order to cool it.

nariform, a. *nār'i-fāwrm* (L. *naris*, the nostril, and *forma*, shape), nose-shaped.

narrate, v. *nār-rāt'* (L. *narratum*, to tell, to give account of: It. *narrare*: F. *narrer*), to tell; to recite, as a story; to relate: **narra'ting**, imp.: **narra'ted**, pp.: **narra'tion**, n. *-rā'shin*, an account; the telling or relating the particulars of an event; a story: **narrative**, a. *nār'rā-tĭv*, giving an account of particulars: n. a continued account of the particulars, as an event; a story: **nar'ratively**, ad. *-li*: **narra'tor**, n. *-tér*, one who tells or relates, as the particulars of an occurrence.

narrow, a. *nār'rō* (AS. *nearwe*, narrow—from *nearu*, nearer; *neah*, near, nigh), not broad or wide; having little distance from side to side; close; near; contracted; straitened; contracted in mind; bigoted; not liberal; scrutinising: v. to contract; to lessen the breadth of; to limit; to confine: **nar'rowing**, imp.: **narrowed**, pp. *nār'rōd*: **nar'rower**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which narrows or contracts: **nar'rowly**, ad. *-li*: **nar'rowness**, n. *-nĕs*, the condition or quality of being narrow; poverty; penuriousness: **narrow cloths**, in the *woollen trade*, those cloths under 52 inches wide: **narrow gauge**, on a *railway*, the general width between the rails—viz., 4 ft. 8½ in.—so called in opposition to the *broad gauge* or width: **narrow-minded**, a. contracted in mind; illiberal: **narrow-mindedness**, n. narrow views or sentiments; illiberality.

narwhal, n. *nār'hwăl* (Dan. *narhval*; Icel. *nahvalr*; F. *narval*—so called on account of the pallid colour of the skin—from Icel. *nar*, a corpse), the monodon or sea-unicorn.

nasal, a. *nā'zăl* (F. and Sp. *nasal*; It. *nasale*, nasal—from L. *nasus*, the nose), pert. to the nose; formed or affected by the nose: n. a letter whose sound is affected by the nose, or is uttered through the nose: a medicine which operates through the nose: **nasal**, n.

nāsʼkēl, a pessary made of wool or cotton to raise the nose when compressed.

nascent, a. *nasʼent* (L. *nascens*, being in its birth: It. *nascente*), beginning to exist or grow; growing; increasing; in *chem.*, in the act of being produced or evolved: **nascency**, n. *nasʼen-si*, the beginning of production.

nasicornous, a. *nāʼsi-kōrʼnūs* (L. *nasus*, the nose, and *cornu*, a horn), having the horn on the nose.

nasiform, a. *nāʼsi-fōrm* (L. *nasus*, the nose, and *forma*, shape), having the shape of the nose.

nasturtium, n. *nās-tērʼshi-ŭm*, also **nastur'tion**, n. *-shi-on* (L. *nasus*, the nose, and *tortum*, to twist), a plant of several species, as the water-cress, the Indian cress, &c.

nasty, a. *nāsʼti* (formerly written *nasky*: Low Ger. *nask*, dirty, piggish: Lap. *naske*, unclean, dirty: Fin. *naski*, a pig), very dirty; filthy; obscene; nauseous: **nas'tily**, ad. *-ti-li*: **nas'tiness**, n. *-nēs*, filthiness; dirt.

natal, a. *nāʼtăl* (L. *natalis*, of or belonging to birth—from *natus*, born: It. *natale*: F. *natal*), of or relating to birth; native.

natant, a. *nāʼtănt* (L. *natans*, swimming), swimming; floating on the surface: **na'tantly**, ad. *-li*: **natation**, n. *nā-tāʼshŭn*, the act or practice of swimming: **natatores**, n. plu. *nā-tā-tōʼrēz*, the swimming order of birds, distinguished by their webbed or partially-webbed feet: **na'tato'rial**, a. *-ri-ăl*, swimming; formed for swimming: **na'tatory**, a. *-tō-ri*, adapted for swimming.

nathless, ad. *nāthʼlĕs*, an old spelling of **nevertheless**.

nation, n. *nāʼshŭn* (L. *natio*, a race, a tribe—from *natus*, born: F. *nation*), the inhabitants of one country united under the same government; a body of people speaking the same language: **national**, a. *nāshʼŭn-ăl*, pert. to a nation; public; general: **nati'onally**, ad. *-li*: **nati'onal'ity**, n. *-ăl'i-ti*, the quality of being strongly attached to one's own country; national character; any body of a population differing in race, language, and national feeling from the governing race of the state to which they belong: **nati'onalise'**, v. *-ăl-īz'*, to make national: **nati'onali'sing**, imp.: **nati'onalised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **nati'onalism**, n. *-ăl-īzm*, nationality: **national debt**, the money owing by a nation or state: **national guards**, the militia of France: **law of nations**, that law which natural reason appoints for all mankind; international law—see under **law**.

native, a. *nāʼtiv* (L. *nativus*, that has arisen from the *effect* put for, or associated with, the *cause*: natural affection or reverence; sort, species, or kind; sentiments or images conformable to truth and reality: **natural**, a. *năt'ū-răl* or *năt'chū-răl*, produced or effected by nature; derived from nature; not acquired; not artificial; true to life; not forced or far-fetched; dictated by nature; happening in the ordinary course of things; not revealed, as religion: n. one born destitute of the ordinary powers of reason and understanding; an idiot; in *music*, a character, marked thus ♮, used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat: **nat'urally**, ad. *-li*, according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously: **nat'uralness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being natural or produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality: **nat'uralise'**, v. *-răl-īz'*, to invest a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a citizen or subject; to acclimatise: **nat'urali'sing**, imp.: **nat'uralised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **adj.** invested with the privileges of a native; in *bot.*, originally introduced from a foreign country, but now apparently become native: **nat'uralisa'tion**, n. *-ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a native subject; the state of being so invested: **nat'uralism**, n. *-izm*, a mere state of nature; the doctrine of those who deny miracles, and a revelation: **nat'uralist**, n. *-ist*, one versed in the natural history of animals: **natural history**, the scientific description of the earth and its productions—sometimes limited to the animal kingdom only: **natural magic**, the employment of the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural: **natural orders**, in *bot.*, groups of genera resembling each other: **natural philosophy**, the science of material bodies in regard to rest and motion, and of the forces, or combinations of forces, which produce these results: **natural projections**, perspective delineations of a surface on a given plane: **natural religion**, religion so far as it is discoverable by reason: **natural scale**, in *music*, a scale written without sharps or flats: **natural selection**, that process in nature by which the strongest, swiftest, &c., outlive and take the place of the weaker, &c.

naught, a. *nawt* (AS. *na-wiht*, no-whit, naught), bad; worthless: n. nothing: **naughty**, a. *nawt'i*, bad; good for nothing; mischievous or perverse; applied to children in censure: **naught'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **naught'iness**, n. *-i-nĕs*, the quality of being naughty; slight misbehaviour; badness: **to set at naught**, to disregard; to treat as of no account; to despise.

the *nautilus* has been taken as the type: **nautilite**, n. *nâ'tĭ-līt*, a fossil nautilus: **nautilites**, n. plu. *nâ'tĭ-līz*, in *geol.*, a general term for shells like the existing nautilus.

naval—see under **navy**.

nave, n. *nāv* (Ger. *nabe* or *nabel*; Low Ger. *nowe* or *nawel*, the nave of a wheel: Ger. *nabel*; Dut. *nawel*; Icel. *nabli*; Sans. *nabhi*, the navel: Fin. *napa*, navel, centre), the centre part of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted, and through which the axle passes: **navel**, n. *nā'vĕl*, the mark in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating the place of detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything: **navel-string**, the umbilical cord.

nave, n. *nāv* (mid. L. *navis*; F. *nef*, the part of the church in which the laity were placed—from L. *navis*, a ship—so called from its vaulted or curved roof resembling the inverted hull of a ship), the middle part or body of a church extending from the choir to the principal entrance; the part of a church between the wings or aisles.

navew, n. *nā'vū* (L. *napus*; AS. *naepe*, a turnip), a plant found growing in corn-fields having large flowers of a pale yellow; also spelt **naphew**, n. *nā'fū*.

navicula, n. *nā-vĭk'ū-lā* (L. *navicula*, a little ship—from *navis*, a ship), in *geol.*, a genus of microscopic plant-growths—so called from their siliceous boat-like cases: **navic'ular**, a. *-ū-lĕr*, pert. to or like a boat; shaped like a boat.

navigate, v. *nāv'ĭ-gāt* (L. *navigatum*, to sail upon—from Gr. *naus*; L. *navis*, a ship: It. *navigare*: old F. *naviger*: F. *naviguer*), to sail over or on, as a sea; to steer or manage a ship; to pass by water: **nav'igating**, imp.: **nav'igated**, pp.: **nav'igator**, n. *-ĕr*, a sailor; sometimes applied to a labourer employed in constructing a railway, canal, or road—see **navvy**: **nav'iga'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the act or science of conducting vessels from one place to another by water: **navigable**, a. *nāv'ĭ-gā-bl*, that may be sailed on by ships: **nav'igably**, ad. *-gā-blĭ*: **nav'igableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **nav'igabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl-ĭ-tĭ*, the quality or condition of being navigable.

navvy, n. *nāv-vĭ* (a corruption of *navigator*), the name applied to the workmen employed in constructing canals or navigations, railroads, &c.

navy, n. *nā'vĭ* (L. *navis*; Gr. *nous*, a ship), the whole of the ships of war belonging to a country; an assemblage of merchantmen; the whole officers and men serving in the war-ships of a country: **naval**, a. *nā'vĕl* (L. *navalis*; It. *navale*; F. *naval*, pert. to a ship), pert. to a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

nawab, n. *nā-wŏb'*, in *India*, a deputy or viceroy; a title often given by courtesy to persons of high rank in the East.

nay, ad. *nā* (for *ne aye*, being AS. *ne*, not, and Eng. *aye*, ever: Goth. *niaw*, never), a word that expresses refusal; not; not only so; not this alone: n. a denial; a refusal.

Nazarene, n. *nāz'ā-rēn*, an inhabitant of Nazareth; applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians, in contempt: one of a sect of Judaising Jews in the early Church: **Naz'are'an**, a. *-rē'ăn*, pert. to the sect of Judaising Jews: **Nazarite**, n. *nāz'ā-rīt*, a Jew who was bound by vows to great purity of life and devotion: **Naz'aritism**, n. *-tĭzm*, the practice or doctrines of the Nazarites.

naze, n. *nāz* (F. *nez*; Ger. *nase*; L. *nasus*, nose), a cliff or headland.

Neanderthal, n. *nē-ăn'dĕr-tăl*, a portion of the valley of the Dussel, near Dusseldorf, celebrated for its cavifferous cavern, and the peculiarly-shaped human craniums found among the cave-mud.

neap, a. *nēp* (Icel. *neppr*, narrow, contracted: Dan. *neppe*, scarcely; *knap*, scanty), scanty; deficient; low; applied to the tides which occur about the first and last quarters of the moon, and which are called *neap-tides*; the *spring-tides* are the highest tides: **neaped**, a. *nēpt*, left aground by the tides, as a ship; also **benaped**, a. *bē-nēpt'*.

Neapolitan, a. *nē'ā-pŏl'ĭ-tăn*, of or relating to Naples: n. an inhabitant of Naples.

near, a. *nēr* (Goth. *nehe*, nigh: AS. *neah*, nigh; *near*, nearer: Icel. *na*, *nærri*, *nærstr*, near, nearer, nearest), not far distant; intimate; closely related by blood or affection; literal; not loose or rambling; direct; short; next to one; parsimonious; on the left, opposed to *off* in riding or driving: ad. almost; within a little: prep. at no great distance from; close to, followed by *to*, expressed or understood, as the ship is *near* the harbour: v. to approach; to come nearer; to draw near: **near'ing**, imp.: **neared**, pp. *nērd*: comp. **near'er**, a. *-ĕr*, more near: superl. **near'est**, a. *-ĕst*, most near: **near'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, closely; at no great distance; almost; within a little: **near'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, small distance; closeness; close alliance by blood; closeness in expenditure: **near at hand**, not far distant; closely: **near-sighted**, a. seeing at a small distance only: **near-sightedness**, n. the state of being short-sighted.

neat, a. *nēt* (F. *net*, neat—from L. *nitidus*, clean, trim—from *niteo*, I shine) tidy; spruce and clean; not tawdry; trim; pleasing with simplicity; pure; unadulterated: **neatly**, ad. *nēt'lĭ*, tidily; with good taste: **neat'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the condition or quality of being neat; good taste in style of dress or literary composition: **neat-handed**, a. clever and tidy; finished; exact.

neat, n. *nēt* (Icel. *naut*, an ox: AS. *nyten*, cattle in general—from *nitan*, not to know), cattle, as the ox, the cow, and suchlike: **neat-herd**, a cow-keeper; a herdsman: **neat's-foot oil**, an oil procured from the fat of cattle by boiling, used to render leather soft and pliable.

neb, n. *nĕb* (AS. *neb*, a beak, nose, face: Icel. *nebbi*; Dut. *nebbe*, the beak of a bird: Scot. *neb*, any sharp point), the beak of a bird; the nose; the snout; the mouth; a nib.

nebula, n. *nĕb'ū-lā*, plu. **neb'ulæ**, *-lē* (L. *nebula*; Gr. *nephele*, mist, a cloud), an appearance as of a light gauzy cloud amongst the stars, usually only seen through a telescope, often resolvable by a powerful instrument into clusters of stars; a white spot or slight opacity on the cornea: **neb'ular**, a. *-lĕr*, of or relating to nebulæ: **neb'ulous**, a. *-lŭs*, cloudy; hazy; pert. to a nebula: **neb'ulousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **neb'ulos'ity**, n. *-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, the faint misty appearance which surrounds many stars: **nebuly**, a. *nĕb'ū-lĭ*, covered or ornamented with wavy lines: **nebular hypothesis**, the theory or hypothesis which supposes that, in the primal condition of the solar system, the sun was the centre of a luminous mass, out of which were gradually evolved the planets and satellites of our system.

necessary, a. *nĕs'ĭs-sĕr-ĭ* (L. *necessarius*, indispensable, unavoidable—from *necesse*, inevitable: It. *necessario*: F. *nécessaire*), that cannot be otherwise; inevitable; essential; acting from necessity or compulsion; decisive by logical consequences: n. something indispensable; an essential: **nec'essaries**, n. plu. *-ĭz*, things that are daily in use and cannot be dispensed with: **nec'essar'ily**, ad. *-sĕr'ĭ-lĭ*: **nec'essariness**, n. *-ĭ-nĕs*, the state or quality of being necessary: **necessitarian**, n. *nĕ-sĕs'sĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn*, also **necessarian**, n. *nĕs'ĭs-sā'rĭ-ăn*, one who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity: **nec'essa'rianism**, n. *-rĭ-ăn-ĭzm*, also **necess'sita'rianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of all things, but particularly as applied to acting or choosing: **necessitate**, v. *-tāt*, to compel; to constrain; to render unavoidable: **necess'sitating**, imp.: **necess'sitated**, pp.: **necessity**, n. *nĕ-sĕs'ĭ-tĭ*, that which cannot be otherwise; that which must be; extreme indigence; pinching poverty; irresistible power: **necess'sitous**, a. *-sĭ-tŭs*, pressed with poverty; destitute: **necess'sitously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **necess'sitousness**, n. *-nĕs*, extreme poverty or destitution; of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compulsion.

neck, n. *nĕk* (AS. *hnecca*, the back of the head: Dan. *nakke*, nape of the neck: Icel. *hnacki*; Norm. *nakkje*, the back of the head: Dut. *nak*, the nape, the neck—see **nape**), the part of an animal between the head and the trunk; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger portions together; the long slender part of anything, as of a bottle: **necked**, a. *nĕkt*, having a neck—used only in composition, as *stiff-necked*: **neck-band**, the collar of a shirt: **neckcloth**, a cravat; something worn round the neck by men: **stiff-necked**, a. obdurate; obstinate: **neckerchief**, n. *nĕk'ĕr-chĭf*, a kerchief or cloth for the neck: **necklace**, n. *nĕk'lăs*, a string of beads, or some other ornament, worn round the neck: **neck'laced**, a. *-lăst*, adorned as with a necklace: **necktie**, a small cravat for the neck: **to harden the neck**, to grow obstinate: **neck and crop**, completely; utterly: **to break the neck of**, to destroy the main force or power of; to reduce to an almost harmless condition: **neck or nothing**, with the risk of everything: **neck-verse**, the verse anciently required to be read by a

criminal to entitle him to benefit of clergy, said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm.

necrolite, n. *nĕk'rō-līt* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to certain nodules in limestone strata which, when struck, exhale a fetid odour like that of putrid flesh: **necronite**, n. *nĕk'rō-nīt*, a variety of felspar which, when struck, gives off a fetid odour.

necrology, n. *nē-krŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, a discourse), a register of deaths: **necrological**, a. *nĕk'rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to a register of the dead: **necrologist**, n. *nē-krŏl'ō-jĭst*, one who gives an account of deaths.

necromancy, n. *nĕk'rō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *manteia*, divination), divination by the agency of the spirits of the dead, or by devils; enchantment: **nec'romancer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who practises the art; a conjurer: **nec'romantic**, a. *-tĭk*, pert. to or performed by necromancy: **nec'romantically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

necrophagous, a. *nē-krŏf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *phago*, I eat), feeding on the dead; carrion-eating.

necropolis, n. *nē-krŏp'ō-lĭs* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *polis*, a city), a name given to ancient cemeteries, and now applied to modern burial-places; a cemetery.

necropsy, n. *nĕk'rŏp-sĭ* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *opsis*, sight), the examination of a dead body.

necroscopic, a. *nĕk'rō-skŏp'ĭk* (Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *skopeo*, I view) relating to post-mortem examinations.

necrosis, n. *nē-krō'sĭs* (Gr. *nekrosis*, a killing, deadness), mortification and death of a bone; a state analogous to mortification or gangrene in soft parts; a disease of plants marked by small black spots, and followed by decay.

nectar, n. *nĕk'tĕr* (L. *nectar*; Gr. *nektar*, the drink of the gods: F. *nectar*), in *anc. myth.*, the drink of the gods; the sweet secretion of flowers; any sweet and very pleasant drink: **nec'tared**, a. *-tĕrd*, imbued or mingled with nectar: **necta'real**, a. *-tā'rē-ăl*, **necta'rean**, or **necta'reous**, a. *-tā-rē-ŭs*, pert. to or containing nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious: **necta'reously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **necta'reousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being nectareous: **necta'real**, a. *-rē-ăl*, pert. to the nectary of a flower: **nectariferous**, a. *nĕk'tĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing nectar or honey; having a honey-like secretion: **nectary**, n. *nĕk'tĕr-ĭ*, any abnormal part of a flower; properly that part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance: **nec'tarine**, n. *-ēn*, a variety of peach having a smooth rind: **adj.** sweet as nectar: **necta'rium**, n. *-rē-ŭm*, the nectary: **nec'tar-**

a needle forced forward by a spiral spring upon a detonating composition contained in a part of the cartridge.

needless, needy, *&c.*—see under **need**.

ne'er, ad. *nâr*, contr. of **never**, which see.

nefarious, a. *nē-fā'rē-ŭs* (L. *nefarius*, impious, base—from *nefas*, an unlawful action: It. *nefario*), villanous; wicked in the extreme; abominable: **nefa'riously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **nefa'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being nefarious.

negative, n. *nĕg'ā-tĭv* (L. *negativus*; It. *negativo*, that denies, negative—from L. *nego*, I deny: F. *négatif*), a word which denies, as *not*, *no*; a proposition by which something is denied; the right or power of withholding assent; the position taken up by a party who opposes or denies; in *photography*, a picture, either on paper or glass, having the lights and shadows reversed, from which positives or ordinary photographs may be taken in unlimited numbers: **adj.** implying denial; returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request; opposed to affirmative; opposed to positive, as a *negative* morality—that is, that which merely contents itself with abstaining from evil; without positive statement; tending to prove the opposite; having the power of stopping or withholding: **v.** to disprove; to dismiss or reject by a vote; to refuse to enact or sanction: **neg'ativing**, imp.: **neg'atived**, pp. *-tĭvd*: **negation**, n. *nē-gā'shŭn*, denial, as opposed to *affirmation*; a declaration that a certain thing is *not*, or has *not* been; argument drawn from denial: **neg'atively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **neg'ativeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being negative: **negative electricity**, an amount of electricity less than the substance should naturally contain; resinous electricity: **negative pregnant**, the negation of one thing which implies the affirmation of another: **negative quantity**, in *alg.*, the quantity to be subtracted, or which is affected by the sign (—): **negative sign**, the sign (—) in algebra.

neglect, v. *nē-glĕkt'* (L. *neglectus*, disregarded, slighted,), to omit by carelessness or design; to slight or disregard; not to heed; not to care for; not to attend to: **n.** omission to do anything that can be done, or that requires to be done; slight; habitual want of regard: **neglect'ing**, imp.: **neglect'ed**, pp.: **neglect'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who: **neglect'ful**, a. *-fŏl*, careless; inattentive; heedless: **neglect'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*, with neglect: **neglect'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being neglected: **neglect'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, carelessly; inattentively.

neigh, n. *nā* (AS. *hnæggan;* Icel. *hneggia;* Low Ger. *nichen;* It. *nitrire*, to neigh; Scot. *nicher*, to neigh, to laugh coarsely—all imitative of the sound), the cry of a horse: v. to cry as a horse: **neigh'ing**, imp.: n. the act of crying as a horse: **neighed**, pp. *nād.*

neighbour, n. *nā'bĕr* (AS. *neah-bur;* Ger. *nachbar*, a neighbour—from AS. *neah*, nigh, near, and Dan. *boe;* Ger. *bauen*, to till, to cultivate), one who lives near to another; an intimate; in *Scrip.*, a fellow-being: v. to be near to; to adjoin: **neigh'bouring**, imp.: adj. living or being near: **neighboured**, pp. *nā-bĕrd:* **neigh'bourhood**, n. *-bĕr-hŏŏd*, place or part near; adjoining district: **neigh'bourly**, a. *-li*, friendly; social; becoming a neighbour: ad. after the manner of a neighbour: **neigh'bourliness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, state or quality of being neighbourly.

neither, a. *nē'thĕr* or *nī'thĕr* (AS. *nather*, neither—from *ne*, not, and Eng. *either*), not the one or the other; not either: conj. not either; not yet. *Note.*—*Neither* is used to introduce two or more co-ordinate clauses, and as the correlative of *nor*, as, "*neither* John nor James could come." *Neither* follows *not*—"Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it."

nem. con., *nĕm kŏn*, an abbreviation of the Latin **nemine contradicente**, *nĕm'in-ē kŏn'trd-di-sĕn'tē*, which signifies, no one opposing.

nemacanthus, n. *nĕm'ā-kăn'thŭs* (Gr. *nemo*, I deal out, I scatter, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil fin-spines, so called from being covered with minute prickles.

Nemæa, n. *nē-mē'ăn*, pert. to Nemæa in anc. Greece, or to the games held there.

nemalite, n. *nĕm'ā-līt* (Gr. *nema*, a thread, and *lithos*, a stone), fibrous hydrate of magnesia.

nematoid, a. *nĕm'ā-tŏjd* (Gr. *nema*, a thread, and *ei-los*, appearance), like a thread—applied to a class of parasitic worms.

nematoneura, n. *nĕm'ā-tō-nū'rd* (Gr. *nema*, a thread, and *neuron*, a nerve), applied to that division of the *radiata*, among the animals of which the nervous filaments are distinctly traceable, and the alimentary canal floats loosely in a distinct abdominal cavity.

Nemesis, n. *nĕm'ē-sĭs* (Gr. distribution), a female Greek divinity, the daughter of Night, the distributer of good and evil, but chiefly of punishments, most severe to the insolent and proud on whom fortune had lavishly bestowed her favours.

nenuphar, n. *nĕn'ū-făr* (F. *nénufar:* It. *nenufar*), the great white water-lily of Europe.

neo, *nē'ō* (Gr. *neos*, new, fresh, recent), the first part of many scientific compounds, signifying, new; fresh; young; recent.

neocomian, n. *nē-ō-kō'mĭ-ăn* (L. *Neocomium*, the Latin name of Neufchatel, in Switzerland), in *geol.*, a term applied to the Greensand or Lower Cretaceous formation.

neogene, n. *nē'ō-jēn* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *ginomai*, I am formed), literally, *new-born;* a term applied by geologists to designate the Pliocene and Miocene tertiaries.

neolite, n. *nē'ō-līt* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *lithos*, a stone), a laminar massive variety of talc, of a brownish or blackish-green colour.

neology, n. *nē-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word: It. *neologia:* F. *néologie*), the introduction or use of new words and phrases into a language; a new system of doctrines at variance with received interpretations of revealed truth; new method of theological interpretation; rationalism: **neologic**, a. *nē'ō-lŏj'ĭk*, also **ne'olog'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to neology: **ne'olog'ically**, ad. *-li:* **neologist**, n. *nē-ŏl'ō-jĭst*, an innovator in language or religion; one who holds or introduces new doctrines at variance with received interpretations of revealed religion: **neol'ogize**, v. *-jīz*, to introduce new words or new doctrines: **neol'ogi'zing**, imp.: **neol'ogized**, pp. *-jīzd:* **neol'ogism**, n. *-jĭzm*, new words or phrases introduced into language; new views introduced into religion.

neophyte, n. *nē'ō-fīt* (Gr. *neophutos*, newly planted—from *neos*, new, and *phutos*, grown; *phuton*, a plant, a creature: F. *néophyte*), a new convert or proselyte to the Christian faith in early times; a novice; a beginner: adj. newly entered into an employment.

neoteric, n. *nē'ō-tĕr'ĭk* (Gr. *neoterikos*, youthful—from *neos*, new), one of modern times: **ne'oter'ic**, a., also **ne'oter'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, new; recent in origin; modern.

neozoic, a. *nē'ō-zō'ĭk* (Gr. *neos*, new, and *zoe*, life), a term used to designate one of the two great epochs of geological time, which embraces the portions of the earth's crust from the Trias up to the existing order of things.

nep, n. *nĕp* (L. *nepeta*), the herb catmint.

nepenthe, n. *nē-pĕn'thē* (Gr. *nepenthes*—from *ne*, not, and *penthos*, grief, sadness), in *anc. Greece*, a magic potion or drug supposed to cause persons to forget their sorrow and misfortunes: **nepen'thes**, n. *-thēz*, a singular plant, well known under the name of pitcher-plant.

nepheline, n. *nĕf'ē-lĭn* (Gr. *nephele*, a cloud), a double silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in small crystals in igneous rocks, so called from its transparent fragments becoming cloudy in nitric acid.

nephew, n. *nĕv'ū* (L. *nepos*, a grandson, a descendant—gen. *nepotis:* F. *neveu;* Scot. *nevoy*, a nephew: Lap. *napat*, a sister's son), the son of a brother or sister; fem. *niece.*

nephralgia, n. *nĕ-frăl'jĭ-d* (Gr. *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain of body or mind), pain in the kidneys.

nephrite, n. *nĕf'rīt* (Gr. *nephros*, a kidney), a mineral of a leek-green colour, remarkable for hardness and tenacity—pieces of it were formerly worn as an imagined specific for diseases of the kidneys; also called *jade*: **nephrit'ic**, a. *nĕ-frĭt'ĭk*, also **nephrit'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, affected with disease of the kidneys: **nephrit'ic**, n. a medicine for the cure of disease in the kidneys: **nephritis**, n. *nĕ-frī'tĭs*, inflammation of the kidneys: **nephrotomy**, n. *nĕ-frŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *tome*, a cutting), the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.

nepotism, n. *nĕp'ō-tĭzm* or *nē-pō-tĭzm* (F. *népotisme;* It. *nepotismo*—from L. *nepos*, a grandson, a nephew—gen. *nepotis*), undue preference or favouritism shown to relatives.

Neptune, n. *nĕp'tūn* (L. *Neptunus*), in *anc. myth.*, the god of the sea; the remotest known planet of our system: **neptunian**, a. *nĕp-tū'nĭ-ăn*, pert. to the sea; formed by water—now applied to the stratified rocks only: **neptunian theory**, the theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: **neptu'nian**, n. *-nĭ-ăn*, also **nep'tunist**, n. *-tū-nĭst*, one who supports the neptunian theory.

Nereid, n. *nē'rē-ĭd* (Gr. *Nereis*, a nymph of the sea—gen. *Nereidos*), one of the sea nymphs or goddesses who were constant attendants upon Neptune: **Nereides**, plu. *nē-rē'ĭ-dēz*, also *nē-rē'ĭd-s*: **nereites**, n. plu. *nē'rē-ī'tēz*, fossil tracks of marine worms, occurring in Silurian and other strata; a living family of sea-worms: **nerite**, n. *nē'rīt*, a univalvular shell-fish of the genus **nerita**, *nē-rī'tĭd.*

neroli, n. *nĕr'ō-lĭ* (F. *néroli*), the essential oil of orange-flowers.

nerve, n. *nĕrv* (L. *nervus;* Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve, the string of a bow: It. *nervo:* F. *nerf*), one of the network of grey fibrous cords which are carried from the brain as their centre to all parts of the body, forming the organs of sensation and impressions; fortitude; strength; firmness of mind or body; courage; manliness; in *bot.*, one of the fibrous bundles of the combined vascular and cellular tissue ramifying through leaves, &c., like veins or nerves in the animal structure: v. to give strength or vigour to; to strengthen: **nerv'ing**, imp.: **nerved**, pp. *nĕrvd:* **nerv'less**, a. without strength or nerve: **nervine**, n. *nĕr'vĭn*, anything that affects the nerves: adj. good for the nerves: **nervous**, a. *nĕr'vŭs*, relating to the nerves; having the nerves affected; easily agitated; marked by strength in sentiment or style, as a writer; in *bot.*, full of nerves; having the nerves prominently developed: **ner'vously**, ad. *-li:* **ner'vousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being nervous: weakness or agitation of the nerves: **nervures**, n. plu. *nĕrv'ūrz* (F. *nervure*, nerve or band), the veins of leaves; the horny stems or tubes which expand the wings of insects: **nervation**, n. *nĕr-vā'shŭn*, in *bot.*, the character or disposition of the nerves of a leaf or other foliaceous appendage: **nervous system**, the nerves spread over the body taken collectively, the office of which is to receive and convey impressions: **nervous temperament**, a condition of body characterised by fine hair, thin skin, small muscles, quickness of motion, and a general predominance of mental manifestations.

ness, *nĕs*, also **naze**, *nāz* (AS. *nesse*, a cape: L. *nasus*, a nose—see **naze**), in *geog.*, any promontory or sudden projection of land into the sea—common as a postfix in names of places and capes—as Shoebury*ness*, Fife*ness*, Dunge*ness*.

nest, n. *nĕst* (Pol. *gniazdo*, a nest, a breed: Bret. *neis;* Gael. *neadh;* L. *nidus*, a nest), the bed or dwelling prepared by a bird for incubation, and for its

young till able to fly; any place where insects or small animals are produced; a warm, close place of abode; a number of persons dwelling together, in an ill sense, as a *nest of thieves;* a number of boxes or baskets placed one within the other; a set of small drawers: **v.** to build and occupy a nest: **nest'ing,** imp.: **nest'ed,** pp.: **nest-egg,** an egg left in a nest to prevent the hen forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

nestle, v. *nĕs'l* (AS. *nestlian,* to nestle—from *nest,* a nest), to cherish and fondle closely, as a bird its young; to lie close and snug: **nestling,** imp. *nĕs'lĭng;* **ad.** recently hatched: **n.** a young bird from the nest or in it: **nestled,** pp. *nĕs'ld.*

Nestorian, n. *nĕs-tō'rĭ-ăn,* one of an anc. sect founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that the divine and human natures of Christ did not unite and form one person, that Mary was not the *mother of God,* but of Christ—remains of the sect are still found in Persia and India: **adj.** of or relating to the Nestorians.

net, n. *nĕt* (Goth. *nati;* Icel. *not;* Ger. *netz;* Bret. *neud,* a net), a texture with open meshes, made of twine, thread, &c., used for catching fish or birds; a snare; an inextricable difficulty: **v.** to form as network; to take with a net: **net'ting,** imp.: **n.** a piece of network; the process of forming meshes for nets: **net'ted,** pp.: **adj.** made of network; in *bot.,* covered with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net: **netty,** a. *nĕt'tĭ,* resembling a net or network: **network,** work formed with meshes like a net.

net, a. *nĕt* (F. *net;* Sp. *neto;* It. *netto,* pure, clear, free—from L. *nitco,* I shine—see **neat**), pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges or deductions, as *net* profit, *net* weight: **v.** to receive or produce as clear profit: **net'ting,** imp.: **netted,** pp. *nĕt'tĕd;* **net** is improperly written **nett**: **net proceeds,** the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid: **net weight,** the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for the casks, bags, or any enclosing material.

nether, a. *nĕth'ĕr* (Icel. *nedan,* under; *nedri,* lower; Ger. *nieder,* lower; AS. *neothan,* beneath), lying beneath; in a lower place; opposed to *upper;* belonging to the regions below: **neth'ermost,** a. superl. degree, *-most,* lowest.

Nethinim, n. plu. *nĕth'ĭ-nĭm* (Heb.—from *nathan,* to give), among the *anc. Jews,* the servants of the priests and Levites about the Temple.

nettle, n. *nĕt'l* (Ger. *nessel;* Low Ger. *nettel;* Norm. *nettle;* Dan. *nælde,* a nettle; Icel. *nata,* a nettle—from and *pteris,* a fern), a genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the coal-measures.

neuroses, n. *nū-rō'sēs* (Gr. *neuron,* a nerve), nervous affections or diseases in which sense and motion are impaired without any local disease.

neuroskeleton, n. *nū-rō-skĕl'ĕ-tŏn* (Gr. *neuron,* a nerve, and Eng. *skeleton*), the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous system and with locomotion.

neurotic, n. *nū-rŏt'ĭk* (Gr. *neuron,* a nerve), a disease of the nerves, or a medicine used for strengthening such: **adj.** seated in the nerves, or pert. to them: **neurotomy,** n. *nū-rŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *tomc,* a cutting), the dissection of a nerve: **neurotom'ical,** a. *-tŏm'ĭ-kăl,* pert. to: **neurot'omist,** n. one who dissects the nerves.

neuter, a. *nū'tĕr* (L. *neuter,* neither the one nor the other), taking *no* part with either side; indifferent; of neither sex; neither active nor passive—applied to verbs: **n.** an animal fully developed which has no organs of generation, as the working-bee; a plant having neither stamens nor pistils; one who takes no side in a contest or controversy: **neu'tral,** a. *-trăl,* not assisting or acting with either party; indifferent; neither acid nor alkaline; in *chem.,* applied to salts composed of an acid and a base in such proportions that they counteract or render imperceptible each other's properties: **neu'trally,** ad. *-lĭ;* **neutral'ity,** n. *-trăl'ĭ-tĭ,* the state of taking no part on any side; indifference: **neu'tralize,** v. *-lĭz,* to render neutral or inert; to counteract or render imperceptible the properties of a body by causing it to combine with another of different properties: **neu'trali'zing,** imp.: **adj.** counteracting or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a body; reducing to a state of inactivity: **neu'tralized,** pp. *-lĭzd;* **adj.** reduced to neutrality: **neu'trali'zer,** n. *-lĭ'zĕr,* that which renders inert the peculiar properties of: **neu'traliza'tion,** n. *-lĭ-zā'shŭn,* the act of reducing to a state of neutrality; in *chem.,* the process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions as to counteract or render inert the properties of both: **neutral tint,** a factitious grey pigment used in water-colours, composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions.

neuvaines, n. plu. *nū-vānz'* (F. *neuvaine*—from *neuf,* nine), in the *R. Cath. Ch.,* prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days.

never, ad. *nĕv'ĕr* (AS. *nǽfre,* never—from *ne,* not, and *æfre,* ever), not ever; at no time; in no degree, as, "and yet be *never* the worse"; not at all; not, as, "He answered him to *never* a word"; however, as

proofs in slips: **newsmonger**, one who employs much of his time in hearing and telling news: **news-vendor**, a seller of newspapers: **newspaper**, n. a sheet of paper printed and published daily, or at short intervals, for giving intelligence of passing events: **newspaper agent**, one who supplies newspapers to the public: a newsvendor: **news-room**, a room where the daily papers, magazines, reviews, &c., may be read by subscribers: **news-writer**, a casual reporter or contributor to a newspaper.

newt, n. *nūt* (a supposed corruption of *an evet*—from old Eng. *evet*, a newt: AS. *efete*, an eft, a newt), a small water-lizard; an eft.

Newtonian, n. *nū-tō'nī-an*, a follower of Newton's philosophy: adj. pert. to Sir Isaac Newton, or to his discoveries.

next, a. *nĕkst* (AS. *neah*, near; *nehst*, next), nearest in place; nearest in time; having no object intervening between it and another: ad. immediately succeeding, or at the time or turn nearest, as, "the matter is *next to* impossible": **next door to**, close to; not far removed from anything. *Note.*—*Next* may frequently be regarded as a prep. when followed by *to*, expressed or understood, as, "you are *next to* him."

nib, n. *nĭb* (Scot. *neb*, a sharp point: Norm. *nibba*, a sharp projecting rock: Icel. *nibba*, a promontory—see neb), the point of anything, particularly of a pen; the beak of a bird: **nibbed**, a. *nĭbd*, having a nib or point.

nibble, n. *nĭb'bl* (Dut. *knabbelen*, to nibble, to grumble: Ger. *knaupeln*, to gnaw, to nibble: Swiss, *knübeln*, to pick), a little bite: v. to bite by little at a time; to continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish the bait; to carp at; to find fault with: **nib'bling**, imp. *-bling:* adj. biting or feeding by nibbles: n. a little bite; act of one who nibbles: **nib'bled**, pp. *-bld:* **nib'blingly**, ad. *-bling-lĭ:* **nib'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, he or that which nibbles; a carper.

nice, a. *nīs* (F. *nice*, foolish, simple: Prov. *nesci:* Port. *nescio;* Sp. *necio*, foolish, imprudent: L. *nescius*, ignorant), foolishly particular; over-regard to trifling matters; attentive to minutiæ; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; accurate; discriminating; requiring scrupulous exactness; fastidious; showing great delicacy; refined; pleasing: **nicely**, ad. *nīs'lĭ*, delicately; daintily; accurately; well; cleverly; in the best manner: **niceness**, n. *nīs'nĕs*, pleasantness to the sense; extreme delicacy; minute exactness; accuracy: **nicety**, n. *nīs'ĕ-tĭ*, the quality of being nice; exactness in treatment; fastidious delicacy; minuteness, as of observation or discrimination; precision; delicate management; something new or delicate, as a dainty dish of food; a delicacy: **nic'eties**, n. plu. *-tĭz*, dainties or delicacies of the table: **nice distinction**, one that is taken by over-refined reasoning: a **person nice in food**, a person over particular in the choice of food.

Nicene, a. *nī'sĕn*, pert. to the town of Nice or Nicæa, in Asia Minor; denoting a celebrated council held there, A.D. 325: **Nicene Creed**, the summary of Christian faith drawn up by this council, with the additions made at the Council of Constantinople, 381.

niche, n. *nĭch* (F. *niche;* It. *nicchio*, a recess in a wall for a statue), a cavity or recess in a wall, as for a statue or bust: **niched**, a. *nĭchĭ*, having a niche, or put into one.

nick, n. *nĭk* (It. *nicchio*, a nick: Ger. *knick*, the clear sound of a slender body when it gets a sudden chink or burst), a cut or notch: v. to cut in nicks or notches; to notch: **nick'ing**, imp.: **nicked**, pp. *nĭkt:* **nick-nacks**, n. plu. *nĭk-năks*, small wares; trifles.

nick, n. *nĭk* (F. *nique*, a trick, hence a sleight or turn of hand: Ger. *nicken*, to nod, to wink), the exact point or critical moment; a fortunate conjuncture; the winning throw or trick: v. to hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky moment; to cozen; to defeat: **nick'ing**, imp.: **nicked**, pp. *nĭkt:* **nick of time**, just in time; at the required moment.

Nick, n. *nĭk*, also **Old Nick** (Low Ger. *nikker*, the hangman, the devil, as, in the popular estimation, the great executioner prepared for the condemned at the day of judgment: Icel. *nikr;* AS. *nicor*, a water-god), the devil.

nickel, n. *nĭk'ĕl* (Ger. *nickel*, a contraction for *kupfernickel*, false copper, that is, copper of *Nick* or *Nicholas*, a name given to it by the miners in derision, from having been thought base ore of copper: Ger. *kupfer*, copper, and *nickel*, a jade, a prostitute), a metal of a white or reddish-white colour, and of great hardness, is ductile and malleable, and, like iron, is attracted by the magnet, and may be rendered magnetic: **nickelic**, a. *nĭk'ĕl-ĭk*, pert. to nickel: **nickeline**, n. *nĭk'ĕl-īn*, one of the chief ores of nickel: **nickel-glance**, a greyish-white ore of nickel: **nickel-ochre** or **nickel-green**, an arseniate of nickel of an apple-green colour: **nickel-silver**, white metal or German silver, a compound of tin and nickel.

nickname, n. *nĭk'nām* (Icel. *aukanafn;* Sw. *öknamn;* Ger. *eich-name*, a surname, a nickname—from Icel. *auk;* old Eng. *eke*, in addition, besides, and Eng. *name:* F. *nom de nique*, a name of contempt), a term of reproach, contempt, or derision; a by-name: v. to call by an opprobrious name: **nick'naming**, imp.: **nicknamed**, pp. *nĭk'nāmd*, named in derision or reproach.

Nicolaitans, *nĭk'ō-lā'tănz*, a sect of early Christians condemned by the Spirit of God—Rev. ii. 6.

nicotian, a. *nĭ-kō'shĭ-an* (from *Nicot*, a Frenchman who first sent the seeds of tobacco into France), pert. to or denoting tobacco: **nicotianin**, n. *nĭ-kō'shĭ-ă-nĭn*, the volatile oil of tobacco, possessing the smell of tobacco-smoke: **nicotin**, n. *nĭk'ō-tĭn*, a highly acrid, pungent, and poisonous liquid, extracted from tobacco: **nicotiana**, n. *nĭ-kō'shĭ-ā'nă*, a genus of plants, which includes the tobacco-plant.

nictate, v. *nĭk'tāt*, also **nictitate**, v. *nĭk'tĭ-tāt* (L. *nictatum*, to make a sign with the eyes), to wink: **nic'tating**, imp., also **nic'titating**, imp.: adj. winking: **nic'tated**, pp., also **nic'titated**, pp.: **nictation**, n. *nĭk-tā'shŭn*, also **nictitation**, n. *nĭk'tĭ-tā'shŭn*, the act of winking: **nictitating membrane**, a fold of skin with which birds cover their eyes.

nidificate, v. *nĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kāt* (L. *nidificatum*, to build a nest—from *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, I make), to build nests: **nid'ificating**, imp.: **nid'ificated**, pp.: **nid'ification**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act or process of building a nest and hatching and rearing the young.

nidulant, a. *nĭd'ū-lănt* (L. *nidulans*, making a nest—gen. *nidulantis*—from *nidus*, a nest), nestling, as a bird in its nest; in *bot.*, embedded in pulp, as in a nest; partially encased in some covering.

nidulites, n. plu. *nĭd'ū-līts* (L. *nidus*, a nest, and Gr. *lithos*, stone), certain organisms occurring in Silurian strata—so called because supposed to be egg-masses.

nidus, n. *nī'dŭs* (L. *nidus*, a nest), a scientific or semi-scientific term for any place where parasites, worms, or insects lodge and lay their eggs; a nest or hatching-place.

niece, n. *nēs* (F. *nièce*, a niece: prov. F. *nièts*, a nephew: L. *nepos*, a grandson, a nephew), the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello, n. *nĭ-ĕl'lō* (It. *niello*, curved or wavy work in gold or silver), a species of ornamental engraving resembling damask-work; a specimen of the early fathers of copperplate printing.

niggard, a. *nĭg'ĕrd*, also **nig'gardly**, a. *-lĭ* (Norm. *nygga*, to gnaw, to scrape: Sw. *njugg*, sparing: Lap. *naggel*, to scrape together), sordidly unwilling to spend; miserly; meanly covetous; extremely sparing of expense: **nig'gardly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a manner meanly covetous: **nig'gard**, n. one who scrapes up money by little and little; one who is meanly covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a miser: **nig'gardness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **nig gardliness**, n. *-lĭ-nĕs*, state of being niggardly; mean covetousness; extreme care in sparing expense.

nigged ashlar, n. *nĭgd ăsh'lĕr* (Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, to nibble: prov. Eng. *nig*, to clip money), stone hewn with a pick or a pointed hammer instead of a chisel.

nigger, n. *nĭg'ĕr* (L. *niger*, black), a negro; a coloured slave; a species of caterpillar—known also as a *blackjack*.

nigh, a. *nī* (Goth. *nêhv;* AS. *neah*, nigh), near; not distant or remote in time or place; contiguous; closely allied by blood; close in fellowship: ad. near to a place; almost; near by: prep. near; almost close to: **nigher**, a. comp. *nī'ĕr*, more nigh: **highest**, a. superl. *nī'ĕst*, most nigh.

night, n. *nīt* (Goth. *nahts;* AS. *niht;* L. *nox*—gen. *noctis*, night: Lith. *naktis*, night), the part of the day between sunset and sunrise; time of darkness; *figuratively*, death; adversity; obscurity; intellectual and moral darkness: **nightless**, a. *nīt'lĕs*, without a night: **nightly**, a. *nīt'lĭ*, done every night: ad. by night: **nightward**, ad. *nīt'wĕrd*, approaching towards night: **night-cap**, a cap for wearing in bed at night; *familiarly*, a tumbler of warm punch or toddy taken im-

mediately before going to bed: **night-dew**, the dew formed in the night: **night dress** or **gown**, a loose undress for sleep: **night-fall**, the close of the day; evening: **night-fly**, a moth that flies in the night: **night-glass**, a sort of telescope, which, by concentrating a large amount of light, enables objects to be distinctly seen at night: **night-hawk**, a well-known Amer. bird; in *Scot.*, the night-moth: **night-jar**, the bird called goat-sucker: **night-man**, one who empties cess-pools, &c., at night: **night-shade**, the name given to several poisonous plants: **deadly night-shade**, a highly-poisonous plant; the atropa belladonna: **night-soil**, the contents of cess-pools, &c.: **night-vision**, a dream in the night: **night-walker**, one walking at night in sleep; a somnambulist: **night-watch**, the watch placed at night, as on a ship at sea: **in the night**, suddenly; unexpectedly: **to-night**, in this night.

nightingale, n. *nit'in-gal* (AS. *niht*, night, and AS. *galan*; Icel. *gala*, to sing), a small bird that sings sweetly in the evening.

nightmare, n. *nit-mar'* (Icel. *mara*; Dan. *mare*; Ger. *mahr*; Dut. *nagt-merrie*, nightmare), a disagreeable sensation in sleep of pressure on the breast, and phantom-seeing; an incubus; a certain overwhelming or stupefying influence.

nigrescent, a. *ni-grés'ent* (L. *nigrescens*, growing black—from *niger*, black), growing dark or black; approaching to blackness.

nihil, n. *ni'hil* (L.), nothing: **nihilism**, n. *ni'hil-izm*, nothingness; the doctrine that nothing can be known: **nihility**, n. *ni-hil'i-ti*, nothingness; state of being nothing: **nil**, n. *nil*, a contraction of *nihil*, nothing; a term in book-keeping cancelling, meaning, to pass it over, to take no notice of it.

Nilometer, n. *nil-om'e-ter* (L. *Nilus*; Gr. *Neilos*, the Nile, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an erection for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile: **nilotic**, a. *nil-ot'ik*, relating to the Nile.

nimble, a. *nim'bl* (AS. *numol*, capable of catching: Icel. *nema*, to take: Dan. *nemme*, to learn, to apprehend), light and quick in motion; active; brisk; expert: **nim'bly**, ad. *-bli*: **nim'bleness**, n. *-bl-nés*, the quality of being nimble; quickness; celerity: **nimble-footed**, a. light of foot: **nimble-fingered**, a. dexterous; in a bad sense, given to pilfer.

nimbus, n. *nim'bus* (L. *nimbus*, a bright or black cloud, a cloud-shaped splendour: It. *nimbo*: F. *nimbe*), the rain-cloud; in *anc. myth.*, the cloud of light around the person of a god when he appeared on

nipple, n. *nip'l* (a dim. of *nab* or *nib*: Esthon. *nip*, point, end: AS. *nypele*, a nipple), that part of the female breast from which the milk is drawn; a teat or dug; that part of the lock of a gun over which the percussion-cap is placed: **nippled**, a. *nip'ld*, covered with nipple-like protuberances: **nip'ply**, ad. *-li*.

Nisan, n. *ni'san* (Heb.), a month of the Jewish calendar, answering to the month of April.

nisi prius, *ni'si pri'us* (L. *nisi*, unless, and *prius*, before, previously), a judicial writ, so called from the first words; a court so called.

nit, n. *nit* (AS. *hnitu*; Dut. *neet*, a nit), the egg of a louse or other like insect: **nitty**, a. *nit'i*, full of nits: **nit'tiness**, n. *-nés*, state of being full of nits.

nitidous, a. *nit'i-dus* (L. *nitidus*, shining), in *bot.*, having a smooth and polished surface; glossy.

nitratine, n. *nit'ra-tin* (see **nitre**), the mineralogical term for nitrate of soda.

nitre, n. *ni'ter* (F. *nitre*; L. *nitrum*; Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali), saltpetre or nitrate of potash, a crystalline substance of the appearance of salt, extensively used in the manufacture of gunpowder: **nitriary**, n. *ni'tri-er-i*, an artificial bed where nitre is formed or made; a place where nitre is refined: **nitrate**, n. *ni'trāt*, a salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base, as *nitrate* of soda, *nitrate* of potash, &c.: **nitrated**, a. *ni'tra-téd*, combined with nitre: **nitric**, a. *ni'trik*, of or from nitre, as *nitric* acid: **nitric acid**, a powerful acid composed of five parts of oxygen and one of nitrogen; aquafortis: **nitriferous**, a. *ni-trif'er-us* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing nitre: **nitrify**, v. *ni'tri-fi* (L. *facio*, I make), to convert into nitre; to become nitre: **ni'trifying**, imp.: **ni'trified**, pp. *-fid*: **nitrification**, n. *ni'tri-fi-ka'shun*, the process of converting into nitre: **nitrite**, n. *ni'trit*, a salt of nitrous acid with a base: **nitry**, a. *ni'tri*, pert. to nitre: **nitrate of silver**, silver dissolved in nitric acid—the crystals being fused by heat, a blackish substance remains, which forms the caustic employed by surgeons: **nitrate of soda**, a compound of nitric acid and soda.

nitro, n. *ni'trō* (L. *nitrum*—see **nitre**), a common prefix in chemical terms—meaning, formed by or combined with nitric acid: **nitro-benzole**, *-ben'zōl*, artificial oil of bitter almonds: **nitro-calcite**, n. *-kal'sit* (L. *calx*, lime), nitrate of lime, having a greyish-white colour, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter: **nitro-glycerine**—see under **glycerine**.

nitrogen, n. *ni'trō-jen* (Gr. *nitron*, nitre, and *gennao*, I produce), that elementary gas which forms the

Noachian, a. *nō-ā'ki-an,* pert. to the patriarch Noah or his age.

nob, n. *nŏb* (a corruption of Eng. *knob,* a protuberance: Low Ger. *knobbe,* anything thick and round), *familiarly,* the head; one who refuses to hold out for higher wages in a strike.

noble, a. *nō'bl* (L. *nobilis,* famous, of high birth: It. *nobile:* F. *noble,* noble, illustrious, a nobleman: L. *nobilitas,* high birth, the nobles), high in excellence or worth; eminent; great; illustrious; exalted; sublime; distinguished by rank and title; of the best kind; above the common order, as a metal: **n.** a person of rank above the common orders; an old gold coin, value 6s. 8d.: **nobility,** n. *nō-bil'i-ti,* the highest classes of society; titled persons and their near relatives; the peerage; noble birth; dignity; grandeur; commanding excellence: **nobly,** ad. *nō'bli,* with greatness of soul; heroically: **no'bleness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* the quality of being noble; elevation or dignity of mind or station; grandeur: **no'bleman,** n. *-bl-man,* a peer; a titled gentleman: **nobleness,** n. *nō-bleś* (F.), persons of noble rank collectively; the nobility: **noble metals,** the name given to those metals which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone—viz., gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury.

nobody, n. *nō'bŏd-i* (*no,* and *body*), no one; no person.

noctilucous, a. *nŏk'til-lū'kus* (L. *nox,* night—gen. *noctis,* and *lucco,* I shine), shining in the night or in the dark: **noc'tilu'ca,** n. *-ka,* an old name for phosphorus.

noctivagant, a. *nŏk-tiv'ā-gant* (L. *nox,* night—gen. *noctis,* and *vagor,* I wander about), wandering by night: **noctiv'aga'tion,** n. *-gā'shun,* a roving in the night.

noctograph, n. *nŏk'tō-grăf* (L. *nox,* night—gen. *noctis,* and *grapho,* I write), a writing-frame for the blind.

noctuary, n. *nŏk'tū-ĕr-i* (L. *noctu,* by night), an account of what occurs by night.

noctura, n. *nŏk'tĕrn* (L. *nocturnus,* belonging to the night—from *nox,* night), in the *R. Cath. Ch.,* a religious service at night, or rather at midnight: **nocturnal,** a. *nŏk-tĕr'nal,* nightly; done or happening by night: **noctur'nally,** ad. *-li.*

nod, n. *nŏd* (Bav. *nottein,* to move to and fro: Icel. *hnioda,* to hammer: Dut. *knotse,* a cudgel), a movement as if striking with the head; a slight quick inclination of the head as a token of recognition; a quick movement forward or sidewise of the head in drowsiness or sleep, while in a sitting or upright posture; a command: v. to signify by a slight and quick bending of the head; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow; to beckon with a nod: **nod'ding,** imp.: **adj.** inclining the head with a short quick motion; in *bot.,* having the summit so much curved that the apex is directed perpendicularly downwards: **nod'ded,** pp.: **nod'der,** n. *-dĕr,* one who nods: **nod'dingly,** ad. *-li.*

nodal, nodated—see **node.**

noddle, n. *nŏd'l* (Icel. *hnod,* the round head of a nail: Dut. *knod,* a nob: Dan. *knude,* a knot, a protuberance: L. *nodus;* It. *nodo,* a knot: It. *noddo,* the ankle-bone), the head, in jest or contempt.

noddy, n. *nŏd'di* (It. *noddo;* Norm. *naudes,* a silly pate), a simpleton; a fool; a kind of sea-fowl.

node, n. *nōd* (L. *nodus,* a knot or knob: It. *nodo*—see **knot**), a knot; a knob; a lump; one of the two points where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic: in *bot.,* the part of the stem of a plant out of which the leaves grow; the point in which two curves meet; in *poetry,* the plot of a piece; in *music,* one of the fixed points of a sonorous chord: **nodal,** a. *nō'dal,* pert. to a node or knot; applied to those points and lines in a vibrating body which become arrested and remain at rest, while the vibrating parts assume various forms: **nodated,** a. *nō-dā'tĕd,* knotted.

nodosaria, n. plu. *nō-dō-sā'ri-a* (L. *nodosus,* knotted—from *nodus,* a knot), in *geol.,* a genus of organisms found in strata of recent formation, so called from the arrangement and appearance of their cells: **nodose,** a. *nō-dōs',* knotty; having knots or swelling joints: **nodosity,** n. *nō-dŏs'i-ti,* knottiness.

nodule, n. *nŏd'ūl* (L. *nodulus,* a little knot—from *nodus,* a knot), any irregular concretion of rocky matter collected around some central nucleus, as *nodules* of flint, ironstone, &c.: **nodular,** a. *nŏd'ū-lĕr,* pert. to or resembling a nodule: **noduled,** a. *nŏd'ūld,* having little knots or lumps: **nod'uloso,** a. *-lōs,* also **nod'ulous,** a. *-lus,* in *bot.,* applied to roots with thickened knobs at intervals.

noegerathia, n. plu. *nō'gĕr-ā'thi-ā* (after *Dr Noegerath*), in *geol.,* a genus of palm-like leaves found in the Carboniferous and Permian systems.

nog, n. *nŏg* (Gael. *cnag,* a knock, a thump, a knob; *cnagaidh,* bunchy; *cnagaire,* a knocker, a noggin), a little pot; a block of wood of the size and shape of a brick inserted into the walls of a building to form a hold for the wood-work; the bolt or tree-nail which secures the keel of each shore employed in sustaining a ship in dock or on the slip; the piece of wood which scrapes the hopper of a mill: **noggin,** n. *nŏg'in,* a mug or cup: **nogging,** n. *nŏg'ging,* a kind of brick-work carried up between panels, or within the wooden framework of a building: **nogging-pieces,** the horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the upright timbers or quarters.

noise, n. *nŏyz* (F. *noise,* strife: Prov. *nausa* or *noysa,* noise, dispute, also applied to the murmur of water: Icel. *gnauth,* applied to the clashing of swords, the dashing of ships, and suchlike), confused or disagreeable sound of any kind; loud, rough talking; occasion of talk; quarrelling; uproar; much public conversation: v. to sound loud; to spread abroad, as a report: **nois'ing,** imp.: **noised,** pp. *nŏyzd:* **noise'less,** a. *-lĕs,* silent: **noise'lessly,** ad. *-li:* **noisy,** a. *nŏyz'i,* full of noise; clamorous: **nois'ily,** ad. *-li:* **nois'iness,** n. *-i-nĕs,* state of being noisy; loudness of sound: **noise'lessness,** n. *-nĕs,* a state of silence.

noisome, a. *nŏy'sŭm* (It. *noiare,* to annoy, to molest; *noianza,* annoyance: Prov. *noser;* old F. *nuisir,* to injure, to hurt), unwholesome; injurious; offensive to the smell or other senses: **noi'somely,** ad. *-li:* **noi'someness,** n. *-nĕs,* quality that disgusts; offensiveness to the smell.

noli-me-tangere, n. *nō'li-mē-tăn'jĕr-ē* (L. do not touch me—from *nolo,* I am unwilling, *me,* me, and *tangere,* to touch), a plant of several species, one of which is the wild or squirting cucumber; an ulcer or cancer.

nolle prosequi, n. *nŏl'lē prŏs'ē-kwī* (L. *nolle,* to be unwilling, and *prosequi,* to prosecute), in *law,* an acknowledgment or agreement on the part of a plaintiff in a suit that he will abandon it.

nomad, also nomade, n. *nōm'ăd* (Gr. *nomades,* wandering or pastoral tribes—from *nomos,* a pasture: It. and F. *nomade*), one leading a wandering life; one of a tribe wandering about from place to place in search of game or pasture: **nomadic,** a. *nō-măd'ik,* leading a wandering life; pastoral; rude; uncivilised: **nomadism,** n. *nōm'ā-dizm,* state of being a nomad: **nom'adise,** v. *-dīz,* to live as a nomad: **nom'ādi'sing,** imp.: **nom'adised,** pp. *-dīzd.*

nomancy, n. *nō'man-si* (L. *nomen,* a name, and Gr. *manteia,* divination), the act or practice of divining the destinies of persons by the letters which form their names.

nombles, n. plu. *nŭm'bls* (F. *nombles*—see **numbles**), the entrails of a deer.

nome, n. *nōm* (Gr. *nome,* division or partition of an inheritance—from *nemein,* to deal out, to assign a portion of land as pasture), a tract of country; a province of anc. Egypt.

nomenclator, n. *nō'mĕn-klā'tĕr* (L. *nomenclator,* one who calls a person or thing by name—from *nomen,* a name, and *calo,* I call), a person who gives names to things: **nomenclature,** n. *nō'mĕn-klā'tūr* (L. *nomenclatura,* the names by which things are called), the words, terms, or language employed in any science or art; a vocabulary of terms: **no mencla'tural,** a. *-klā'tūr-al,* pert. to a nomenclature.

nomial, a. *nō'mi-al* (L. *nomen,* a name), a single name or term in algebra.

nominal, a. *nŏm'i-nal* (L. *nominalis,* nominal—from *nomen,* a name: It. *nominale:* F. *nominal*), existing in name only; consisting in names: **nom'inally,** ad. *-li:* **nom'inalism,** n. *-izm,* the philosophical doctrine that general terms exist only in the mind, being simply ideas or mere words: **nom'inalist,** n. *-ist,* one who holds the doctrines of nominalism.

nominate, v. *nŏm'i-nāt* (L. *nominatum,* to call by name—from *nomen,* a name: It. *nominare:* F. *nommer*), to appoint by name; to propose or designate by naming for an office or appointment: **nom'inating,** imp.: **nom'inated,** pp.: **nom'inator,** n. *-tĕr,* one who nominates: **nom'ina'tion,** n. *-nā'shun,* state of being nominated; the act or power of nominating: **nom'inator,** n. one who points out or nominates: **nom'inee,** n. *-ē-nē,* one who has been proposed for an office; the person named by another to an office: **nomina-**

tive, a. *nōm'i-nā-tĭv*, that simply names; that forms the subject, or part of the subject, of the verb: **nom'inatively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **nominative case**, in *gram.*, a noun or name in its simple form; the noun or pronoun which generally precedes the verb and forms the subject.

nomography, n. *nō-mŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *graphō*, I write), a description or treatise on laws.

non, *nŏn*, a common Latin prefix signifying *not*, reversing the sense of the word which it precedes; a hyphen is generally placed between *non* and the word following, sometimes not—as, *non-ability*, want of ability.

nonage, n. *nōn'āj* (L. *non*, not, and Eng. *age*), minority or under age: **non'aged**, a. *-ājd*, not arrived at maturity.

nonagenarian, n. *nōn'ā-jĕn-ā'rĭ-ăn* (L. *nonagenarius*, the ninetieth: F. *nonagénaire*, ninety years of age), one who is ninety years old.

nonagesimal, a. *nōn'ā-jĕs'i-mal* (L. *nonagesimus*, the ninetieth), denoting the ninetieth degree or highest point of the ecliptic at any instant.

nonagon, n. *nōn'ā-gŏn* (L. *nonus*, the ninth, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle), a plain figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non'-appear'ance, n. (for each of the following see **non**, and the word itself), default of appearance: **non'-appoint'ment**, n. neglect of appointment: **non'-arriv'al**, n. failure to arrive: **non'-attend'ance**, n. a failure to attend: **non'-atten'tion**, n. want of attention: **non'-commissi'oned**, a. not having a commission; in the *army*, applied to those below the rank of an ensign or cornet; in the *navy*, below the rank of lieutenant: **non'-commit'tal**, n. state of not being pledged or committed: **non'-commun'ion**, n. the not having intercourse or fellowship: **non'-compli'ance**, n. the not yielding or giving assent: **non'-comply'ing**, a. neglecting or refusing to comply: **non'-concur'rence**, n. the not agreeing: **non'-conduc'tor**, n. a substance which does not conduct or transmit, or which resists a passage through—applied when speaking of the passage of such bodies as light, heat, sound, electricity, &c., through other bodies: **non'-conduc'ting**, a. not transmitting or sending through: **non'-conduc'tion**, n. the quality of not being able to conduct or transmit: **non'-conform'ist**, n. one who refuses to conform to an established church: **non'-conform'ing**, a. not conforming: **non'-conform'ity**, n. the neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its forms of worship: **non'sen'sitive**, a. wanting sense or perception: **non'-sex'ual**, a. having no distinction of sex; neuter: **non'slave'holding**, a. not possessing slaves: **non'-sol'vent**, a. not able to pay debts; insolvent: **non'-sol'vency**, n. inability to pay debts: **non'-submis'sive**, a. unyielding; not compliant: **non'-submissi'on**, n. want of submission.

nonce, n. *nŏns* (a corruption of the old Eng. phrase *to than ones*, for that only), present purpose or occasion; used only in the phrase, *for the nonce*.

nonchalance, n. *nŏng'shā-lăngs'* (F.—from *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to concern one's self for), coolness; indifference; carelessness: **nonchalant**, a. *nŏng'shā-lăng'*, cool; careless; indifferent.

nondescript, n. *nŏn'dē-skrĭpt* (L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described), a person or thing that cannot easily be described; an oddity; anything not yet described or classed: **adj.** undescribed.

none, a. n. *nŭn* (AS. *nan*, not, no—from *ne*, not, and *an*, one), not any; not one.

non-ego, n. *nŏn-ē'gō* (L. *non*, not, and *ego*, I), see under **ego**.

nonentity, n. *nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ* (L. *non*, not, and *ens*, being—gen. *entis*), a thing not existing; the negation of a being.

nones, n. plu. *nōnz* (L. *nonæ*, the nones—from *nonus*, the ninth), in the *calendar of anc. Rome*, the seventh day of each of the months, March, May, July, and Oct., and the fifth day of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., and Dec.; the *nones* occurred nine days from the *ides*.

nonesuch, n. *nŭn'sŭch* (*none*, and *such*), anything which has no equal, as a fruit or plant; name of an apple.

nonillion, n. *nŏn-ĭl'yŭn* (L. *nonus*, the ninth, and Eng. *million*), a number produced by raising a million to the ninth power; in *Eng. notation*, 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the *French* and *Italian*, 1 followed by 30 ciphers.

nonionina, n. *nŏn'ĭ-ō-nī'nā* (L. *nonus*, ninth, as occurring in *nines*), a genus of many-celled organisms occurring fossil in the Chalk and Tertiary strata, and now living in existing seas.

nonius, n. *nō'nĭ-ŭs*, a name frequently given to the contrivance for subdividing the arcs of astronomical instruments, from the supposed inventor *Nonius*; a Frenchman, Vernier, was the real inventor, and the contrivance is generally called the Vernier.

non-juror, n. *nŏn-jōō'rŭr* (L. *non*, not, and *jurare*, I

nook, n. *nŭk* (Fin. *nokka*, the beak of a bird; *nokka*, to peck: Esthon, *nuk*, a knuckle, a button; *nukka*, a tip, a corner), a corner; a small recess.

noon, n. *nōn* (from L. *nona hora*, the *ninth hour* among the anc. Romans, equal to our three o'clock in the afternoon: It. *nona*, the fifth of the seven canonical hours, the service of which was shifted from *mid-afternoon* to *mid-day*: Icel. *non*, the third meal or resting-time of the day), mid-day; 12 o'clock; middle; height: adj. happening at noon; meridional: **noon-day** or **noontide**, a. *nōn'tīd*, pert. to noon or mid-day: n. the time of noon: **high noon**, the exact meridian or mid-day.

noose, n. *nōs* (prov. F. *nous* or *nouel*, a knot—from L. *nodus*, a knot), a running-knot binding closer the more it is drawn: v. to catch or tie in a noose; to ensnare: **noos'ing**, imp.: **noosed**, pp. *nōzd*.

nopal, n. *nō'păl* (Mexican, *nopalli*), a species of cactus or Indian fig on which the cochineal insect breeds.

nor, conj. *nôr* (AS. *ne*, not, and *or*), a connecting particle correlative to *neither*, *not*, expressed or understood; a particle which marks the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; sometimes used instead *of neither*, as, "*nor* did they not perceive their evil plight."

normal, a. *nôr'măl* (L. *norma*, a square or rule), according to established rule or law; obeying what is believed to be the natural law; perpendicular; natural form or structure; teaching first rules and principles; instructing in the art of teaching: n. the perpendicular to a curve at some particular point, being also the perpendicular to a tangent: **nor'mally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **normal school**, an institution for training teachers for elementary or common schools.

Norman, a. *nôr'măn*, pert. to Normandy, in France, or to the anc. Normans: n. a native of Normandy; a Norwegian.

Norns, n. plu. *nôrnz*, also **Nornas**, n. *nôr'năz* (Icel. *Norn*), in *Scand. myth.*, the three Fates, whose names signify the *past*, the *present*, and the *future*.

Norroy, n. *nôr'roĭ* (F. *nord*, north, and *roi*, a king), the title of the third of the three kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

Norse, n. *nôrs* (F. *Norse*, the anc. language of the Faroë, Orkney, and Shetland Islands), the language of anc. Scandinavia, including the Faroë, Orkney, and Shetland Islands: **Norseman**, n. *nôrs'măn*, an inhabitant of anc. Scandinavia; a Northman.

north, n. *nôrth* (Icel. *nordr*: F. *nord*), one of the four cardinal points; the parts lying towards the north pole of the earth; the direction towards the north pole—in the northern hemisphere, the direction opposite the sun at noon—in the southern, the parts in the direction of the sun at noon: adj. being in the north: **north star**, the star always seen in the north; the pole star or polar star: **north wind**, the cold wind that blows from the north in the northern hemisphere—a warm wind of the southern hemisphere: **north-east'**, n. *-ēst'*, the direction between the north and the east: adj. pert. to the north-east, or coming from that point: **north-eas'terly**, a. *-ēs'tĕr-lĭ*: **north-eas'tern**, a. *-ēs'tĕrn*, in a direction to the north-east: **northerly**, a. *nôr'thĕr-lĭ*, lying or looking towards the north; coming from the north: ad. from the north, or towards it: **northern**, a. *nôr'thĕrn*, lying towards the north or in that direction: **Northern Lights**, a name for the streamers or aurora borealis as they appear in the north: **northernmost**, a. situated at the point farthest north: **northing**, n. *nôr'thĭng*, tendency or distance northward—applied to a planet; difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northward: **North'man**, n. one from the north; an anc. Scandinavian: **north'ward**, a. *-wĕrd*, being in the direction of the north; **north'ward** or **north'wards**, ad. *-wĕrdz*, also **north'wardly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a northern direction: **north-west**, n. *nôrth-wĕst'* or *nôr-wĕst'*, the point between the north and west: adj. pert. to the point between north and west: **north-wes'tern**, a. *-wĕs'tĕrn*, in the direction of the point between north and west: **north-wes'terly**, a. *-lĭ*, toward the north-west; from the north-west: **north pole**, n. the northern extremity of the earth's axis: **north pole of the heavens**, that pole of the heavens towards which the north pole of the earth is directed: **north frigid zone**, the zone or belt of the earth which is contained between the north pole and arctic circle: **north temperate zone**, the zone of the earth contained between the tropic of cancer and the arctic circle: **North-west Passage**, the supposed existence of a passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific, or the reverse, long sought for, and at last discovered by Capt. M'Clure in 1850-51—but the discovery is only the solution of a scientific problem, not one of practical utility: **northern hemisphere**, that one of the two hemispheres of the earth in which Europe is situated: **Northern Drift**, the glacial drift or erratic boulder group, so called because the materials seem to have been brought by polar currents from the north.

Norwegian, n. *nôr-wē'jĭ-ăn*, a native of Norway: adj. pert. to Norway.

nose, n. *nōz* (AS. *nase*; Ger. *nase*; L. *nasus*; Lith. *nosis*; Russ. *nos'*, a nose), the prominent part of the face in which is the sense of smell; a snout; a nozzle; scent: **nosed**, a. *nōzd*, having a nose: **noseless**, a. *nōz'lĕs*, destitute of a nose: **nose-bag**, a bag containing food to be attached to a horse's head: **nose-band**, part of a bridle: **nosegay**, n. *nōz'gā* (*nose*, and *gay*), a bunch of pleasant-smelling flowers; a bouquet: **nosing**, n. *nō'zĭng*, in *arch.*, the projecting edge of a moulding or dip, principally on the edge of a step in a stair: to **lead by the nose**, to lead blindly or unresistingly: to **have one's nose on the grindstone**, to be oppressed, as by exactions: to **thrust one's nose into**, to interfere with in a meddlesome manner: length of **one's nose**, as far as one can see at the first view: to **turn up the nose**, to show contempt; to exhibit silly pride: **under one's nose**, under the immediate range of observation.

nosography, n. *nō-sŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *grapho*, I write), the scientific description of diseases: **nosology**, n. *nō-sŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the systematic arrangement and classification of diseases; the doctrine of diseases: **nosological**, a. *nōs'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: **nosol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who classifies diseases.

nostalgia, n. *nōs-tăl'jĭ-ā* (Gr. *nostos*, return, especially home, and *algos*, pain), home-sickness; a vehement desire to revisit home: **nostal'gic**, a. *-jĭk*, pert. to.

nostoc, n. *nōs'tŏk*, one of the gelatinous, puckered, olive-coloured masses found strewed on gravel and short grass after a few hours' rain; mould algæ.

nostril, n. *nōs'trĭl*, usually in the plu. **nos'trils**, *-trĭlz* (AS. *nas-thyrla*—from *nase*, the nose, and *thyrel*, an aperture), one of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air and to the secretions of the nose.

nostrum, n. *nōs'trŭm* (L. *nostrum*, our own—from *nos*, we), a quack medicine; a remedy, the ingredients of which are kept secret.

not, ad. *nŏt* (AS. *nâht*, nought, not: Ger. *nicht*, not—from the negative particle *ni*, and Goth. *waihts*; AS. *wiht*; Ger. *wicht*, a whit, a thing), a word which expresses denial or refusal.

notable, a. *nō'tă-bl* (L. *notabilis*, distinguished, memorable—from *noto*, I designate or impress with a mark: It. *notabile*: F. *notable*), remarkable; worthy of notice; well known: **no'tables**, n. plu. *-blz*, a name formerly given in France to persons of rank and distinction: **no'tably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **no'tableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, state or quality of being notable: **no'tabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being notable; a remarkable person or thing; a person of note: **notary**, n. *nō'tĕr-ĭ*, or **notary public**, an officer authorised to attest contracts, &c., and to protest bills of exchange: **notarial**, a. *nō-tā'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to or done by a notary.

notation, n. *nō-tā'shŭn* (L. *notatio*, a marking or making marks upon—gen. *notationis*—from *noto*, I mark: F. *notation*), the act or practice of recording anything by marks or figures; the expression of any number or quantity by its appropriate figures; the art of representing musical sounds by notes or signs.

notch, n. *nŏch* (Norm. *noque*; It. *nocchio*, a notch: Fin. *nokka*, a beak, a point—see **nick**), a hollow cut; a nick: v. to cut in small hollows: **notch'ing**, imp.: n. the act of cutting into small hollows: **notched**, pp. *nŏcht*, cut into small hollows: **notch-board**, a board which, notched or grooved, receives the ends of the steps of a staircase: **notch-weed**, a plant called orach.

note, n. *nōt* (L. *nota*, a mark or sign by which a person or thing is known—from *notum*, to know: It. *nota*: F. *note*), something by which a thing may be known; notice; heed; a short remark in the margin or at the bottom of a page; a short letter; a memorandum or short writing to assist the memory; a written or engraved paper given as an acknowledgment of a debt, as a bank-note, a pound-note, a note of hand; a diplomatic communication in writing; consequence or distinction, as a person of note; a musical character; a single sound in music: v. to mark; to notice with care; to observe; to set down in writing; to mark or en-

dorse, as an unpaid bill of exchange; **no'ting**, imp.: **no'ted**, pp.; **adj.** remarkable; celebrated: **no'ter**, n. *-têr*, one who takes notes: **no'tedly**, ad. *-li*: **no'tedness**, n. *-nês*, the state of being remarkable; conspicuousness: **note'less**, a. *-lês*, not attracting notice: **note'lessness**, n. *-nês*: **noteworthy**, a. *nôt'wer-thi*, deserving of notice: **note-book**, a book for jottings or memoranda: **note-paper**, small-sized sheets of paper for writing notes or short letters on: **notes**, brief writings to assist the memory in an extended writing, or a speaker in addressing a public audience: **to note a bill or draft**, to record on the back of it its non-acceptance as a ground of a protest.

nothing, n. *nüth'ing* (*no*, and *thing*), not anything; non-existence; no particular thing; no quantity or degree; no importance, value, or use; no fortune or means; no difficulty; a trifle; a symbol or character denoting absence or want; a cipher: **ad.** in no degree; not at all: **noth'ingness**, n. *-nês*, non-existence; a thing of no value: **to make nothing of**, to treat as a trifle; not to understand; not able to invest with a meaning: **nothing less**, nothing lower or inferior.

notice, n. *nō'tis* (L. *notitia*, a being known, a knowing—from *notum*, to know: F. *notice*), observation by the eye or other sense; a paper that communicates information; a warning; information given; attention; civility; respectful treatment: v. to observe by the senses; to regard; to pay attention to; to treat with attention and civility: **no'ticing**, imp.: **no'ticed**, pp. *-tist*: **noticeable**, a. *nō'tis-ā-bl*, capable of being observed; worthy of observation: **no'ticeably**, ad. *-ā-bli*.

notidanus, n. *nō-tid'ā-nūs* (Gr. *nōtos*, the back, a ridge, and *ōdanos*, beautiful), a genus of fossil shark-teeth.

notify, v. *nō'ti-fī* (F. *notifier*; It. *notificare*, to signify or make known—from L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, I make), to make known; to inform; to declare; to give notice: **no'tifying**, imp.: **no'tified**, pp. *-fīd*: **notification**, n. *nō'ti-fi-kā'shŭn*, the act of making known; notice given; the writing or paper containing a notice.

notion, n. *nō'shŭn* (L. *notio*, a making one's self acquainted with, an idea, a notion—gen. *notionis*—from *notum*, to know: F. *notion*), thought; knowledge of anything derived from a perception of its relation to other things; idea; sentiment; opinion: **no'tional**, a. *-āl*, existing in idea only; imaginary: **no'tionally**, ad. *-li*: **no'tionist**, n. *-ist*, one holding ungrounded

noun, n. *nŏŭn* (L. *nomen*; F. *nom*, a name), in *gram.*, a part of speech embracing the name of a person, place, animal, thing, or quality; a name; a substantive.

nourish, v. *nŭr'ish* (F. *nourrice*, a wet-nurse; *nourrissant*, nourishing—from *nourrir*, to nourish: L. *nutrio*, I nurse or suckle), to supply with food; to support; to encourage; to cherish; to train or educate: **nour'ishing**, imp.: **adj.** promoting growth; nutritious: **nourished**, pp. *nŭr'ishd*: **nour'isher**, n. *-ér*, one who: **nour'ishable**, a. *-ā-bl*, capable of receiving nourishment: **nour'ishment**, n. *-mĕnt*, that which nourishes; food; sustenance: **nour'ishingly**, ad. *-li*.

novaculite, n. *nō-vak'ū-līt* (L. *novacula*, a razor), a mineralogical term for whet-slate or razor-stone, in allusion to the principal purpose for which it is employed.

Novatian, n. *nō-vā'shi-ăn*, in *eccles. hist.*, one of the followers of Novatian, A.D. 250, who held that the lapsed should not be readmitted to church privileges, and that second marriages were unlawful: **Nova'tianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the opinions of the Novatians.

novel, n. *nŏv'ĕl* (L. *novellus*, very young—from *novus*, new), a tale or narrative professing to give a picture of human life in some of its aspects, particularly the natural workings of the human heart; a fiction: **adj.** new; unusual; strange: **novelette**, n. *nŏv'ĕl-ĕt* (dim. of *novel*), a short tale or story: **nov'elist**, n. *-ist*, a writer of novels: **nov'elty**, n. *-ti*, a new or strange thing; recentness of origin.

November, n. *nō-vĕm'bĕr* (L. *November*, the ninth month of the old Roman year—from *novem*, nine: It. and F. *Novembre*), the eleventh month of the year; in *anc. Rome*, the ninth month, their year beginning with March.

novenary, n. *nŏv'ĕn-ĕr-i* (L. *novenarius*, consisting of nine—from *novem*, nine), the number nine; nine collectively: **adj.** pert. to the number nine.

novennial, a. *nō-vĕn'i-ăl* (L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year), done or occurring every ninth year.

novercal, a. *nō-vĕr'kăl* (L. *noverca*, a stepmother), pert. to, or suitable to, a stepmother.

novice, n. *nŏv'is* (L. *novicius* or *novitius*, a fresh man—from *novus*, new: F. *novice*), one new in any business or profession; a beginner; one in a convent or nunnery who has not taken the vow; a proselyte: **novitiate**, n. *nō-vish'i-āt*, the state or time of being a novice; the time passed in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken: **nov'iceship**, the state

which matter has accumulated; that which may form the solid foundation or basis, as the *nucleus* of an army; the solid centre of any nodule or rounded mass; the central fleshy part of an oval; the body of a comet: plu. **nu'clei**, *-i:* nu'clear, a. *-ér*, pert. to or connected with a nucleus: nu'cleated, a. *-i-téd*, having a nucleus or central part: **nucleolus**, n. *nū-klē'ō-lŭs*, a small nucleus; a very minute body contained within a nucleus: **nucula**, n. *nū'kū-lā* (L. *nucula*, a small nut—from *nux*, a nut), in *bot.*, a hard pericarp of horny or bony texture; an extensive genus of bivalves characterised by their trigonal inflated shells: also spelt **nucule**, n. *nū'kūl*: **nuculanium**, n. *nū'kū-lā'nī-ŭm*, in *bot.*, a two or more celled indehiscent fruit, formed from a superior ovule filled with fleshy pulp, and containing seeds, as in the grape.

nude, a. *nūd* (L. *nudus*, naked: It. *nudo:* F. *nu*), bare; naked: n. among *artists*, the undraped human body: **nude'ly**, ad. *-li:* **nudity**, n. *nū'dĭ-tĭ*, nakedness.

nudibranchiate, a. *nū'dĭ-brang'kĭ-āt* (L. *nudus*, naked, and Gr. *brangchia*, gills), pert. to the order of molluscous animals having no shells whatever, and having naked gills: **nu'dibran'chia'ta**, n. plu. *-kĭ-ā'tā*, an order of molluscous animals that have no shells, and have naked gills.

nugatory, a. *nū'gā-tēr-ĭ* (L. *nugatorius*, trifling, worthless—from *nugæ*, trifles: It. *nugatorio*), useless; trifling; ineffectual; of no force.

nugget, n. *nŭg'gĕt* (old Eng. *niggot*, a lump of gold or silver—whence *ingot*), the name given by gold diggers to those irregular pieces of the precious metal, found in auriferous soil, of all sizes, from that of a pea to lumps many pounds in weight.

nuisance, n. *nū'sāns* (It. *noiansa*, annoyance: old F. *nuisir*, to injure, to hurt: F. *nuissant*, hurting—see **noisome**), anything offensive or injurious; something that produces inconvenience or damage; annoyance.

null, a. *nŭl* (L. *nullus*, none: It. *nullo:* F. *nul*), of no legal or binding force; void; invalid: **nullity**, n. *nŭl'lĭ-tĭ*, want of existence or force; want of legal force or validity: **nullify**, v. *nŭl'lĭ-fī* (L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, I make), to deprive of legal force or efficacy; to render void or invalid: **nul'lifying**, imp.: **nul'lified**, pp. *-fīd*: **nul'lifier**, n. *-ér*, one who makes void: **nullification**, n. *nŭl'lĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of nullifying; the rendering void and of no effect.

nullah, n. *nŭl'lā*, in the *East Indies*, a term applied to those streams or water-courses which are full rapid torrents in the rainy season, and in dry weather only gravelly channels, with sometimes a trickling of water.

numb, a. *nŭm* (Goth. and AS. *niman;* Icel. *nema*, to take away: Icel. *numinn*, taken away), destitute of the power of sensation and motion; torpid; chill: v. to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to chill; to stupefy; to deaden: **numb'ing**, imp.: **numbed**, pp. *nŭmd*: adj. rendered torpid: **numbness**, n. *nŭm'nĕs*, state of being numb; torpor.

number, n. *nŭm'bĕr* (F. *nombre;* L. *numerus*, a number), one, or more than one; many; a multitude; a collection of units or things of the same kind; the variations in the endings of words, as of nouns and verbs, to express sing. or plu.; division of a work published in parts; in the plu. *numbers*, poetic measure, or verse: v. to reckon as one of a collection or multitude; to count; to calculate: **num'bering**, imp.: **num'bered**, pp. *-bĕrd*: **num'berer**, n. *-ér*, one who numbers: **Num'bers**, n. plu. *-bĕrz*, the fourth book of the Old Test. Scrip.: **num'berless**, a. not admitting of being counted; innumerable: **cardinal numbers**, are one, two, three, &c.; **ordinal numbers**, are first, second, third, &c.: **golden number**, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, obtained by adding 1 to the year A.D., and dividing by 19—the quotient being the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the *golden number*—so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold: **abstract number**, a number considered apart from anything, as 6: **concrete number**, its opposite, means a number limiting or designating something, as 6 pence, 6 feet: **prime number**, a number that can only be divided by unity or 1: **square number**, the product of a number multiplied by itself: **whole number**, an integer; not a fraction.

numbles, n. plu. *nŭm'blz*, also **umbles**, n. plu. *ŭm'blz* (L. *umbilicus*, the navel, the middle: F. *nombril*), the entrails of a deer, pig, &c.; also spelt **nombles**, n. plu. *nŭm'blz*, and **hum'bles**, *hŭm'blz*.

numenius, n. *nū-mē'nĭ-ŭs*, the scientific name for the curlews.

numeral, n. *nū'mĕr-ăl* (It. *numerale;* F. *numéral*, of or belonging to number—from L. *numerus*, a number), a symbol or character used to express a number: adj. relating to or expressing number: **nu'merally**, ad. *-lĭ:* **Arabic numerals**, are 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.: **Roman numerals**, are I., II., III., IV., &c.: **numerical**, a. *nū-mĕr'ĭ-kăl*, also **numer'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, belonging to or consisting in number or numbers: **numer'ically**, ad. *-lĭ:* **numerary**, a. *nū'mĕr-ĕr'ĭ*, belonging to a certain number: **numerate**, v. *nū'mĕr-āt*, to point off and read, as figures; to calculate: **nu'merating**, imp.: **nu'merated**, pp.: **nu'merator**, n. *-ā-tĕr*, the figure or figures above the line in a vulgar fraction, denoting a certain number of the parts into which the whole or integer has been divided: **nu'merable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be numbered: **nu'mera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act or art of pointing off a series of figures according to their values with the view of expressing them in words: **nu'merous**, a. *-ŭs*, consisting of a great number; being many: **nu'merously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

numida, n. *nū'mĭ-dă*, a genus of gallinaceous birds, including the guinea-fowl.

numismatic, a. *nū'mĭs-măt'ĭk* (L. *numisma*, money, coin: Gr. *nomisma*, coined money), pert. to coin or medals: **nu'mismat'ics**, n. plu. *-ĭks*, the science or knowledge of coins and medals in regard to their age, name, and place when made; also called **numis'matol'ogy**, n. *-tŏl'ō-jĭ:* **numis matol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), one versed in the knowledge or study of coins and medals.

nummary, a. *nŭm'mĕr-ĭ*, also **num'ular**, a. *-ū-lĕr* (L. *nummulus*, money—from *nummus*, a coin), relating to money; having the character or form of a coin.

nummulite, n. *nŭm'ū-līt*, also **nummulina**, n. *nŭm'ū-lī-nă* (L. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), an extensive class of fossil many-chambered organisms, so called from their general resemblance to a coin or piece of money, found in inconceivable numbers in the rocks of the Tertiary strata, called hence *nummulitic limestone:* **num'mulit'ic**, a. *-lĭt'ĭk*, pert. to.

numskull, n. *nŭm'skŭl* (*numb*, and *skull*), a dunce; a blockhead.

nun, n. *nŭn* (It. *nonna*, a grandmother, the first nuns being naturally elderly women), one devoted to a religious life, and who lives secluded from the world in a nunnery: **nun'nish**, a. *-nĭsh*, pert. to a nun: **nunnery**, n. *nŭn'nĕr-ĭ*, a house inhabited by nuns.

nuncio, n. *nŭn'shĭ-ō* (L. *nuntius* or *nuncius*, a messenger: It. *nunzio:* F. *nonce:* Sp. *nuncio*), an ambassador from the Pope to a sovereign; a messenger or courier: **nunciature**, n. *nŭn'shĭ-ā-tūr*, the office of a nuncio.

nuncupative, a. *nŭn-kū'pā-tĭv* (L. *nuncupatum*, to call or name: It. *nuncupativo*, nuncupative), existing only in name; nominal; verbal; not written; also **nuncu'patory**, a. *-pā-tĕr-ĭ*.

nuptial, a. *nŭp'shăl* (L. *nuptialis*, belonging to a marriage—from *nuptius*, marriage: F. *nuptial*), pert. to a marriage; constituting marriage: **nup'tially**, ad. *-lĭ:* **nuptials**, n. plu. *nŭp'shălz*, marriage; ceremony of marriage.

nurse, n. *nĕrs* (F. *nourrice*, a nurse; *nourrissant*, nursing: L. *nutrio*, I suckle or feed young), a woman who has the care of infants or young children; a woman who suckles the infant of another, familiarly called a wet-nurse; one having the care of a sick person; he or that which cherishes or promotes: v. to suckle; to nourish at the breast, as an infant; to attend and take care of in sickness; to cherish; to manage with care and economy: **nurs'ing**, imp.: **nursed**, pp. *nĕrst*: **nursery**, n. *nĕrs'ĕr-ĭ*, the apartment in a house set apart for the young children; ground for the rearing of plants; that which forms the place where anything is fostered and promoted: **nurs'ling**, n. *-lĭng*, an infant.

nurture, n. *nĕr'tūr* or *-chūr* (F. *nourriture*, food: L. *nutrio*, I suckle or feed young), anything which promotes growth; food; diet; education; instruction: v. to feed; to educate; to train up: **nur'turing**, imp.: **nurtured**, pp. *nĕr'tūrd* or *-chūrd*.

nut, n. *nŭt* (AS. *hnut:* Ger. *nuss:* Gael. *cnudh:* L. *nux*, a nut), a fruit, consisting of a kernel, enclosed in a hard shell; in *bot.*, a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on the end of a bolt: v. to gather nuts: **nut'ting**, imp.: adj. pert. to gathering nuts: n. act of gathering nuts: **nut'ted**, a. supplied

with a nut: **nut ty**, a. *-ti*, abounding in nuts; resembling a nut in flavour, as wine: **nut-brown**, of the colour of a nut: **nut-cracker**, an instrument for breaking nuts; a bird: **nut-gall**, the acorn or nut of the oak: **nut-hatch**, **nut-pecker**, birds: **nut-shell**, the hard substance enclosing the kernel of the nut; anything of little value or of small capacity.

nutant, a. *nu'tant* (L. *nutans*, nodding or wagging the head; *nutare*, a nodding), nodding; having the top bent downwards: **nuta'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

nuthetes, n. plu. *nuthe'tez* (Gr. *nouthetes*, I admonish or put in mind), a fossil lizard, so called from its affinities to the monitors or land-lizards of India.

nutmeg, n. *nŭt'meg* (old F. *noix muscatte*; L. *nux moschata*, nutmeg, from L. *moschus*; Gr. *moschos*, musk, the musk being taken as the type of anything highly scented), the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree: **nut megged**, *-meg'd*, seasoned with nutmeg: **nut meggy**, a. *-meg'i*, having the character of a nutmeg.

nutria, n. *nū'tri-a* (Sp. *nutria*, an otter), the commercial name given to the skin or fur of the coypus, a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver.

nutrient, a. *nu'tri-ent* (L. *nutri*, I nurse or nourish), nourishing; nutritious: n. anything nourishing or nutritious: **nu triment**, n. *-ment* (L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment), food; that which nourishes: **nu trimen'tal**, a. *-men'tăl*, nutritious; having the quality of food: **nutritious**, a. *nu-tri'shŭs* (L. *nutritus*, that nourished), having the quality of nourishing; promoting the growth, or repairing the waste, of animal bodies: **nutriti ously**, ad. *-li*: **nutrition**, n. *nū-tri'shŭn*, that which nourishes; the act or process of promoting growth, or repairing waste in animal or vegetable bodies: **nutritive**, a. *nū'tri-tiv*, having the quality of nourishing: **nu tritively**, ad. *-li*.

nux vomica, n. *nŭks'vŏm'i-kă* (L. *nux*, all fruits that have a hard shell, *vomicus*, pert. to vomiting—from *vomere*, to vomit), the vomit nut; the fruit of the East Indian Strychnos, yielding the now well-known deadly poison strychnia; a medicinal preparation made from it.

nuzzle, v. *nŭz'l* (from **nozzle**, which see), to work with the nose, as a swine, in the earth; to go with the nose down like a swine: **nuz'zling**, imp. *-ling*: **nuzzled**, pp. *nŭz'ld*.

nyctalopia, n. *nĭk'tă-lō'pi-ă*, also **nyctalopy**, n. *nĭk'tă-lō-pi* (Gr. *nuktalops*; L. *nyctalops*, seeing only at night—from Gr. *nux*, night, and *ops*, the eye), a diseased condition of the eye in which a person sees more distinctly by day than by night; night-blindness. *Note.*—It is sometimes applied in the opposite sense of vision obscured by day and good at night. **nyctalops**, n. *nĭk'tă-lŏps*, one affected with the disease nyctalopia.

nylgau, n. *nil'gaw* (Hind. *nil*, blue, and *gau*, a cow or bull), an animal of Northern India of the goat kind, as large as a stag.

nymph, n. *nimf* (L. *nympha*; Gr. *numphe*; F. *nymphe*), in *anc. myth.*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, waters, or meadows;—those presiding over rivers, &c., were called *Naiades*,—those over mountains *Oreiades*,—those over woods and trees *Dryades*,—those over the sea *Nereides*,—those over valleys *Napæ*, &c.—and were represented as beautiful young women; in *poetry*, a young woman: **nymph-like**, a. resembling nymphs or becoming to them: **nymphe**, n. *nim'fē*, the second state, pupa, or chrysalis of an insect: plu. **nym'phæ**, *-fē*: **nympheæ**, a. *nim-fē'ăn*, also **nymphical**, a. *nim'fi-kăl*, pert. to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

nystagmus, n. *nis-tăg'mŭs* (Gr. *nustagmos*, slumbering with nodding), a winking of the eyes, as in drowsiness.

O

O, int. is used in addressing a person, or a personified object, to express invoking or imploring, and always in addressing the Deity—thus distinguished from **oh**, which is employed to express an earnest wish, admiration or pity, warning, pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent. *Note.*—It would be very useful and desirable were

ing: **to unship the oars**, to take them out of the rowlocks.

oasis, n. *ō-ā'sis*, plu. **oases**, *ō-ā'sēs* (Gr. *oasis*, a very fertile spot), a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert occurring around springs; originally the name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert.

Obeah, n. *ō-bē'ā*, a kind of secret initiation or craft among the negroes of Africa; also written **Obi,** *ō'bi*.

obedient, a. *ō-bē'di-ĕnt* (L. *obediens*, dutiful—gen. *obedientis*: It. *obediente*—see **obey**), compliant with law or duty; dutiful; willing to obey; submissive to constraint or control; subject to authority: **obe'diently,** ad. *-li:* **obe'dience,** n. *-ĕns* (F. *obéissance*; L. *obedientia*), a willing compliance with what is required; submission to authority: **obe'dien'tial,** a. *-ĕn'shăl*, in compliance with commands: **passive obedience,** in *Eng. hist.*, the unqualified obedience which, according to some, is due from subjects to the sovereign.

obeisance, n. *ō-bā'sănz* (F. *obéissance*, obedience—from L. *obediens*, dutiful—see **obedient**), a bow; a movement of the body expressive of deference.

obelisk, n. *ŏb'ē-lĭsk* (L. *obeliscus*; Gr. *obeliskos*, an obelisk), a four-sided pillar of considerable height, gradually tapering as it rises, and assuming the form of a pyramid at the top; a reference mark in printing, thus †, also called a dagger.

obelus, n. *ŏb'ē-lŭs* (L. *obelus*; Gr. *obelos*, a spit, a mark shaped like a spit placed opposite suspected passages in a book), in *anc. MSS.*, the mark (—) or (÷) inserted, particularly in those of the Septuagint, to indicate that the passage so marked is not found in the Hebrew; the line thus (—) in modern writing is employed to mark the place of a break in the sense where it is suspended, or when some awkward grammatical transition is made, but is often used instead of a (;) or (:).

Oberon, n. *ō'bĕr-ŏn*, the king of the fairies.

obese, a. *ō-bēs'* (L. *obesus*, fat, plump: It. *obeso*: F. *obèse*), fat; fleshy: **obese'ness,** n. *-nĕs*, also **obesity,** n. *ō-bēs'ĭ-tĭ*, excessive fatness; unhealthy fatness.

obey, v. *ō-bā'* (F. *obéir*; L. *obedire*, to obey—from L. *ob*, towards, and *audire*, to hear—see **obedient**), to comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, as a parent, a master, or a teacher; to yield submission to: **obey'ing,** imp.: **obeyed,** pp. *ō-bādʹ*: **obey'er,** n. *-ĕr*, one who obeys.

obfuscate, v. *ŏb-fŭs'kāt* (L. *obfuscatum*, to obscure—from *ob*, intensive, and *fuscatum*, to make dark), to darken; to obscure; to bewilder or confuse: **obfus'cating,** imp.: **obfus'cated,** pp.: **obfuscation,** n. *ŏb'fŭs-kā'shŭn*, the act of darkening or confusing; the state of being darkened.

Obi—see under **Obeah.**

obimbricate, a. *ŏb-ĭm'brĭ-kāt* (L. *ob*, reversed, and Eng. *imbricate*), in *bot.*, having the imbrication directed downwards.

obit, n. *ō'bĭt* (L. *obitum*, to go down, to die: It. *obito*; F. *obit*, death), decease; obsequies: in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, an anniversary service for the repose of a departed soul: **obitual,** a. *ō-bĭt'ū-ăl*, pert. to the days when obsequies are to be celebrated: **obit'uary,** a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, relating to a death: n. a register of deaths; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a register of obitual days: **post obit,** after death; a deed to come into force after death.

object, n. *ŏb'jĕkt* (L. *objectus*, a casting or throwing in the way—from *ob*, in the way, and *jactus*, thrown or cast: F. *objecter*, to oppose; *objet*, an object), anything set over against or before one; a thing seen; that with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing; that on which the mind is fixed, as the end of an action or effort; anything presented to the mind; end; ultimate purpose; in *gram.*, the noun or pronoun which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: v. *ŏb-jĕktʹ*, to oppose in words or arguments; to present or offer in opposition: **object'ing,** imp.: **object'ed,** pp.: **ob'jectless,** a. *-lĕs*, without an aim or purpose: **objector,** n. *ŏb-jĕktʹĕr*, one who objects: **objection,** n. *ŏb-jĕk'shŭn*, the act of presenting something in opposition; that which is presented in opposition; difficulty raised; fault found; doubt or scruple: **objec'tionable,** a. *-ā-bl*, liable or open to blame or doubt: **objec'tionably,** ad. *-ā-blĭ:* **objective,** a. *ŏb-jĕk'tĭv*, relating to whatever is exterior to the mind; external; in *meta.*, contrasted with and opposed to *subjective*—*subjective* denoting that which is to be referred to the thinker, and *objective* that which belongs to the thing thought of; in *gram.*, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: **objec'tively,** ad. *-lĭ:* **objec'tiveness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state of being an object: **objectivity,** n. *ŏb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ*, the state of being objective; **objective character:** **object-glass,** the glass placed at the end of such instruments as the telescope, and towards the object, whose office is to form an image of the object.

objurgate, v. *ŏb-jĕr'gāt* (L. *objurgatum*, to chide, to rebuke), to chide; to reprove: **objur'gating,** imp.: **objur'gated,** pp.: **ob'jurga'tion,** n. *-gā'shŭn*, reproof; reprehension: **objurgatory,** a. *ŏb-jĕr'gā-tĕr-ĭ*, containing censure or reproof.

oblate, a. *ŏb-lātʹ* (L. *oblatum*, to bear against, to bring forward—from *ob*, against, and *latum*, to bear or bring; *latus*, broad, spreading out, wide), flattened or depressed at the poles, as a spheroid; shaped like an orange: **oblate spheroid,** a spheroid depressed or flattened at the poles.

oblate, n. *ŏb-lātʹ* (L. *oblatus*, offered—see entry above), offered up; dedicated; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, used of secular persons who, on embracing a monastic life, have given all their goods to the monastery of which they have become members: **oblation,** n. *ŏb-lā'shŭn* (L. *oblatio*, an offering), anything presented in worship or religious service; an offering; a sacrifice.

oblige, v. *ō-blīj'* (L. *obligo*, I bind or fasten round, I oblige; *obligatum*, to bind round: It. *obbligare*: F. *obliger*), to bind or constrain, as by a sense of propriety or duty, or by necessity, physical or legal; to lay under an obligation; to do a favour to; to please; to gratify: **obli'ging,** imp.: **adj.** having the disposition to oblige; conferring favours; civil; courteous; kind: **obliged,** pp. *ō-blījdʹ*: **obli'gingly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **obligation,** n. *ŏb'lĭ-gā'shŭn*, the binding power of a vow, promise, or oath; any act which binds one to do, or forbear to do, something to another, or for him; favour by which one is bound in gratitude: **obligatory,** a. *ŏb'lĭ-gā'tĕr-ĭ*, imposing duty; binding in law or conscience; coercive: **obligato,** a. *ŏb'lĭ-gā'tō* (It. *obligato*, obliged), in *music*, applied to a movement restrained by certain rules; giving emphasis or expression to a passage: **obligement,** n. *ō-blīj'mĕnt*, an act of kindness or courtesy; a benefit or favour conferred: **obligee,** n. *ŏb'lĭ-jē* (F. *obligé*, bound), the person to whom another is bound: **obligor,** n. *ŏb'lĭ-gōr'*, the person who binds himself to give his bond to another.

oblique, a. *ō-lēkʹ* (L. *obliquus*, sidewise, slanting: It. *obliquo*: F. *oblique*), deviating from a right line; not parallel; aslant; not direct; by a side glance; not an angle of 90 degrees; sinister; applied to any case of a noun not the nominative: **oblique'ly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **oblique'ness,** n. *-nĕs*, also **obliquity,** n. *ō-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ*, deviation from a right line; deviation from rectitude of conduct; irregularity: **oblique angle,** any angle except a right angle or one of 90 degrees: **oblique-angled,** a. having only oblique angles, or those of less than 90 degrees: **oblique arch,** an arch whose direction is not at right angles to its axis: **oblique case,** in *gram.*, any case of a noun except the nominative: **oblique fire,** a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the line fired at: **oblique line,** a straight line which makes unequal angles with another: **oblique motion,** in *music*, one of the parts holding on a sound, while another rises or falls: **oblique sailing,** a ship not sailing in one direction to reach its destination, but first to the one point, then to the other—that is, upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points: **oblique speech,** that speech or language which is quoted in a different person from that employed by the original speaker: **oblique sphere,** the sphere in that position in which the circles apparently described by the heavenly bodies in their diurnal rotation are oblique to the horizon; **obliquity of the ecliptic,** the angle of the inclination of the equator and ecliptic.

obliterate, v. *ŏb-lĭt'ĕr-āt* (L. *obliteratum*, to blot out or erase—from *ob*, against, and *litus*, a smearing: It. *obliterare*: F. *oblitérer*), to efface, as anything written, printed, or engraved; to blot out; to erase; to destroy by time or other means, as from the memory: **oblit'erating,** imp.: **oblit'erated,** pp.: **adj.** effaced; worn out: **obliteration,** n. *ŏb-lĭt'ĕr-ā'shŭn*, the act of effacing; a blotting out or wearing out.

oblivion, n. *ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn* (L. *oblivio*, a forgetting or slipping out of the memory—gen. *oblivionis*: It. *oblivione*), state of being blotted out from the memory; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness; remission of punishment: **oblivious,** a. *ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭs*, forgetful; causing forgetfulness: **obliv'iously,** ad. *-lĭ:* **obliv'iousness,** n. *-nĕs*, state of being oblivious or forgetful.

oblong, a. *ŏb'lŏng* (L. *oblongus*, oblong—from *ob*, against, and *longus*, long: It. *oblungo*: F. *oblongi*, longer than broad; drawn out in length: n. a figure longer than broad: **oblong-ovate,** a. being between oblong and ovate.

obloquy, n. *ŏb'lō-kwĭ* (L. *obloqui*, to speak against—

from *ob*, against, and *loquor*, I speak), language which causes reproach and odium to rest on the character or actions of men; slander.

obmutescence, n. *ŏb·mū·tĕs'ĕns* (L. *obmutescens*, becoming or growing dumb), observation of silence; loss of speech.

obnoxious, a. *ŏb·nŏk'shŭs* (L. *obnoxius*, exposed or liable to hurt—from *ob*, against, and *noxius*, hurtful; Sp. *obnoxio*, obnoxious), offensive; hateful; odious; liable or exposed: **obnox'iously**, ad. *-li*: **obnox'iousness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being obnoxious; odiousness.

oboe, n. *ō'bō·ē* (It.), a musical wind instrument sounded through a reed; a stop in an organ—the same as **hautboy**, which see.

obolus, n. *ŏb'ō·lŭs* (L. *obolus*; Gr. *obolos*, an obolus), a small anc. coin of silver, value about five farthings English; a weight, the sixth part of a drachm; in *zool.*, a genus of bivalves characterised by their smooth spherical shells, with their valves scarcely equal: **ob'olo**, n. *-lō*, in the *Ionian Islands*, a copper coin in value about a halfpenny: **obolite grit**, *ŏb'ō·līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, the Lower Silurian sandstones of Sweden and Russia—so called from the abundance of the shells of the obolus found in it.

obovate, a. *ŏb·ō·vāt'* (L. *ob*, reversed, and *ovatus*, egg-shaped), in *bot.*, ovate, but having the narrow end downwards.

obscene, a. *ŏb·sēn'* (L. *obscenus*, detestable, unnatural; F. *obscène*), impure in language or action; indecent; filthy: **obscene'ly**, ad. *-li*: **obscene'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **obscenity**, n. *ŏb·sĕn'ĭ·tĭ*, impurity in language or action; lewdness.

obscure, a. *ŏb·skūr'* (L. *obscurus*, dark, with little light: F. *obscur*), dark; with little light; not much known; lying remote from observation; of humble condition; not easily read or understood; not clear: v. to darken; to hide from view; to make less visible or intelligible; to conceal or disguise; to tarnish; to eclipse: **obscu'ring**, imp.: **obscured'**, pp. *-skūrd'*: adj. made dark; hidden: **obscure'ly**, ad. *-li*, in an obscure manner; darkly; not clearly: **obscuration**, n. *ŏb'·skū·rā·shŭn*, the act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being obscured: **obscurity**, n. *ŏb·skū'rĭ·tĭ*, darkness; state of being unknown to fame; darkness of meaning.

obsequies, n. plu. *ŏb'sē·kwĭz* (F. *obsèques*, obsequies: L. *obsequium*, a following or attendance on some great person), funeral rites and solemnities.

obsequious, a. *ŏb·sē'kwĭ·ŭs* (L. *obsequium*, the fol-

from *Obsidius*, a Roman who first brought it from Ethiopia), a glassy lava, almost undistinguishable from artificial glass slag; a true volcanic glass, found near many volcanoes; in *anc. times*, used in making mirrors, axes, knives, &c.

obsidional, a. *ŏb·sĭd'yŭn·ăl* (L. *obsidio*, a siege or blockade), pert. to a siege: **obsidional crown**, among the *Romans*, a mark of honour in the form of a crown, constructed of grass and twigs interwoven, bestowed on him who held out in a siege, or who caused one to be raised.

obsolescent, a. *ŏb'sō·lĕs'sĕnt* (L. *obsolescens*, growing out of use), going out of use: **ob'soles'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, the state of becoming obsolete or going out of use: **obsolete**, a. *ŏb'sō·lēt* (L. *obsoletus*, grown out of use), gone out of use; disused; out of date; in *bot.*, imperfectly developed or abortive—applied to the calyx when it is in the form of a rim; in *zool.*, applied to a part or spot, or to some distinctive character scarcely discoverable: **ob'soletely**, ad. *-li*: **ob'soleteness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being obsolete; in *zool.*, indistinctness; want of development.

obstacle, n. *ŏb'stā·kl* (F. *obstacle*; It. *obstaculo*, an obstacle—from L. *obsto*, I stand in the way—from *ob*, in the way, and *sto*, I stand), that which stands in the way and hinders progress; an impediment; an obstruction.

obstetrics, n. *ŏb·stĕt'rĭks* (L. *obstetrix*, a midwife—from *obsto*, I stand before or in the way), the art and science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in child-birth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy: **obstet'ric**, a. *-rĭk*, pert. to midwifery: **obstetrician**, n. *ŏb'stĕ·trĭsh'ăn*, an accoucheur; a midwife.

obstinate, a. *ŏb'stĭ·nāt* (L. *obstinatum*, to persist firmly in any purpose—from *ob*, in the way, and *sto*, I stand: Sp. *obstinado*, headstrong), firmly adhering to an opinion or purpose, in an ill sense; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn: **ob'stinately**, ad. *-li*: **ob'stinateness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **obstinacy**, n. *ŏb'stĭ·nă·sĭ*, a firm adherence to an opinion or purpose—usually unreasonable; a fixedness of mind that will not yield; stubbornness.

obstipation, n. *ŏb'stĭ·pā'shŭn* (L. *obstipare*, to lean on one side, to stop up), the act of stopping up; costiveness in the bowels, in which they do not act.

obstreperous, a. *ŏb·strĕp'ĕr·ŭs* (L. *obstrepere*, to make a noise against—from *ob*, against, and *strepo*, I make a noise), very noisy; clamorous; making a

to render blunt: **obtund'ing,** imp.: **n.** the blunting or taking away a sharp corner: **obtund'ed,** pp.

obturators, n. plu. *ŏb'tŭ-rā'tĕrz* (L. *obturo,* I stop or close up), a name applied to two muscles which move the thigh backwards and roll it upon its axis.

obtuse, a. *ŏb-tūs'* (L. *obtusus,* blunt: F. *obtus:* Sp. *obtuso),* not pointed or acute; being greater than a right angle, or one of 90°; dull; stupid; in *bot.,* with a rounded or blunt termination: **obtuse'ly,** ad. *-li:* **obtuse'ness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; dulness of understanding: **obtusion,** n. *ŏb-tū'zhŭn,* the act of dulling or making obtuse; the state of being dulled: **obtuse-angled,** a. having an angle greater than a right angle: **obtuse-angular,** a. having obtuse angles.

obverse, n. *ŏb'vĕrs* (L. *obversus,* turned towards or against—from *ob,* against, and *versus,* turned: F. *obvers),* the face of a coin which bears the head or principal symbol, as opposed to the other side, called the *reverse:* adj. *ŏb-vĕrs',* bearing the face; in *bot.,* having the base narrower than the top, as in a leaf; having the point of the radicle in the seed approaching the hilum: **obverse'ly,** ad. *-li.*

obvert, v. *ŏb-vĕrt'* (L. *obverto,* I turn towards or against—from *ob,* against, and *verto,* I turn), to turn towards; to face: **obvert'ing,** imp.: **obvert'ed,** pp.

obviate, v. *ŏb'vĭ-āt* (L. *obvius,* meeting in the way; *obviatum,* to meet in the way—from *ob,* against, and *via,* a way: F. *obvier,* to obviate), to remove, as difficulties or objections; to withstand; to prevent; to hinder: **ob'viating,** imp.: **ob'viated,** pp.

obvious, a. *ŏb'vĭ-ŭs* (L. *obvius,* meeting in one's way, easy, not difficult—see **obviate**), easily perceived or discovered; plain; evident: **ob'viously,** ad. *-li:* **ob'viousness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being plain or evident.

obvolute, a. *ŏb'vō-lūt* (L. *obvolutum,* to wrap round, to cover all over—from *ob,* around, and *volvo,* I roll), in *bot.,* having the margins of one leaf alternately overlapping those of the leaf opposite to it.

oc, *ŏk,* another form of the prefix **ob,** which see.

occasion, n. *ŏk-kā'zhŭn* (L. *occasio,* an occasion, an opportunity—gen. *occasionis*—from *ob,* in the way, and *casus,* a fall: It. *occasione:* F. *occasion),* an occurrence; an incident; an opportunity; favourable time or season; incidental need; v. to cause; to produce; to give rise to; to bring about: **occa'sioning,** imp.: **occa'sioned,** pp. *-zhŭnd:* **occa'sioner,** n. *-ĕr,* one who occasions or causes: **occa'sional,** a. *-ăl,* occurring at times; happening as opportunities occur; in *meta.,* acting in the way of assistance: **occa'sionally,** ad. *-li:* **occa'sionalism,** n. *-ăl-ĭzm,* in *meta.,* the doctrine which teaches that God, and not the will, causes and controls bodily actions: **occa'sive,** a. *-sĭv,* pert. to the falling or setting sun; western.

occident, n. *ŏk'sĭ-dĕnt* (L. *occidens,* falling or going down—from *ob,* in the way, and *cado,* I fall: It. *occidente;* F. *occident,* west), the quarter where the sun goes down; the west: **oc'cident'al,** a. *-dĕn'tăl,* western: **occidental diamond,** a precious stone of inferior hardness and beauty, as called by lapidaries.

occiput, n. *ŏk'sĭ-pŭt* (L. *occiput,* the back part of the head—from *ob,* against, and *caput,* the head), the hinder part of the head or skull: **occipital,** a. *ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl,* pert. to the back part of the head.

occult, a. *ŏk-kŭlt'* (L. *occultus,* hidden, concealed: It. *occulto:* F. *occulte),* concealed; secret; hidden from the eye or understanding; unknown; undiscoverable: **occult'ly,** ad. *-li:* **occult'ness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being occult: **occultation,** n. *ŏk'kŭl-tā'shŭn,* the hiding or concealing of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other one—applied to the eclipses of stars or planets by the moon: **occult'ed,** a. hidden, as a star: **occult sciences,** certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as magic, alchemy, and astrology.

occupy, v. *ŏk'kū-pī* (L. *occupo,* I take possession of—from *ob,* against, and *capere,* to take: It. *occupare:* F. *occuper),* to take possession of; to hold or keep for use; to take up, as room or space; to busy; to employ, as time; to use; to engage, as time and attention; to follow a business: **oc'cupying,** imp.: **oc'cupied,** pp. *-pīd:* **oc'cupier,** n. *-pī-ĕr,* also **oc'cupant,** n. *-pănt,* one who has possession: **oc'cupancy,** n. *-păn-sĭ,* the act of taking or holding possession: **oc'cupa'tion,** n. *-pā'shŭn,* the act or state of occupying; that which engages the time and attention; employment; business: **occupation-bridge,** a bridge carried over or under a line of railway to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the line.

occur, v. *ŏk-kĕr'* (L. *occurro,* I run or come to meet—from *ob,* in the way, and *curro,* I run), to happen; to be met with; to be presented to the mind or memory; to appear here and there: **occurring,** imp. *ŏk-kŭr'rĭng:* **occurred',** pp. *-kĕrd':* **occurrence,** n. *ŏk-kŭr'rĕns,* that which happens; an incident; any single event.

ocean, n. *ō'shŭn* (L. *oceanus;* Gr. *okeanos,* the great sea: It. *oceano:* F. *océan);* a vast expanse of salt water; the main; any very great or immense expanse, as the *ocean* of eternity: adj. pert. to the great expanse of salt water: **oceanic,** a. *ō'shē-ăn'ĭk,* relating to the ocean; occurring in, or produced by, the ocean: **Oceanides,** n. plu. *ō'sē-ăn'ĭ-dēz,* sea-nymphs, the daughters of **Oceanus,** *ō-sē'a-nŭs,* a sea-god; called also Naiads.

ocellaria, n. *ō'sĕl-lā'rĭ-ā* (L. *ocellus,* a little eye—from *oculus,* an eye), in *geol.,* a conical-shaped zoophyte occurring in chalk-flints—so named from the numerous eye-like, polyp-cells which stud its surface: **ocellated,** a. *ō'sĕl-lā'tĕd,* resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes: **ocellus,** n. *ō-sĕl'lŭs,* a little eye; a minute simple eye found in many inferior animals.

ocelot, n. *ō'sē-lŏt* (Mexican, *ocelotl),* an animal of the feline tribe found in Mexico.

ochlocracy, n. *ŏk-lŏk'rā-sĭ* (Gr. *ochlos,* the populace or mob, and *kratos,* might, power), a government controlled by the populace; a mob government: **ochlocratic,** a. *ŏk'lō-krăt'ĭk,* relating to ochlocracy.

ochre, n. *ō'kĕr* (L. and Gr. *ochra*—from Gr. *ochros,* pale, pale yellow), a kind of fine clay used as a pigment, varying in colour from a pale yellow to a deep orange or brown: **ochraceous,** a. *ō-krā'shŭs,* of the colour of ochre: **ochrey,** a., also **ochry,** a. *ō'krĭ,* pert. to or resembling ochre: **ochroite,** n. *ŏk'rō-īt,* an impure variety of cerite.

ochrea, n., also **ocrea,** n. *ŏk'rē-ā* (L. *ocrea,* a covering to protect the legs), in *bot.,* a tubular membraneous stipule through which the stem seems to pass: **och'reate,** a. *-āt,* bearing **och'reæ,** plu. *-ē.*

octa, *ŏk'tā,* also **octo,** *ŏk'tō* (L. *octo;* Gr. *okto,* eight), a common prefix, signifying "eight."

octagon, n. *ŏk'tā-gŏn* (Gr. *octo,* eight, and *gonia,* a corner or angle), a figure with eight sides and eight angles: **octagonal,** a. *ŏk-tăg'ō-năl,* having eight sides and eight angles.

octahedron, n. *ŏk'tā-hē'drŏn* (Gr. *octo,* eight, and *hedra,* a seat or place of anything), one of the five regular bodies, being a solid contained by eight equal sides, which are equilateral triangles: **oc'tahe'dral,** a. *-drăl,* having eight equal sides: **octahdrite,** n. *ŏk-tē'drīt,* also **oc'tahe'drite,** n. *-tā-hē'drīt,* in *min.,* a term for the pure oxide of titanium occurring in elongated eight-sided crystals.

octandria, n. *ŏk-tăn'drĭ-ā* (Gr. *octo,* eight, and *aner,* a male—gen. *andros),* a class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens: **octan'der,** n. *-dĕr,* a plant having eight stamens: **octan'drian,** a. *-drĭ-ăn,* also **octan'drous,** a. *-drŭs,* having the character of the class octandria; having eight distinct stamens.

octangular, a. *ŏk-tăng'gū-lĕr* (L. *octo,* eight, and *angulus,* a corner or angle), having eight angles.

octant, n. *ŏk'tănt* (L. *octo,* eight), a nautical instrument, the measuring arc of which is the eighth part of a circle; the eighth part of a circle.

octastyle, n. *ŏk'tā-stīl* (Gr. *octo,* eight, and *stulos,* a column), in *arch.,* a temple or other building having eight columns in front.

octave, n. *ŏk'tăv* (L. *octavus,* eighth—from *octo,* eight), in *music,* the longest interval in the diatonic scale, as from *do* to *do,* or from C to C; seven keys on a pianoforte; a small cask for wine, being the eighth part of a pipe; eight days, or the eighth day, after a Church festival, the festival being included: adj. consisting of eight: **octavo,** a. n. *ŏk-tā'vō,* having eight leaves to the sheet—applied to the size of a book; applied to one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded so as to make eight leaves—usually written 8vo.

octennial, a. *ŏk-tĕn'nĭ-ăl* (L. *octo,* eight, and *annus,* a year), happening every eighth year; lasting eight years: **octen'nially,** ad. *-li.*

octile, n. *ŏk'tĭl,* another name for an *octant.*

octillion, n. *ŏk-tĭl'yŭn* (L. *octo,* eight, and Eng. *million),* a number produced by raising a million to the eighth power; in Eng. system of notation, 1 followed by 48 ciphers; in the F. and It. systems, 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

October, n. *ŏk-tō'bĕr* (L. *October,* October—from *octo,*

eight), the eighth month of the year among the Romans; with us the tenth month.

octodecimal, a. *ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-măl* (L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten), a term designating a crystal whose middle part has eight faces and two summits together; ten.

octodecimo, a. or n. *ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō* (L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten), consisting of 18 leaves to a sheet; one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded 18 times; applied to the size of a book—usually written 18mo.

octodentate, a. *ŏk'tō-dĕn'tāt* (L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed), having eight teeth.

octofĭd, a. *ŏk'tō-fĭd* (L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, I cleave), cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

octogenarian, n. *ŏk'tō-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn* (L. *octogeni*, eighty each—from *octo*, eight: F. *octogénaire*: Sp. *octogenario*), one who is eighty years old: **adj.** also **octogenary**, a. *ŏk-tŏj'ĕn-ĕr-ĭ*, of eighty years of age: **octog'enary**, n. an instrument of eight strings.

octogynous, a. *ŏk-tŏj'ĭ-nŭs* (Gr. *okto*, eight, and *gune*, a woman), having eight pistils or styles.

octopod, n. *ŏk'tō-pŏd* [Gr. *okto*, eight, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a crustacean or insect having eight feet or legs.

octosyllable, n. *ŏk'tō-sĭl'lā-bl* (L. *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, a syllable), a word consisting of eight syllables: **oc'tosyllab'ic**, a. *-lăb'ĭk*, consisting of eight syllables.

octroi, n. *ŏk'trwā* (F. *octroi*, a grant, a city toll—from *octroyer*, to grant), a tax levied at the gates of a French city on all articles brought into it.

octuple, a. *ŏk'tū-pl* (L. *octuplus*, eight-fold—from *octo*, eight, and *plico*, I fold), eight-fold.

ocular, a. *ŏk'ū-lĕr* (L. *oculus*, an eye), pert. to the eye; depending on or known by the eye; received by actual view: **oc'ularly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **oculate**, a. *ŏk'ū-lāt*, furnished with eyes; having spots somewhat like eyes: **oculist**, n. *ŏk'ū-lĭst*, a surgeon who practises only in diseases of the eye.

oculiform, a. *ŏ-kū'lĭ-fŏrm* (L. *oculus*, an eye, and *forma*, shape), eye-shaped.

oculina, n. *ŏk'ū-lī'nă* (L. *oculus*, the eye), in *geol.*, a class of strong branching corals, thus called from the eye-like or star-like polyp-cells which stud their branches.

od, n. *ŏd* (Gr. *hodos*, a way, a passage), a name applied to the supposed force or natural power which is alleged by many to produce the phenomena of mes-

odometer, n. *ō-dŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage to measure the distance travelled over: **odometrical**, a. *ō-dō-mĕt'rĭ-kăl*, pert. to an odometer.

odontalgia, n. *ō-dŏn-tăl'jĭ-ă*, also **o'dontal'gy**, n. *-tăl'jĭ* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *algos*, pain), toothache: **o'dontal'gic**, a. *-jĭk*, pert. to the toothache: **n.** a remedy for the toothache.

odontaspis, n. *ō'dŏn-tăs'pĭs* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *aspis*, a shield or buckler), a genus of shark-like fishes found in the Chalk formation—so termed from the buckler-like appearance of their teeth.

odonto, n. *ō-dŏn'tō* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a powder for the teeth: **odon'toid**, a. *-tŏĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), tooth-like.

odontograph, n. *ō-dŏn'tō-grăf* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *grapho*, I write), an instrument for finding the arcs of circles, used in the construction of toothed wheels which will work truly on each other: **o'dontog'raphy**, n. *-tŏg'rĕ-fĭ*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and nature of teeth.

odontolite, n. *ō-dŏn'tō-lĭt* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *lithos*, a stone), a petrified tooth.

odontology, n. *ō'dŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of the science of anatomy which treats of teeth.

odontopteris, n. *ō-dŏn-tŏp'tĕr-ĭs* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *pteris*, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns found in the Coal-measures—so called from the slant tooth-like lobes of their leaflets.

odontostomatous, a. *ō-dŏn'tō-stŏm'ă-tŭs* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*, and *stoma*, a mouth—gen. *stomatos*), a term applied to insects having mandibles.

odoriferous, a. *ō'dĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *odor*, a smell, and *fero*, I bear or carry), sweet-scented; diffusing fragrance: **o'dorif'erously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **o'dorif'erousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being odorous, or of diffusing odour.

odour, n. *ō'dĕr* (L. *odor*, a smell: It. *odore*: F. *odeur*), a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume: **odorous**, a. *ō'dĕr-ŭs*, sweet of scent; fragrant: **o'dorously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **o'dourless**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of odour: **odorine**, n. *ō'dĕr-ĭn*, a substance obtained from the volatile oil of bones: **in bad odour**, out of favour.

odylic, a. *ō-dĭl'ĭk* (Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *hule*, matter, a material), pert. to the force or natural power which is supposed by many to produce the phenomena

to mimic: **well off**, having fared well; in good circumstances.

offal, n. *ŏf'fal* (prov. Ger. *affall*, refuse or dross: Dan. *affald*, a falling away, offal), that which is thrown away as of no value, as certain parts of an animal butchered; refuse; coarse meat; rubbish.

offence, n. *ŏf-fĕns'* (L. *offenso*, I strike or dash against a thing; *offensa*, an injury, an offence: It. *offensa*: F. *offense*), displeasure given or received; affront; injury; cause of sin; a sin; a fault; a crime: **offence'less**, a. *-lĕs*, free from a disposition to offend: **offence'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **offensive**, a. *ŏf-fĕn'siv*, tending to cause offence, pain, or disgust; rude; insulting; used in attack; assailant; making the first attack: n. the part of attacking; a state or posture of attack: **offen'sively**, ad. *-li*: **offen'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being offensive; unpleasantness: **to act on the offensive**, to be the attacking party.

offend, v. *ŏf-fĕnd'* (L. *offendere*, to strike or dash against a thing: It. *offendere*), to pain; to annoy; to displease; to affront; to sin; to cause dislike or anger; to commit transgression: **offend'ing**, imp.: adj. displeasing; causing anger; committing sin: **offend'ed**, pp.: adj. displeased: **offender**, n. *ŏf-fĕnd'ĕr*, one who gives offence; a criminal; a guilty person.

offensive, offensively—see under **offence**.

offer, n. *ŏf'fĕr* (L. *offero*, I bring or thrust forward—from *ob*, in the way, and *fero*, I bring: It. *offerire*: F. *offrir*), a proposal; first advance; the act of bidding a price; the sum bid: v. to make a proposal to; to present either to be accepted or rejected; to present in prayer or worship; to sacrifice; to bid, as a price or reward; to exhibit; to attempt or make an attempt, as they *offered* to land; to present itself; to declare a willingness: **of'fering**, imp.: n. that which is offered; a gift presented at the altar as an act of worship: **offered**, pp. *ŏf'fĕrd*: **of'ferer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who offers: **of'ferable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be offered: **offer'tory**, n. *ŏf'fĕr-tĕr-i*, that which is offered; the sentences in the communion service read while the alms are collecting; the alms collected.

office, n. *ŏf'is* (L. *officium*, service, duty—from *opes*, aid, help, and *facere*, to do: It. *officio*; F. *office*, office, duty), settled duty; employment; business; peculiar use or function; an act of kindness; a formulary of devotion; a house or apartment where commercial men, &c., transact their business; a counting-house; pln. the outlying parts, as stables, &c., of a mansion or palace: **office-bearer**, one who holds an office: **officer**, n. *ŏf'fi-sĕr*, one authorised to perform some public duty; one holding a place of authority in the army or navy: v. to furnish or supply with officers: **of'ficering**, imp.: **of'ficered**, pp. *-sĕrd*: adj. furnished or supplied with officers: **official**, a. *ŏf-fish'ăl*, pert. to or derived from the proper office or authority; done by virtue of authority: n. one invested with office; a subordinate executive officer or attendant: **offici'ally**, ad. *-li*, by authority; by virtue of an office: **officiate**, v. *ŏf-fish'i-āt*, to act by virtue of an office; to perform official duty for another, said of a clergyman: **offic'iating**, imp.: adj. performing an office: **offic'iated**, pp.: **officious**, a. *ŏf-fish'ŭs*, unduly forward in interposing services; intermeddling; busy: **offici'ously**, ad. *-li*: **offici'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being officious; undue forwardness: **office copy**, an official copy: **official assignee**, a public officer appointed to manage the estate of a bankrupt: **official manager**, an officer appointed to manage the winding up of the affairs of a joint-stock company.

officinal, a. *ŏf-fis'i-năl* (It. *officinale*; F. *officinal*, sold in the shops—from L. *officina*, a shop where goods are sold), a term applied to those substances and medicines which are directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept in apothecaries' shops; sold or kept in shops.

offing, n. *ŏf'fing* (Eng. *off*, signifying distance from), that part of the sea at a distance from the shore having deep water: adj. moving off shore; steering from the land.

offscouring, n. *ŏf'skŏw'ĕr-ing* (*off*, and *scour*), rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

offscum, n. *ŏf'skŭm* (*off*, and *scum*), refuse matter; filth: adj. vile.

offset, n. *ŏf'sĕt* (*off*, and *set*), a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root; a flat on a hillside; in *land-measuring*, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point: v. to set off, as one account against another: **offset-staff**, a measuring rod 10 links long, or 6 ft. 7·2 inches.

offshoot, n. *ŏf'shōt* (*off*, and *shoot*), anything arising from or growing out of another.

offskip, n. *ŏf'skip* (*off*, and *skip*), a term used by some writers on art to indicate that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance.

offspring, n. *ŏf'spring* (*off*, and *spring*), children; descendants; that which is produced or arises from something else.

offward, ad. *ŏf'wa*ŏ*rd* (*off*, and AS. *weard*, expressing direction), in *nav.*, the situation of a ship which lies aground, and leans from the shore.

often, ad. *ŏf'fn* (Icel. *opt*; Goth. *ufta*, often), many times; repeatedly; not seldom: **oft**, ad. *ŏft*, poetic for *often*: **oftentimes**, also **ofttimes**, ad. frequently.

ogee, n. *ō-jē'* (F. *ogive*; It. *augivo*, the arch of a ceiling), a wave-like moulding having the convex part upwards; the union of the concave and convex in an arch or fillet; a cyma; contracted into O.G.: **ogee arch**, an arch with a double curve.

ogham, n. *ōg'hăm* (Ir. *ogam* or *ogma*), a kind of shorthand writing or cipher, in use among the anc. Irish.

ogive, n. *ō-jīv'* (F.—see **ogee**), among the *French*, a pointed arch crossing another; the Gothic arch with its ribs and cross-springers, &c.

ogle, n. *ō'gl* (Dan. *oogen*, to eye—from *oog*, the eye: Ger. *äugeln*, to eye one slyly—from *auge*, an eye), a side glance or look: v. to view with side glances to attract notice, or in fondness: **o'gling**, imp.: n. the act of viewing with side glances: **o'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **o'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who ogles.

oglio, n. *ō-lī-ō*, same as **ollo**, which see.

ogre, n. *ō'gĕr* (Sp. *ogro*; F. *ogre*; old Sp. *Auergo*, the man-eating giant of fairy tales: It. *orco*, a surname of Pluto, any imagined monster—from L. *orcus*, hell), one of the imaginary monsters of nursery stories: **ogress**, *ō'grĕs*, a female ogre; in *her.*, a ball or pellet of a dark colour: **ogreish**, a. *ō'gĕr-ish*, having the supposed character and appearance of an ogre.

ogygia, n. *ō-gij'i-ă* (from *Ogyges*, an anc. Greek monarch, whose history and reign are very obscure, hence anything dark or of doubtful origin), a genus of Silurian trilobites—so named in allusion to their obscure and remote origin, or from their being found in the earliest fossiliferous formations: **ogygian**, a. *ō-gij'i-ăn*, pert. to Ogyges, supposed to have flourished from 1770 to 1900 B.C.; a name given to a great deluge in the fabulous history of Greece; applied to anything dark, obscure, or of doubtful origin.

oh, int. *ō* (*see* **O**), an exclamation expressive of pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent.

oidium, n. *ōy'di-ŭm* (Gr. *oidein*, to swell up), in *bot.*, a parasitic fungus or mould, consisting of minute interlacing filaments, and covering a surface as if with a white down; a mould or mildew affecting the grape.

oil, n. *ŏyl* (L. *oleum*; Ger. *oel*; Dan. *olie*, oil), a highly inflammable fatty liquid expressed or obtained from various animals, from many vegetable substances, and as a natural product from the earth: v. to smear or rub over with oil: **oil'ing**, imp.: **oiled**, pp. *ŏyld*: **oily**, a. *ŏyl'i*, containing or resembling oil; greasy: **oiliness**, n. *ŏyl'i-nĕs*, the quality of being oily; greasiness: **volatile** or **essential oils**, oils that pass away in the form of vapour at the temperature of boiling water: **oil-cake**, flat cakes of flax-seed, rape-seed, &c., from which the oil has been expressed: **oil-colours**, painters' colours or pigments formed of finely-ground mineral substances worked up with oil: **oiled paper**, transparent paper used for tracing purposes: **oiled silk**, prepared silk impervious to moisture, employed in making balloons, &c.: **oiling out**, among *artists*, a thin coating of drying oil passed over the parts of a picture to be retouched, which is immediately wiped off, leaving thus only a slight coating on the surface: **oil-cloth**, painted floor-cloth: **oil-gas**, a gas obtained from oil: **oilman**, one who sells oils: **oil-mill**, a mill for crushing seeds in order to obtain their oil: **oil-nut**, the butter-nut of N. Amer.; a shrub; the Palma Christi: **oil-painting**, a picture painted with colours which have been mixed with oil; the art of painting in oil-colours: **oilskin**, a sort of waterproof cloth: **oil-stone**, a sort of hone-stone of a white or black colour, imported from Turkey: **oil-tree**, the Palma Christi, or castor-oil plant: **oil of vitriol**, the popular name for sulphuric acid: **oily grains**, the seeds of the sesamum, an Eastern grain-plant which contains abundance of oil: **oil-seals**, the

coals or shales which yield large quantities of oil on distillation: **oil-springs** or **oil-wells**, springs in which oil rises out of the earth as a natural production, like springs of water.

ointment, n. *ŏynt'mĕnt* (L. *unctum*, to anoint, to anoint: F. *oindre*, to anoint: It. *unto*, salve, grease), any soft fatty substance or compound, used for smearing or anointing the body, especially a diseased part.

okra, n. *ō'krd*, a plant of the W. Indies, whose pods are used as pot-herbs.

old, a. *ōld* (AS. *eald*; Ger. *alt*; Goth. *altheis*, old: radical meaning probably *grown up*—from Goth. *alan*; Icel. *ala*; L. *olere*, to nourish), far advanced in years; aged; used of any length of time, as, How *old* is he? he is two years *old*; decayed or injured by time or long use; out of date; not new or fresh: **old'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being old: **old'ish**, a. *-ish*, rather old: **olden**, a. *ōld'ĕn*, applied to time long past; ancient: **old-fashioned**, a. antiquated; formal: **old age**, decline of life; advanced years: **old-clothesman**, a man who collects half-worn-out garments, and old attire of all kinds, to be sold when repaired and renovated: **old men's workings**, mines or underground excavations that have been formerly worked: **of old**, long ago; from anc. times: **old bachelor**, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years: **old maid**, an unmarried woman not now young: **old school**, a party belonging to a former time, or a party having the character and opinions appropriate to former times: **old song**, a mere trifle; a nominal price: **old wife**, a prating old woman; a man having some of the characteristics and habits peculiar to old women; in *Scot.*, an apparatus for curing smoky chimneys: **Old Red Sandstone**, the whole series of strata which lies below the Coal-measures, and above the Silurian system: **Old Testament**, the first part of the Scriptures, B.C.: **old style**, the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365¼ days: **Old Tom**, a kind of strong London gin; a particular manufacture of Scotch whisky, matured by long keeping.

oldhamia, n. *ōld-hā'mĭ-d*, a peculiar fossil zoophyte occurring in the lowest Silurian rocks—so called from Professor Oldham.

oleaginous, a. *ō'lē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs* (L. *oleaginus*, of or pert. to an olive-tree—from *olea*, an olive-tree), oily; unctuous: **o'leag'inousness**, n. *-nĕs*, oiliness.

oleander, n. *ō'lē-an'dĕr* (It. *oleandro*; F. *oléandre*; a corruption of *rhododendron*), a beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant white or red flowers; the sweet bay.

oligæmia, n. *ŏl'ĭ-jē'mĭ-d* (Gr. *oligos*, little, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood.

oligandros, a. *ŏl'ĭ-găn'drŏs* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *aner*, a male—gen. *andros*), in *bot.*, having fewer than twenty stamens.

oligarchy, n. *ŏl'ĭ-gär-kĭ* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *archē*, rule, power), a state in which the government is placed in the hands of a few; the rule of an aristocracy: **oligarch**, n. *ŏl'ĭ-gärk*, one of a few in power: **oligar'chic**, a. *-gär'kĭk*, also **ol'igar'chical**, a. *-kĭ-kăl*, pert. to government by a few.

oligist, a. *ŏl'ĭ-jĭst*, also **ol'igis'tic**, a. *-jĭs'tĭk* (Gr. *oligistos*, least—from *oligos*, few), a term applied to specular iron ore—so called because less rich in metal than magnetite: **ol'igist**, n. specular iron ore.

oligo, *ŏl'ĭ-gō*, also **olig**, *ŏl'ĭg* (Gr. *oligos*, few), a prefix in scientific terms signifying few; small in number.

oligocene, n. *ŏ-lĭg'ō-sēn* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *kainos*, new or recent), in *geol.*, a term employed to designate certain strata, because supposed to occupy an intermediate position between the Eocene and the Miocene age.

oligoclase, n. *ŏ-lĭg'ō-klāz* (Gr. *oligos*, few, and *klasis*, a breaking or fracture), a term applied to soda-felspar, in allusion to its peculiar fracture.

olio, n. *ō'lĭ-ō* (L. *olla*, a pot: It. *olla*; F. *olle*), a mixture; a medley—applied to musical collections.

olitory, n. *ŏl'ĭ-tŏr-ĭ* (L. *olitor*, a gardener), belonging to or produced in a kitchen-garden.

olive, n. *ŏl'ĭv* (L. *oliva*, the olive-tree: It. *oliva*; F. *olive*), a tree of southern Europe, much valued for its fruit and the oil obtained from it; the emblem of peace; a brownish-green colour like the olive-fruit: adj. of the colour of the olive: **olivaceous**, a. *ŏl'ĭ-vā'shŭs*, olive-green: **olivary**, a. *ŏl'ĭv-ă-rĭ*, resembling an olive: **olive-brown**, a colour: **olive-crown**, a reward given at the Olympic games: **olive-branch**, the emblem of peace: **olive-oil**, an oil obtained from the olive-fruit: **olive-yard**, a garden or field where olives are cultivated; **ol'ivile**, n. *-vĭl*, a starch-like substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree: **ol'ivine**, n. *-vīn*, an olive-coloured, semi-transparent mineral, occurring in rounded grains and crystals in many basaltic rocks and lavas: **olivenite**, n. *ō-lĭv'ĕn-īt*, an arseniate of copper found in prismatic crystals and other forms, generally of a deep olive-green: **olivinoid**, n. *ō-lĭv'ĭn-ŏyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form, shape), a substance occurring in meteorites resembling olivine.

omer, n. *ō'mĕr* (Heb.—see **homer**), a Heb. measure, being about 3-168 imperial quarts.

ominous—see under **omen**.

omission, n. *ō-mĭsh'ŭn* (L. *omissum*, to pass over, to neglect—from *ob*, in the way, and *mittere*, to let go, to send: It. *omissione*; F. *omission*, omission), neglect or failure to do; neglect of that which duty required to be done; a failure to insert or mention: **omissible**, a. *ō-mĭs'ĭ-bl*, capable of being omitted: **omissive**, a. *ō-mĭs'ĭv*, leaving out.

omit, v. *ō-mĭt'* (L. *omittere*, to pass over, to neglect—from *ob*, in the way, and *mittere*, to let go, to dismiss: It. *omettere*: F. *omettre*), to leave out; to neglect or pass by; to fail to insert or mention: **omit'ting**, imp.: **omit'ted**, pp.

omni, *ŏm'nĭ* (L. *omnis*, all), a prefix meaning all; wholly.

omnibus, n. *ŏm'nĭ-bŭs* (L. *omnibus*, for all—from *omnis*, all), a large carriage for conveying passengers short distances, generally in cities and towns.

omnifarious, a. *ŏm'nĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *omnis*, all, and *varius*, different), of all varieties of forms or kinds.

omniferous, a. *ŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *omnis*, all, and *fero*, I produce), bearing or producing all kinds.

omnific, a. *ŏm-nĭf'ĭk* (L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, I make), all-creating.

omniform, a. *ŏm'nĭ-fâwrm* (L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, shape), of every form or shape: **om'nifor'mity**, n. *fôr'mĭ-tĭ*, quality of having every form.

omniparity, n. *ŏm'nĭ-par'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal), general equality.

omnipercipient, a. *ŏm'nĭ-pĕr-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt* (L. *omnis*, all, and *percipiens*, perceiving or understanding), perceiving all things: **om'nipercip'ience**, n. *-ĭ-ĕns*, perception of everything.

omnipotent, a. *ŏm-nĭp'ō-tĕnt* (L. *omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful—gen. *potentis*), all-powerful; almighty; having unlimited power: n. one of the titles of God: **omnip'otently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **omnip'otence**, n. *-tĕns*, unlimited or infinite power—applicable only to God; an attribute of God; also **omnip'otency**, n. *-tĕn-sĭ*.

omnipresent, a. *ŏm'nĭ-prē'zĕnt* (L. *omnis*, all, and *presens*, present—gen. *presentis*), present everywhere at the same time: **om'nipres'ence**, n. *-prē'zĕns*, unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

omniscient, a. *ŏm-nĭsh'ĭ-ĕnt* (L. *omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge), all-knowing; infinitely wise: **omnis'ciently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **omnis'cience**, n. *-ĕns*, also **omnis'ciency**, n. *-ĕn-sĭ*, universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

omnium, n. *ŏm'nĭ-ŭm* (L. *omnium*, of all—from *omnis*, all), the whole of the different stocks or securities which the subscribers to a loan receive from Government.

omnium gatherum, *ŏm'nĭ-ŭm găth'ĕr-ŭm* (L. *omnium*, of all, and slang L. *gatherum*, that which is collected), a familiar phrase, denoting a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

omnivorous, a. *ŏm-nĭv'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *omnis*, all, and *voro*, I devour or eat up), feeding on both animal and vegetable substances.

omohyoid, a. *ō'mō-hĭ'ōĭd* (Gr. *omos*, the shoulder, and Eng. *hyoid*), a name given to a muscle attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

omphacine, a. *ŏm'fā-sĭn* (Gr. *omphax*, any unripe fruit—gen. *omphakos*), obtained or expressed from unripe fruit: n. the mixed oily matter pressed from green olives.

omphalic, a. *ŏm-făl'ĭk* (Gr. *omphalos*, the navel or navel-string), pert. to the navel: **omphalocele**, n. *ŏm'făl-ō-sēl'* (Gr. *kele*, a swelling or tumour), rupture or hernia of the navel: **omphalotomy**, n. *ŏm'fă-lŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), the operation of cutting the umbilical cord or navel-string.

omphalodium, n. *ŏm'fa-lō'dĭ-ŭm*, also **om'phalode**, n. *-lōd* (Gr. *omphalos*, the navel or navel-string, and *eidos*, resemblance), in *bot.*, the central part of the hilum of a seed through which nourishing vessels pass.

on, prep. *ŏn* (Ger. *an*; Gr. *ana*, up, on, upon), above, and in contact with the upper surface of a thing; not *off*; upon; at or near; denoting dependence or reliance; denoting nearness or closeness; denoting addition or accumulation: ad. forward in progression; in continuance; without ceasing; opposed to *off*: **on a sudden**, suddenly: **on-going**, procedure; event: adj. progressing; without intermission: **on-hanger**, one who attends on or follows closely, as an idler; a lounger—more usually *hanger-on*: **oncooker**, one standing looking on: **on the way** or **on the road**, travelling; journeying; making progress: **on the alert**, in a state of vigilance: **on high**, above; in the heavens: **on fire**, in a state of burning; in a rage or passion: **on the wing**, in flight; departing: **to put on**, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

on, int. *ŏn*, a word of excitement or encouragement to attack or advance; a contraction for *go on*.

on, pron. *ŏng* (F.), one; they: **on dit**, *ŏng'dē* (F. they say, it is said), a flying rumour or report.

onager, n. *ŏn'ă-jĕr* (L.), the wild ass.

onanism, n. *ō'nă-nĭsm* (from *Onan*, of Scripture), the sin of Onan; self-pollution.

once, ad. *wŭns* (a corruption of *once*, the plu. of *one*, which see), one time, but no more; a single time; all at one time; formerly: n. one time; the same time: **at once**, at the same point of time; immediately: **once and again**, at repeated times; repeatedly.

once, n. *ŏns* (F. *once*; Sp. *onza*; It. *lonza*), a species of wild-cat—see **ounce**.

onchus, n. *ŏn'kŭs* (Gr. *onux*, a claw, a talon—gen. *onuchos*), in *zool.*, a family of sharks whose fossil finspines only have been found—they are wide at the base and bent backwards.

one, a. *wŭn* (L. *unus*; Goth. *ains*; Ger. *ein*; Gr. *hen*, one), an individual; a single number; opposed to *another* or *other*; some or any; different; individual: n. a single person; a single thing: **ones**, plu. *wŭns*, persons: **oneness**, n. *wŭn'nĕs*, singleness; unity: **all one**, just the same: **at one**, in union; in concord: **one day**, on a certain or particular day now past: **one o'clock**, the hour of one on the clock: **one-eyed**, a. having only one eye: **one-sided**, a. partial; limited to one side: **one-sidedness**, n. state of being partial.

one, n. *wŭn* (F. *on*, they—in its older form *omme*, and *homme*, man—from L. *homo*, a man), used in an indefinite sense, any man; any person, as *one's* own choice, *one* may speak: one's self or oneself, I and not another.

oneiromancy, n. *ō-nī'rō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, and *manteia*, divination), divination by dreams.

onerous, a. *ŏn'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *onerosus*, burdensome—from *onus*, a burden: It. *oneroso*: F. *onéreux*), heavy; burdensome; oppressive; in *Scotch law*, being of mutual advantage: **on'erously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

onicolo, n. *ō-nĭk'ō-lō*, also **nicolo**, *nĭk'ō-lō* (Gr. *nikolaos*, a proper name), a variety of onyx with a deep-brown ground, on which is a band of bluish white, used for making cameos.

onion, n. *ŭn'yŭn* (F. *oignon*; L. *unio*, an onion), a well-known pot-herb having a bulbous root.

only, a. *ōn'lĭ* (AS. *anlic*, only—from *an*, one, and *lic*, like), single; one alone; this and no other: ad. singly; merely; this and no otherwise; singly without more, as *only*-begotten.

onomancy, n. *ŏn'ō-măn-sĭ* (Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *manteia*, divination), divination by the letters of a name: **on'oman'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **on'oman'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to onomancy; predicted by names, or the letters composing them.

onomatology, n. *ŏn'ō-mă-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the derivation of names, or the study of them as a science: **on omatol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who.

onomatopeia, n. *ŏn'ō-mă-tō-pē'yă* (Gr. *onoma*, a name, *poieō*, I make), the forming of words in imitation of sounds; the figure of speech in which words express by their own sound the sounds of the things they represent, as *to buzz*, as bees, *to creak*, as a door, *to crackle*, as burning twigs: **onomatopoetic**, a. *ŏn'ō-mă-tō-pō-ĕt'ĭk*, resembling the sound signified.

onset, n. *ŏn'sĕt* (*on*, and *set*), a rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; first brunt.

onslaught, n. *ŏn'slăwt* (AS. *onslagan*, to destroy—from *on*, on, and *slagan*, to strike, to slay), attack; assault; onset.

onstead, n. *ŏn'stĕd* (a corruption of *homestead*), *Scotch* and *prov. Eng.*, a farmhouse.

ontology, n. *ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *on*, being—gen. *ontos*, and *logos*, discourse), that part of metaphysics which attempts to investigate and explain the nature and essence of all beings: **ontologic**, a. *ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭk*, also **on'tolog'ical**, a. *-kăl*, pert. to being and its attributes: **on'tolog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ontol'ogist**, n. *-tŏl'ō-jĭst*, one who treats of the nature and qualities of being in general.

onus, n. *ō'nŭs* (L. *onus*, the burden), the first word of the L. phrase, **onus probandi**, *ō'nŭs prō-băn'dĭ*, the burden of proving.

onward, a. *ŏn'wĕrd* (AS. *onweard*—from *on*, in, upon, and *weard*, expressing direction), increased; advanced; progressing; improved; leading forward: **on'ward**, ad., also **on'wards**, ad. *-wĕrdz*, towards a state of advanced progression; a little farther or forward.

onycha, n. *ŏn'ĭ-kĕ* (Gr. *onux*, a claw, a nail—gen. *onuchos*: L. *onyx*), the shell of the E. India onyx-fish; the onyx.

onychomancy, n. *ŏn'ĭ-kō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *onux*, a claw, a nail—gen. *onuchos*, and *manteia*, divination) divination by the appearance of the nails of the fingers.

onyx, n. *ŏn'ĭks* (Gr. *onux*; L. *onyx*, a nail of the hand), a general name for those varieties of the agate which consist of alternate layers of white, brown, or black, greatly valued by the ancients for cameos; an abscess of the cornea of the eye, by which it becomes opaque.

oolite, n. *ō'ō-lĭt* (Gr. *oon*, an egg, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of limestone—so termed from its being composed of small rounded grains resembling the eggs or roe of a fish, sometimes called roestone; a geological formation or system: **oolitic**, a. *ō'ō-lĭt'ĭk*, pert. to the oolite system, or classed with it: **oolithes**, n. plu. *ō'ō-lĭ'thēz* or *ō'ō-lĭthz*, a general term for the fossil eggs of birds, reptiles, &c.

oology, n. *ō-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *oon*, an egg, and *logos*, discourse), the science that deals with eggs in relation to their size, shape, colour, &c., and with the nests of birds.

oophoridium, n. *ō'ō-fŏr-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *oon*, an egg, and *phoredon*, in bundles, in loads), in *bot.*, an organ in the lycopodiaceæ containing large spores.

ooze, n. *ōz* (AS. *wos*, juice: Icel. *vos*, moisture: Norm. *voasa*, to work in the wet and exposure), soft mud or slime; a soft flow or issue; the liquid of a tan-vat: v. to flow or issue forth gently; to percolate, as a liquid, through pores or small openings: **oo'zing**, imp.: n. that which oozes: **oozed**, pp. *ōzd*: **oozy**, a. *ō'zĭ*, slimy; containing soft mud.

opacity, n. *ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *opacitas*, shadiness—from *opacus*, dusky, dark: It. *opacità*: F. *opacité*), want of transparency; darkness; gloom; obscurity.

opah, n. *ō'pä*, the king-fish, a very large lumpy fish with smooth skin, found on the coast of Guinea.

opal, n. *ō'păl* (L. *opalus*; Gr. *opallios*, the opal: Pol. *palac*, to glow, to blaze; *opalac*, to burn on all sides: Serv. *opaliti*, to give fire), a kind of resinous quartz of a milk-white, red-brown, green, and pearl-grey colour; a precious stone of numerous varieties, [illegible]

fortress, equivalent to the common expression "breaking ground": **the open**, the open country.

opera, n. *ŏp'ĕ-rä* (L. *opera*, work, labour: It. *opera*: F. *opéra*), a dramatic composition set to music, and sung and acted on the stage with instrumental accompaniments: **operatic**, a. *ŏp'ĕ-răt'ĭk*, also **op'erat'ical**, a. *-răt'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the opera: **op'erat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **opera-dancer**, a girl who dances in an opera or ballet; a ballet-girl, or a male dancer: **opera-glass**, a small telescope, usually binocular, for viewing persons and objects more distinctly at any place of public amusement: **opera-house**, a building in which operas are performed.

operameter, n. *ŏp'ĕr-ăm'ē-tĕr* (L. *opera*, work, and Gr. *metron*, measure), an instrument which indicates the number of revolutions made by a wheel or shaft; a machine for measuring work done, as of cloth.

operate, v. *ŏp'ĕr-āt* (L. *operatus*, worked, laboured—from *opus*, work: It. *operare*: F. *opérer*), to exert power or strength, either physical or mechanical; to produce any effect; to produce by agency; to cut or open a part of the body with a view to healing, as a surgeon: **op'erating**, imp.: **op'erated**, pp.: **op'erator**, n. *-ā-tĕr*, one who operates; in *surg.*, the skilled person who does some remedial act upon the human body by cutting with an instrument, or otherwise: **op'eration**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act or process of operating; something to be done; agency; process; influence; action; effect; in *surg.*, any action done by a qualified person upon the human body, with the hand or by means of an instrument, with a view to heal or bring to a normal state: **op'era'tions**, n. plu. *-shŭnz*, movements, as of an army: **op'erative**, n. *-tĭv*, a skilled workman: **adj.** having the power of acting; exerting force; effective.

opercular, a. *ō-pĕr'kū-lĕr* (L. *operculum*, a lid or cover—from *operio*, I cover over), having a lid or cover; of the nature of a lid or cover: **oper'culate**, a. *-lăt*, also **oper'cula'ted**, a. *-lā'tĕd*, in *bot.*, having a lid or cover, as a capsule; opening by a lid: **oper'culum**, n. *-kū-lŭm*, **oper'cula**, plu. *-kū-lä*, in *bot.*, a cap, lid, or cover; in *conch.*, the calcareous or horny lid with which certain molluscs, like the periwinkle, close the aperture of their shells, when they withdraw within them; the gill-cover, or bony flap covering and protecting the gills in fishes.

operculiform, a. *ō-pĕr-kū'lĭ-fŏrm* (L. *operculum*, a lid or cover, and *forma*, shape), formed as a lid or cover.

ophthalmology, n. *ŏf·thăl·mŏl′ō·jĭ* (Gr. *ophthalmos,* the eye, and *logos,* discourse), a treatise on whatever relates to the eye: **oph·thalmol′ogist,** n. *-jĭst,* one skilled in ophthalmology.

ophthalmoptosis, n. *ŏf·thăl·mŏp·tō·sĭs* (Gr. *ophthalmos,* the eye, and *ptosis,* fall, ruin), protrusion of the whole eyeball.

ophthalmoscope, n. *ŏf·thăl′mō·skōp* (Gr. *ophthalmos,* the eye, and *skopeo,* I view), an instr. for examining the interior of the living eye: **ophthalmoscopy,** n. *ŏf·thăl·mŏs′kō·pĭ,* the pretended art of knowing a person's temper and manner from the appearance of the eye.

opiate, n. *ō′pĭ·ăt* (F. *opiat,* an opiate—from L. *opium,* the juice of the poppy), any preparation or medicine which contains opium for inducing sleep or quiet: **adj.** inducing sleep; causing rest; narcotic: **o′piated,** a. *-ā·tĕd,* mixed with opium.

opine, v. *ō·pīn′* (L. *opinor,* I esteem or believe: F. *opiner,* to give one's opinion), to think; to suppose; to be of opinion: **opi′ning,** imp.: **opined,** pp. *ō·pīnd′.*

opinion, n. *ō·pĭn′yŭn* (L. *opinio,* belief, judgment—gen. *opinionis:* It. *opinione:* F. *opinion,* settled judgment or belief of the mind; sentiment; judgment, without absolute certainty, founded on the evidence given; notion: **opin′ionated,** a. *-ā·tĕd,* unduly attached to one's own opinions; egotistical; conceited: **opin′ionative,** a. *-tĭv,* fond of preconceived notions: **opin′ionatively,** ad. *-tĭv·lĭ:* **opin′ionativeness,** n. *-nĕs,* excessive attachment to one's own opinions: **opin′ioned,** a. *-ŭnd,* attached to particular opinions; conceited.

opisthocœlian, a. *ō·pĭs′thō·sē′lĭ·ăn* (Gr. *opisthe,* behind, backwards, and *koilos,* hollow), having the vertebræ hollow at the back part.

opisthotonos, n. *ō·pĭs·thŏt′ō·nŏs* (Gr. *opisthe,* backwards, and *teino,* I draw or stretch), spasms by which the whole body is bent backwards and stiffened.

opium, n. *ō′pĭ·ŭm* (L. *opium;* Gr. *opion,* the juice of the poppy: It. *opio:* F. *opium,* the thickened juice of the capsules of the white poppy—extensively used as a medicine and in medical preparations.

opobalsam, n. *ŏp′ō·băl′sŭm* (Gr. *opos,* juice, and *balsamon,* the balm-juice, balsam), the balsam of Gilead, an oleo-resin of a peculiar fragrancy.

opodeldoc, n. *ŏp′ō·dĕl′dŏk* (a word coined by Paracelsus), a soap liniment used for sprains.

opopanax, n. *ō·pŏp′ĭ·ă·nĕks* (Gr. *opopanax*—from *opos,* juice, and *panax,* a plant, all-heal), a gum-resin, being the dried juice of a plant, imported in loose granules or drops, used as a medicine.

opossum, n. *ō·pŏs′sŭm* (originally *opassom,* in the language of the Indians), an American and Australian quadruped that lives principally on trees, the females having abdominal pouches in which they carry and protect their young.

oppidan, n. *ŏp′ĭ·dăn* (L. *oppidum,* a city or town), at *Eton,* a boy who is not a king's scholar, and who boards in the town.

opponent, n. *ŏp·pō′nĕnt* (L. *opponens,* setting or placing against—from *ob,* against, and *pono,* I set or place: It *opponente,* one who opposes, as in argument or controversy; an adversary; a rival: **adj.** that opposes; adverse: **oppo′nency,** n. *-nĕn·sĭ,* an exercise for an academical degree; the opening of a disputation.

opportune, a. *ŏp′pŏr·tūn* (L. *opportunus,* fit, convenient—from *ob,* over, against, and *portus,* the harbour: It. *opportuno:* F. *opportun,* well-timed; seasonable; proper; convenient: **op′portune′ly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **op′portune′ness,** n. *-nĕs,* the quality or condition of being opportune or timely: **opportunity,** n. *ŏp·pŏr·tū′nĭ·tĭ,* fit or convenient time, place, or occasion; suitableness of circumstances to any end.

oppose, v. *ŏp·pōz′* (L. *opponĕrĕ,* to set or place against—from *ob,* against, and *ponĕrĕ,* to set or place: F. *opposer,* to oppose), to set against; to act against; to resist; to put one's self in opposition, as a competitor; to object or act against, as in a controversy or debate: **oppo′sing,** imp.: **opposed′,** pp. *-pōzd′:* **oppo′ser,** n. *-ẽr,* one who opposes: **oppo′sable,** a. *-zə·bl,* capable of being opposed or resisted: **opposite,** a. *ŏp′pō·zĭt,* standing or placed in front; facing; contrary; in *bot.,* applied to leaves placed on opposite sides of a stem at the same level: n. the reverse: that which is the contrary: **op·positely,** ad. *-lĭ:* **op′positeness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being opposite or contrary: **opposition,** n. *ŏp′pō·zĭsh′ŭn,* standing over against; resistance; hostility; contrariety of interests or designs; contradiction; in *astron.,* the aspect of heavenly bodies when 180° apart—that is, when the heavenly body is in the quarter of the heavens directly opposite to another, as a planet to the sun; the collective body of the opponents of a ministry or government: **op′positi′onist,** n. *-ŭn·lĭst,* one who belongs to the opposing party: **oppositive,** a. *ŏp·pŏz′ĭ·tĭv,* that may be put in opposition.

oppress, v. *ŏp·prĕs′* (L. *oppressum,* to press against, to crush—from *ob,* against, and *premo,* I squeeze: It. *oppressare:* F. *oppresser,* to treat with unjust rigour, severity, or hardship; to overburden; to sit or lie heavily on: **oppres′sing,** imp.: **oppressed′,** pp. *-prĕst′:* **adj.** overburdened; depressed: **oppres′sor,** n. *-sẽr,* one who oppresses or harasses with unjust severity: **oppressi′on,** n. *-prĕsh′ŭn,* the imposition of unreasonable burdens; the state of being overburdened; cruelty; severity; dulness of spirits; a sense of heaviness: **oppres′sive,** a. *-sĭv,* unjustly or excessively severe; tyrannical; extortionate; overwhelming: **oppres′sively,** ad. *-lĭ:* **oppres′siveness,** n. *-nĕs,* the quality of being oppressive.

opprobrious, a. *ŏp·prō′brĭ·ŭs* (L. *opprobrium,* reproach, disgrace: It. *obbrobrioso:* Sp. *oprobioso,* opprobrious), offensive; reproachful; abusive; infamous; rendered hateful: **oppro′briously,** ad. *-lĭ:* **oppro′briousness,** n. *-nĕs,* also **oppro′brium,** n. *-brĭ·ŭm,* reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; disgrace; ignominy.

oppugn, v. *ŏp·pūn′* (L. *oppugnare,* to fight against, to assault—from *ob,* against, and *pugna,* a fight: It. *oppugnare),* to oppose or resist—used only of verbal or written warfare: **oppugn′ing,** imp.: **oppugned,** pp. *ŏp·pūnd′:* **oppugn′er,** n. *-ẽr,* one who opposes or attacks in verbal or written warfare.

opsiometer, n. *ŏp′sĭ·ŏm′ĕ·tẽr* (Gr. *opsis,* sight, and *metron,* measure), an instr. for measuring the extent or limits of distinct vision in different individuals.

optative, a. *ŏp′tă·tĭv* (L. *optatus,* wished or desired: F. *obtatif,* expressing a wish), expressive of desire or wishing; in *gram.,* applied to the mood of a verb which expresses desire.

optic, a. *ŏp′tĭk,* also **optical,** a. *ŏp′tĭ·kăl* (Gr. *optikos,* relating to the sight—from *optomai,* I see), relating to the sight; visual; relating to optics: **op′tically,** ad. *-lĭ:* **optics,** n. plu. *ŏp′tĭks,* the science which treats of everything that pertains to light or vision, and the construction of such instruments as telescopes, microscopes, &c., in which light is the chief agent; *familiarly,* the organs of sight: **optician,** n. *ŏp·tĭsh′ăn,* one who constructs and sells instruments and glasses to aid vision: **optic lens,** a ground glass for a telescope or other optical instrument: **optic nerves,** the second pair of nerves which proceed directly from the brain, and which are the nerves of sight.

optigraph, n. *ŏp′tĭ·grăf* (Gr. *optomai,* I see, and *grapho,* I write), a telescope for copying landscapes.

optimates, n. plu. *ŏp′tĭ·mā′tēs* (L. *optimates,* the grandees—from *optimus,* the best), the nobility of anc. Rome: **optime,** n. *ŏp′tĭ·mē,* in *Cambridge University,* one who stands in the second or third class of honours in mathematics—the *wranglers* comprehend the first class: **optimism,** n. *ŏp′tĭ·mĭzm,* the doctrine that everything, whether good or evil, is ordered for the best: **op′timist,** n. *-mĭst,* one who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

option, n. *ŏp′shŭn* (L. *optio,* free choice—from *optare,* to choose, to wish for: F. *option),* the power of choosing; right of choice; election; preference; on the *Stock Exchange,* the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain at an agreed price: **op′tional,** a. *-ăl,* leaving to choice or preference: **op′tionally,** ad. *-lĭ,* with the privilege of choice.

optometer, n. *ŏp·tŏm′ĕ·tẽr* (Gr. *optikos,* relating to sight, and *metron,* measure), an instr. for measuring the limits of distinct vision; also **optimeter.**

opulent, a. *ŏp′ū·lĕnt* (L. *opulens,* wealthy, rich—gen. *opulentis*—from *opes,* wealth: It. *opulente:* F. *opulent),* having large means; rich; wealthy: **op′ulently,** ad. *-lĭ:* **op′ulence,** n. *-lĕns,* wealth; riches; affluence.

opuscule, n. *ō·pŭs′kūl* (L. *opusculum,* a little work—from *opus,* a work), a little work; a brochure.

or, conj. *ŏr* (contracted from AS. *outher,* or, either; Icel. *eda;* Fris. *auder;* Dut. *odder,* or), a particle that marks an alternative; the correlative of *either:* or ever, before.

or, n. *ŏr* (F. *or,* gold), in *her.,* gold, which is expressed by engraved small dots.

ornacanthus, n. *ŏr′ă·kăn′thŭs* (Gr. *oraios,* ripe, beautiful, and *akantha,* a thorn or spine), a genus of fossil

shark fin-spines occurring in the Carboniferous formation—so called from the varied beauty of the species.

orach, n. *ŏr'ăch,* a name given to several British wild plants found growing in waste places and by the sea-shore; wild spinach.

oracle, n. *ŏr'ă-kl* (L. *oraculum,* counsel from the gods—from *oro,* I plead, I pray: It. *oracolo:* F. *oracle*), among the *ancients,* an announcement from the gods in answer to some inquiry; a prophetic declaration; the deity who was supposed to give the answer, also the place where given; any one famed for wisdom and accuracy of opinions; a sentence or decision of great authority from its wisdom: **oracles,** n. plu. *ŏr'ă-klz,* divine revelations or messages; the holy Scriptures: **oracular,** a. *ŏ-răk'ŭ-lĕr,* resembling an oracle; pretending to have the authority of an oracle; grave; venerable; ambiguous: **orac'ularly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **oraculous,** a. *ŏ-răk'ŭ-lŭs,* uttering oracles; resembling oracles; authoritative; ambiguous: **orac'ulousness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being oracular: **orac'ulously,** ad. *-lĭ.*

oral, a. *ō'răl* (F. and It. *orale,* oral—from L. *os,* the mouth—gen. *oris,* uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: **orally,** ad. *ō'răl-lĭ,* by mouth; in words, not in writing.

orange, n. *ŏr'ĕnj* (It. *arancio;* Sp. *naranja,* an orange—from Ar. *naranj,* an orange: mid. L. *arangia,* an orange, which passed into F. *orange,* under the influence of the colour of the fruit), the name of a tree, and its well-known fruit: **adj.** pert. to or resembling the colour of an orange: **orange-coloured,** a. of the colour of an orange: **orange-tawny,** a brownish orange colour: **orangeade,** n. *ŏr'ĕnj-ăd',* a drink made with orange-juice: **orange-musk,** a species of pear: **orange-peel,** the rind or skin of an orange: **Orangemen,** n. plu. *ŏr'ĕnj-mĕn,* a famous political association of Protestant Irishmen—so called from William, Prince of Orange, who became William III.: **orangeat,** n. *ŏr'ăn-zhăt* (F.—from *orange*), candied orange-peel: **orangery,** n. *ŏr'ĕnj-ĕr-ĭ,* a house where oranges are reared artificially; a plantation of orange-trees.

orang-outang, n. *ō-răng'-ō-tăng'* (Malay, *orang-utan,* meaning wild man of the woods—from *orang,* man, and *utan,* a wood), one of the ape tribe, which in outward appearance approaches remarkably near to the human form.

oration, n. *ō-rā'shŭn* (L. *oratio,* speech, eloquence—from *oro,* I plead, I beseech: It. *orazione:* F. *oraison*), a speech or discourse delivered in public on a special occasion; a harangue; a declamation: **orator,** n. *ŏr'*

ing principle of the lichen-pigments, as archil, cudbear, litmus, &c.

orchard, n. *ŏr'chĕrd* (Goth. *aurtigarda;* Icel. *jurtagarðr,* a garden; AS. *ortgeard,* an enclosure for worts or vegetables—from *wort,* a herb, and *geard,* a yard), a fruit-garden: **or'chardist,** n. *-dĭst,* one who owns or cultivates a fruit-garden: **orcharding,** n. *ŏr'chĕrd-ĭng,* the cultivation of orchards.

orchestra, n. *ŏr'kĕs-trā* (Gr. *orchestra,* the lowest part of a theatre, among the Greeks, where the chorus performed the dances: L. and It. *orchestra:* F. *orchestre*), the part of a theatre or public place assigned to the musicians; the body of musical performers; also written **orchestre,** *ŏr'kĕs-tr:* **orchestral,** a. *ŏr-kĕs'trăl,* suitable to an orchestra, or performed in it.

orchids, n. *ŏr'kĭdz,* also **orchis,** n. *ŏr'kĭs* (L. and Gr. *orchis,* a plant with roots in the form of testicles: It. *orchide:* F. *orchis*), a plant having round fleshy tubers, whose flowers are generally singular in form—much esteemed by cultivators: **orchidaceous,** a. *ŏr'kĭ-dā'shŭs,* also **orchideous,** a. *ŏr-kĭd'ē-ŭs,* pert. to plants of the orchis kind.

orcine, n. *ŏr'sĭn* (F. *orcine*), a peculiar colouring matter obtained from a species of lichen.

ordain, v. *ŏr-dān'* (L. *ordinare,* to arrange or set in order—from *ordo,* order, arrangement: It. *ordinare*), to appoint; to decree; to establish; to institute; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions: **ordain'ing,** imp.: **adj.** investing with sacerdotal or ministerial functions by certain ceremonies, as the laying on of hands: **ordained,** pp. *ŏr-dānd':* **or'dination,** which see: **ordain'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who ordains or appoints.

ordeal, n. *ŏr'dē-ăl* (AS. *ordæl;* Dut. *oordeel,* a mode of judgment by fire or water, the issue supposed to be determined by the hand of God: Ger. *urtheil,* judgment), any severe trial or scrutiny; an anc. form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by causing the accused to pass through fire or water.

order, n. *ŏr'dĕr* (L. *ordo,* an arranging, order—gen. *ordĭnis:* It. *ordine:* F. *ordre*), methodical arrangement; regularity; established method or process; proper state; a law; a command; rank or class; a society or fraternity; a division of animals or plants between class and genus; in *arch.,* one of the five principal methods employed by the ancients in constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice—these were the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: plu. **orders,** or **holy orders,** in the Eng-

ordinal, a. *ôr'di-nál* (It. *ordinale*; F. *ordinal*, ordinal—from L. *ordo*, order), denoting order: n. in the *Eng. Ch.*, the service of ordination: **ordinal numbers**, numbers in succession, as first, second, third, &c.

ordinance, n. *ôr'di-náns* (F. *ordonnance*, an ordinance or rule: L. *ordinans*, arranging, regulating—from *ordo*, order), permanent rule of action; observance commanded; a law; a regulation.

ordinary, a. *ôr'di-na-ri* (L. *ordinarius*, of or belonging to arrangement or order—from *ordo*, order: It. *ordinario*: F. *ordinaire*), according to established order: customary; usual; of common rank or quality; plain; not handsome; common; of little merit: n. an ecclesiastical judge, usually the bishop; a single judge having power to decide cases either with or without a jury; settled establishment; the figures found on a heraldic shield; a dining-place where the prices are fixed; the meal furnished; a name applied to the chaplain of Newgate: **or'dinarily**, ad. *-na-ri-li*: **ordinary seaman**, one not expert or fully skilled; an inferior seaman: **in ordinary**, in constant service; statedly attending and serving.

ordinate, a. *ôr'di-nát* (L. *ordinatum*, to regulate, to set in order), well-ordered; regular; methodical: n. in *math.*, a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line called the *abscissa*—the ordinate and abscissa taken together being called co-ordinates.

ordination, n. *ôr'di-ná'shún* (L. *ordinatio*, a setting in order, an arranging—gen. *ordinationis*: F. *ordination*), the act or ceremony of conferring holy orders, or of bestowing the powers or functions of a settled minister; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

ordnance, n. *ôrd'náns* (an incidental application of *ordinance*, in the sense of arrangement or preparation: F. *ordonner*, to ordain, to dispose: It. *ordigno*, a machine), a general term applied to all things connected with artillery; cannon; artillery: **ordnance-map**, a map made from a portion of the national survey of the country, carried on by the Royal Engineer corps, under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

ordure, n. *ôr'dúr* (F. *ordure*; It. *ordura*, filth: L. *luridus*, dark-coloured), dung; filth; excrements.

ore, n. *ôr* (Ger. and Sw. *ader*; Norin. *aur*; Dan. *aare*, a vein), properly the vein of metal—so called from the ore found in a thin band appearing in the section like a vein running through the rock; a metal as extracted from the earth combined with other substances;—as mixed with mineral matters, ores receive the various names of matrix, gangue, vein-stone, or ore-stone.

oread, n. *ô'ré-ád*, pln. **o'reads**, *-ádz*, also **oreades**, *ô-ré'á-dêz* (L. *oreas*, an Oread—gen. *oreadis*), a mountain-nymph.

organ, n. *ôr'gán* (L. *organum*; Gr. *organon*, an instrument: It. *organo*: F. *organe*), a part of the living body by which some action, operation, or function is carried on; an instrument or means of communication, as of a political party—generally said of a newspaper; in *bot.*, any defined subordinate part of the vegetable structure, external or internal, as a cell, a fibre, a leaf, a root, &c.; a well-known wind musical instr.: **organic**, a. *ôr-gán'ik*, also **organ'ical**, a. *-i-kál*, relating to living organs; produced by living organs: **in'organic**, a. *-ik*, pert. to bodies without specific organs: **organ'ically**, ad. *-li*: **organ'icalness**, n. *-nés*, state of being organical: **organise**, v. *ôr'gán-iz*, to form, as a living body, with suitable organs; to establish with parts that may co-operate together; to arrange the several parts of a plan of action or work, and appoint the proper persons to carry it out: **or'ganising**, imp.: **or'ganised**, pp. *-izd*: adj. formed with organs; constructed of parts co-operating with each other: **or'ganisable**, a. *-iz-zá-bl*, capable of being organised: **organisation**, n. *ôr'gán-i-zá'shún*, the act of forming or arranging parts in such a manner as to enable them to co-operate together; the parts when so arranged; structure; form: **or'ganism**, n. *-izm*, a body possessing an organic structure: **or'ganist**, n. *-ist*, a performer on the organ: **organ-builder**, the constructor of organs: **organ-loft**, the place where an organ stands in a church: **organic bodies**, such bodies as possess life and sensation: **organic disease**, a disease in which the structure of an organ is evidently altered: **organic remains**, the fossil remains of animals or vegetables: **organic laws**, those laws which concern the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

organogeny, n. *ôr'gán-ój'é-ni* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument, and *gennao*, I produce), the development of organs: **or'ganogen'ic**, a. *-ô-jén'ik*, pert. to the development of organs in plants and animals.

organography, n. *ôr'gán-ôg'rá-fi* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument, and *grapho*, I write), a scientific description of the internal structure of plants: **or'ganograph'ic**, a. *-ô-gráf'ik*, also **or'ganograph'ical**, a. *-gráf'i-kál*, pert. to: **or'ganog'raphist**, n. *-ôg'rá-fist*, one who is skilled in describing the internal structure of plants.

organology, n. *ôr'gán-ôl'ô-ji* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of physiology which treats of organs of animals.

organon, n. *ôr'gá-nón* (Gr. *organon*, an instrument), a body of rules and canons for regulating scientific investigations.

organzine, n. *ôr'gán-zin* (It. *organzino*: F. *organsin*), thrown silk of a very fine texture.

orgasm, n. *ôr'gázm* (Gr. *orgasmos*, softening, moistening), immoderate excitement or action, as when accompanied by severe spasms.

orgeat, n. *ôr'zhát* (F. *orgeat*—from *orge*, barley), a liquor made from barley and sweet almonds, sweetened and slightly flavoured.

orgeis, n. *ôr'jé-is*, the organ-ling, supposed to be so called from the *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is caught.

orgies, n. pln. *ôr'jiz* (F. *orgies*, revels: Gr. and L. *orgia*, the rites of Bacchus), any drunken revelry, particularly by night.

orgues, n. pln. *órgz* (F. *orgue*; Gr. *organon*, an instrument), in *mil.*, pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, to be hung over a gateway and let down in case of attack; a sort of infernal machine made of loaded gun-barrels to be discharged in defending a breach.

orichalc, n. *ôr'i-kálk*, also **or ichal'cum**, n. *-kál'kúm* (L. *orichalcum*; Gr. *oreichalkos*, mountain-copper—from Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, brass), the brass of the ancients; a substance resembling gold in colour, but less in value.

oriel, n. *ô'ri-él* (old F. *oriel*, a gallery: mid. L. *oriolum*, a little entrance—from *os*, a mouth—gen. *oris*), a projecting angular window, generally of a trigonal or pentagonal form; a large bay or recessed window in a church or in an apartment.

orient, a. *ô'ri-ént* (L. *oriens*, the rising sun—gen. *orientis*—from *oriri*, to rise, to become visible: It. *oriente*; F. *orient*, the East), Eastern; bright; shining: n. the East; the part where the sun rises: v. in *surv.*, to mark on a plan the bearings of the compass: **o'rienting**, imp.: **o'riented**, pp.: **oriental**, a. *ô'ri-én'tál*, Eastern; proceeding from Asia or the East,—applied to gems, "valuable," "precious"—as opposed to *occidental*, applied to the less valuable: n. a native of Asia or the East: **o'rien'tally**, ad. *-li*: **oriency**, n. *ô'ri-én-si*, brightness; richness of colour: **o'rien'talism**, n. *-tál-izm*, the doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations: **o'rien'talist**, n. *-tist*, one versed in the languages and literature of Asia; an inhabitant of the Eastern parts of the world: **o'rientation**, n. *-tá'shún*, the process of determining the east point in taking bearings; the placing towards the east, as the altar of a church.

orifice, n. *ôr'i-fis* (L. *orificium*, an opening, an orifice—from *os*, a mouth—gen. *oris*, and *facio*, I make: It. *orificio*: F. *orifice*), a mouth or aperture, as of a pipe or tube; any opening.

oriflamme, n. *ôr'i-flám* (F. *oriflamme*—from L. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, a flame), the anc. royal standard of France.

origin, n. *ôr'i-jin* (L. *origo*, origin, descent—gen. *originis*—from *oriri*, to rise, to become visible: It. and F. *origine*), first existence or beginning; derivation; cause; root; source: **original**, a. *ô-rij'i-nál*, first in order; preceding all others; primitive; having the power to originate new thoughts or ideas; not copied: n. that which precedes all others of its kind; fountain; source; that from which anything is translated, transcribed, or copied: **orig'inally**, ad. *-li*, primarily; at first: **orig'inal'ity**, n. *-nál'i-ti*, the power or faculty of producing new thoughts, or rare combinations of thought: **originate**, v. *ô-rij'i-nát*, to bring into existence; to cause to be; to begin; to produce what is new: **orig'inating**, imp.: **orig'inated**, pp.: **orig'inator**, n. *-nâ-ter*, one who originates: **orig'ination**, n. *-ná'shún*, the act of bringing into existence; first production; mode of production or bringing into being:

original sin, the innate depravity and tendency to evil in the human mind; the result of our first parents' sin.

orillon, n. *ō-rĭl'-ŏn* (F. *orillon*, a sort of fortification—from *oreille*, an ear), a mass of earth lined with a wall on the shoulder of a bastion for the protection of cannon.

oriole, n. *ō'rĭ-ōl* (Sp. *oriol*—from L. *aureolus*, golden), a bird of several species, having plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black.

Orion, n. *ō-rī'-ŏn* (L. and Gr. *Orion*, in *anc. myth.*, a celebrated hunter: It. *Orione*: F. *Orion*), a constellation represented by the figure of a man with a sword or club by his side, and covered with a lion's skin.

orison, n. *ŏr'ĭ-zŏn* (F. *oraison*, a speech—from L. *oro*, I speak or plead), a prayer or supplication.

orle, n. *ŏrl* (F. *ourlet*, a hem, a margin), in *her.*, a figure in the form of a fillet or border round a heraldic shield, but at a distance from the edges: **orle, or'let**, *-lĕt*, or **or'lo**, n. *-lō*, in *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

orleans, n. *ŏrlĕnz* (*Orleans*, in France), a cloth made of worsted and cotton; a common variety of plum.

orlop, n. *ŏrlŏp* (Ger. *überlauf*, the deck of a ship—from *überlaufen*, to run over the whole surface; Dut. *overloop*—from *over*, over, and *loopen*, to run), in a *ship*, the sort of deck or platform on which the cables, sails, &c., are stowed.

ormolu, n. *ŏr'mō-lū'* (F. *or*, gold, and *moulu*, ground, bruised: L. *aurum*, gold, and *molere*, to grind), gilt bronze or copper; gold-coloured brass, or mosaic gold: **ormolu varnish**, a copper, bronze, or imitation gold varnish.

ornament, n. *ŏr'nd-mĕnt* (L. *ornamentum*, a decoration—from *orno*, I decorate: It. *ornamento*: F. *ornement*), something that beautifies and adorns; embellishment; additional beauty: **v.** to render more beautiful or attractive to the eye; to embellish: **or'namenting**, imp.: **or'namented**, pp.: **or'namen'tal**, a. *-tăl*, serving to decorate or adorn: **or'namen'tally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **or'namenta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, decoration; embellishment: **or'namentor**, n. *-dĕr*, a decorator; a finisher of articles.

ornate, a. *ŏr-nāt'* (L. *ornatum*, to adorn, to embellish: It. *ornare*: F. *orner*, to adorn), splendidly adorned; decorated; beautiful: **ornate'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ornate'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being ornate.

ornithichnite, n. *ŏr'nĭ-thĭk'nīt* (Gr. *ornis*, a bird—*logos*, discourse): **orological**, a. *ō-rō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to a description of the mountains and mountain-systems of the globe: **orologist**, n. *ō-rŏl'ō-jĭst*, one who describes mountains.

orotund, a. *ŏr'ō-tŭnd* (L. *os*, the mouth—gen. *oris*, and *tundo*, I beat), said of the utterance of letters or words with fulness, clearness, and strength.

orphan, n. *ŏr'făn* (Gr. *orphanos*, deprived of either parent: F. *orphelin*, an orphan), a child bereaved of father or mother, or both—more usually of both: **adj.** bereaved of parents: **orphanage**, n. *ŏr'făn-ăj*, state of an orphan; an asylum for orphans: **orphaned**, a. *ŏr'fănd*, bereft of parents.

Orphean, a. *ŏr-fē'ăn* (L. *Orpheus*, a famous poet and musician of antiquity), pert. to Orpheus, *ŏr'fŭs*; musical; poetical: **orpheon**, n. *ŏr'fē-ŏn*, a musical instrument.

orpiment, n. *ŏr'pi-mĕnt* (a corruption of the L. *auripigmentum*—from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a paint), yellow sulphuret of arsenic; the colour called king's yellow.

orpin, n. *ŏr'pin* (contr. of *orpiment*: F. *orpin*), a yellow or orange colour of various degrees of intensity.

orpine, n. *ŏr'pin* (F. *orpin*, a plant), a wild succulent herbaceous plant, found abundantly in some parts of England, called also the rose-plant.

orrery, n. *ŏr'rō-rĭ* (after the *Earl of Orrery*), a machine for exhibiting the motions, magnitudes, and relative distances of the heavenly bodies composing our solar system.

orris, n. *ŏr'rĭs* (a corruption of *iris*), the plant *iris* or flag-flower; a peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked: **orris-root**, the dried roots of the Florentine orris, having an agreeable odour.

ort, n. *ŏrt*, generally in plu. **orts**, *ŏrts* (prov. Dan. *overed*; Dut. *oorete*, fragments, remains: Fris. *orten*, to leave remnants in eating: Low Ger. *ort*; Scot. *wort*, fragments), fragments and rejected parts that are left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that fall to the ground in working with any material.

orthis, n. *ŏr'thĭs* (Gr. *orthos*, straight), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalves with slightly convex valves: **orthisina**, n. *ŏr'thĭ-sī'nă*, a sub-genus of preceding: **orthite**, n. *ŏr'thīt*, a mineral of a blackish-brown colour, occurring in straight, needle-shaped, or columnar masses in the granites of Scandinavia.

orthocanthus, n. *ŏr'thō-kăn'thŭs* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), in *geol.*, a genus of straight, cylindrical, fossil fin-spines, found

delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot; in *geom.*, consisting of straight lines on a plane at right angles to it: **or'thograph'ically**, ad. *-li*: **orthog'rapher**, n. *-thŏg'rə-fêr*, also **orthog'raphist**, n. *-rə-f'ĭst*, one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

orthonota, n. *ôr'thō-nō'tə*, also **or'thono'tus**, n. *-tŭs* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a sub-genus of fossil bivalves, so called from their long, straight, plaited backs.

orthopedist, n. *ôr-thŏp'ē-dĭst* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and L. *pes*, a foot — gen. *pedis*), one who cures or remedies deformities in the limbs or feet.

orthopnœa, n. *ôr'thŏp-nē'ə* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pneo*, I breathe or pant), a diseased state in which the difficulty of breathing is increased by stooping, or on lying down.

orthopædia, n. *ôr'thō-pē'dĭ-ə* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *paideia*, the rearing of children), the prevention and cure of deformities of the human body.

orthopters, n. plu. *ôr-thŏp'tĕr-ə* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *ptera*, wings), an order of insects which have their two outer wings disposed in straight folds when at rest, as the grasshopper and house-cricket; also **orthop'ters**, *-tĕrs*, and **orthop'terans**, n. plu. *-ənz*: **orthop'terous**, a. *-ŭs*, of or pert. to the orthoptera; folding the wings straight.

orthotropous, a. *ôr-thŏt'rō-pŭs* (Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *tropos*, direction—from *trepo*, I turn), turned the right way; in *bot.*, having the embryo in a seed lying straight towards the hilum or eye, as in the bean—applied to the ovule with foramen opposite to the hilum; also **orthot'ropal**, a. *-rō-pəl*.

ortive, a. *ôr'tĭv* (L. *ortus*, arisen), rising or eastern.

ortolan, n. *ôr'tō-lən* (It. *ortolano*, a gardener; F. *ortolan*, an ortolan—from L. *hortus*, a garden), a small bird of southern Europe, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh—so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.

Orus, n. *ō'rəs*, also **Horus**, n. *hō'rəs*, an Egyptian god, son of Isis and Osiris, frequently appearing in Egyptian paintings sitting on the lap of Isis.

oryx, n. *ō'rĭks*, a variety of South African antelope, having the mane and tail of the horse, the head and colouring of the ass, and the legs and feet of the antelope, with long horns tapering backwards—also called *gems-bok*.

os, n. *ŏs*, also **osar**, n. *ō'zər*, a Swedish term for the long hillocks or mounds of drift gravel and sand which are so abundantly scattered over Sweden and the islands of the Baltic—called *kaims* in Scotland, and *eskirs* in Ireland.

oscillate, v. *ŏs'sĭl-lāt* (L. *oscillatum*, to swing—from *oscillum*, a swing: It. *oscillare*: F. *osciller*, to swing), to move backwards and forwards; to swing: **os'cillating**, imp.: adj. swinging; vibrating: **os'cillated**, pp.: **os'cilla'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a swinging like a pendulum: **os'cilla'tory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, vibrating; swinging; **oscillating engine**, a marine engine with a vibrating cylinder.

oscula, n. plu. *ŏs'kū-lə* (L. *oscula*, little mouths; *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss—from *os*, a mouth), the name given to the larger pores on the surface of a sponge: **os'cular**, a. *-lĕr*, pert. to: **os'culate**, v. *-lāt*, to kiss; to come in contact with, as a curve and a circle; to adhere closely, as caterpillars and other creeping animals: **os'culating**, imp.: **osculated**, pp.: **os'cula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a kiss; close contact: **os'culant**, a. *-lənt*, that adheres closely: **os'cula'tory**, a. *-lā'tĕr-ĭ*, of or pert. to kissing; having the same curvature at the point of contact: n. a tablet or board having the picture of Christ or the Virgin, which was first kissed by the priest and then by the people: **os'cule**, n. *-kūl*, a small two-lipped aperture.

osier, n. *ō'zhĕr* (F. *osier*, a willow; prov. F. *aosa*, to form, to fashion; *aosil*, a willow: Gr. *oisos*, a species of willows), the common name of the water-willow, a plant of several species, used in making baskets: **osiered**, a. *ō'zh'ĕrd*, covered with osiers: **osier-bed** or **osier-holt** (AS. *holt*, a grove), a piece of land on which willows are cultivated for basket-work.

Osiris, n. *ō-sī'rĭs*, one of the principal Egyptian deities, the husband of Isis, and the father of Orus, worshipped under the form of a bull, or of a human body with a bull's head.

osmasome, n. *ŏs'mə-sōm* (Gr. *osme*, odour, and *somos*, broth, sauce), the extractive matter on which the odour of broth and the flesh boiled in it depends.

osmeroides, n. plu. *ŏs'mĕr-ōjdz* (L. *osmerus*, a smelt, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes found in the Chalk of England—so named from their resemblance to the smelt, a small fish of the salmon family.

osmium, n. *ŏs'mĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *osme*, smell), a metallic substance found associated with the ore of platinum—so named from the strong disagreeable smell given out by its oxide: **os'mic acid**, *-mĭk*, also **os'micus acid**, *-mĭ-kŭs*, acids from osmium.

osmose, n. *ŏs'mōs*, also **osmosis**, n. *ŏs-mō'sĭs* (Gr. *osmos*, a pushing impulse—from *otheiō*, to push), the tendency of fluids of different kinds and densities to become diffused through a separating membrane when placed in contact with it; the action produced by this tendency: **osmotic**, a. *ŏs-mŏt'ĭk*, pert. to or having the property of osmose.

osmund, n. *ŏs'mŭnd*, a fern-plant of the genus **osmun'da**, and order **osmundaceæ**, *ŏs'mŭn-dā'shĭ-ē*, the most remarkable species of which is a flowering fern, the root of which, when boiled, is very slimy.

osnaburg, n. *ŏs'nə-bûrg*, a coarse linen, so called from its being originally imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.

ospray, n., also **osprey**, n. *ŏs'prā* (a corruption of *ossifrage*: F. *orfraie*), the bald buzzard or great sea-eagle.

osselet, n. *ŏs'sĕ-lĕt* (F. *osselet*, a small bone—from L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*), a hard substance found growing between the small bones of a horse's knee.

osseous, a. *ŏs'sē-ŭs* (L. *osseus*, belonging to a bone—from *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*: It. *osseo*, osseous), composed of or resembling bone; bony: **osseous breccia**, *-brĕk'shĭ-ə*, bones, and fragments of bones, cemented together by calcareous or other matter, found in caverns or fissures: **osseter**, n. *ŏs'sē-tĕr*, a species of sturgeon, said to yield one of the best kinds of Russian isinglass.

ossicle, n. *ŏs'sĭ-kl* (L. *ossiculum*, a small bone—from *os*, a bone), a little bone—applied to various small bones in the skeleton; a term applied to the bony-like points and segments of star-fishes, encrinites, and such-like animals.

ossiferous, a. *ŏs-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*, and *fero*, I produce), producing bone; containing or furnishing bone.

ossifrage, n. *ŏs'sĭ-frāj* (L. *ossifragus*, the sea-eagle—from *os*, a bone, and *frango*, I break: It. *ossifrago*), the ospray or sea-eagle.

ossify, v. *ŏs'sĭ-fī* (It. *ossificare*: F. *ossifier*, to ossify—from L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*, and *facio*, I make), to convert into bone or a bone-like substance; to become bone: **os'sifying**, imp.: adj. becoming bone; bone-forming: **os'sified**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. converted into bone or a substance resembling it: **ossific**, a. *ŏs-sĭf'ĭk*, having power to ossify: **ossification**, n. *ŏs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the changing of any soft solid part of an animal body into bone or bony-like matter.

ossivorous, a. *ŏs-sĭv'ŏr-ŭs* (L. *os*, a bone—gen. *ossis*, and *voro*, I devour), bone-eating.

ossuary, n. *ŏs'ū-ĕr-ĭ* (L. *ossuus*, bony), a place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

osteal, a. *ŏs'tē-əl* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone), belonging to bone: **osteine**, n. *ŏs'tē-ĭn*, osseous substance or bony tissue: **ostitis**, n. *ŏs-tī'tĭs*, the inflammation of bone.

ostensible, a. *ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-bl* (F. and Sp. *ostensible*; It. *ostensibile*, ostensible—from L. *ostensum* or *ostentum*, to show, to expose to view), declared; manifest; apparent; held forth or avowed, but opposed to *real*: **osten'sibly**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ostensibility**, n. *ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality or state of being ostensible: **osten'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, showing; betokening; indirect: **osten'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ostent**, n. *ŏs-tĕnt'*, appearance; manner; show: **ostentation**, n. *ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn*, outward show or appearance; ambitious display; parade; pompous vaunting: **os'tenta'tious**, a. *-shŭs*, fond of self-display; boastful; showy: **os'tenta'tiously**, ad. *-shŭs-lĭ*: **os'tenta'tiousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display.

osteocolla, n. *ŏs'tē-ō-kŏl'lə* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *kolla*, glue), an earthy or stony matter precipitated by water, and encrusted upon sticks, stones, and similar bodies.

osteodentine, n. *ŏs'tē-ō-dĕn'tĭn* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and L. *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), a structure formed in the teeth, in part resembling bone.

osteogeny, n. *ŏs'tē-ŏj'ē-nĭ*, also **osteogenesis**, n. *ŏs'tē-ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *gennao*, I produce), the formation or growth of bone.

osteography, n. *ŏs'tē-ŏg'rə-fĭ* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone,

and *graphō*, I write), a scientific description of the bones: **os'teog'rapher**, n. *-rə-fēr*, an anatomist of the bony parts of the body.

osteolepis, n. *ŏs'tē-ō-lē'pis* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone—so named from the enamelled bony appearance of the scales.

osteology, n. *ŏs'tē-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *osteon*, a bone, and *logos*, discourse), that part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton or bony fabric of the different tribes of animals; comparative anatomy: **os'teolog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to a description of the bones: **os'teol'oger**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĕr*, also **os'teol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in osteology: **os'teolog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

osteomalakia, n. *ŏs'tē-ō-mə-lā'kĭ-ə* (Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *malakos*, soft), a diseased softening of the bones in adults.

ostiary, n. *ŏs'tĭ-ə-rĭ* (L. *ostiarius*, a door-keeper—from *ostium*, a door or entrance), the mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into a sea or lake.

ostler, n. *ŏs'lĕr*, former spelling **host'ler** (old F. *hostelier*, a host, an innkeeper—from *hostel*, a house, a hall), a person who has the care of the horses at a hotel or inn: **ostlery**, n. *ŏs'lĕr-ĭ*, an inn.

Ostmen, n. plu. *ŏst'mĕn*, Eastmen, the Danish settlers in Ireland being so called.

ostraceous, a. *ŏs-trā'shŭs* (L. *ostrea*, an oyster or mussel), pert. to animals of the oyster family, called **ostracea**, *ŏs-trā'shĭ-ə*, also **ostra'cians**, *-shĭ-ənz*.

ostracism, n. *ŏs'trə-sĭzm* (Gr. *ostrakismos*—from *ostrakon*, a tile, a shell), in *anc. Greece*, banishment by the popular voice by throwing shells into an urn, the name of the person to be banished being written on each shell; banishment; expulsion: **ostracise**, v. *ŏs'trə-sīz*, to banish by the popular voice: **os'tracising**, imp.: **os'tracised'**, pp. *-sīzd'*.

ostracite, n. *ŏs'trə-sīt* (L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster), a term applied to any fossil oyster.

ostrich, n. *ŏs'trĭch* (old F. *austruche*, an ostrich: Sp. *avestruz*, an ostrich—from L. *avis*, a bird, and *struthio*; Gr. *strouthos*, an ostrich), the largest bird in the world, swift-running, and with short wings and long neck: **ostrich-feathers**, the tail, back, and wing feathers of the ostrich, brought from Africa.

Ostrogoth, n. *ŏs'trō-gŏth* (Dan. *øst*, east, and *Goth*), one of the eastern Goths.

otacoustic, a. *ōt'ə-kōs'tĭk* (Gr. *ota*, ears, and *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing), assisting the

the weasel inhabiting the banks of rivers, feeding principally on fish—the *sea-otter* is of larger size.

otto, n. *ŏt'tō*, also spelt **ottar**, n. *ŏt'tăr*, and **attar**, n. *ăt'tăr*—see **attar**.

Ottoman, a. *ŏt'tō-mən* (a name of the Turkish empire—from *Othman* or *Osman*, its founder), designating anything that pertains to the Turks or their government: **n.** a kind of sofa; a stool having a stuffed bottom; a reclining or easy seat.

ouch, n. *ŏŏch* (old Eng. *ouche* or *nouche*, a jewel—from mid. L. *oscleum*, a wedding-gift, a jewel-case), the collet or socket in which a precious stone or a seal is set.

oudenodon, n. *ōō-dĕn'ō-dŏn* (Gr. *oudeis*, none, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontis*), in *geol.*, a sub-genus of very peculiar fossil reptiles found in the sandstone of South Africa, so called from their toothless jaws.

ought, v. *ŏŏt* (see **aught** and **owe**), a defective verb, formerly the pt. of *owe*; to be bound in duty or moral obligation: **n.** anything.

ounce, n. *ŏŏns* (L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: It. *oncia*: F. *once*, an ounce), a weight, 1-12th of a lb. troy; 1-16th of a lb. avoirdupois.

ounce, n. *ŏŏns* (F. *once*: Sp. *onza*), a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail—a native of India and Persia.

our, pron. *ŏŏr* (Goth. and Ger. *unz*, us: Goth. *unsar*; AS. *ure*, our), pert. to or belonging to us: **ours**, *ŏŏrz*, poss. of *we*: when the noun is expressed, *our* is employed—as, *our* house; when no noun is expressed, *ours* is employed—as, that house is *ours*, that is, *our* house: **ourself**, comp. pron. *ŏŏr-sĕlf'*, plu. **ourselves**, *ŏŏr-sĕlvz'*, not another or other, used almost wholly in the plural, and by way of emphasis.

ouranography, n. *ōō-rən-ŏg'rə-fĭ* (Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphō*, I write), a description of the heavens.

ousel, n. *ōō'zĕl* (AS. *osle*), a blackbird; one of the thrush family.

oust, v. *ŏŏst* (F. *oster*, to remove, to expel from: Prov. *ostar*, to take away—see **out**), to remove by force; to eject or expel: **oust'ing**, imp.: **oust'ed**, pp.

out, a. *ŏŏt* (Icel. *ut*; Ger. *aus*, out, out of—from the cry *haus* or *hut!* used to drive out dogs: W. *hut*, off, away: Sw. *hut*, away, quiet, applied to dogs), exterior: **ad.** on or to the outside; without; not at home; in a state of exhaustion; in a state of extinction; not in office; not in employment; to the end, as, hear me

outcast, n. *ŏŏt'kăst* (*out*, and *cast*), one cast out or expelled; one driven from home or country.

outcrop, n. *ŏŏt'krŏp* (*out*, and *crop*), the exposure of the edge of strata at the earth's surface—a stratum coming to the surface is said to *crop out*.

outcry, n. *ŏŏt'krī* (*out*, and *cry*), clamour; noisy opposition; cry of distress.

outdo, v. *ŏŏt-dōō'* (*out*, and *do*), to surpass; to perform beyond another.

outdoor, a. *ŏŏt'dōr* (*out*, and *door*), being without the door; given to one not residing in the house, as outdoor relief: **outdoors** or **out of doors**, out of the house.

outed, a. *ŏŏt'ĕd* (from *out*), put out; ended.

outer, a. *ŏŏt'ĕr* (from *out*), external; opposed to *inner*: **out'erly**, ad. *-li*: **out'ermost**, a. *-mōst*, furthest out; remotest from the middle.

outfit, n. *ŏŏt'fĭt* (*out*, and *fit*), necessaries, as clothing, &c., supplied for a sea-voyage; equipment—often in the plu. **outfits**: v. to supply with clothing, &c., as for a voyage: **out'fitting**, imp.: n. equipment for a voyage: **out'fitted**, pp.: **out'fitter**, n. *-tĕr*, a general dealer in everything necessary for an emigrant; one who outfits.

outflank, v. *ŏŏt-flăngk'* (*out*, and *flank*), to extend a line of battle beyond that of another: **outflank'ing**, imp.: **outflanked'**, pp. *-flăngkt'*.

outflow, n. *ŏŏt'flō* (*out*, and *flow*), a flowing out; an efflux.

out-general, v. *ŏŏt-gĕn'ĕr-ăl* (*out*, and *general*), to gain advantage over by superior military skill: **outgen'eralling**, imp.: **out-gen'eralled**, pp. *-ăld*.

outgoing, n. *ŏŏt-gō-ĭng* (*out*, and *going*), state of going out; expenditure; outlay; generally in plu. **out'goings**, expenditure: adj. opposed to *incoming*, as *outgoing* tenant.

outgrow, v. *ŏŏt-grō'* (*out*, and *grow*), to grow too much for a thing.

outguard, n. *ŏŏt'gärd* (*out*, and *guard*), the furthest distant guard.

out-Herod, v. *ŏŏt-hĕr'ŏd* (*out*, and *Herod*, the king of the Jews at the birth of Christ), to overact the character of Herod: **out-Her'oding**, imp.: **out-Her'oded**, pp.

outhouse, n. *ŏŏt'hŏŏse* (*out*, and *house*), a little house at a small distance from the main one.

outlandish, a. *ŏŏt-lănd'ĭsh* (AS. *utlendisc*, outlandish, foreign), not native; foreign; vulgar; rude: **outland'ishness**, n. *-ĭsh-nĕs*, state of being strange, rude, or barbarous.

outlast, v. *ŏŏt-lăst'* (*out*, and *last*), to last longer than: **outlast'ing**, imp.: **outlast'ed**, pp.

outlaw, n. *ŏŏt'lăw* (AS. *utlah*, an exile, an outlaw), a person deprived of the benefit of law: v. to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe: **out'lawing**, imp.: **out'lawed**, pp. *-lăwd*: adj. excluded from the benefit of law: **outlawry**, n. *ŏŏt'lăw-rĭ*, the punishment inflicted on one who refuses to appear when called into court, by putting him out of the protection of law; the process by which this is done.

outlay, n. *ŏŏt'lā* (*out*, and *lay*), expenditure.

outlet, n. *ŏŏt'lĕt* (*out*, and *let*), the place or means by which anything escapes or is discharged.

outlicker, n. *ŏŏt'lĭk-ĕr* (Ger. *auslieger*, outrigger), in *ships*, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.

outliers, n. plu. *ŏŏt'lī-ĕrz* (*out*, and *lie*), in *geol.*, portions of any stratified group of rocks which lie detached, or out from the main body.

outline, n. *ŏŏt'līn* (*out*, and *line*), the line by which a figure is defined; the first sketch of a figure, or of a scheme or design; v. to sketch; to delineate: **out'lining**, imp.: **out'lined**, pp. *-lĭnd*.

outlive, v. *ŏŏt-lĭv'* (*out*, and *live*), to live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased: **outliv'ing**, imp.: **outlived'**, pp. *-lĭvd'*.

outlook, n. *ŏŏt'lŏŏk* (*out*, and *look*), a vigilant watch; a prospect or view.

outlying, a. *ŏŏt'lī-ĭng* (*out*, and *lying*), remote from the main body or design; being on the exterior or frontier.

outmost, a. *ŏŏt'mōst* (*out*, and *most*), furthest remote from the middle.

out-manœuvre, v. *ŏŏt'mă-nō'vĕr* (*out*, and *manœuvre*), to surpass in manœuvre.

outmarch, v. *ŏŏt-märch'* (*out*, and *march*), to march faster than.

outness—see **out 2**.

outnumber, v. *ŏŏt-nŭm'bĕr* (*out*, and *number*), to exceed in number.

out-pensioner, n. *ŏŏt-pĕn'shŭn-ĕr* (*out*, and *pensioner*), an invalid soldier or sailor, who is a pensioner of Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals, and is at liberty to reside where he pleases.

outport, n. *ŏŏt'pōrt* (*out*, and *port*), a port or harbour at some distance from the chief port.

outpost, n. *ŏŏt'pōst* (*out*, and *post*), a station at a distance from the main body; the company of soldiers so placed.

outpour, v. *ŏŏt-pōr'* (*out*, and *pour*), to send forth in a stream: **outpouring**, n. *ŏŏt'pōr-ĭng*, an effusion; an abundant supply.

output, n. *ŏŏt'pŏŏt* (*out*, and *put*), a term in the iron or coal trade for the quantity of metal annually made by the furnaces, or for the quantity of coal produced from one or more pits.

outrage, n. *ŏŏt'rāj* (It. *oltraggio*; F. *outrage* or *outrage*, excess, unreasonableness—from L. *ultra*; F. *outre*, beyond, exceeding, and L. *agere*, to do), open and wanton violence either to a person or thing; excessive injury: v. to treat with extreme violence and injury; to injure by rude rough treatment of anything; to do violence in words: **out'raging**, imp.: **outraged**, pp. *ŏŏt'rājd*: **outra'geous**, a. *-rā'jŭs*, excessive in a high degree; exceeding all bounds of moderation: **outra'geously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **outra'geousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being outrageous; fury; violence.

outre, a. *ōō'trā* (F.), extravagant; overstrained; anything exaggerated.

outreach, v. *ŏŏt-rēch'* (*out*, and *reach*), to extend beyond: **outreach'ing**, imp.: **outreached'**, pp. *-rēcht'*.

outride, v. *ŏŏt-rīd'* (*out*, and *ride*), to ride faster than: **outri'ding**, imp.: **outrid'den**, pp. *-rĭd'n*: **out'rider**, n. *-dĕr*, a servant on horseback who attends a carriage, at some little distance from it.

outrigger, n. *ŏŏt'rĭg-gĕr* (*out*, and *rigger*), a strong beam of wood projecting from the side of a ship, used to secure the masts in the operation of careening; in the proas of the Indian seas, a contrivance to counterbalance their very large heavy sails; a name applied to the light racing-boats used in rowing-matches—so called from their row-lock projections.

outright, ad. *ŏŏt-rīt'* (*out*, and *right*), at once; completely; utterly.

outroar, n. *ŏŏt'rōr* (*out*, and *roar*), a great confusion of many loud voices.

outrun, v. *ŏŏt-rŭn'* (*out*, and *run*), to excel in running; to exceed.

outsail, v. *ŏŏt-sāl'* (*out*, and *sail*), to leave behind in sailing.

outsell, v. *ŏŏt-sĕl'* (*out*, and *sell*), to exceed in amount of sales; to exceed in the prices of articles sold: **outsel'ling**, imp.: **outsold'**, pp.

outset, n. *ŏŏt'sĕt* (*out*, and *set*), beginning; first entrance on any business.

outshine, v. *ŏŏt-shīn'* (*out*, and *shine*), to send forth brightness; to excel in lustre.

outside, n. *ŏŏt'sīd* (*out*, and *side*), the external or outer part of a thing; superficial appearance; part most remote from the middle; the part lying without; the utmost; a passenger on the top of a coach: adj. external; exterior: **outsides**, n. plu. *ŏŏt'sīdz*, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets of paper.

outskirt, n. *ŏŏt'skĕrt* (*out*, and *skirt*), border; suburb.

outspan, v. *ŏŏt-spăn'* (Eng. *out*, and Dut. *spannen*, to put horses to—from *span*, a team), a term used in Cape Colony, &c., for unyoking ox-teams from waggons: **outspan'ning**, imp.: **outspanned'**, pp. *-spănd'*.

outspoke, v. *ŏŏt-spōk'* (*out*, and *spoke*), used in ballad poetry for *spoke*: **outspok'en**, a. *-spōk'n*, free of speech; bold of speech.

outspread, v. *ŏŏt-sprĕd'* (*out*, and *spread*), to extend; to diffuse: **outspread'ing**, imp.: n. the act of spreading over or diffusing.

outstanding, a. *ŏŏt-stănd'ĭng* (*out*, and *standing*), remaining uncollected or unpaid.

outstep, v. *ŏŏt-stĕp'* (*out*, and *step*), to exceed.

outstretch, v. *ŏŏt-strĕch'* (*out*, and *stretch*), to expand; to spread out: **outstretch'ing**, imp.: **outstretched'**, pp. *-strĕcht'*.

outstrip, v. *ŏŏt-strĭp'* (*out*, and *strip*), to leave behind; to advance beyond.

out-value, v. *ŏŏt-văl'ū* (*out*, and *value*), to exceed in value or price.

outvie, v. *ŏŏt-vī'* (*out*, and *vie*), to exceed in rivalry; to surpass: **outvy'ing**, imp.: **outvied'**, pp. *-vīd'*.

outvote, v. *ŏŏt-vōt'* (*out*, and *vote*), to defeat by a higher number of votes: **outvo'ting**, imp.: **outvo'ted**, pp.

outwalk, v. *ŏŏt-wŏlk'* (*out*, and *walk*), to leave behind in walking.

outward, a. *ŏŏt'wĕrd* (AS. *utweard*, outward—from *ut*, out, and *weard*, towards), external; forming the superficial part; opposed to *inward*: **out'ward**, also **out'wards**, ad. *-wĕrdz*, to the outer parts; from the port of a country; seawards: **out'wardly**, ad. *-li*, externally; in appearance only: **outward-bound**, a. proceeding from a port of a country to foreign parts; opposed to *homeward-bound*.

outweigh, v. *ŏŏt-wā'* (*out*, and *weigh*), to exceed in weight, effect, or importance: **outweigh'ing**, imp.: **outweighed'**, pp. *-wād'*.

outwit, v. *ŏŏt-wĭt'* (*out*, and *wit*), to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity or craft: **outwit'ting**, imp.: **outwit'ted**, pp.

outwork, n. *ŏŏt-wĕrk* (*out*, and *work*), work of defence at some distance from a fortress.

ouzel, n. *ō'zĕl* (probably a corruption of Eng. *ooze*, wet mud under water, in allusion to its habit of diving through shallow water), a British bird of several species, one of which, the *water-ouzel* or *dipper*, resembles the kingfisher in many of its habits.

ova, n. plu. *ō'vā* (L. *ova*, plu. of *ovum*, an egg), the eggs of any animal or insect; certain mouldings in the form of eggs.

oval, a. *ō'vāl* (F. *ovale*; Sp. *oval*; It. *ovale*, shaped like an egg—from L. *ovum*, an egg), of an oblong, round form; having the figure or shape of an egg; applied to an outline or tracing in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg: **n.** a body or figure in the shape of an egg; an oval object; an ellipse; an outline in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg: **o'vally**, ad. *-li*, in an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovary, n. *ō'vā-rĭ* (Sp. *ovario*; F. *ovaire*, an ovary—from L. *ovum*, an egg), the part in the body of a female animal in which the eggs or first germs of future animals are lodged; a hollow case in plants which encloses the young seeds: **ovarian**, a. *ō-vā'rĭ-ăn*, of or relating to the ovary: **ova'rious**, a. *-ŭs*, consisting of eggs: **ova'rium**, *-ŭm*, plu. **ova'ria**, *-ă*, an ovary.

ovate, a. *ō'vāt* (L. *ovatus*, shaped like an egg—from *ovum*, an egg), in *bot.*, in the form of an egg; having the shape of a longitudinal section of an egg: **o'vately**, ad. *-li*, in an oval form; so as to be oval.

mind the sense of the prefix, are mostly self-explanatory, accordingly, it has not been thought necessary to enter every possible compound having the prefix *over*, though it is hoped that no one in common use has been omitted.

overact, v. *ō-vĕr-ăkt'* (*over*, and *act*), to perform to excess; to act more than necessary.

overalls, n. plu. *ō'vĕr-ăwls* (*over*, and *all*), loose trowsers of a light, stout material, such as canvas, worn over others by workmen to keep them clean, and from being destroyed; waterproof leggings.

over-anxious, a. *ō-vĕr-ăngk'shŭs* (*over*, and *anxious*), anxious to excess: **o'ver-an'xiously**, ad. *-li*; **o'ver-anxi'ety**, the state of being over-anxious.

overawe, v. *ō-vĕr-ăw'* (*over*, and *awe*), to restrain by fear or by superior influence: **o'veraw'ing**, imp.: **o'verawed'**, pp. *-ăwd'*.

overbalance, v. *ō-vĕr-băl'ăns* (*over*, and *balance*), to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance: **n.** excess of weight or value: **o'verbal'ancing**, imp.: **o'verbal'anced**, pp. *-ănst*.

overbear, v. *ō-vĕr-bâr'* (*over*, and *bear*), to overpower; to subdue; to suppress; to domineer over: **o'verbear'ing**, imp.: **adj.** haughty; insolent; domineering: **o'verbear'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

overboard, ad. *ō'vĕr-bōrd* (*over*, and *board*), out of a ship or vessel, as to fall *overboard*; from on board.

overboil, v. *ō-vĕr-bŏĭl'* (*over*, and *boil*), to boil unduly or excessively.

overbuild, v. *ō-vĕr-bĭld'* (*over*, and *build*), to build beyond the demand.

over-burden, v. *ō-vĕr-bĕr'dn* (*over*, and *burden*), to load too heavily: **o'ver-bur'dening**, imp. *-dn-ĭng*: **o'ver-bur'dened**, pp. *-dnd*; **adj.** excessively loaded: **o'ver-bur'densome**, a. *-dn-sŭm*, excessively loaded or burdened.

over-canopy, v. *ō'vĕr-kăn'ō-pĭ* (*over*, and *canopy*), to cover as with a canopy.

over-careful, a. *ō'vĕr-kâr'fŏol* (*over*, and *careful*), careful too much.

overcast, v. *ō'vĕr-kăst'* (*over*, and *cast*), to spread over or darken, as with a cloud; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge: **o'vercast'**, pp. covered with gloom: **o'vercast'ing**, imp. overspreading with gloom; sewing by running the thread over a rough edge.

over-cautious, a. *ō'vĕr-kŏ'shŭs* (*over*, and *cautious*), prudent to excess: **o'ver-cau'tiously**, ad. *-li*.

overcharge, v. *ō'vĕr-chärj'* (*over*, and *charge*), to load or fill to excess; to an account, to demand more than

overflow, v. *ō'vĕr-flō'* (*over*, and *flow*), to fill beyond the brim; to cover with water; to be fuller than to the brim; to overwhelm; to abound: n. *ō'vĕr-flō*, a superabundance; an inundation: **o'verflow'ing**, imp.: **o'verflowed'**, pp. *-flōd'*.

over-fond, a. *ō'vĕr-fŏnd* (*over*, and *fond*), fond to excess: **o'ver-fond'ly**, ad. *-li*: **o'ver-fond'ness**, too much fondness.

over-free, a. *ō'vĕr-frē'* (*over*, and *free*), free to excess; too liberal; too familiar: **o'ver-free'ly**, ad. *-li*.

over-full, a. *ō'vĕr-fŏol'* (*over*, and *full*), full to excess.

over-greedy, a. *ō'vĕr-grē'dĭ* (*over*, and *greedy*), excessively greedy.

overgrow, v. *ō'vĕr-grō'* (*over*, and *grow*), to rise above; to grow beyond the usual or natural size: **o'vergrow'ing**, imp.: **o'vergrown'**, pp. *-grōn'*: adj. increased beyond a natural size: **o'vergrowth'**, n. *-grōth'*, excessive growth.

overhang, v. *ō'vĕr-hăng'* (*over*, and *hang*), to jut or project over: **o'verhang'ing**, imp.: adj. hanging over or above: **o'verhung'**, pp. hung over; covered or overcast.

overhaul, v. *ō'vĕr-hŏĕl'* (*over*, and *haul*), to examine or inspect; to re-examine, as accounts: **o'verhaul'ing**, imp.: **o'verhauled'**, pp. *-hŏĕld'*, said of a ship when she is overtaken by another in a chase at sea for examination, as by an enemy or by a Government vessel.

overhead, ad. *ō'vĕr-hĕd* (*over*, and *head*), above; aloft; in the story or ceiling above; without distinction: adj. in *Scot.*, expressing the whole without any separation of parts, as overhead flour.

overhear, v. *ō'vĕr-hēr'* (*over*, and *hear*), to hear what is not intended to be heard by one; to hear by accident: **o'verheard'**, pp. *-hĕrd'*.

over-issue, v. *ō'vĕr-ĭsh'ū* (*over*, and *issue*), to put into circulation a number beyond that authorised, as a bank with their bank-notes; to put into circulation a number beyond that dictated by prudence and ability to pay, as commercial bills of exchange: n. an excessive issue.

overjoy, v. *ō'vĕr-jŏĭ'* (*over*, and *joy*), to fill with exceeding pleasure and delight; to transport with gladness: **o'verjoyed'**, pp. *-jŏĭd'*, filled with exceeding pleasure and delight.

overlade, v. *ō'vĕr-lād* (*over*, and *lade*), to load with too great a cargo or burden: **o'verla'ding**, imp.: **o'verla'den**, pp. *-lā'dn*: adj. loaded with too great a cargo or burden.

overlaid—see **overlay**.

overland, a. *ō'vĕr-lănd* (*over*, and *land*), journeying by land, or chiefly by land.

overlap, n. *ō'vĕr-lăp'* (*over*, and *lap*), in *geol.*, a term used to express that extension or spread of higher strata by which they conceal the edges of those on which they rest: v. to lap or fold over, as when the margin of one thing rests on that of another: **o'verlap'ping**, imp. lying one over another, as the slates or tiles on a roof: **o'verlapped'**, pp. *-lăpt'*.

overlay, v. *ō'vĕr-lā'* (*over*, and *lay*), to lay too much weight upon; to cover on the surface; to smother; to join by a cover or folding over, as two sides of a thing, one over the other: **o'verlay'ing**, imp.: n. a laying or spreading over; a superficial covering: **o'verlaid'**, pp. *-lād'*, covered over; smothered.

overlie, v. *ō'vĕr-lī'* (*over*, and *lie*), to lie above or upon: **o'verly'ing**, imp.: adj. resting over or upon something: **o'verlaid'**, pp. *-lād'*.

overload, v. *ō'vĕr-lōd'* (*over*, and *load*), to fill with too heavy a burden, or to excess; to put too heavy a burden on: **o'verload'ing**, imp.: **o'verload'ed**, pp.

overlong, ad. *ō'vĕr-lŏng'* (*over*, and *long*), too long.

overlook, v. *ō'vĕr-lŏŏk'* (*over*, and *look*), to view from higher ground; to inspect; to review; to pass by indulgently; to neglect: **o'verlook'ing**, imp.: **o'verlooked'**, pp. *-lŏŏkt'*: **o'verlook'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who overlooks; a superintendent.

overlying—see **overlie**.

overmatch, v. *ō'vĕr-măch'* (*over*, and *match*), to conquer; to subdue: n. one able to overcome.

overmuch, a. *ō'vĕr-mŭch'* (*over*, and *much*), more than necessary: ad. in too great a degree.

over-nice, a. *ō'vĕr-nīs'* (*over*, and *nice*), excessively nice; fastidious: **o'ver-nice'ness**, n. *-nĭs*, state of being excessively nice.

overnight, n. *ō'vĕr-nīt'* (*over*, and *night*), the time when evening is past and night is begun; the night or evening before, as, he came *overnight*: ad. during the night previous; last night.

overpaid—see **overpay**.

overpass, v. *ō'vĕr-păs'* (*over*, and *pass*), to neglect; to overlook; to pass away; to cross or go over, as, he overpassed the limits, &c.: **o'verpas'sing**, imp.: **o'verpassed'**, pp. *-păst'*, passed over or by; passed away.

overpay, v. *ō'vĕr-pā'* (*over*, and *pay*), to pay too much; to reward more than is due: **o'verpay'ing**, imp.: **o'verpaid'**, pp. *-pād'*.

over-peopled, a. *ō'vĕr-pē'pld* (*over*, and *peopled*), having too many inhabitants.

overplus, n. *ō'vĕr-plŭs* (*over*, and L. *plus*, more), that which is over and above; what remains after a proposed quantity.

overpower, v. *ō'vĕr-pŏŭ'ĕr* (*over*, and *power*), to bear down or crush by superior force; to vanquish: **o'verpow'ering**, imp.: adj. bearing down by superior force; subduing; crushing: **o'verpow'ered**, pp. *-pŏŭ'rd*: **o'verpow'eringly**, ad. *-li*.

overpress, v. *ō'vĕr-prĕs'* (*over*, and *press*), to bear upon with irresistible force; to crush.

over-production, n. *ō'vĕr-prō-dŭk'shŭn* (*over*, and *production*), excessive production; supply beyond actual demand.

overrate, v. *ō'vĕr-rāt'* (*over*, and *rate*), to estimate at too high a value: **o'verra'ting**, imp.: **o'verra'ted**, pp.

overreach, v. *ō'vĕr-rēch'* (*over*, and *reach*), to extend or reach beyond; to get the better of by cunning; to cheat; to bring the hinder feet too far forward and strike them against the fore shoes, as a horse is apt sometimes to do: **o'verreach'ing**, imp.: adj. cheating: n. the act of cheating by cunning: **o'verreached'**, pp. *-rēcht'*: **overreach'er**, n. one who cheats.

override, v. *ō'vĕr-rīd'* (*over*, and *ride*), to ride beyond the strength of the horse: **o'verri'ding**, imp.: **o'verrid'den**, pp. *-rĭd'n*, ridden to excess: to override one's commission or power, to go beyond one's power or authority; to use such arrogantly.

over-ripe, a. *ō'vĕr-rīp'* (*over*, and *ripe*), matured to excess: **o'ver-ri'pen**, v. *-rī'pn*, to make too ripe.

overrule, v. *ō'vĕr-rōl'* (*over*, and *rule*), to control by superior authority; to influence and control by an irresistible power; to supersede or reject, as the plea was *overruled* by the court: **o'verru'ling**, imp.: adj. exerting superior and controlling power: **o'verruled'**, pp. *-rōld'*.

overrun, v. *ō'vĕr-rŭn'* (*over*, and *run*), to cover all over; to spread over and take possession of; to grow all over or to excess, as noxious plants in a district of country; to rove over in a hostile manner; to ravage; to overflow; in *printing*, to change the disposition of types by carrying those of one line into another; to extend beyond the previous length by the insertion of new matter, as of a line or column: **o'verrun'ning**, imp.: adj. spreading over; ravaging: **o'verran**, pt. *-răn*: **o'verrun'**, pp. *-rŭn'*, grown over; ravaged.

over-scrupulous, a. *ō'vĕr-skrōō'pū-lŭs* (*over*, and *scrupulous*), too nice or exact.

over-sea, a. *ō'vĕr-sē'* (*over*, and *sea*), foreign; from beyond the sea: ad. abroad.

oversee, v. *ō'vĕr-sē'* (*over*, and *see*), to superintend; to inspect with care: **o'verseer'**, n. *-sēr'*, one who superintends or manages an establishment, or some department of it; a parish officer who superintends the parochial provision for its paupers: **o'verse'ing**, imp. overlooking or superintending.

overset, v. *ō'vĕr-sĕt'* (*over*, and *set*), to turn upon the side, or with bottom upwards; to overthrow; to subvert; to be turned over: **o'verset'ting**, imp. upsetting; turning upside down; overthrowing; subverting.

overshadow, v. *ō'vĕr-shăd'ō* (*over*, and *shadow*), to shelter or protect; to cover with superior influence; to throw a shadow over anything: **o'vershad'owing**, imp.: **o'vershad'owed**, pp. *-ōd*.

overshoe, n. *ō'vĕr-shō* (*over*, and *shoe*), a shoe worn over another—applied to a shoe of waterproof material; a goloish.

overshoot, v. *ō'vĕr-shōt'* (*over*, and *shoot*), to shoot beyond the target; to pass swiftly over; to venture too far, as to overshoot one's self: **o'vershot'**, pp. *-shŏt'*: adj. having the water falling from above, as on the wheel of a mill driven by water.

oversight, n. *ō'vĕr-sīt* (*over*, and *sight*), a failing to notice; a mistake or neglect; an omission; an inadvertence; superintendence.

overseer, n. *ō'vĕrz-mĕn* (*over*, and *man*), an overseer or superintendent; in *Scotch law*, an umpire: one appointed to decide where two or more cannot agree on a decision.

oversoon, ad. *ō′vĕr-sōōn′* (*over*, and *soon*), too soon.

overspread, v. *ō′vĕr-sprĕd′* (*over*, and *spread*), to cover or scatter over; to be scattered over.

overstate, v. *ō′vĕr-stāt′* (*over*, and *state*), to state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.

overstep, v. *ō′vĕr-stĕp′* (*over*, and *step*), to exceed: **o′verstep′ping**, imp. exceeding proper bounds: **o′verstepped′**, pp. *-stĕpt′*.

overstock, v. *ō′vĕr-stŏk′* (*over*, and *stock*), to supply with more than is wanted or necessary: **o′verstock′ing**, imp.: **o′verstocked′**, pp. *-stŏkt′*.

overstrain, v. *ō′vĕr-strān′* (*over*, and *strain*), to stretch too much or too far; to make too violent efforts: **o′verstrain′ing**, imp.: **o′verstrained′**, pp. *-strānd′*: **adj.** strained or stretched beyond the proper limits.

over-supply, n. *ō′vĕr-sŭp-plī′* (*over*, and *supply*), an excessive supply; a supply beyond demand.

overt, a. *ō′vĕrt* (F. *ouvert*, open: L. *apertus*, uncovered), open to view; public; apparent; manifest: **o′vertly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

overtake, v. *ō′vĕr-tāk′* (*over*, and *take*), to come up with, as in pursuit or progress; to catch; to take by surprise: **o′verta′king**, imp.: **o′vertook′**, pt. *-tŏk′*, did overtake: **o′verta′ken**, pp. *-tā′kĕn*, come up with; caught.

overtask, v. *ō′vĕr-tăsk′* (*over*, and *task*), to require too much labour from, either mental or physical: **o′vertask′ing**, imp.: **o′vertasked′**, pp. *-tăskt′*.

overtax, v. *ō′vĕr-tăks′* (*over*, and *tax*), to tax too heavily.

overthrow, v. *ō′vĕr-thrō′* (*over*, and *throw*), to turn upside down; to demolish; to vanquish; to destroy: n. *ō′vĕr-thrō*, defeat; downfall; ruin: **o′verthrow′ing**, imp.: **o′verthrew′**, pt. *-thrō′*, did overthrow: **o′verthrown′**, pp. *-thrōn′*.

overtime, n. *ō′vĕr-tīm* (*over*, and *time*), time employed in labour beyond the usual hour.

overtook—see **overtake**.

overtop, v. *ō′vĕr-tŏp′* (*over*, and *top*), to rise above; to raise the head above; to excel; *figuratively*, to obscure by rising above: **o′vertop′ping**, imp.: **o′vertopped′**, pp. *-tŏpt′*.

overtrade, v. *ō′vĕr-trād′* (*over*, and *trade*), to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the public; to trade beyond one's capital: **o′vertra′ding**, imp.: n. the speculative purchasing of goods beyond the means of payment; the act of glutting the market.

overture, n. *ō′vĕr-tūr* (F. *ouverture*, an opening: L. *apertus*, uncovered), a proposal; something offered for consideration or acceptance; the instrumental *ouvert′*, laboured to excess; worked so as to fatigue and exhaust; worked all over.

over-zealous, a. *ō′vĕr-zĕl′ŭs* (*over*, and *zealous*), eager to excess.

ovicular, a. *ō-vĭk′ū-lĕr* (L. *ovum*, an egg), pert. to an egg; egg-shaped.

Ovidian, a. *ō-vĭd′ĭ-ăn*, resembling Ovid, the anc. Latin poet, or his poetry.

oviduct, n. *ō′vĭ-dŭkt* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, to lead, to conduct), the passage for the egg in animals.

oviferous, a. *ō-vĭf′ĕr-ŭs* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *fero*, I bear), egg-carrying, applied to such animals as spiders, that carry about with them their eggs after exclusion; also **ovigerous**, a. *ō-vĭj′ĕr-ŭs* (L. *gero*, I bear), same sense.

oviform, a. *ō′vĭ-fŏrm* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, shape), egg-shaped.

ovile, n. *ō′vīl*, also **ovine**, a. *ō′vīn* (L. *ovis*, a sheep), pert. to or consisting of sheep.

oviparous, a. *ō-vĭp′ā-rŭs* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *pario*, I produce), producing young by eggs, which are hatched after exclusion from the body of the parent.

oviposit, v. *ō′vĭ-pŏz′ĭt* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *positum*, to place), to lay eggs: **o′vipos′iting**, imp.: **o′vipos′ited**, pp.: **o′vipos′iting**, n., also **o′vipositi′on**, n. *-pō-zĭsh′ŭn*, the laying or depositing of eggs: **o′vipos′itor**, n. *-pŏz′ĭ-tĕr*, the instrument or organ terminating the abdomen by which an insect deposits its eggs.

ovisac, n. *ō′vĭ-săk* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and *saccus*, a bag), the egg-bag or membrane which connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe of crustaceans and many insects; the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum.

ovoid, a. *ō′vŏĭd*, also **ovoidal**, a. *ō-vŏĭd′ăl* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *eidos*, form or shape), having a shape resembling an egg: **o′void**, n. a solid with an ovate figure.

ovolo, n. *ō′vō-lō* (It. *ovolo*, a wave, an ogee—from L. *ovum*, an egg), in *arch.*, a round or convex moulding, frequently cut with representations of eggs.

ovology, n. *ō-vŏl′ō-jĭ* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the branch of natural science which treats of the origin and functions of eggs.

ovoviviparous, a. *ō′vō-vĭ-vĭp′ā-rŭs* (L. *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I produce), producing eggs containing the young alive, as several animals do.

ovule, n. *ō′vūl*, also **o′vulum**, n. *-vū-lŭm* (dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg: F. *ovule*), in *bot.*, the body borne by the placenta of a plant which gradually changes into a seed; the seed contained in the ovary.

ovulites, n. plu. *ō′vū-līts* (L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr.

the liver of the ox, used for scouring cloth, and by artists after being refined: **ox-gang** (Scot. and prov. Eng. *gang*, to go), as much land as an ox can plough during the proper season, reckoned from 15 to 20 acres: **ox-stall**, a covered place for oxen: **oxlip**, n. *ŏks'-lĭp*, a British plant growing about the hedges and borders of fields—so called from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to the lips of an ox.

oxalate, n. *ŏks'-ă-lāt* (L. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel), in *chem.*, a salt of oxalic acid: **oxalic**, a. *ŏks-ăl'-ĭk*, pert. to sorrel, or from it: **oxalic acid**, a dry poisonous acid chiefly manufactured from wood-sawdust: **oxalis**, n. *ŏks'-ă-lĭs*, a genus of plants having an acid taste; the common wood-sorrel: **ox'alite**, n. *-līt*, a native oxalate of iron, found in the brown coal of Germany.

oxamide, n. *ŏks'-ă-mīd* (L. *oxalis*, a kind of sorrel, and Eng. *ammonia*), a white substance, the product of the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia: **oxam'ic acid**, *-ăm'-ĭk-*, a certain acid.

oxide, n. *ŏks'-īd* (Gr. *oxus*, sour, acid; *osos*, vinegar: F. *oxide*), a compound of oxygen without the properties of an acid, as the rust of iron: **oxidable**, a. *ŏks'-ĭ-dă-bl*, capable of being converted into an oxide: **oxidate**, v. *ŏks'-ĭ-dāt*, to convert into an oxide: **ox'idating**, imp.: **ox'idated**, pp.: **ox'ida'tor**, n. *-dā'-tĕr*, a contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp; also called *oxygenator*: **ox'ida'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the process of converting metals and other substances into oxides: **ox'idize**, v. *-dīz*, to convert into an oxide; to become an oxide: **ox'idi'sing**, imp.: **ox'idised**, pp. *-dīzd*: adj. converted into an acid by combination with oxygen: **ox'idi'sable**, a. *-dī'-zĕ-bl*, capable of being oxidised: **ox'idi'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, that which oxidises.

oxter, n. *ŏks'-tĕr* (AS. *oxtan*, the armpits), in *Scot.* and also *prov. Eng.*, the armpit.

oxygen, n. *ŏks'-ĭ-jĕn* (Gr. *oxus*, acid, and *gennao*, I generate or produce), that elementary gaseous body which gives to air its power of supporting respiration and combustion, and which, by its union with hydrogen, forms water: **ox'ygenate**, v. *-āt*, to cause to combine with oxygen: **ox'ygena'ting**, imp.: **ox'ygena'ted**, pp.: **ox'ygena'tion**, n. *-ā'-shŭn*, the act or process of combining with oxygen: **ox'ygena'tor**, n. *-ā'-tĕr*, the same as **oxidator**—see under **oxide**: **ox'ygenise'**, v. *-īz'*, to unite, or to cause to unite, with oxygen; to convert into an oxide: **ox'ygeni'sing**, imp.: **ox'ygenised'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **ox'ygeni'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, that which oxygenises: **ox'ygeni'sable**, a. *-zĭ-bl*, that may be oxygenised: **oxygenous**, a. *ŏks-ĭj'-ĕn-ŭs*, pert. to or obtained from oxygen.

oxyhydrogen, a. *ŏks'-ĭ-hī'drō-jĕn* (Gr. *oxus*, acid, and Eng. *hydrogen*), applied to a blowpipe in which a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is employed to produce intense heat.

oxymel, n. *ŏks'-ĭ-mĕl* (Gr. *oxus*, acid, and *melĭ*, honey), a mixture of vinegar and honey.

oxymoron, n. *ŏks'-ĭ-mō'-rŏn* (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *moros*, dull, stupid), a figure of speech in which an epithet of quite an opposite signification is added to a word, as, a wooden milestone, a cruel kindness.

oxyopia, n. *ŏks'-ĭ-ō'-pĭ-ă* (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *opsis*, sight), preternaturally acute vision.

oxyphone, n. *ŏks-ĭ'-ō-nē* (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *phonē*, the voice), acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxysalt, n. *ŏks'-ĭ-sŏlt* (*oxygen*, and *salt*), a salt into the composition of which oxygen enters.

oxytone, a. *ŏks'-ĭ-tōn* (Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp, and *tonos*, a tone), having an acute sound: n. an acute sound.

oyer, n. *ō'-yĕr* (Norm. *oyer*; F. *ouïr*, to hear), a hearing or trial of causes in law: **oyer and terminer**, *-tĕr'-mĭn-ĕr* (F. to hear and determine), the court constituted by a commission to hear and determine causes.

oyes, int. *ō-yĕs'* (Norm. *oyez*, hear ye, imp. of *oyer*, to hear), the introductory cry of an official connected with a court of law, requiring silence or attention.

oylet, n. *ŏy'-lĕt* (F. *œillet*, little eye), an eyelet; a scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

oyster, n. *ŏyz'-tĕr* (Ger. *auster*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster), a well-known bivalve shell-fish, much esteemed as a delicacy: **oys'terling**, n. a little oyster: **oyster-bed**, a breeding-place for oysters; a bank in a tidal river or other water on or near the sea where oysters are fattened for sale: **oyster-patty**, a pasty with oysters baked: **oyster-shell**, the shell or covering of the oyster.

ozæna, n. *ō-zē'-nă* (L. *ozæna*; Gr. *ozaina*, an offensive ulcer in the nose—from Gr. *oze*, a stench), a fetid ulcer, situated in the nose.

ozokerite, n., also **ozocerite**, n. *ōz'-ō-kĕr'-īt* (Gr. *ozo*, I smell, and *keros*, wax), one of the mineral resins or fatty matters occurring in shales of the Coal formation.

ozone, n. *ō'-zōn* (Gr. *ozo*, I smell), a supposed modification of oxygen, developed by electrical action in thunder-storms, &c., and which emits a peculiar odour: **ozonised**, a. *ō'-zōn-īzd*, charged with or containing ozone: **ozonometer**, n. *ō'-zōn-ŏm'-ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), a test employed to detect the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, and the relative quantity contained in it.

P

pabulum, n. *păb'-ū-lŭm* (L. *pabulum*—from *paseo*, I feed: Sp. *pabulo*), nourishment; that which feeds; food; fuel: **pab'ular**, a. *-lĕr*, also **pab'ulous**, a. *-lŭs*, pert. to food: **pab'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'-shŭn*, the act of feeding.

paca, n. *pă'-kă* (Port. *paca*), a small animal of S. Amer. of a blackish-brown colour spotted with white.

pacchionian bodies, n. plu. *păk'-kĭ-ō'-nĭ-ăn bŏd'-ĭz* (after *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist), in *anat.*, small, round, fleshy-looking elevations found on the external surface of the dura-mater.

pace, n. *pās* (F. *pas*; L. *passus*; It. *passo*, a step), a step; a stride or stretch between the two feet in walking, equal to about two and a half feet; a measure of five feet; manner of walking; a particular movement which horses are taught; degree of celerity: v. to measure by steps or paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: **pa'cing**, imp.: **paced**, pp. *pāst'*: adj. having a particular or deliberate manner of walking, as slow-paced, applied to horses; trained in any course or movement, as a horse: **pa'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who steps or paces: **Roman pace**, about 58·1 Eng. inches: **great pace**, a rapid rate of movement, as in walking: **slow-paced**, a. not prompt or quick: **thorough-paced**, a. complete in all respects; going all lengths: to **keep** or **hold pace with**, to keep up with; to move as fast as.

Pacha, n. *pă-shā'* (F. *pacha*; Pers. *pasha*—from *pad*, powerful, and *shah*, king: Ar. *basha*), in the *Turkish empire*, the viceroy or governor of a province: **pachalic**, n. *pă-shăl'-ĭk*, the province or government of a Pacha: adj. pert. to a Pacha.

pachycarpous, a. *păk'-ĭ-kär'-pŭs* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, having the pericarp very thick.

pachycormous, a. *păk'-ĭ-kŏr'-mŭs* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, fleshy, and *kormos*, a trunk), in *geol.*, denoting a genus of fossil sauroid fishes having thick bodies.

pachydermata, n. plu. *păk'-ĭ-dĕr'-mă-tă*, also **pachy'derma**, n. plu. *-dĕrma* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *derma*, a skin—gen. *dermatos*), an order of animals distinguished by the thickness of their skins, or having hoofs, as the elephant and horse, and many fossil animals: **pach'yder'matous**, a. *-dĕr'-mă-tŭs*, thick-skinned.

pachyopterous, a. *păk'-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *pteron*, a wing), thick-winged.

pachypteris, n. *păk-ĭp'-tĕr-ĭs* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *pteris*, a fern), a genus of fossil ferns, so named from their thick rigid leaflets.

pachyrhizodus, n. *păk'-ĭ-rīz'-ō-dŭs* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, *rhiza*, a root, and *odous*, a tooth), a genus of fossil fish having circular teeth thick at the base.

pachyspondylus, n. *păk'-ĭ-spŏn'-dĭ-lŭs* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, and *spondulos*, a joint of the backbone), a generic term applied to the fossil vertebræ of certain large lizard-like animals.

pacific, a. *pă-sĭf'-ĭk* (L. *pacificus*, peacemaking—from *pax*, peace—gen. *pacis*, and *facio*, I make: It. *pacifico*: F. *pacifique*), peacemaking; conciliatory; appeasing; calm: **Pacific** or **Pacific Ocean**, the ocean lying between Asia and Amer.: **pacif'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **pacifica'tion**, n. *-kā'-shŭn*, the act of peacemaking: **pacifica'tor**, n. *-kā'-tĕr*, one who makes peace: **pacifica'tory**, n. *-kā'-tĕr-ĭ*, tending to make peace: **pacify**,

v. *pă'ci-fī* (F. *pacifier*; L. *pacificare*, to pacify), to restore peace to; to quiet or appease; to allay excitement or agitation; to soothe; to tranquillise: **pac'ifying**, imp.: **pac'ified**, pp. *-ī-fīd*: **pac'ifier**, n. *-fī-ĕr*, one who pacifies or quiets.

pacinian bodies, n. plu. *pă-sĭn'i-ăn bŏd'iz* (after *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist), minute oval bodies attached to the extremities of the nerves of the hands and feet, and other parts.

pack, n. *păk* (Dut. *pak*, a bundle: L. *pango*, I fasten or make fast; *pactum*, to fasten or make fast: Esthon. *pakima*; Fin. *pakkata*, to stuff, to cram), a bundle or bale tied up for convenient carriage; a load; a set of playing cards; a body of hounds for hunting; a number of persons confederated, in an ill sense: v. to bind together tightly and firmly; to place in close order; to select and put together persons for an unjust object, as to *pack* a jury; to tie up goods for carriage; to go or send off in a hurry: **pack'ing**, imp. binding in a bundle; pressing together in a box or barrel, as herrings: n. the act of binding together in a bundle; material used in making water or air tight: **packed**, pp. *păkt*: adj. bound or pressed together; sent off; selected and put together for a particular purpose, usually in a bad sense: **pack'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who packs goods: **pack'age**, n. *-āj*, a bundle or bale of goods: **pack'et**, n. *-ĕt*, a small pack or parcel of loose papers or letters; a vessel regularly sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of letters, passengers, and light goods; also called a **packet-boat** or **packet-ship**: **pack-cloth**, cloth for packing: **pack-horse**, a horse formerly employed in carrying goods from place to place on its back: **pack-horseman**, a pedlar carrying a pack on horseback: **pack-ice**, in the *polar regions*, an assemblage of large pieces of floating ice: **packing-case**, a deal or other box for protecting heavy goods in transport: **pack-load**, the average load an animal can carry on its back: **packman**, one who carries a load of articles on sale from place to place; a pedlar: **pack-saddle**, a saddle suited for carrying loads on: **pack-sheet**, a strong coarse material for packing goods in; a large cover for goods in a waggon: **pack-thread**, strong thread or twine for making up packs.

packfong, n. *păk'fŏng*, in *China*, a white alloy of arsenic and copper; German-silver.

packwax, n. *păk'wăks* (*pack*, and *wax*), a large tendon of a yellowish colour in the neck of animals.

paco, n. *pä'kō*, also **pacos**, n. *pä'kōs* (Peruvian, *paco*), the alpaca; the Peruvian name for an earthy-brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of native

Paddy, n. *păd'dĭ* (corrupted from *St Patrick*), a familiar name for an Irishman.

paddy, n. *păd'dĭ*, in *E. Indies*, rice in the husk: **paddy-field**, a field under rice cultivation.

padelion, n. *păd'ē-lī'ŏn* (F. *pas de lion*, foot of the lion), a plant called lion's-foot.

padelle, n. *pă-dĕl'*, also **padella**, n. *pă-dĕl'lă* (It. *padella*; F. *padelin*, a frying-pan, a vessel for melting glass in), a large cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter and a short thick wick, used for the purposes of illumination on the occasion of a rejoicing, and suchlike: **padelles'**, n. plu. *-dĕlz'*, also **padel'las**, n. plu. *-lăz*.

Padisha, n. *pă-dē'shă* (Pers. *Padishah*—from *pad*, protector, and *shah*, king), one of the titles of the Sultan of Turkey, and of the Shah or sovereign of Persia.

padlock, n. *păd'lŏk* (old Eng. *pad*, a gate, and Eng. *lock*, being a lock for a *pad* or gate opening to a *path*; mid. L. *pedana*, a clog, a chain to tether the foot of an animal), a lock hanging like a clog to an animal's foot; a portable lock with a link for putting through an eye or a staple: v. to shut; to confine: **pad'locking**, imp.: **pad'locked**, pp. *-lŏkt*.

paean, n. *pē'ăn* (Gr. *paian*, a hymn in honour of Apollo), a song of triumph: **pæon**, n. *pē'ŏn*, in *anc. poetry*, a foot of four syllables.

paedobaptist—see **pedobaptist**.

pagan, n. *pā'găn* (L. *pagus*, a village; *paganus*, a countryman, the villages having continued heathen after the cities had become Christian; It. *pagano*), one who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan: adj. heathenish: **pa'ganish**, a. *-ish*, pert. to pagans; heathenish: **pa'ganise**, v. *-īz*, to turn or convert to heathenism: **pa'gani'sing**, imp.: **pa'ganized'**, pp. *-īzd'*: **pa'ganism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the worship of idols or false gods; heathenism; the worship of the whole human race except that portion which has embraced Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism.

page, n. *pāj* (F. *page*; Dut. *page*; It. *paggio*, a serving-boy: Gr. *paid*, a child: Gael. *paisde*, a little boy or girl), a boy who attends on a great person, but who is not a menial; a boy who attends on a person of rank or affluence, and who is a menial.

page, n. *pāj* (L. *pagina*, the page or leaf of a book—from *pango*, I fasten: It. *pagina*; F. *page*), one side of the leaf of a book: **pages**, n. plu. *pā'jĕz*, a book or writing: v. to mark or number in pages: **pa'ging**, imp.: n. the making up into pages; the marking or numbering the pages of a book: **paged**, pp. *pājd*.

pageant, n. *păj'ănt* (Gr. and L. *pegma*, a piece of wooden machinery for suddenly removing and

Ger. *pein*, pain, trouble: W. *poen*: Gael. *pian*, pain, punishment: Icel. *pina*, to torment, to punish: L. *poena*: Gr. *poine*, penalty, punishment), the sensation of uneasiness, distress, or torture in animals; uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; penalty; punishment denounced or suffered: **v.** to torture; to distress; to render uneasy in body or mind; to trouble; to grieve: **pains**, n. plu. *pānz*, work; toil; laborious or diligent effort; the throes of travail; **pain'ing**, imp.: **pained**, pp. *pānd*: **pain'ful**, a. *-fōōl*, giving or causing pain; miserable; laborious: **pain'fully**, ad. *-li*: **pain'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being painful: **pain'less**, a. *-lĕs*, free from pain: **pain'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **pain'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being without pain: **painstaking**, a. *pānz'tā-king* (*pains*, and *taking*), industrious; laborious: **n.** careful and conscientious exertion: **pains'taker**, n. one who takes pains: **bill of pains and penalties**, in *Eng. hist.*, a species of process, by bringing a bill into Parliament, employed to inflict punishment on State offenders out of the ordinary course of justice, the latest example of which was the *bill of pains and penalties* against Queen Caroline, 1820.

paint, n. *pānt* (L. *pictum*, to paint: F. *peint*, to paint: old F. *paint*, painted: Sp. *pintar*, to paint), a colouring substance; a pigment: **v.** to represent by colours or images; to cover with a colour or colours; to represent to the mind; to describe; to lay colours on the face: **painting**, imp. *pānt'ĭng*: **n.** the art of laying on colours, or of representing objects by delineations and colours; a picture; a painted resemblance: **paint'ed**, pp.: **paint'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who paints; a rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object: **painters' colic**, a disease, terminating in palsy and mental imbecility, peculiar to painters and workers in lead: **painter-stainer**, a painter of coats of arms.

pair, n. *pār* (F. *paire*, a pair: L. *par*; It. *pare*, equal, alike), two of a sort; a couple; a man and his wife: **v.** to couple; to suit; to assort together in twos, **as being similar or adapted to each other**; to unite in **couples**: **pair'ing**, imp.: **paired**, pp. *pārd*: **to pair off**, to separate from a company in pairs; in *Parliament*, applied to two members of opposite political opinions when they agree to absent themselves from divisions of the House for a specified time in order to neutralise each other's votes; the term is similarly applied to electors, &c., of opposite views who agree mutually to refrain from voting: **pairing off**, imp.: **paired off**, pp.: **pairing-time**, the season when birds couple.

palace, n. *pal'ĭs* (F. *palais*, a palace—from L. *Palatium*, one of the hills on which Rome was built, and on which stood the residence of Augustus), a magnificent house in which a sovereign or a great person resides; any splendid building: **palace-court**, a court formerly having jurisdiction over a circuit of twelve miles around Whitehall: **palace-yard**, the open space within or around a palace.

paladin, n. *pal'ĕ-dĭn* (It. *paladino*: F. *paladin*), the knights of the round table were the *paladins* of Arthur or Charlemagne, whence, "a brave warrior"; a knight-errant.

palæchinus, n. *pā'lē-kī'nŭs*, also **palæchinidæ**, n. plu. *pā'ē-kĭn'ĭ-dē* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *echinos*, a sea-urchin), in *geol.*, a genus or family of fossil sea-urchins, found in the Carboniferous limestone.

palæogean, a. *pā'lē-ō-jē'ăn* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *ge*, the earth), pert. to the former conditions of the earth's surface, as revealed by geology,—distinct from the present surface of the globe, as described by geography.

palæography, n. *pā'lē-ŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *graphō*, I write), ancient inscriptions and writings; the art of deciphering them: **pa'læograph'ic**, a. *-ō-grăf'ĭk*, also **pa'læograph'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to palæography: **pa'læog'rapher**, n. *-rā-fĕr*, also **pa'læog'raphist**, n. *-rā-fĭst*, one versed in a knowledge of ancient inscriptions and writings.

palæolithic, a. *pā'lē-ō-lĭth'ĭk* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *lithos*, a stone), a term applied to the earliest portion of the pre-historic stone period.

palæology, n. *pā'lē-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse), the science or knowledge of antiquities: **pa'læol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in.

palæoniscus, n. *pā'lē-ō-nĭs'kŭs* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and Gr. *oniskos*; L. *oniscus*, a millepede), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes belonging to the great ganoid order, and found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations.

palæontology, n. *pā'lē-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, discourse), that science or subdivision of geology which treats of the plants and animals found fossil in the crust of the earth: **pa'læontolog'ical**, a. *-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to palæontology: **pa'læontol'ogist**, n. *-tŏl'ō-jĭst*, one versed in palæontology.

palæophytology, n. *pā'lē-ō-fī'ŏ-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *phuton*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse), the science that treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains—a branch of palæontology.

palæosaurus, n. *pā'lē-ō-saw'rŭs* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *sauros*, a lizard), a term applied to certain reptilian remains found in the Permian strata.

palæosiren, n. *pā'lē-ō-sī'rĕn* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and Gr. *seiren*; L. *siren*, a mermaid), in *geol.*, a fossil reptile from the Lower Permian, so called from its apparent affinity to the existing salamander.

palæospalax, n. *pā'lē-ō-spā'pă-lăks* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *spalax*, a mole), in *geol.*, a Post-tertiary mammal of the mole kind.

palæotherium, n. *pā'lē-ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a fossil pachydermatous or thick-skinned animal, found in the Eocene Tertiaries.

palæoxylon, n. *pā'lē-ŏks'ĭ-lŏn* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *xulon*, the stump of a tree), in *geol.*, a name applied to certain coniferous-like stems found in the Coal-measures.

palæozoic, a. *pā'lē-ō-zō'ĭk* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *zoe*, life), in *geol.*, a term applied to the lowest division of stratified groups in which the earliest-known forms of life appear.

palæozoology, n. *pā'lē-ō-zō-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse), that branch of palæontology which treats of fossil animal remains.

palæstra, n. *pă-lĕs'trā* (Gr. *palaistra*, a place for wrestling—from *palaio*, I wrestle), the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling: **palæstrian**, a. *pă-lĕs'trĭ-ăn*, also **palæstric**, a. *pă-lĕs'trĭk*, pert. to the art of wrestling.

palætiology, n. *pă-lē'shĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, discourse, reason), the science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and the changes of the earth: **palæ'tiolog'ical**, a. *-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, connected with or relating to palætiology: **palæ'tiol'ogist**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭst*, one versed in. *Note.*—Some authors spell the preceding words with e instead of æ diphthong,—having regard to the etymology, æ is the proper spelling.

palagonite, n. *păl-ăg'ō-nīt* (from *Palagonia*, in Sicily), a peculiar rock-product of a yellowish-brown colour occurring near modern volcanoes.

palanquin, n., also **palankeen**, n. *păl'ăng-kēn'* (Hind. *palkee*: F. *palanquin*), in *China* and *India*, a covered conveyance borne on the shoulders of men, fitted for one person only.

palapteryx, n. *pă-lăp'tĕr-ĭks* (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, a, without, and *pterux*, a wing), in *geol.*, an anc. gigantic bird found sub-fossil in the river-silts of New Zealand, so named from its affinity to the existing apteryx or wingless bird of that country.

palate, n. *păl'āt* (L. *palatus*, the palate or roof of the mouth: It. *palato*), the upper part or roof of the mouth; the organ of taste; taste or relish; intellectual taste; in *bot.*, the projecting portion of the under lip of personate flowers: **palatable**, a. *păl'ā-tā-bl*, pleasant to the taste; savoury: **pal'atably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **pal'atableness**, n. *-tā-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being agreeable to the taste: **palatal**, a. *păl'ā-tăl*, uttered or formed by aid of the palate: **n.** a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

palatial, a. *pā-lā'shĭ-ăl* (L. *palatium*, an imperial abode—see **palace**), becoming a palace; royal; noble.

palatine, n. *păl'ā-tĭn* (L. *palatinus*, of or belonging to the imperial abode: It. *palatino*, palatine), a noble invested with royal privileges: **adj.** pert. to a palace; possessing royal privileges: **palat'inate**, n. *-ā-nāt*, the province of a palatine.

palato, *pă-lā'tō* (L. *palatus*, the roof of the mouth, or the palate), a prefix in many medical terms, signifying connection with the palate.

palaver, n. *pă-lā'vĕr* (Sp. *palabra*, a word, a promise), superfluous or idle talk; in *Africa*, a public deliberation or conference: **v.** to deceive by words; to humbug; to talk one over: **pala'vering**, imp.: **n.** idle superfluous talk: **pala'vered**, pp. *-vĕrd*.

pale, a. *pāl* (L. *pallo*, I am pale: F. *pâlir*, to grow

pale; *pale*, pale), pallid; deficient in colour; white of *look*; of faint lustre; dim; used in many compounds, as *pale-eyed*, *pale-faced*, *pale-looking*: **v.** to turn pale or wan; to become pale: **pa'ling**, imp.: **paled**, pp. *pāld*: **pale'ly**, ad. *-li*: **paleness**, n. *pāl-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness; a sickly whiteness of look: **pa'lish**, a. *-lish*, rather pale: **pale ale**, a light-coloured bitter ale.

pale, n. *pāl* (L. *palus*; It. *palo*, a pole, a stake: Sp. *palo*, a stick: Ger. *pfahl*, a pile, a stake: F. *palis*, a pale or thick lath: W. *palis*, a thin partition of board), a narrow-pointed piece of board fixed in the ground, or nailed to a rail, or both, used to enclose grounds and parks; that which encloses or fences in; the space enclosed by rails; limits or limited territory; in *her.*, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon; a cheese-scoop; used figuratively, as within the *pale* of the Church: **v.** to enclose: **paling**, imp. *pā'ling*, enclosing with pales: **n.** a fence or barrier formed with pales; the materials for erecting a fence or barrier of pales: **paled**, pp. *pāld*: **English pale**, in *Eng. hist.*, the limits or territory around Dublin within which alone the English could be said to rule for a lengthened period after their invasion of Ireland, A.D. 1172.

pales, n. plu. *pāl'lē-ē*, also **pales**, n. plu. *pāls* (L. *palea*, chaff: F. *paille*), in *bot.*, a name given to the small scale-plates, like chaff, in the receptacles of some composite flowers; the part of the flower of grasses within the glume: **paleaceous**, a. *pāl'lē-ā'shŭs*, resembling chaff; covered with small membraneous scales like chaff.

palestra—see **palæstra**.

paleography, &c.—see **palæography**.

paletot, n. *pāl'ē-tō* (F. *paletot*; old F. *palletoc*, a short coat with sleeves: Bret. *paltok*, a coarse cloak worn by peasants at their work—from *pall*, a covering, and *tok*, a cap), a light loose overcoat.

palette, n. *pāl'ĕt* (It. *paletta*, a little shovel—from *pala*, any kind of flat and broad thing, a spade: F. *palette*, a palette, a surgeon's slice—from *pale*, a shovel), the small oval flat of wood or other material on which a painter lays his colours while painting, having a thumb-hole at one end for holding it; also spelt **palet**: **to set the palette**, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted: **palette-knife**, a thin flat knife rounded at the end, used to mix colours on the grinding-slab, and to assist their incorporation by the muller.

palfrey, n. *pawl'frī* (F. *palefroi*; It. *palafreno*; mid. L. *paraferedus*, an easy-going horse for riding—said to be from Gr. *para*, by or extra, and L. *veredus*, a light

(F. *palissade*, a stake, a hedgerow of trees—from L. *palus*, a pole or stake), a fence or barrier formed of pointed stakes driven firmly into the ground: **v.** to enclose or defend by driving pointed stakes into the ground: **pal'isa'ding**, imp.: **pal'isa'ded**, pp.

palinrus, n. *pāl'ĭ-ū'rŭs* (L. *paliurus*: Gr. *paliouros*), a genus of very handsome thorny plants whose branches are very pliable, having yellowish-green clustering flowers, very common in India and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and usually called *Christ's thorn*, from its being supposed from the earliest times to have yielded the materials for the "plaited crown of thorns."

pall, n. *pawl* (L. *palium*, a cloak: W. *pall*, a mantle: Bret. *pallen*, a coverture: Gael. *peall*, a covering), the cloth thrown over the coffin at funerals; an ensign or mantle of state for a high ecclesiastic, which took the form of a narrow scarf, composed of fine white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses; in *her.*, a figure representing the pallium; in *shipbuilding*, strong short pieces of iron or wood so placed near the capstan or windlass as to prevent its recoil or giving way: **v.** to cover or invest: **pallial**, a. *pāl'ĭ-ăl*, pert. to a pall or mantle.

pall, v. *pawl* (W. *pallu*, to fall; *pall*, loss of energy), to clog; to weaken or impair; to dispirit; to grow vapid; to lose strength or taste: **pal'ling**, imp.: **palled**, pp. *pawld*.

palla, n. *pāl'lā* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the long and wide upper garment worn by Roman ladies.

Palladium, n. *pāl-lā'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. and L. *Pallas*, Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom), the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven—on the possession of this image the fate of the city depended; any particular law or privilege which is regarded as the safeguard of the people's liberties; a rare metal of a steel-grey colour, found in very small grains in auriferous and platiniferous sand: **Pallas**, n. *pāl'lăs*, one of the smaller planets.

pallet, n. *pāl'ĕt* (F. *palette*; It. *paletta*, a fire-shovel—from L. *pala*, a spade—see **palette**), an instrument used in working gold-leaf; a certain piece of the mechanism of a watch; among *potters*, a shaping-tool.

pallet, n. *pāl'ĕt* (F. *paille*, straw: L. *palea*, chaff: Gael. *peall*, a skin or hide, a bunch of matted hair), a small and humble bed.

pallial—see **pall**, a mantle.

palliasse, n. *pāl-yăs'*—see **paillasse**.

palliate, v. *pāl'lĭ-āt* (L. *palliatus*, cloaked—from *pallium*, a cloak or mantle: It. *palleato*, cloaked, disguised), to cover with excuses; to soften or lessen, as

palmar, a. *păl'mär*, of the breadth of the hand; of or relating to the palm.

palm, n. *päm* (L. *palma*, the palm, a tree with broad-spreading leaves like the palms of one's hands—the Italian palm being one of the palmate species, and not pinnate like the date-palm: F. *palme*, the branch of a palm-tree), a tree of hot climates of many species, branches of which in some countries were borne as tokens of victory or rejoicing; a symbol or evidence of superiority or success: **palmaceous**, a. *păl-mā'shŭs*, belonging to the palm tribe: **palmar**, a. *păl'mär*, of or relating to the palm: **palmer**, n. *päm'ér*, a pilgrim carrying a palm-branch in sign of his expedition to the Holy Land: **palmary**, a. *păl'ma-ri*, pert. to a palm: **palmy**, a. *päm'i*, bearing palms; flourishing; prosperous: **palmate**, a. *păl'mät*, also **pal'mated**, a. *-mā-tĕd* (L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of a hand), in *bot.*, having the shape of the open hand with the fingers apart, as in some leaves; entirely webbed: **palma-christi**, n. *păl'ma-krĭs'tĭ* (L. the palm-tree of Christ), the castor-oil plant: **palm-oil**, the fatty substance of an orange-yellow colour, and in this climate of a solid consistence, extracted from the oil-palm—mostly imported from the west coast of Africa: **Palm-Sunday**, the Sunday next before Easter—so called as being kept in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, on which occasion the multitude strewed branches of palms in the way: **palm-wine**, the fermented juice of the flowers and stems of the cocoa-nut tree, also of the oil-palm: **palmacites**, n. plu. *păl'ma-sīts*, a general term for any fossil stem, leaf, fruit, &c., which exhibits some analogy or resemblance to any one of the existing palms.

palm, n. *päm* (Low Ger. *palme*, a bud, a catkin of the willow: Ger. *palmen*, the buds or eyes of the vine: Fin. *palmu*, the catkin of willow—from *palmikko*, a lock of hair), the yellow catkin of the willow, the branches of which, from the name, are carried on Easter Sunday to represent the palm-branches of the East: **palmer-worm**, a grub or worm which destroys the buds and leaves of plants. *Note.*—The three preceding groups are connected, as may be seen from the roots, yet it has been thought better to separate them as has been done, for greater distinctness and easier apprehension.

palmatifid, a. *păl-măt'i-fĭd* (L. *palma*, a palm, and *findo*, I cleave), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf divided so as to resemble a hand—the divisions extending about half-way towards the base.

palmatipartite, a. *păl'mät-i-pär'tĭt* (L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of a hand, and *partitus*, divided, shared), in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf having the subdivisions extending considerably more than half-way to the base.

palmetto, n. *păl-mĕt'tō* (dim. of the L. *palma*, a palm: Sp. *palmito*, the palmetto), the cabbage-tree, a species of palm, a native of the W. I. and U. S.

palmiferous, a. *păl-mĭf'ér-ŭs* (L. *palma*, a palm, and *fero*, I bear), bearing palms.

palmine, n. *păl'min* (L. *palma*, a palm), a peculiar fatty substance obtained from castor-oil: **palmic**, a. *păl'mĭk*, denoting a fatty acid obtained from palmine.

palmiped, a. *păl'mi-pĕd* (L. *palma*, a palm, and *pedes*, feet), web-footed: n. a web-footed or swimming animal: **pal'mipeds**, n. plu. *-pĕdz*, or **palmipides**, n. plu. *păl-mĭp'i-dēz*, the order of swimming-birds.

palmistry, n. *păl'mis-tri* (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand), the pretended art of telling fortunes by examining the lines and marks in the palms of the hands: **pal'mister**, n. *-tĕr*, one who pretends to tell fortunes by examining the palms of the hands.

palp, n. *pălp*, plu. **palpi**, *păl'pī*, or **palps**, *pălps* (L. *palpo*, I stroke or feel), one of the feelers of an insect, attached to the head.

palpable, a. *păl'pa-bl* (It. *palpabile*; F. *palpable*, that may be felt, palpable—from L. *palpo*, I stroke or touch gently), *literally*, perceptible by touch; easily perceived and detected, as a mistake; plain; obvious; gross: **pal'pably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **pal'pableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **pal'pabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being palpable or perceptible; obviousness; grossness: **palpation**, n. *păl-pā'shŭn*, the act of feeling; examination by the sense of touch.

palpebra, n. *păl'pĕ-brā*, plu. **pal'pebræ**, *-brē* (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid), the eyelid: **pal'pebral**, a. *-brăl*, pert. to the eyelids or eyebrows.

palpi—see **palp**.

palpiform, a. *păl'pĭ-fŏrm* (L. *palpum*, a stroking, and *forma*, shape), having the form of feelers.

palpigerous, a. *păl-pĭj'ér-ŭs* (L. *palpum*, a stroking, and *gero*, I carry or bear), bearing palpi.

palpitate, v. *păl'pi-tāt* (L. *palpitatum*, to move quickly and frequently—from *palpare*, to stroke gently: It. *palpitare*: F. *palpiter*), to beat violently, as the heart after an unusual amount of running or bodily exertion; to flutter, pant, or throb: **pal'pitating**, imp.: **pal'pitated**, pp.: **palpitation**, n. *păl-pi-tā'shŭn*, an unnatural throbbing or beating of the heart, caused by fright, fear, disease, or great bodily exertion.

palsgrave, n. *pawlz'grāv*, fem. **pals'gravine**, *-grā-vĭn* (Dut. *paltsgraaf*, a count palatine: L. *palatium*, a royal residence, and Ger. *graf*, a count), a count or earl who has the superintendence of a royal palace.

palsy, n. *pawl'zi* (Gr. *paralysis*, a loosening: L. *paralysis*: F. *paralysie*), the loss or diminution of sensation or of motion, or of both, in any part of an animal body; paralysis, of which it is an abbreviation: v. to strike as with palsy: **pal'sying**, imp.: adj. affecting as with palsy: **pal'sied**, pp. *-zĭd*: adj. affected with palsy: **pal'sical**, a. *-zi-kăl*, affected with palsy.

palter, v. *pawl'tér* (Low Ger. *pladdern*, to paddle, to dabble: Dut. *pladeren*: Ger. *plaudern*, to tattle, to talk to excess: Norm. *paltra*, rags), properly, to babble; to chatter; to dodge; to act in an insincere and false manner; to trifle with; to tamper with: **pal'tering**, imp.: **pal'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **pal'terer**, n. *-tĕr-ér*, one who acts in an insincere and false manner: **pal'try**, a. *-trĭ*, sorry; mean; worthless; contemptible: **pal'trily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pal'triness**, n. *-trĭ-nĕs*, state or quality of being paltry.

paludal, a. *păl-ū'dăl* (L. *palus*, a swamp or marsh—gen. *paludis*), pert. to marshes or swamps: **palu'dinous**, a. *-dĭn-ŭs*, produced in or pert. to marshes: **paludina**, n. *păl'ū-dī'nā*, in *geol.*, the marsh or river snail, inhabiting a top-shaped shell or whorl.

pam, n. *păm* (Eng. *palm*, the emblem of a victory: Pol. *pamfil*, the knave of any suit), the knave of clubs at loo.

pampas, n. plu. *păm'păz* (Peruvian, *pampa*, a field, a plain), the vast treeless plains of S. Amer., covered with luxuriant herbage, and pastured by immense herds of wild cattle and horses: **pampean formation**, n. *păm'pē-ăn-*, in *geol.*, the comparatively recent alluvial deposits overspreading the pampas of S. Amer.

pamper, v. *păm'pér* (Bav. *pampfen*, to stuff; *pampf*, thick gruel: Flem. *pamberaile*, pampered, full-fed), to furnish with that which delights; to feed highly or luxuriously; to glut: **pam'pering**, imp. gratifying to the full: n. over-luxurious bringing up: **pam'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd*: adj. furnished with that which pleases the appetite; over-fed; over-indulged: **pam'perer**, n. *-pér-ér*, one who pampers.

pamperos, n. *păm-pē'rōs* (Sp.—from *pampa*, a plain), violent west winds in S. Amer., which, traversing the vast plains of the pampas, bring with them whirl-clouds of dust.

pamphlet, n. *păm'flĕt* (a nasalised form of Sp. *papelete*, a written slip of paper, a news-letter: Dut. *pampier*, paper), a small book of a few pages merely stitched together: **pamphleteer**, n. *păm-flĕ-tĕr'*, a writer of pamphlets: **pam'phleteer'ing**, a. *-tĕr'ing*, writing and publishing pamphlets: n. the practice of writing and publishing pamphlets.

pampiniform, a. *păm-pĭn'i-fŏrm* (L. *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, a shape), resembling a vine-tendril.

pampre, n. *păm'pér* (F. *pampre*, a vine-branch with its leaves), in *sculp.*, an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and bunches of grapes.

pan, n. *păn* (Icel. *panna*: Dut. *panne*: Ger. *pfanne*: AS. *panne*, a pan), a broad and generally shallow vessel for domestic use; the part of a gun-lock, now disused, which holds the priming; the hard stratum of earth lying below the soil: **panful**, n. *păn'fŭl*, the quantity that a pan can hold; plu. **pan'fuls**: **pancake**, n. *păn-kāk*, a thin cake fried in a pan.

Pan, n. *păn*, in *anc. myth.*, the god of shepherds, in the form of half goat and half man.

pan, *păn* (Gr. *pan*, all), a prefix, with its forms **panti**, *pănt*, and **panto**, *păn'to*, meaning "all," "everything."

panabase, n. *păn'ā-bās*, a grey ore of copper.

panacea, n. *păn'ā-sē'ā* (L. *panacea*; Gr. *panakeia*, a herb supposed to have the power of healing all diseases—from *pan*, all, and *akromai*, I heal or cure: It. *panacea*: F. *panacée*), a professed remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a cure-all.

panada, n. *pd-nä'dä*, also **pana'do,** n. *-dō* (F. *panade*; Sp. *panada*, bread-soup—from L. *panis*, bread), a food made by boiling bread to a pulp and sweetening it.

panary, a. *pän'ä-ri* (L. *panis*, bread), of or relating to bread: **panary fermentation,** a process of raising bread, or making it light and spongy.

pancart, n. *pän'kärt*, also **pancharta,** n. *pän-kär'tä* (Gr. *pan*, all; and Gr. *chartes*; L. *charta*, paper), a royal charter to a subject confirming him in all his possessions.

panch, n. *pänsh* (It. *pancia*; F. *panse*; Sp. *panza*, the belly of an animal, or the skin that covers it), among *seamen*, a thick strong mat used to prevent friction: **panchway,** n. in *Bengal*, a four-oared passenger-boat.

pancratium, n. *pän-krä'shi-äm* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *kratos*, bodily strength), in *anc. Greece*, a trial of strength combining boxing and wrestling: **pancratic,** a. *pän-krät'ik*, also **pancrat'ical,** a. *-i-kal*, excelling in gymnastics; excelling in bodily strength.

pancreas, n. *pän'krē-äs* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh), a fleshy gland situated under and behind the stomach; the sweet-bread of cattle: **pan'creat'ic,** a. *-dē'ik*, pert. to or secreted by the pancreas.

pandean, a. *pän-dē'an*, pert. to Pan, the god of shepherds: **pandean-pipes,** a musical wind instr. consisting of pipes or reeds fastened together side by side.

pandect, n. *pän'dekt* (L. *pandectes*; Gr. *pandektes*, a book that contains everything—from Gr. *pan*, all, and *dechomai*, I take or receive), a treatise containing the whole of any science; plu. **pandects,** the title of the collection or digest of Roman laws made by order of the Emperor Justinian.

pandemic, a. *pän-dem'ik* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *demos*, the people), incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pandemonium, n. *pän'dē-mō'ni-äm* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *daimon*, a demon), a general temple for the evil spirits; "the high capital of Satan and his peers"; hell.

pander, v. *pän'dėr* (from *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a *pander* in the story of Troilus and Cressida), to act as agent in gratifying the passions or appetites of others; to minister to the passions or prejudices of others for selfish ends, as, he *panders* to the prejudices of the crowd: **n.** one who caters for the lusts of others; a pimp; a procurer: **pan'dering,** imp.: **pan'dered,** pp. *-dėrd*.

pandiculated, a. *pän-dik'ū-lā'tėd* (L. *pandiculari*, to stretch one's self), stretched out; yawning: **pandic'ula'tion,** n. *-lā'shun*, the restlessness and stretching

panel, n. *pän'el* (F. *panneau*, a panel of wainscot, or of a saddle, &c.: a dim. of Eng. *pane*), a piece of boarding inserted into a frame thicker than itself; a compartment of a wainscot or ceiling; a schedule containing the names of certain persons summoned by a sheriff to act as jurymen; in *Scotch law*, a prisoner on trial before the bar of a criminal court: **v.** to form or furnish with panels: **pan'elling,** imp.: **pan'elled,** pp. *-eld*: **impanelling a jury,** entering their names in a panel or schedule of parchment.

pang, n. *päng* (AS. *pyngan*; L. *pungere*, to prick: F. *point*, a stitch or sharp pain in the side), a paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish, either physical or mental; agony; great distress or suffering.

pangolin, n. *pän'gō-lin* (Malay, *pangyling*), the scaly ant-eater.

panhellenic, a. *pän'hel-len'ik* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *Hellenes*, the Greeks), pert. to all Greece: **panhel'lenism,** n. *-lėm*, a scheme for forming all the Greeks into one political and united body: **panhel'lenist,** n. *-list*, one in favour of panhellenism.

panic, n. *pän'ik* (Gr. *panikos*, influenced by the god Pan—Pan is said to have assisted the Athenians at Marathon by inspiring the enemy with a causeless fear; It. *panico*; F. *panique*, panic or fear), sudden fright, particularly without cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause; a sudden alarm; a monetary crisis: **adj.** extreme or sudden, but groundless: **panic-struck,** a. inspired with terror without cause.

panic, n. *pän'ik* (L. *panicum*, Italian panic-grass: It. *panico*; F. *panic*), a kind of millet, called also **panic-grass.**

panicle, n. *pän'i-kl* (L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants: It. *panicula*), in *plants*, a tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, dense and close as in Indian corn, spreading or scattered as in oats, and in other forms; the down on reeds: **panicled,** a. *pän'i-kld*, furnished with panicles: **paniculate,** a. *pd-nik'ū-lāt*, also **panic'ulated,** a. having branches variously subdivided; having the flowers in panicles: **paniculately-branched,** loosely-branched.

panification, n. *pän'i-fi-kā'shun* (L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, I make), the changes by which the dough is converted into bread: **panivorous,** a. *pd-nis'ō-rus* (L. *voro*, I devour), eating bread; subsisting on bread.

pannade, n. *pän-nād'* (old F. *pannade*, to prance as a horse), a curvet or particular way of leaping of a horse.

pannage, n. *pän'nij* (mid. L. *pannagium*, the feeding of swine upon mast—from L. *pastum*, to feed: F. *pannage*, the money received by the lord for such feeding, the food, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c., which swine pick

pant, v. *pănt* (F. *panteler*, to pant; *panteser*, to breathe often: L. *palpitare*, to move frequently and quickly: an imitative word), to breathe rapidly and violently, as from terror, after great exertion, or in anxious desire or suspense; to desire ardently: **pant** or **pant'ing**, n. palpitation; rapid breathing: **pant'ing**, imp.: **pant'ed**, pp.: **pant'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pant'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who pants: **pant'ess**, n. *-ĕs*, difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

pantagraph, *păn'tȧ-grȧf*—see **pantograph**.

pantaloon, n. *păn'tȧ-lōn'* (F. *pantalon*; It. *pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy who wore breeches and stockings all of one piece), a buffoon in pantomimes: **pan'taloons'**, n. plu. *-lōnz'*, long inside trowsers extending to the heels; trowsers: **pantalets**, n. plu. *păn'tȧ-lĕts*, loose drawers worn by women and children.

pantamorphic, a. *păn'tȧ-mōr'fĭk* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *morphe*, shape), taking all forms.

pantechnicon, n. *păn-tĕk'nĭ-kŏn* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *technikos*, pert. to art—from *techne*, art), a place of sale for every species of workmanship.

pantheism, n. *pan'thē-izm* (Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God), the doctrine or system which maintains that the universe or nature is God: **pan'theist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who holds pantheism; a term applied to a follower of Spinoza: **pan'theis'tic**, a. *-ē-tĭk*, also **pan'theis'tical**, a. *-ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to pantheism: **Pantheon**, n. *pan'thē-on* (Gr. *pantheion*; L. *pantheon*), in *anc. Greece or Rome*, a temple dedicated to all the gods; the whole body of divinities worshipped by a people, or a work treating of them.

panther, n. *pan'thĕr* (L. and Gr. *panther*), a spotted wild beast, very ferocious: **pan'theress**, n. *-ĕs*, a female panther: **pan'therine**, a. *-in*, pert. to or resembling the panther.

panting—see under **pant**.

pantile, n. *pan'tīl* (F. *pente*, a slope: Eng. *pan*, and *tile*), a tile straight in its length, but having a waved or hollow surface transversely.

pantochronometer, n. *pan'tō-krō-nŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *panta*, all—*pantos*, of all, *chronos*, time, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. which comprises a compass, a sundial, and a universal time-dial.

pantograph, n. *pan'tō-grȧf* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *grapho*, I write), an instr. for enabling unskilled persons to copy, to reduce, or to enlarge maps, plans, &c.: **pan'tograph'ic**, a. *-grȧ-fĭk*, also **pan'tograph'ical**, a. *-grȧf'ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to or done by a pantograph: **pan'tograph'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pantography**, n. *pan-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ*, general description; entire view.

pantology, n. *pan-tŏl'ō-jĭ*, also **pantologia**, n. *pan'tō-lō'jĭ-ȧ* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *logos*, discourse), a dictionary of universal knowledge: **pantological**, a. *pan'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to: **pantol'ogist**, n. *-tŏl'ō-jĭst*, a writer of a work of universal knowledge.

pantomime, n. *pan'tō-mīm* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *mimos*, an imitator), a theatrical entertainment in which the plot is either chiefly or wholly developed in mute action, accompanied with music, gorgeous scenery, &c.; one who acts his part by gesticulation only, or by dumb show: **pan'tomim'ic**, a. *-mĭm'ĭk*, also **pan'tomim'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to or consisting of pantomime: **pan'tomim'ically**, ad. *-kȧl-lĭ*: **pan'tomim'ist**, n. one who acts in pantomimes.

panten, n. *pan'tŏn* (prov. Ger. *pantine*, a wooden shoe: F. *patin*, a high-heeled shoe, a skate), a particular form of horse-shoe to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

pantophagist, n. *pan-tŏf'ȧ-jĭst* (Gr. *panta*, all, and *phago*, I eat or devour), a person or animal that eats all kinds of food.

pantry, n. *pan'trĭ* (F. *panneterie*, a pantry—from L. *panis*, bread), a room for storing provisions for domestic use.

pap, n. *păp* (Lith. *papas*; L. *papilla*; It. *poppa*, the nipple or breast: It. *pappa*, soft food prepared for infants—from *poppare*, to suck), soft food for infants, made of boiled bread sweetened; the pulp of fruit; a nipple or teat: **pap'py**, a. *păp'pĭ*, soft; succulent.

papa, n. *pȧ-pȧ'* (L. *papa*, a child's name for father: Russ. *papa*, bread, and the same in many other languages), the child's name for father.

papacy, n. *pā'pȧ-sĭ* (It. *papato*, the dignity of the Pope—from *papa*, the Pope: F. *papauté*, the popedom—from *pape*, the Pope), the dignity of the Pope, and the time of his reign; the Popes taken collectively: **papal**, a. *pā'pȧl*, of or relating to the Pope or popedom: **pa'pally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **papalise**, v. *pā'pȧl-īz*, to make papal: **pa'pali'sing**, imp.: **pa'palised'**, pp. *-īzd'*.

papaveraceous, a. *pȧ-pȧv'ĕr-ā'shŭs* (L. *papaver*, a poppy), resembling the poppy or pert. to it; pert. to the order of plants of which the poppy is the type, called the **papav'era'ceæ**, n. plu. *-ē'shĭ-ē*: **papaverine**, n. *pȧ-pȧv'ĕr-in*, an alkaloid found in opium: **papav'erous**, a. *-ŭs*, having the qualities of the poppy.

papaw, n. *pȧ-pȧw'* (Malay, *papayo*), a tree of the E. and W. Indies, or its fruit.

paper, n. *pā'pĕr* (F. *papier*, paper—from L. *papyrus*; Gr. *papuros*, the paper-reed of Egypt: W. *pabyr*, rushes), the thin substance in the form of sheets obtained from the pulp of rags, straw, &c., used for writing on, for printing on, and for a vast variety of purposes; a printed sheet appearing periodically; bills of exchange; bank-notes: adj. made of paper; frail; slight; thin: v. to cover with or enclose in paper: **pa'pering**, imp.: n. the operation of covering or lining with paper: **pa'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd*: adj. covered with paper: **pa'pery**, a. *-pĕr-ĭ*, like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper: **paper-coal**, a name applied to certain layers of the Tertiary lignites, from their papery or leaf-like composition, being evidently masses of compressed leaves: **paper-hanger**, one who covers the walls of rooms with ornamental paper: **paper-hangings**, paper variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms: **paper-kite**, a boy's plaything for flying in the air: **paper-money** or **paper-currency**, bank-notes and bills of exchange: **paper-making**, the art or trade of manufacturing paper: **paper-mill**, the machinery employed in making paper; the factory where it is made: **paper-stainer**, one who makes paper-hangings: **paper-ruler**, one who traces paper with lines in every variety of order and colour: **tissue-paper**, a very thin transparent paper made of the refuse of the flax-mills: **waste-paper**, paper thrown aside as no longer valuable for its intended purpose: **wove-paper**, paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed or water-marked as *laid-paper* is.

papeterie, n. *pāp'ē-trē* (F. a paper-mill), a case containing paper and other writing materials.

papier-mache, n. *pap'pȧ-mā'shā* (F. *papier*, paper, and *macher*, to chew, to masticate), paper reduced to a pulp, moulded into any variety of form, and afterwards japanned.

papilio, n. *pȧ-pĭl'ĭ-ō* (L. *papilio*, a butterfly), the butterfly tribe—a genus of insects: **papil'iona'ceous**, a. *-nā'shŭs*, resembling a butterfly; applied to plants of the leguminous order, as the pea, from the butterfly shape of their flowers.

papilla, n. *pȧ-pĭl'lȧ*, plu. **papil'læ**, *-lē* (L. *papilla*, a small pimple, a nipple: It. *papilla*: F. *papille*), the minute elevations found on the tongue, the palm, or surface of the fingers, &c., being the terminations of the nerves, producing the sense of taste and feeling: **papillary**, a. *pāp'ĭl-lĕr-ĭ*, also **pap'illous**, a. *-lŭs*, pert. to a nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ: **pap'illate**, v. *-lāt*, to grow into a nipple: **pap'illose**, a. *-lōz*, also **pap'illated**, a. *-tĕd*, nipply; in *bot.*, covered with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants; warty.

papist, n. *pā'pĭst* (F. *papiste*, a Rom. Cath.—from *pape*, the Pope), one who is a member of the Church of Rome—a term very offensive to Rom. Caths.: **papistic**, a. *pȧ-pĭs'tĭk*, also **papis'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kȧl*, pert. to Rom. Caths. or to popery: **papis'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **papistry**, n. *pā'pĭs-trĭ*, the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

papoose, n. *pȧp-pōs'*, a young child among the N. Amer. Indians.

pappous, a. *pāp'pŭs*, also **pap'pose**, a. *-pōz* (L. *pappus*; Gr. *pappos*, the woolly hairy seeds of certain plants), downy, as the seeds of the thistle, the dandelion, &c.: **pap'pus**, n. *-pŭs*, in *bot.*, the coronate calyx limb of the florets of composite flowers, frequently hairy or downy, as in thistles.

papula, n. *pāp'ū-lȧ*, plu. **pap'ulæ**, *-lē* (L. *papula*, a pimple), a pimple: **pap'ulous**, a. *-lŭs*, also **pap'ulose**, *-lōz'*, covered with papulæ; covered with pimples; pimply.

papyrus, n. *pȧ-pī'rŭs*, plu. **papy'ri**, *-rī* (L. *papyrus*; Gr. *papuros*), a kind of reed very abundant in the valley of the Nile, of which the ancients made the paper or material on which they wrote: **papy'ri**, a name applied to certain MSS. made of the papyrus, found in various places, especially in Egypt: **papyraceous**, a. *pāp'ĭ-rā'shŭs*, pert. to the papyrus: **papy-**

rine, n. *-t-rin,* a tough and durable substance closely resembling parchment, made from paper by dipping it into sulphuric acid, washing with water, immersing in dilute ammonia, rewashing, and then drying; also called *paper* or *vegetable parchment.*

par, n. *pär* (L. *par,* equal: It. *pare;* F. *pair*), equal value; the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they are neither at a discount nor a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price, usually called **at par; below par,** at a discount: **above par,** at a premium: **on a par,** on a level; in the same condition or rank: **par of exchange,** the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard of another.

par, *pär* (L. *par,* equal), a prefix, meaning in part; partly.

para, n. *pä'rä,* a small Turkish coin varying in value, equal to about half a farthing.

para, *pär'ä* (Gr. *para,* by, along), a prefix, usually contr. **par,** signifying side by side, as for comparison; alongside; near to; like; unlike; beyond; divergence or contrariety.

parabatrachus, n. *pär'ä-bätʹrä-kus* (Gr. *para,* like, and *batrachos,* a frog), a small frog-like reptile whose fossil remains have been discovered in the Coal-measures.

parable, n. *pär'ä-bl* (L. *parabola;* Gr. *parabolē,* a comparison—from Gr. *para,* side by side, and *ballō,* I throw), a short narrative or tale conveying some moral lesson; a similitude: **speaking in parables,** speaking in similitudes; using illustrations drawn from natural objects as vehicles of instruction.

parabola, n. *pä-räbʹö-lä* (Gr. *parabolē;* L. *parabola,* a comparison—see **parable**), one of the conic sections or curves formed from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides: **par'abol'ic,** a. *-bölʹik,* also **par'abol'ical,** a. *-i-kal,* expressed by parable; having the form of a parabola, or pert. to it; **par'abol'ically,** ad. *-li*: **parabole,** n. *pä-räbʹö-lē,* a comparison; a similitude: **par'abol'iform,** a. *-i-fäwrm* (Gr. *para,* side by side, *ballō,* I throw, and *forma,* shape), resembling or having the shape of a parabola: **paraboloid,** n. *pä-räbʹö-löyd* (Gr. *parabolē,* a comparison, and *eidos,* a form), a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, called also the **parabolic conoid.**

paracentesis, n. *pär'ä-sen-tē'sis* (Gr. *para,* side by side, and *kenteō,* I pierce), in *surg.,* the art or operation of perforating a part of the body to allow the escape of a fluid.

paracentric, a. *pär-ä-sen'trik,* also **par'acen'trical,** a. *-tri-kal* (Gr. *para,* unlike, and *kentron,* the centre), a bird remarkable for the length and beauty of its feathers.

paradox, n. *pär'ä-döks* (F. *parer,* to defend, and F. *dos;* L. *dorsum,* the back), in *mil.,* a parapet thrown up along the capital of a work to protect the men from a reverse fire.

paradox, n. *pär'ä-döks* (Gr. *para,* contrary to, and *doxa,* an opinion or notion: F. *paradoxe*), that which is contrary to the received opinion; something seemingly absurd, yet true in fact: **par'adox'ical,** a. *-i-kal,* having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinions or notions: **par'adox'ically,** ad. *-li*: **par'adox'icalness,** n. *-nes,* state of being paradoxical.

paraffine, n. *pär'ä-fin* (L. *parum,* too little, and *affinis,* akin), a solid inodorous substance, of a whitish colour and waxy consistence, obtained by distillation and treatment from coal, shales, peat, petroleum, &c.—so termed from its remarkable property of resisting chemical combination with acids or alkalies—used in the manufacture of candles, &c.: **paraffine-oil,** the liquid portion of the distillation, used in houses in lamps instead of oil or gas, and in the crude state for lubricating machinery.

paragenesis of minerals, *pär'ä-jenʹē-sis* (Gr. *para,* side by side, and *genesis,* origin, source), a term in mineralogy applied to crystalline compounds whose mass is made up of crystals interblended in imperfect or irregular forms: **paragenetic,** a. *pär'ä-jē-ätʹik,* also **par'agen'ic,** a. *-jenʹik,* applied to bodies having peculiarities of structure, character, and the like, originating at the commencement.

paragoge, n., also **paragogy,** n. *pär'ä-gōji* (Gr. *paragōgē,* a leading or conducting beyond—from *para,* beyond, and *agō,* I lead), the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word: **par'agog'ic,** a. *-gōjʹik,* also **par'agog'ical,** a. *-i-kal,* pert. to the lengthening of a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

paragon, n. *pär'ä-gon* (F. *parangon,* a pattern or touchstone by which the goodness of things is tried: It. *paragone,* a comparison: Sp. *paragon,* model, example—from *para con,* in comparison with), a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection: **par'agoned,** a. *-gond,* paralleled.

paragraph, n. *pär'ä-gräf* (Gr. *paragraphos,* a mark in the margin to distinguish the divisions of a written composition—from *para,* side by side, and *graphō,* I write), a distinct part of a connected discourse or writing; the section of a chapter relating to a particular point; a short piece of news or notice in a newspaper; a mark of reference (¶): **par'agraph'ic,** a. *-gräfʹik,* also **par'agraph'ical,** a. *-i-kal,* consisting of short divisions or paragraphs: **par'agraph'ically,** ad. *-li.*

dug parallel with the outlines of the fortress: **parallel rod**, in a *locomotive engine*, a rod that connects the crank-pins of the driving-wheels: **parallel ruler**, a mathematical instr. formed by two equal rulers united by two cross-bars of equal length, and movable: **parallel motion**, in the *steam-engine*, a contrivance which converts a circular motion into a rectilinear one: **parallel sphere**, in *geog.*, that position of the sphere in which the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles are in the zenith and nadir, being the appearance the sphere would have to a spectator placed at the pole: **parallel forces**, in *mech.*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other: **parallels of altitude**, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon: **parallels of latitude**, in *geog.*, circles parallel to the equator; in *astron.*, they are parallel to the ecliptic: **parallels of declination**, in *astron.*, circles of the sphere parallel to the equator: **parallel coping**, coping of equal thickness throughout.

parallelogram, n. *par·ăl·lĕl·ō·grăm* (Gr. *parallelos*, equidistant, and *gramma*, a writing or drawing), in *geom.*, a right-lined, four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

parallelopiped, n. *par·ă·lĕl·ō·pip·ĕd*, also **par·allelopipedon**, n. *-pip·ĕ·dŏn* (Gr. *parallelos*, beside each other, equidistant, and *epipedos*, on the ground, or on a level with it), an oblong solid figure of six sides, having its opposite sides equal and parallel.

paralogise, v. *pa·răl·ō·jīz* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning), to reason falsely: **paral·ogi·sing**, imp.: **paral·ogised**, pp. *-jīzd*: **paral·ogism**, n. *-jĭzm*, a conclusion not warranted by the premises; false arguments: **paral·ogy**, n. *-jĭ*, false reasoning.

paralyse, v. *par·ă·lĭz* (Gr. *paralusis*, a loosening at the side, palsy—from *para*, beside, and *luso*, I shall loose), to deprive of strength, whether of body or mind; to strike or affect as with palsy; to unnerve; to make useless: **par·aly·sing**, imp.: **par·alysed**, pp. *-lĭzd*: **paralysis**, n. *pa·răl·ĭ·sĭs*, the loss of the power of bodily motion or sensation; palsy: **paralytic**, n. *par·ă·lĭt·ĭk*, a person affected with paralysis: **par·alyt·ic**, a., also **par·alyt·ical**, a. *-ĭ·kăl*, affected with or inclined to paralysis.

paramagnetic, a. *par·ă·măg·nĕt·ĭk* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *magnes*, a magnet), a term applied to bodies which are attracted by both poles of the magnet; magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic: **par·amag·netism**, n. *-măg·nĕ·tĭzm*, magnetism, as opposed to diamagnetism.

paramatta, n. *par·ă·măt·tă*, a cloth of cotton and wool resembling merino in appearance.

parameter, n. *pa·răm·ĕ·tĕr* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, a measure), a certain constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

paramos, n. plu. *pa·rä·mōs* (Sp.), a name given by the Spanish settlers to the high desert tracts of the Andes of S. Amer., covered with stunted trees.

paramoudra, n. *par·ă·mō·drä* (a native Irish name), gigantic flints occurring in the chalk near Belfast, and common in the chalk near Norwich, which seem to have been goblet-shaped zoophytes allied to the sponges.

paramount, a. *par·ă·mŏŏnt* (F. *paramont*, at the top, up—from the old F. phrase *par à mont*, upper; L. *a monte*, from the mountain), above all; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; superior to all others; eminent: n. the highest in rank.

paramour, n. *par·ă·mōr* (F. *par amour*, by way of love), a sweetheart or lover—used in an ill sense.

paranaphthaline, n. *par·ă·năf·thä·lin* (Gr. *para*, beside, near, and Eng. *naphthaline*), a white solid substance, so called because it resembles and accompanies naphthaline.

parapegm, n. *par·ă·pĕm* (Gr. *parapegma*), in *anc. times*, a brazen tablet on which laws, proclamations, &c., were inscribed and exposed to public view.

parapet, n. *par·ă·pĕt* (It. *parapetto*, a breastwork—from *para*, a defence, and *petto*, the breast: F. *parapet*), a wall breast-high; the screen or wall on the edge of a rampart: **parapeted**, a. *par·ă·pĕt·ĕd*, having a parapet.

paraph, n. *par·ăf* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *apto*, I touch or connect), the flourish formed by a pen at the end of a signature.

paraphernalia, n. plu. *par·ă·fĕr·nā·lĭ·ă* (Gr. *paraphérna*, goods in the wife's disposal besides her dower—from *para*, beyond, and *phérne*, a dowry or portion), the clothing, jewels, ornaments, &c., which a wife brings with her at her marriage, over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress in general; trappings or finery generally.

paraphimosis, n. *par·ă·fĭ·mō·sĭs* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *phimosis*, a binding or constriction), a morbid constriction of the prepuce behind the glans.

paraphrase, n. *par·ă·frăz* (Gr. *paraphrasis*, a paraphrase—from *para*, beside, beyond, and *phrasis*, a speaking or telling), a loose or free translation of an author's words; the rendering of a book or some passage of it into simpler and more easily understood language: v. to render a passage plainer than in the original; to make a free translation of; to explain in many words: **par·aphrasing**, imp.: **par·aphrased**, pp. *-frăzd*: **par·aphrast**, n. *-frăst*, one who paraphrases: **par·aphras·tic**, a. *-frăs·tĭk*, also **par·aphras·tical**, a. *-tĭ·kăl*, very full in explanation; not verbal or literal: **par·aphras·tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

paraplegia, n. *par·ă·plē·jĭ·ă*, also **par·aple·gy**, n. *-plē·jĭ* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *plege*, a stroke), paralysis affecting the upper or lower half of the body.

parapophysis, n. *par·ă·pŏf·ĭ·sĭs* (Gr. *para*, beyond, and *apophusis*, a process), in *anat.*, the process which extends outwards, or outwards and downwards, from the body of the vertebra in fishes; a name given to the transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra.

paraquet, n. *par·ă·kĕt*, a little parrot—see **paroquet**.

parasang, n. *par·a·sang* (Gr. *parasangges*: Pers. *farsang*), a Pers. measure of length, about four English miles.

parascenium, n. *par·ă·sē·nĭ·ŭm* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *skene*, a stage), the place in the Roman theatre corresponding to the green-room of the modern one.

paraselene, n. *par·ă·sĕ·lē·nē* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *selene*, the moon), a mock moon or lunar halo.

parasite, n. *par·ă·sīt* (Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at another's expense at table, a parasite—from *para*, beside, and *sitos*, I nourish; *sitos*, wheat, food: L. *parasitus*: F. *parasite*), one frequenting the tables of the rich and earning his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a climbing-plant which grows upon a tree, and obtains nourishment from its juices; an insect living on some animal body: **par·asi·tism**, n. *-sĭ·tĭzm*, the manners of a parasite: **par·asit·ic**, a. *-sĭt·ĭk*, also **par·asit·ical**, a. *-ĭ·kăl*, resembling a parasite; fawning; living and drawing nourishment from other plants and animals: **par·asit·ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

parasol, n. *par·ă·sŏl* (F. and Sp. *parasol*; It. *parasole*, a parasol—from It. *parare*; F. *parer*, to ward off, and L. *sol*; It. *sole*, the sun), a small umbrella carried by ladies as a shade against the sun's rays: **par·asolette'**, n. *-ĕt'*, a small parasol.

parataxis, n. *par·ă·tăk·sĭs* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *taxis*, a putting in order), a loose arrangement of propositions as they arise in the mind; in *gram.*, opposed to syntax.

parathesis, n. *pa·răth·ĕ·sĭs* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *thesis*, a placing), apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; a parenthetical notice; that which is placed within brackets.

paratonnerre, n. *par·ă·tŏn·när'* (F. *paratonnerre*—from *parer*, to ward off, and *tonnerre*, thunder), a lightning-conductor.

parboil, v. *par·bŏyl* (F. *parbouillir*, to parboil—from *par*, through, and *bouillir*, to boil—probably only a corruption of Eng. *part*, and *boil*), to boil in part; to half boil: **par·boiling**, imp.: **par·boiled**, pp. *-bŏyld*, boiled moderately or in part.

parbuckle, n. *par·bŭk·l* (F. *par*, by or through, and Eng. *buckle*), among *seamen*, a rope formed like a pair of slings, and fastened at one end, employed for hoisting casks, &c.: v. to hoist, lower, or roll by means of ropes formed into a parbuckle: **par·buckling**, imp. *-bŭk·lĭng*: **par·buckled**, pp. *-bŭk·ld*.

parcel, n. *par·sĕl* (F. *parcelle*, a little part, a parcel: It. *particella*, any little particle—from L. *particula*, a small part), a portion of anything taken or selected; a quantity; a part of a whole; a small package of goods; a number of persons, in contempt: v. to put up into portions or parts: **par·celling**, imp.: n. among *seamen*, the wrapping of ropes, &c., with pieces of tarred canvas to protect them from friction: **par·celled**, pp. *-sĕld*: **parcel-book**, a merchant's register-book of the despatch of parcels: **parcel-van**, a light conveyance for the delivery of parcels.

parcenary, n. *par·sĕn·ă·rĭ* (Norm. *parcenier*: F. *parcener*, to take part with—from L. *partiri*, to part, to

divide), joint tenancy by descent: **par'cener**, n. *-er*, a co-heir.

parch, v. *pärch* (Bav. *pfärren*, to fry; *färren*, to toast bread: L. *perversco*, I grow very dry), to burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; to dry to excess; to shrivel with heat: **parch'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having the quality of burning or drying to excess: **parched**, pp. *pärcht*: **adj.** dried to excess: **parchedly**, ad. *pärch'ĕd-li*: **parch'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being scorched by heat or dried to excess: **parch'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

parchment, n. *pärch'mĕnt* (F. *parchemin*, parchment: L. and It. *pergamena*, parchment—from *Pergamus*, in Asia Minor, where first made), the skins of sheep or goats prepared for writing on.

pard, n. *pärd* (L. *pardus*; Gr. *pardos*; AS. *pard*, a panther), a leopard; a panther; in *poetry*, any spotted beast.

pardon, n. *pär'dn* (F. *pardon*, forgive—from *pardonner*, to forgive: L. *per*, through, and *dono*, I give: It. *perdono*, pardon), forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishment; a warrant of forgiveness or of exemption from punishment: **v.** to grant forgiveness of; to remit; to excuse; to forgive: **par'doning**, imp.: **par'doned**, pp. *-dnd*: **par'doner**, n. *-er*, one who pardons; one who dealt in papal indulgences: **par'donable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be pardoned; venial; excusable: **par'donably**, ad. *-ă-bli*: **par'donableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being pardonable: **pardon me**, forgive me; a word denoting a civil denial, or a slight apology.

pare, v. *pär* (F. *parer*, to deck, to trim, to peel an apple: It. *parare*, to dress, to trim out), to slice or shave off from the surface; to diminish by little and little; to trim: **pa'ring**, imp.: **pared**, pp. *pärd*: **parer**, n. *pä'rĕr*, he or that which pares: **pa'rings**, n. plu. *-rings*, unimportant matters; trifles; small savings in a bad sense, as in *cheese-parings*.

paregoric, n. *pă'rĕ-gŏr'ĭk* (Gr. *paregorikos*, capable of affording relief), a medicine that mitigates pain; a soothing syrup for coughs: **adj.** soothing; mitigating.

parembole, n. *pă-rĕm'bŏ-lē* (Gr. *parembole*, a throwing in beside—from *para*, beside, and *ballo*, I throw), something explanatory thrown into a sentence more closely connected with the context than a parenthesis.

parenchyma, n. *pă-rĕng'kĭ-mă* (Gr. *parengchuma*, a discharge of humours from the lungs, &c.—from *para*, beside, and *engchuo*, I pour in), in *anat.*, the spongy substance forming the cellular tissue in the interstices of the viscera; in *bot.*, the cellular tissue or pith of plants: **parenchymatous**, a. *pär'ĕng-kĭm'ă-tŭs*, also **parenchymous**, a. *pă-rĕng'kĭ-mŭs*, pert. to or resembling or consisting of parenchyma.

parenthesis, n. *pă-rĕn'thĕ-sĭs* (Gr. *parenthesis*, a putting in beside—from *para*, beside, and *tithemi*, I put), a word or sentence inserted in a sentence to explain or to qualify the meaning of the sentence, but not necessary to the construction of the sentence: **pl.** *-ses*: **parenthetic**, a. *par'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk*, also **parenthetical**, a. *par'ĕn-thĕt'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or resembling a parenthesis: **parenthetically**, ad. *par'ĕn-thĕt'ĭ-kăl-li*.

parent, n. *pär'ĕnt* (F. *parent*, a kinsman—from *parentes*, kinsfolk: L. *pario*, I bring forth), a father or mother; a progenitor; a cause: **pa'rentage**, n. *-ĕj*, lineage; extraction; birth: **parental**, a. *pă-rĕn'tăl*, pert. to a father or mother: **parentally**, ad. *-li*: **pa'rental**, a. *pä'rĕn-tăl*, also **pa'rentary**, a. *pä'rĕn-tă-rĭ*, pert. to parents: **pa'rentage**, n. *-ĕj*, lineage; extraction: **pa'rental**, n. *pä'rĕn-tăl*, also **pa'rentary**, n. *pä'rĕn-tă-rĭ*, a plant, the common pellitory of old walls: **parietes**, n. plu. *pă-rī'ĕ-tēz*, the enclosing walls of any cavity.

paripinnate, a. *pă-rĭ-pĭn'nāt* (L. *par*, equal, and *penna*, a wing), in *bot.*, a compound pinnate ending in two leaflets.

parish, n. *pär'ĭsh* (F. *paroisse*; mid. L. *parrocia*; Gr. *paroikia*, an ecclesiastical district or neighbourhood: Gr. *paroikos*, dwelling beside another—from *para*, by, near, and *oikos*, a house), an ecclesiastical division of a town or country, subject to the oversight and ministry of one pastor; a district having its own offices for the legal care of the poor, &c.: **adj.** pert. to a parish; maintained by a parish: **parish-clerk**, a layman who leads the responses: **parishioner**, n. *pă-rĭsh'ŭn-ĕr*, a native or an inhabitant of a parish.

Parisian, n. *pă-rĭz'ĭ-ăn*, a native or inhabitant of the city of Paris.

parisyllabic, a. *pă-rĭ-sĭl-lăb'ĭk* (L. *par*, equal—gen. *paris*, and *syllaba*, a syllable), having equal syllables in all its inflections.

paritor, n. *pă'rĭ-tŏr* (L. *paritor*, a servant—contr. from *apparitor*), a summoner of the courts of civil law.

parity, n. *pă'rĭ-tĭ* (L. *paritas*, equality—from *par*, equal: It. *parità*; F. *parité*), the condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close resemblance; analogy.

park, n. *pärk* (F. *parc*, an enclosure: Dan. *park*; It. *parco*; AS. *pearroc*; Ger. *pferch*, a park, an enclosure), an enclosed portion of grass-land in or near a town for amusement or exercise; the pasture and woodland surrounding a mansion-house; the train of heavy artillery, with carriages, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the whole collection of tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department of the army: **v.** to enclose, as a park; to bring into a

Parnassian, a. *pär-nas'si-an*, pert. to Parnassus, in Greece, the mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

parochial, a. *pa-rō'ki-al* (mid. L. *parochialis*—from *parochia*, a parish—see **parish**), of or pert. to a parish: **paro'chially**, ad. *-li*: **paro'chialise**, v. *-iz*, to form into parishes: **paro'chial'sing**, imp.: **paro'chialised**, pp. *-izd*.

parody, n. *par'ō-di* (Gr. *parodia*, a parody—from *para*, beside, and *ode*, a poem or song: It. *parodia*: F. *parodie*), a poetical pleasantry in which verses of a grave and serious nature on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque: v. to alter, as verses or words, and apply them to a subject different from that of the original: **par'odying**, imp.: **par'odied**, pp. *-did*: **par'odist**, n. *-ist*, one who writes a parody: **parodic**, a. *pa-rōd'ik*, also **parod'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, consisting of or resembling parody.

parol, n. *par'ol* (F. *parole*, word—from *parler*, to speak), words or oral declarations in law: adj. given by word of mouth; not written: **parole**, n. *pa-rōl'*, the word of honour of a prisoner of war in return for indulgences or conditional freedom; daily password in camp or garrison.

paronomasia, n. *par'ō-nō-mā'shi-ā*, also **par'onom'asy**, n. *-nōm'i-si* (Gr. *para*, beside, beyond, and *onomasia*, a naming—from *onoma*, a name), a play on words; a figure in rhetoric in which words nearly similar in sound are placed in opposition or antithesis: **paronomastic**, a. *pa-rōn'ō-mas'tik*, also **paron'omas'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, consisting in a play upon words.

paronychia, n. *par'ō-nik'i-ā* (Gr. *paronuchia*, a whitlow—from *para*, beside, and *onux*, the nail), a whitlow or felon.

paronyme, n. *par'ō-nim* (Gr. *para*, beside, and *onoma*, a name), a word resembling another in signification: **paronymous**, a. *pa-rōn'i-mus*, of like derivation; kindred; allied: **paron'omy**, n. *-ō-mi*, the quality of being paronymous.

paroquet, n. *par'ō-ket* (see **parrot**), a small species of parrot—also written **paroket**, **paraquet**, and **parrakeet**.

parotid, a. *pa-rōt'id* (Gr. *parotis*, a tumour under the ears—gen. *parotidos*—from *para*, beside, and *ous*, the ear: F. *parotide*), pert. to certain glands: **parotis**, n. *pa-rō'tis*, also **paro'tid**, plu. **parotides**, *pa-rōt'i-dēz*, the salivary or parotid glands situated below and before each ear near the articulation of the lower jaw: **parotitis**, n. *par'ō-tī'tis*, inflammation of the parotid glands; the mumps.

paroxysm, n. *par'ōks-izm* (Gr. *paroxusmos*, excitement, exasperation—from *para*, beside, and *oxunein*, to sharpen: F. *paroxisme*), a fit of rage or passion; a recurring increase and exacerbation of a disease; in *geol.*, any sudden and violent effort of natural agency, such as the explosive eruptions of a volcano, or the convulsive throes of an earthquake: **par'oxys'mal**, a. *-iz'mal*, pert. to or occurring in paroxysms: **par'oxis'mist**, n. *-iz'mist*, in *geol.*, one who believes in the violent operations of nature rather than in ordinary and continued ones.

parquetry, n. *par'ket-ri* (F. *parquet*, an inlaid floor), figured inlaid work of wood employed for floors.

parr, n. *pär*, the young salmon till near the end of its second year; an adult of an allied species.

parrakeet, n., and **paraquet**, n. *par'a-ket*—see **paroquet**.

parrel, n. *par'rēl* (Port. *aparelho*; Sp. *aparejo*, tackle and rigging: F. *apparell*, preparation), among *seamen*, the collars of greased ropes attached to the yards, and by which they slide up and down the mast.

parricide, n. *par'ri-sid* (L. *parricida*, the murderer of a father—from *pater*, a father, and *cædo*, I kill: It. *patricida*: F. *parricide*), the murderer of a father; the crime itself; a murderer of one to whom reverence is due; the destroyer or invader of his native country: **par'rici'dal**, a. *-si'dal*, pert. to parricide, or tainted with it.

parrot, n. *par'rōt* (contr. from F. *perroquet*, a parrot: Sp. *Perico*, and its dim. *Periquito*, Peter, a parrot), a well-known bird of several species, noted for its ready imitation of the human voice: **parrot-coal**, cannel or gas coal that burns very clearly, so called from its spirting or flying in pieces with a crackling or chattering noise when suddenly placed in the fire: **parrot-fish**, a fish of the tropical seas, so called from the brilliancy of its colours.

parry, v. *par'ri* (It. *parare*; F. *parer*, to keep off, to ward off: L. *parare*, to get ready), to ward off, as a blow or thrust; to fence: **par'rying**, imp.: **par'ried**, pp. *-rid*.

parse, v. *pärz* (L. *pars*, a part, as in *pars orationis*, a part of speech), to resolve a sentence into its elements; to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and to tell their relation to each other: **pars'ing**, imp.: n. the art or act of resolving a sentence into its elements: **parsed**, pp. *pärst*: **pars'er**, n. *-er*, one who can parse, or who parses.

Parsee, n. *par'sē* (Pers. *Parsi*, a Persian, a fire-worshipper), one of the Persian refugees driven out of their own country by the Mohammedans, now living in various parts of India: **Par'seeism**, n. *-izm*, fire-worship, the religion of the Parsees.

parsimony, n. *par'si-mōn-i* (L. *parsimonia*, frugality: It. *parsimonia*: F. *parsimonie*), the being very sparing in the use and expenditure of money; frugality; excessive caution in the expenditure of money; closeness: **par'simo'nious**, a. *-mō'ni-us*, sparing in the use of money; covetous; niggardly: **par'simo'niously**, ad. *-li*: **par'simo'niousness**, n. *-nus*, a very sparing use of money; a disposition to save expense.

parsley, n. *pärs'li* (F. *persil*; L. *petroselinum*, parsley), a common pot-herb.

parsnep, n. *pärs'nēp*, also **pars'nip**, *-nip* (a corruption of L. and It. *pastinaca*, a parsnep—from L. *pastinare*, to dig and trench: Dut. *pastinak*, a parsnep: the *nep* of the Eng. name is the *nep* of *turnep*, signifying a tap-root), a plant and its root.

parson, n. *pär'sn* (L. *persona*, the person, in mid. L. dignity or office: mid. L. *persona ecclesiæ*, the person who represents the church in a parish), the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman; a man in orders: **parsonage**, n. *pär'sn-aj*, the house set apart for the residence of the incumbent of a parish.

part, n. *pärt* (L. *pars*, a part, a piece or portion—gen. *partis*: It. *parte*: F. *part*), a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or share; something less than the whole; an ingredient; a proportional quantity; concern or interest; a character or personage in a play; something relating or belonging to, as, for my *part*; particular office or character; side; party: plu. **parts**, *pärts*, powers; accomplishments; quarters; districts: v. (L. *partire*; It. *partire*, to part, to share: F. *partir*, to set out, to go away), to separate or divide; to distribute; to break, as a rope; to keep asunder; to be separated; to quit each other; to take or bid farewell; to have share: **part'ing**, imp.: adj. serving to part; separating: n. a separation; in *geol.*, any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds; a joint or fissure, as in a coal-seam: **part'ed**, pp.: adj. separated; divided: in *bot.*, subdivided into similar segments, the divisions extending nearly to the base: **part'er**, n. *-er*, one who parts: **partible**, a. *pärt'i-bl*, that may be separated; divisible: **part'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, susceptibility of division or severance: **in good part**, in a friendly manner: **in ill part**, with displeasure: **for the most part**, commonly: **for my part**, so far as it concerns *me*; for my share: **in part**, in some degree; partly: **part and parcel**, an essential portion; a part: **part of speech**, one of the classes of words into which the language is grouped: **to part with**, to quit; to resign; to be separated from: **parting-sand**, in *founding*, burnt sand employed to separate and keep apart the sand in the different sections of a mould: **part'ly**, ad. *-li*, in part; not wholly.

partake, v. *pär-lāk'* (*part*, and *take*), to share in common with others; to participate; to share: **parta'king**, imp.: **partook'**, pt. *-tōōk'*, did partake: **partaken**, pp. *pär-tā'kn*: **parta'ker**, n. *-ker*, one who partakes; a sharer; an accomplice; an associate.

parterre, n. *pär-tär'* (F., *parterre*, a flower-garden—from *par*, on, and *terre*, the ground: L. *pars*, a part, and *terra*, the ground), a series of beds of flowers and evergreens artistically arranged, with intervening spaces of turf or gravel for walking on.

parthenogenesis, n. *pär'thēn-ō-jen'ē-sis* (Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *gennao*, I produce; *genesis*, generation), reproduction of plants or animals without the immediate stimulus of the male principle, or from a single ovum.

Parthenon, n. *pär'thē-non*, the famous temple of Minerva in the Acropolis of Athens.

Parthenope, n. *pär-then'ō-pē* (L. and Gr. *Parthenope*, one of the sirens), in *anc. myth.*, one of the sirens, who threw herself into the sea because she was unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs; a genus of decapodous crustaceans found in the Indian Ocean; one of the latest discovered of the smaller planets.

partial, a. *pär'shäl* (F. *partial*, partial—from L. *pars*, a part—gen. *partis*), inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than another, irrespective of principle or justice; unduly biased or prejudiced; not general or universal; in *familiar language*, inclined more strongly towards one thing than another; in *bot.*, applied to a subordinate part in some general arrangement: **par'tially**, ad. *-li*, in a partial manner; in part; not totally: **par'tiality**, n. *-shä-äl'i-ti*, inclination to one party or side more than to another; an undue bias of mind; special fondness or inclination for: **par'tialist**, n. *-shäl-ist*, one holding that the atonement affects the elect only.

participate, v. *pär-tis'i-pät* (L. *participatum*, to make partaker of—from *pars*, a part, and *capio*, I take: It. *participare*: F. *participer*), to share; to have a share in common with others; to receive a part of: **partic'ipating**, imp.: **partic'ipated**, pp.: **partic'ipator**, n. *-lor*, one who partakes with another: **partic'ipation**, n. *-pä-shün*, state of sharing in common with others; the act or state of having a part of something: **partic'ipative**, a. *-tiv*, able or tending to participate: **partic'ipatively**, ad. *-li*: **partic'ipant**, n. one who.

participle, n. *pär'ti-si-pl* (L. *participium*, a participle—from *pars*, a part, and *capio*, I take: It. *participio*: F. *participe*), in *gram.*, a word partly of the nature of a verb and partly of a noun: **par'ticip'ial**, a. *-sip'i-äl*, having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle: **par'ticip'ially**, ad. *-li*.

particle, n. *pär'ti-kl* (L. *particula*, a small part—from *pars*, a part: It. *particula*: F. *particule*), one of the minutest parts or atoms into which matter can be mechanically divided; a very small portion or part; the component parts or granules of all solid substances; in *gram.*, a word unvaried by inflection; a small connecting word.

particular, a. *pär-tik'ü-lär* (see **particle**), not general; individual; distinctive; odd; having something that distinguishes from others, used in the sense of contempt; nice; attentive to things single or distinct; exact; minute: **n.** a single instance; a single point: **plu.** details: **partic'ularly**, ad. *-li*, distinctly; in an extraordinary degree: **partic'ular'ity**, n. *-lär'i-ti*, the quality of being particular; distinctiveness; peculiarity; individual characteristic; minuteness in detail: **in particular**, especially; distinctly: **partic'ularise**, v. *-lär-iz*, to specify singly and distinctly; to enumerate in particulars or detail; to be attentive to single things: **partic'ularizing**, imp. entering into particulars: **partic'ularised**, pp. *-zd*: **partic'ularisa'tion**, n. *-i-zä'shün*, the act of particularising.

parting, see under **part**.

partridge, n. *pär'trij* (F. *perdrix*, a partridge—from L. *perdix*, gen. *perdicis*, a partridge: It. *pernice*), a well-known game bird: **partridge-wood**, a variegated wood from the W. Indies, much used in cabinet-work.

parturition, n. *pär'tü-rish'ün* (L. *parturio*, I bring forth), the act of bringing forth, or of being delivered of young: **parturient**, a. *pär-tü'ri-änt*, bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

party, n. *pär'ti* (F. *parti*, a party or faction: L. *partiri*, to part, to divide: It. *partita*, a faction, a division), a number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others belonging to the same body or community; a faction; one concerned or interested in an affair; one of two litigants; a particular person—but improperly so applied; a cause or a side; a select company or assembly; a small detachment of troops drawn from the main body: **adj.** that concerns not the whole; in *her.*, used with reference to the division of a field or charge: **party-coloured**, a. having divers colours: **party-fence**, a fence between the lands of separate proprietors: **party-jury**, a jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners: **party-man**, one holding violent party principles; a factious man: **party-spirit**, the spirit or animus that distinguishes a party: **party-wall**, a wall separating the properties of different proprietors: **partyism**, n. *pär'ti-izm*, devotion to party; party-spirit.

parvenu, n. *pär've-nü* (F. *parvenu*, an upstart—from *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed), an upstart; one newly risen into notice or power.

pas, n. *pä* (F. *pas*; It. *passo*; L. *passus*, a step), a step; precedence.

paschal, a. *päs'käl* (Heb. *pesach*; Gr. *pascha*, the Passover—from Heb. *pasach*, to pass over), pert. to the feast of the Passover or to Easter: **paschal cycle**, that which fixes the times of Easter: **paschal-flower** or **pasque-flower**, a flower, a species of anemone, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter; windflower; pulsatilla: **Paschal Lamb**, among the Jews, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover.

pasha or **pashaw**, *pä'shä*, **pashalic**, &c.—see **Pacha**.

pasigraphy, n. *päs-ig'rä-fi* (Gr. *pas*, all, and *grapho*, I write), any system of universal writing; the imaginary, universal language, to be spoken and written by all nations.

pasque, n. *päsk* (old F. *pasque*, Eastern), feast of Easter: **pasque-flower**—see under **paschal**.

pasquin, n. *päs'kwin*, also **pasquinade**, n. *päs'kwi-näd'* (the statue of a gladiator, dug up at Rome about 300 years ago, was first set up near the house of *Pasquino*, an eccentric and well-known barber, and being used for the purpose of bearing satirical placards, these were called by his name), a lampoon or satire: **v.** to lampoon or satirise: **pasquin'ading**, imp.: **pasquin'**

to pass away, to die; to spend or waste: **to pass by** or **over**, to overlook; to disregard; to excuse or forgive: **to pass into**, to blend completely with: **to pass on** or **upon**, to determine; to give or utter, as an opinion or a sentence: **to pass off**, to impose upon: **to pass off** or **away**, to be dispersed; to vanish: **to pass one's word**, to promise; to pledge one's self: **to bring to pass**, to cause to happen; to accomplish: **to come to pass**, to occur; to happen: **mountain-pass**, a defile or narrow glen cutting a mountain-chain.

passade, n. *pás-sád'*, also **passado**, n. *pás-sá'dō* (F. *passade*, a passing: Sp. *pasada*, a passage, a place), in *fencing*, a thrust; the course of a horse backwards and forwards on the same spot of ground.

passage, n. *pás'sáj* (F. *passage*, a passage, a road—from L. *passus*, a step), a journey; a voyage; time occupied in passing; a way or road; entrance or exit; a corridor in a house or building; an event; an incident; an indefinite part of a book, writing, or discourse; in *music*, a portion of an air or tune: **bird of passage**, a bird that passes at certain seasons from one climate or country to another; one who is apt by force of circumstances, or by natural disposition, to change his place of abode frequently: **passage-money**, the fare paid for conveyance by sea.

passant, n. *pás'sánt* (F. *passant*, a traveller: L. *passus*, a step), in *her.*, applied to a lion or other animal in a shield which appears to walk leisurely: **en passant**, ad. *ŏng-pás'sŏng* (F.), in passing; by the way.

passe, a. *pás'sá* (F.), past; out of use; faded; worn: **passe partout**, *pás'pár-tōō'* (F. *passer*, to pass, and *partout*, everywhere), that by which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; an engraving on wood or metal of an ornamental border, the centre of which was cut out to allow another engraving to be inserted, to which the first formed a kind of frame; a light picture-frame of card-board, having the inner edges generally gilt.

passenger, n. *pás'sĕn-jĕr* (F. *passager*; Sp. *pasajero*, a traveller, a passenger—see **passage** and **pass**), a traveller; a wayfarer; one journeying by railway, steamboat, or coach: **passenger ship**, a steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for passengers by sea; an emigrant ship.

passerine, a. *pás'sĕr-in* (L. *passer*, a sparrow), pert. to birds of the sparrow kind: **passeres**, n. plu. *pás'sĕr-ēz*, also **pas'serines**, n. plu. *-inz*, the order of birds to which the sparrows belong.

passible, a. *pás'sĭ-bl* (F. *passible*; It. *passibile*, able to suffer—from L. *passus*, suffered), capable of feeling; susceptible of impressions from external agents: **pas'sibleness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **pas sibil'ity**, n. *-bil'ĭ-ti*, aptness to feel or suffer; susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

passion, n. *pásh'ŭn* (It. *passione*; F. *passion*, passion—from L. *passus*, borne or suffered: Gr. *pathos*, suffering), violent excitement and agitation of mind in anger; anger; love; eager or vehement desire: **the passion**, the sufferings of Christ Jesus between the last supper and His death: **passi'ons**, n. plu. *-unz*, those desires or workings of the mind that generally seek relief or gratification, such as anger, fear, love, joy, ambition, avarice, revenge, &c.: **passi'onless**, a. *-lĕs*, of a calm temper; not easily excited to anger: **passi'onate**, a. *-un-ăt*, easily excited or moved to anger; feeling or expressing strong emotion; arising from passion: **passi'onately**, ad. *-li*: **passi'onateness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being passionate; vehemence of mind: **passi'onist**, n. *-ist*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a religious order established in 1741: **passion-flower**, a flower so named from a fancied resemblance to the instrument of our Lord's crucifixion: **passion-week**, the week preceding the festival of Easter, so called because our Saviour's sufferings and death took place in that week.

passive, a. *pás'sĭv* (It. *passivo*; F. *passif*, passive—from L. *passus*, suffered), not opposing or resisting; suffering without resistance; submissive; denoting that form of a verb in which the object of the active voice becomes the subject: **pas'sively**, ad. *-li*: **pas'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of receiving impressions from external agents: **passive obedience**, absolute obedience of subjects to a sovereign: **passivity**, n. *pás-sĭv'ĭ-ti*, the tendency of a body to preserve its state of either motion or rest.

Passover, n. *pás'ō-vĕr* (Eng. *pass*, and *over*), the great annual festival of the Jews commemorative of their deliverance out of Egypt, when the destroying angel *passed over* their houses and entered those of the Egyptians; the sacrifice offered at the feast: **Passover bread** or **cake**, the unleavened cakes used by the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

passport, n. *pás'port* (F. *passeport*, a passport—originally permission to leave or enter a port—from *passer*, to pass, and *port*, a harbour: It. *passaporto*—from *passare*, to pass, and *porto*, a harbour), a written licence or warrant granting liberty to travel through a country, required generally on the Continental states of Europe.

past, a. *pást* (L. *passus*, a pace or step: Eng. *pass*, which see), gone by or beyond; not present nor future; ended; accomplished: **prep.** beyond; out of reach of: **ad.** by, as the wind swept *past*: **the past**, time gone by: **past-master**, one who has been the master of a civic company or corporation; one who has filled the chair of a freemason's lodge.

paste, n. *pást* (It. *pasta*; old F. *paste*, paste, dough: Sp. *pasta*, paste; *plasta*, paste, soft clay), any semi-solid tenacious mixture; any soft sticky composition, as boiled flour and water, used as a glue or cement; imitations of precious stones by means of an artificial material, consisting of powder of rock-crystal, coloured and tinted with metallic oxides: **v.** to cement or fasten with paste: **past ing**, imp.: **past'ed**, pp.: **pasty**, a. *pás'tĭ*, resembling paste: **n.** a small crust-pie raised without a dish: **pasteboard**, very thick, stiff paper; a stiff material made of sheets of paper pasted together.

pastel, n. *pás'tĕl* (Sp. and F. *pastel*; It. *pastello*, a pastel—from F. *paste*; It. *pasta*, paste), a plant called the woad; a kind of paste made of different colours with gum-water, and used like a crayon; a coloured crayon.

pastern, n. *pás'tĕrn* (mid. L. *pastorium*, a shackle with which horses were tethered at pasture, the joint on which the shackle was fastened: old F. *pasturon*; It. *pastoia*, the pastern of a horse, fetters), the lowest part of a horse's leg, consisting of the foot under the fetlock to the hoof or heel: **pastern-joint**, the joint next the foot.

pasticcio, n. *pás-tĭch'ĭ-ō* (It., a mess or medley), a medley; an olio; in *painting*, a work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

pastil, n., also **pastille**, n. *pás-tĭl'* (L. *pastillus*, an aromatic lozenge: It. *pastello*; F. *pastille*—see **paste**), an aromatic or medicated sugar-drop or lozenge; a composition of aromatic woods in the form of a small cone, burnt to clear and scent the air of a room; a crayon.

pastime, n. *pás'tĭm* (Eng. *pass*, and *time*: F. *passe-temps*: It. *passa tempo*), that which amuses and serves to make time pass pleasantly; amusement; entertainment.

pastor, n. *pás'tŏr* (L. *pastor*, a feeder, a shepherd—from *pascor*, to feed: It. *pastore*: F. *pasteur*), a shepherd; a clergyman having the care or spiritual feeding of a church and flock: **pastor-like** or **pas'torly**, ad. *-li*, becoming a pastor: **pas'torless**, a. *-lĕs*, without a pastor: **pas torate**, n. *-āt*, or **pas torship**, n. *-ship*, the office or jurisdiction of a pastor: **pas'toral**, a. *-al*, pert. to shepherds; pert. to the care of a flock or a church; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop; rustic; rural: **n.** a sort of dramatic poem on the incidents of a country life; a bishop's pastoral letter, or that of an ecclesiastical court, addressed to both clergy and people: **pas'tora'le**, n. *-ō-rä'lē*, in *music*, an air in a tender soothing strain; the figure of a dance; **pastoral staff**, in *ecclesiastical costume*, a shepherd's crook; the ensign of authority and jurisdiction, and an emblem of the pastoral care, consisting, in the case of an abbot or bishop, of a staff with a crook head, and for an archbishop, a staff surmounted by a crosier.

pastry, n. *pás'trĭ* (old F. *pastisserie*, pastry—from *paste*, paste—see **paste**), articles of food made of light puffy dough, as pies, tarts, &c.: **pastry-cook**, one who makes pastry or sells it.

pasture, n. *pás'tŭr* (L. and It. *pastura*, pasture—from L. *pastum*, to nourish or feed: F. *pâture*; old F. *pasture*, herbage), land under grass for the grazing of cattle; the grass itself: **v.** to supply with grass or pasture; to graze: **pas'turing**, imp. feeding on grass-land; grazing: **pas'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd*: **pas'turage**, n. *-tŭr-ăj*, grazing-ground; grass-land for feeding cattle or sheep; the grass on which they feed: **pas'turable**, a. *-ra-bl*, suited for pasturing: **pas'tureless**, a. *-tŭr-lĕs*, destitute of pasture.

pasty—see under **paste.**

pat, n. *pat* (a word imitative of the sound of a light blow, or of a small soft lump thrown down: F. *patte*, a paw), a light, quick blow: **v.** to strike or stroke gently with the fingers; to tap: **adj.** convenient; exactly suitable: **ad.** at the precise moment; fitly; conveniently: **pat'ting**, imp.: **pat'ted**, pp.

patch, n. *pach* (Swiss, *batsch*, the sound of a blow, a patch; *batschen*, to clap on a piece: It. *pezzo*, a piece of rag), a piece of cloth sewed on to cover a defect or hole; a piece in variegated needle-work; a detached piece: **v.** to mend with a patch or patches; to repair clumsily; to make up of pieces; to make or complete suddenly—followed by *up*: **patch'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of one who patches: **patched**, pp. *pächt*: **adj.** mended with a patch: **patch'er**, n. *-ér*, one who patches: **patch'work**, work formed of pieces sewed together; any parts joined together clumsily.

patchouly, n. *pa-chō'li* (an Indian word: Malay, *pucha-pat*), a wild plant of India, yielding an essential oil, from which a highly-popular perfume is made.

pate, n. *pāt* (L. *patina*, a dish or pan: It. *padella*, a pan: F. *pate*, a plate or band of iron), the brain-pan; the head: **pa'ted**, a. having a pate, in composition only, as *long-pated*.

patee, n., also **pattee**, n. *pa-tē'* (F. *patté*—from *patte*, a paw), in *her.*, a small cross with the arms widening towards the ends.

patella, n. *pa-tel'la* (L. *patella*, a small pan: It. *padella*, a frying-pan; *patella*, the knee-pan), in *anat.*, a knee-pan; the limpet; a small vase; in *bot.*, an orbicular sessile apothecium with a marginal rim distinct from the thallus: **patel'liform**, a. *-li-fórm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in the form of a small dish or saucer; knee-pan-shaped.

paten, n. *pat'en*, also **patin**, n. *pat'in* (L. *patina*, a wide shallow basin: It. *patena*: F. *patène*), in *Ch. of Eng.*, the plate containing the bread for the Eucharist; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a covering for the chalice used for containing particles of the host.

patent, a. *pā'tent* (L. *patens*, lying open: It. *patente*: F. *patent*, patent, evident), open; unconcealed; open to the perusal of all; protected by special privilege, as by *letters patent*; in *bot.*, spreading widely; expanded: **n.** a writ from the Crown conferring a certain exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole right to a new invention or discovery for a certain time: **v.** to secure by patent: **pa'tenting**, imp.: **pa'tented**, pp.: **pa'tentable**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be secured or protected by patent: **patentee**, n. *pā'ten-tē'*,

pathognomy, n. *pa-thŏg'nō-mi*, the science of the signs by which the passions are indicated.

pathology, n. *pa-thŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse), that part of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases, and their causes and symptoms: **pathologic**, a. *path'ō-lŏj'ik*, also **path'olog'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, pert. to pathology: **path'olog'ically**, ad. *-li*: **pathologist**, n. *pa-thŏl'ō-jist*, one versed in, or who treats of, pathology.

pathos, n. *pā'thos* (Gr. *pathos*, a suffering, any emotion of the mind), the manner or style of speech which excites the tender emotions of the mind; expression of strong or deep feeling.

pathway—see **path.**

patience, n. *pā'shens* (L. *patientia*, patience, forbearance—from *patior*, I suffer or endure: F. *patience*), the power or quality of suffering or enduring; calm endurance of pain or labour; calmness of temper under provocation or any calamity; long-suffering; continuance of labour: **patient**, a. *pā'shent*, that can suffer or endure calmly; enduring trials without murmuring or discontent; not easily provoked; persevering; calmly diligent; not over-eager or impetuous: **n.** a sick person; one labouring under some bodily disease and under professional treatment: **pa'tiently**, ad. *-li*.

patin—see **paten.**

patina, n. *pat'i-na* (L. *patina*; Gr. *patane*, a flat dish: F. *patine*), the fine varnish-like green rust found covering coins that have been long embedded in particular soils.

patois, n. *pat'-wäh'* (F.), the peculiar dialect of the lower classes in any country, and in any district of that country; provincial speech.

patriarch, n. *pā'tri-ärk* (Gr. *patriarches*, the founder or head of a family—from *pater*, a father, and *arche*, rule: F. *patriarche*, a patriarch), an epithet applied to an aged man; the head of a family in anc. times; an ecclesiastical dignitary superior to an archbishop: **the patriarchs**, a term applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his twelve sons: **pa'triarch'ism**, n. *-i-zm*, government by patriarchs: **pa'triarch'ship**, n. *-ship*, also **pa'triarch'ate**, n. *-at*, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch: **pa'triarch'al**, a. *-al*, also **pa'triarch'ic**, a. *-ik*, relating to patriarchs, or subject to them: **pa'triarch'ate**, n. the office; the residence of a patriarch.

patrician, n. *pā-trish'ān* (L. *patricius*, patrician, noble—from *patres*, the fathers: F. *patricien*, in anc. *Rome*, one of the nobility: **adj.** noble; not plebeian.

patrimony, n. *pā'tri-mŏn-i* (L. *patrimonium*, a pa-

v. *-iz.* to support; to countenance; to encourage; to favour or promote: **pa'troni'sing**, imp.: **adj.** acting as a patron; favouring; promoting: **pa'troni'sed**, pp. *-izd*: **pa'troni'ser**, n. *-ér*, one who patronises: **patron saint**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, some saint assumed as a guardian either of a person or of a place: **cardinal patron**, the prime minister of the Pope.

patronomatology, n. *pat'rō-nōm'a-tōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *pater*, a father, *onoma*, a name, and *logos*, discourse), the science of surnames, or a treatise on them.

patronymic, n. *pat'rō-nim'ik* (Gr. *pater*, a father, and *onoma*, a name), the name of a man or woman derived from that of a parent or ancestor: **adj.** expressing the name of a parent or ancestor.

pattee—see **patée**.

patten, n. *pat'ĕn* (F. *patin*, a clog, a high-heeled shoe: Fin. *pitina*, a shoe of birch-wood), a wooden sole or sandal, with an iron ring beneath, worn by women under their shoes to protect the feet from wet; the base of a column or pillar.

patter, v. *pat'ĕr* (a word imitative of sound expressed by *pat*, *pat*: F. *patatra*, a word imitative of the noise of things falling or rolling), to make a sound like *pats* or slight blows repeated often and quickly; to strike, as falling drops of rain: **pat'tering**, imp.: **adj.** making a quick succession of slight blows, as *pattering* feet, *pattering* rain: **pat'tered**, pp. *-ĕrd*.

pattern, n. *pat'ĕrn* (F. *patron*, master of a ship or workshop, a pattern being the inanimate master by which the workman is guided: Dut. *patroon*, a model), an original proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated; a sample; anything cut out or formed into a shape to be copied; a specimen; an example.

patty, n. *pat'ī* (F. *pâté*, a pie), a little but savoury pie; a pasty: **patty-pan**, a pan to bake a little pie in.

patulous, a. *pat'ū-lŭs* (L. *patulus*, standing open—from *patere*, to lie open), slightly spreading open.

pau, n. *pau* (a native name), in *New Zealand*, a strongly-fortified enclosure or stockade.

paucity, n. *pau'si-tī* (L. *paucitas*, a small number—from *paucus*, few, little: It. *paucità*: F. *paucité*), smallness in number or quantity; fewness; scarcity.

Paulina, a. *pau'lī-na*, pert. to the Apostle Paul, as *Pauline* epistles.

Paullinia, n. *pau-lin'i-ā* (after *Professor S. Paulli* of Copenhagen), a genus of plants, from the powdered seeds of some of the species of which stimulating beverages are made to a large extent in some parts of S. Amer.; the beverage guarana obtained from it.

paunch, n. *pawnsh* (F. *panse*; It. *pancia*; L. *pantex*, the paunch, the belly: Tyrolese, *pantsch*, the belly—from *pantarchen*, to eat greedily), the belly and its contents; the largest stomach of a ruminant: v. to take the contents out of the belly; to eviscerate: **paunch'ing**, imp.: **paunched**, pp. *pawnsht*: **paunchy**, a. *pawn-sh'ī*, big-bellied.

pauper, n. *paw'pĕr* (L. *pauper*, poor: F. *pauvre*), a poor person; one supported or assisted by his parish: **pau'perism**, n. *-izm*, poverty; indigence; state of being destitute of the means of support: **pau'perise**, v. *-īz*, to reduce to a state of poverty or indigence: **pau'peri'sing**, imp.: **pau'perised**, pp. *-īzd*: **pau'perisa'tion**, n. *-zā'shŭn*, the act or process of reducing to pauperism.

pause, n. *pawz* (L. *pausa*; F. *pause*, a halt or stop: Gr. *pausis*, a rest: Sw. *pusta*, to take breath: Norm. *pausa*, to rest awhile), a cessation, intermission, or rest in something, as in labour, reading, speaking, &c.; a cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense, or fear; a stop or rest; a musical sign which indicates that silence is to be prolonged: v. to stop; to halt; to cease for a time either to speak or act; to deliberate: **paus'ing**, imp.: **adj.** ceasing for a time: **paused**, pp. *pawzd*: **paus'ingly**, ad. *-lī*: **paus'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who pauses.

pave, v. *pāv* (L. *pavire*, to beat or ram down; *pavimentum*, a path or floor made dense by beating and then laid with stones: F. *paver*, to pave), to make a hard level surface by laying it with stones or other solid material; to cover with stones or flags to make the surface level and hard; to prepare the way or passage: **pa'ving**, imp. flooring with stones: n. the act of laying with stones; a floor of stones: **paved**, pp. *pāvd*: **adj.** laid firmly with stones or other solid material: **paver**, n. *pā'vĕr*, one who paves: **pavier**, n. *pā'vi-ĕr*, also **pa'vior**, n. *-ĭ-ŏr*, one whose occupation is to pave: **pa'viers**, n. plu. *-ŏrz*, a building term for thin broad bricks used for paving: **pavement**, n. *pāv'mĕnt*, a street or footpath laid with stones or flags or other hard material; the stones or other material so used: **paving board**, a number of persons in whom is vested the superintendence and management of the paving of a city, town, or district: **paving-stones**, large prepared stones for paving: **to pave the way**, to do something to facilitate the introduction or completion of a thing.

pavilion, n. *pa-vil'yŏn* or *-i-ŏn* (F. *pavillon*; Sp. *pabellon*, a tent, a flag: It. *padiglione*, a pavilion, a canopy—from L. *papilio*, a butterfly, a tent), a large handsome tent; in a *building*, a projecting apartment usually more elevated than the rest, and often domed and turreted: v. to shelter with a tent: **pavilioned**, a. *pa-vil'yŏnd*, sheltered by a tent.

pavo, n. *pā'vō* (L. *pavo*, a peacock—gen. *pavonis*), a constellation in the southern hemisphere; a certain fish: **pavonine**, a. *pāv'ō-nīn*, resembling the tail of a peacock, or formed of its feathers; applied to ores and other metallic products which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.

paw, n. *paw* (Bret. *pav*; old F. *poue*; W. *palf*, palm of the hand, a paw), the foot of an animal having claws; the hand, in contempt: v. to scrape or draw the fore foot along the ground, as a horse: **paw'ing**, imp.: **pawed**, pp. *pawd*: **adj.** having paws.

pawky, a., also **pauky**, a. *paw'kī* (AS. *pæcan*, to deceive: Low Ger. *pakken*, to appease by caressing), *prov. Eng.* and *Scot.*, demurely artful; sly; cunning.

pawl, n. *pawl* (W. *pawl*; L. *palus*, a pole or stake), a short bar of wood or iron that prevents the recoil of a capstan or windlass.

pawn, n. *pawn* (Icel. *panta*; Dut. *pand*; Ger. *pfand*; F. *pan*, a pledge: probably connected with L. *pannus*, cloth—the first pledges being wearing apparel: Pol. *pant*, a piece of cloth, a pawn), any movable property deposited as security for the repayment of a loan of money; a pledge: v. to pledge or give in pledge; to deposit as a security: **pawn'ing**, imp.: **pawned**, pp. *pawnd*, pledged; given in security: **pawner**, n. *-ĕr*, one who pawns: **pawnee**, n. *pawn-ē'*, one who receives property in pawn: **pawnbrok'er**, one who is licensed to lend or advance money on the security of movable property deposited: **pawnbro'king**, the trade or business of a pawnbroker: **pawn-ticket**, a dated receipt given by the pawnbroker for the article received in pledge.

pawn, n. *pawn* (It. *pedone*, a footman; *pedona*, a pawn at chess: Sp. *peone*, a labourer, a pawn), a common man at chess.

pax, n. *paks* (L. *pax*, peace), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a plate, which used to be kissed by the priest and deacon, and passed on to the people in succession before leaving church; kiss of peace.

pay, n. *pā* (F. *payer*; It. *pagare*; mid. L. *pacare*, to satisfy, to pay—from L. *pacare*, to appease), wages given for duty or service performed; salary; allowance: v. to discharge a debt; to make amends by suffering; to compensate; to reward; to recompense: **pay'ing**, imp.: **paid**, pp. pt. *pād*, did pay: **payer**, n. *pā'ĕr*, one who pays: **pay'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be paid; due; that there is power to pay; justly due: **payee**, n. *pā-ē'*, one to whom money is to be paid: **payment**, n. *pā'mĕnt*, reward; recompense; something given in discharge of a debt or obligation: **pay-bill**, in a *public work* or in the *army*, a list of names and wages due to each: **pay-clerk**, one who makes payments, or pays wages: **pay-day**, the day on which wages are paid; on the *Stock Exchange*, the last day for closing or settling a stock or share account, generally the 15th and 30th days of the month: **pay-office**, the apartment in which wages are paid; the office for the payment of the public debt: **paymaster**, one who is to pay; an officer in the army whose duty is to pay the troops; a naval commissioned officer who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel and of the victualling stores—formerly called a *purser*: to pay for, to make amends; to give an equivalent for; to bear the expense of: to pay off, to discharge; to resort or revenge upon; to requite; among *seamen*, to fall to leeward: to pay out, to cause to run out, as a rope; to slacken.

pay, v. *pā* (old F. *empoier*, to daub a vessel with pitch: Ger. *peck*, pitch), to smear with tar, pitch, &c., as a vessel: **pay'ing**, imp.: **paid**, pp. *pād*, perhaps better **payed**, pp. *pād*, to distinguish it from *pay*, to discharge a debt.

pea, n. *pē* (AS. *pise*; F. *pois*; L. *pisum*; Gr. *pison*,

W. *pys*, the pea), a well-known plant, also its seed: plu. **peas**, *pēz*, when number is meant, as six *peas*: plu. **pease**, *pēz*, when quantity is meant, as a dish of *pease*;—but it is more generally used as an adj., as *pease*-meal. *Note.*—The roots show that *pease* is the proper spelling, and that *s* is part of the original word; *pea* in the singular is a modern corruption, on the supposition that the *se* of *pease* belonged to the plural form—the old plural was *pisean* or *peason*. **pea-grit**, a coarse pisolitic limestone, so called from its being composed of concretionary bodies, which are round, oval, or flattened like crushed peas: **pea-nut**, the ground-nut: **pea-ore**, an ore of iron, occurring in small globular concretions: **peas-cod**, n. *pēzkŏd* (*pea*, and *cod*), the husk that contains peas: **pea-shell**, the husk of peas: **pea-stone**, a variety of limestone, so called from the small round shape of the grains of which it is composed—also called *pisolite*: **green-pea-soup**, a soup made of green or unripe peas: **pease-meal**, a flour made from peas: **pease-pudding**, a pudding made of peas: **pea-soup**, a soup made of peas.

peace, n. *pēs* (F. *paix*; AS. *pais*; Sp. *paz*; It. *pace*, peace—from L. *pax*, peace—gen. *pacis*), freedom from disturbance or agitation; freedom or respite from war; calm; quiet; rest; concord; harmony; heavenly rest: **int.** silence; hist: **peace'less**, a. *-lĕs*, void of peace: **peace'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, quiet; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome: **peace'ably**, ad. *-ā-blī*: **peace'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, state of being peaceable: quietness: **peace'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, quiet; tranquil; mild; removed from noise or tumult: **peace'fully**, ad. *-lī*: **peace'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being peaceful; freedom from disturbance or discord: **peacebreaker**, one who disturbs the public peace: **peacemaker**, one who promotes peace by reconciling persons at variance: **peace-offering**, among the *anc. Jews*, a voluntary offering to God in thankfulness for His mercies, or as an act of devotion; satisfaction offered for offence given, generally to one in a higher social position: **peace-officer**, a civil officer: **peace party**, a party in favour of maintaining peace with foreign powers by alleged undue concessions, or at any price: **at peace**, in a state of peace; not engaged in war or enmity: **to be sworn of the peace**, to be charged on oath for the preservation of the public peace, as a public officer: **to hold one's peace**, to be silent; not to speak: **to make one's peace**, to reconcile or become reconciled: **to make peace**, to put an end to war or enmity: **justice of the peace**—see under **just**.

peach, n. *pēch* (F. *pêche*; It. *pesca*, a peach; L. *persica*, a peach), a well-known fruit: **peach'y**, a. *-ī*, like a peach: **peach'ing**, ppr. *-ing*, informing against a person for a crime: **peach'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who peaches.

pea'cock, n. *pē'kŏk* (*pea*, and *cock*), a well-known bird: **pea'cock'ish**, a. *-ĭsh*, like a peacock: **pea'cock'ishness**, n. *-ĭsh-nĕs*, the quality of being like a peacock: **pea'cock'y**, a. *-ī*, like a peacock: **peacock-blue**, a bluish green colour: **peacock-chair**, a chair with a high back and arms: **peacock-coal**, a variety of coal with a bluish tint: **peacock-feather**, the feather of the peacock: **peacock-fish**, a fish of the genus *Pavo*: **peacock-pheasant**, a bird of the genus *Polyplectron*: **peacock-plume**, a plume of the peacock: **peacock-spider**, a spider of the genus *Epeira*: **peacock-tail**, a tail like that of the peacock: **peacock-tulip**, a tulip of a variegated colour.

pea'fowl, n. *pē'fŏul* (*pea*, and *fowl*), a bird of the genus *Pavo*: **pea'hen**, n. *-hĕn*, the female of the peafowl: **pea'cock**, n. *pē'kŏk*, the male of the peafowl.

peal, n. *pēl* (F. *pelle*; It. *pala*; L. *pala*, a spade), a shovel: **peal'ing**, ppr. *-ing*, shovelling: **peal'ed**, pp. *-ĕd*, shovelled.

pear, n. *pār* (AS. *pera*; F. *poire*; It. *pera*; L. *pirum*, a pear), a well-known fruit; the tree itself: **pear-shaped**, a. ovate beneath and conical, like a pear: **the pear is ripe**, the matter has come to maturity.

pearl, n. *pĕrl* (F. *perle*; It. *perla*; old H. Ger. *perula*; Port. *perola*, a pearl—from Gr. *beere*, a berry), a hard, smooth, small body, of a white iridescent colour and round shape, found in species of oyster, and in other bivalves, highly valued for its beauty; *figuratively*, something very precious: **adj.** designating a small printing-type: **v.** to set or adorn with pearls; to resemble pearls: **pear'ling**, imp.: **pearled**, pp. *-lĕd*: **adj.** adorned or set with pearls; resembling pearls: **pearlaceous**, a. *pĕr-lā'shŭs*, resembling mother-of-pearl: **pear'ly**, a. *-lī*, clear, pure, and iridescent, like a pearl; containing pearls: **pear'liness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being pearly: **pearl-ash**, an impure carbonate of potassa obtained from the ashes of wood: **pearl-barley**, finely-prepared barley-grains: **pearl-diver**, one of the men whose employment is to dive in the Indian seas for oysters that contain pearls: **pearl-edge**, projections at the sides of ribbons; a narrow kind of thread-edging to be sewn to lace: **pearl-eyed**, a. having a white speck on the eye: **pearl grass** or **wort**, the common name for certain British wild plants: **pearl-oyster**, a bivalve from which pearls are obtained: **pearl-sago**, a sago in the form of small hard grains: **pearl-sinter**, a volcanic mineral occurring in smooth, shining, globular masses: **pearl spar** or **stone**, a variety of felspathic lava containing globules from the size of a grain of sand to that of a hazel-nut, having a glassy and pearly lustre: **pearl-stitch**, an ornamental stitch in knitted stockings: **pearl-studded**, a. studded with pearls: **pearl-white**, a preparation of bismuth: **mother-of-pearl**, the inside surface or lining of pearl-oysters and other shells, a beautiful iridescent substance.

pearmain, n. *pār'mān* (F. *parmain*), a variety of the apple.

peasant, n. *pĕz'ănt* (F. *paysan*; mid. L. *pagensis*, a countryman—from F. *pays*; It. *paese*, country), one occupied in rural labour; a countryman; a rustic; a hind: **adj.** of or relating to peasants; rural: **pease'antry**, n. *-rī*, the body of country people; the rustics taken together.

pease—see under **pea**.

peat, n. *pēt* (old Eng. *beating*, turf for fuel; *bete*, to mend or kindle a fire; *beats* or *peats*, the turfs consumed), a natural accumulation of decayed vegetable substances in swampy districts, occurring in strata

peck, n. *pĕk* (AS. *pecan*, to peck; Sw. *pecka*, to peck; Dan. *pikke*, to peck; Ger. *picken*, to peck; Sp. *picar*, to prick; It. *pecca*, a fault; L. *pecus*, a beast), a measure of four gallons, or the eighth part of a bushel: **peck'ing**, ppr. *-ing*, picking with the beak: **peck'ed**, pp. *-ĕd*, picked with the beak: **peck'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who pecks: **peck'ing-bird**, a bird that pecks: **peck'ing-machine**, a machine for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-stone**, a stone used in pecking cloth: **peck'ing-tool**, a tool used in pecking cloth: **peck'ing-wheel**, a wheel used in pecking cloth: **peck'ing-work**, work done by pecking: **peck'ing-loom**, a loom for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-shuttle**, a shuttle for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-frame**, a frame for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-press**, a press for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-table**, a table for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-chair**, a chair for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-bench**, a bench for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-stool**, a stool for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-box**, a box for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-basket**, a basket for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-bag**, a bag for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-sack**, a sack for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-barrel**, a barrel for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-tub**, a tub for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-pan**, a pan for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-dish**, a dish for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-spoon**, a spoon for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-knife**, a knife for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-fork**, a fork for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-spade**, a spade for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-shovel**, a shovel for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-rake**, a rake for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-hoe**, a hoe for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-axe**, an axe for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-saw**, a saw for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-plane**, a plane for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-chisel**, a chisel for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-gouge**, a gouge for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-drill**, a drill for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-punch**, a punch for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-hammer**, a hammer for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-anvil**, an anvil for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-vise**, a vise for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-clamp**, a clamp for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-screw**, a screw for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-nut**, a nut for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-bolt**, a bolt for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-pin**, a pin for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-wedge**, a wedge for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-block**, a block for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-post**, a post for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-rail**, a rail for pecking cloth: **peck'ing-board**, a board

four, containing about four of our pecks), a measure for dry things; the fourth part of a bushel.

peck, v. *pĕk* (Sp. *picar*, to peck, to nibble: It. *beccare*, to peck with the beak), to strike with the beak, as a bird; to pick up food with the bill or beak; to dig or strike lightly with a pointed instrument: **peck'ing**, imp.: **pecked**, pp. *pĕkt*: **peck'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which pecks: **woodpecker**, a bird that pecks insects out of trees: **to peck at**, to attack with petty and repeated criticism.

pecopteris, n. *pē-kŏp'tĕr-is* (Gr. *peko*, I comb, and *pteris*, a fern), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fossil ferns found in the Coal-measures, so named from the regular comb-like arrangement of the leaflets.

pectate, n. *pĕk'tāt* (Gr. *pektos*, coagulated, curdled), a salt of *pectic acid*: **pectic acid**, an acid obtained by a small addition of potash to pectine—it exists in many vegetable substances: **pectine**, n. *pĕk'tin*, the gelatinising principle of fruits and vegetables.

pecten, n. *pĕk'tĕn* (L. *pecten*, a comb—gen. *pectinis*), a genus of bivalves, commonly called clams; a vascular membrane on the eyes of birds: **pectinal**, a. *pĕk'tin-al*, pert. to or resembling a comb: **pec'tinate**, a. *-āt*, also **pec'tinated**, a. *-ā-tĕd*, having a form resembling the teeth of a comb: **pec'tinately**, ad. *-li*: **pec'tination**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, state of being pectinated: **pec'tineal**, a. *-ē-al*, in *anat.*, applied to a line forming a sharp ridge on the pubic bone of the pelvis.

pectine—see under **pectate**.

pectinibranchiata, n. *pĕk'tin-i-brăng'kĭ-ā'tĕ* (L. *pecten*, a comb, and Gr. *branghia*, gills), an order of molluscous animals having the gills, in a comb-like form, seated in a cavity behind the head: **pec'tinibran'chiate**, a. *-ki-at*, having the gills in a comb-like form: **pectin'iform**, a. *-fŏrm* (L. *pecten*, a comb, and *forma*, shape), resembling a comb.

pectolite, n. *pĕk'tō-lit* (Gr. *pektos*, compacted, curdled, and *lithos*, a stone), a stone consisting of crystals of a white or greyish-white colour, and somewhat silky lustre, having a star-like arrangement of its crystals.

pectoral, a. *pĕk'tō-răl* (L. *pectus*, a breast—gen. *pectoris*), pert. to a breast; good for the chest or lungs: n. a breastplate, applied to that of the Jewish high priest; a medicine to relieve complaints of the chest; one of the breast-fins of a fish: **pectoral fins**, the two fore fins near the gills of a fish.

pectoriloquism, n. *pĕk'tō-rĭl'ō-kwĭzm* (L. *pectus*, the breast—gen. *pectoris*, and *loqui*, to speak), the act of speaking from the chest: **pec'toril'oquy**, n. *-ō-kwĭ*, in *med.*, the apparent issuing of the voice from that part of the chest to which the ear or stethoscope is applied.

peculate, v. *pĕk'ū-lāt* (L. *peculatus*, an embezzlement of public money): It. *peculato*; F. *péculat*, theft of public money), to appropriate public money to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement; to steal: **pec'dating**, imp.: **pec'ulated**, pp.: **pec'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the applying to one's own private use of public money or goods: **pec'ula'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who embezzles public money.

peculiar, a. *pē-kū'li-ĕr* (L. *peculiaris*, one's own, belonging to one; *peculium*, that which one has as his own: It. *peculiare*; old F. *péculier*, peculiar, particular), pert. to one, not to many; appropriate; unusual; strange: n. exclusive property; a parish which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the district where it lies: **pecu'liarly**, ad. *-li*, in a manner not common to others: **pecu'liar'ity**, n. *-ăr'i-ti*, something that belongs or is found in one person, thing, class, system, people, &c., and in no other: **pecu'liarise**, v. *-ĕr-iz*, to appropriate; to make peculiar: **pec'uliarising**, imp.: **pec'uliarised**, pp. *-izd*: **pecu'lium**, n. *-ĭm*, in *anc. Rome*, the property which a slave might possess independent of his master.

pecuniary, a. *pē-kū'ni-ā-ri* (L. *pecuniarius*, of or belonging to money—from *pecunia*, riches, wealth—originally property in cattle—from *pecus*, cattle: It. *pecuniario*, pecuniary), relating to or consisting of money: **pecu'niarily**, ad. *-ăr-i-li*, in a pecuniary manner.

pedagogue, n. *pĕd'ā-gŏg* (L. *pædagogus*; Gr. *paidagogos*, a slave who took children to school, and had charge of them at home—from Gr. *pais*, a child—gen. *paidos*, and *ago*, I lead: F. *pédagogue*), a schoolmaster—now used generally by way of contempt to designate a pedant; one whose occupation is to instruct young children: **pedagogic**, a. *pĕd'ā-gŏj'ĭk*, also **pedagog'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to a teacher of children, or to the art of teaching: **ped'agogism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the business and manners of a pedagogue.

pedal, n. *pĕd'al* (L. *pedalis*, of or belonging to a foot—from L. *pes*; Gr. *pous*; Sans. *pâda*, a foot: F. *pédale*; It. *pedale*, a pedal), a key or lever attached to an organ, piano, harp, &c., to be moved by the foot, designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument: adj. pert. to a foot; played or produced by the foot: **pedal-note**, a holding-note.

pedant, n. *pĕd'ănt* (F. *pédant*; It. and Sp. *pedante*, a pedant), one who makes a vain and ostentatious display of his learning: **pedantic**, a. *pē-dăn'ĭtĭk*, also **pedan'tical**, a. *-ti-kăl*, vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge: **pedan'tically**, ad. *-li*: **pedantry**, n. *pĕd'ăn-tri*, a vain and offensive display of knowledge.

pedate, a. *pĕd'āt* (L. *pedatus*, footed—from *pedes*, feet), in *bot.*, having divisions like the feet, an epithet applied to certain palmate leaves.

pedatifid, a. *pē-dăt'i-fĭd* (L. *pedatus*, footed, and *findo*, I divide), in *bot.*, applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided as a pedate one; irregularly lobed, said of a leaf.

peddle, v. *pĕd'dl* (prov. Eng. *ped*, a pannier or wicker-basket; *peddler* or *pedlar*, one who carries on his back goods in a *ped* for sale, a packman), to sell in a small way, as a pedlar; to be busy about trifles; to engage as a pedlar: **ped'dling**, imp. travelling about selling small wares: adj. trifling; unimportant: n. the occupation of a pedlar: **ped'dled**, pp. *-dld*: **ped'dler**, n. *-dlĕr*, one who peddles; a pedlar: **ped'dlery**, n. *-lĕr-i*, goods or small wares sold by pedlars: adj. sold by pedlars: **ped'lar**, n. *-lĕr*, one travelling the country, chiefly on foot, selling goods and small wares.

pedestal, n. *pĕd'ĕs-tăl* (Sp. *pedestal*; F. *piédestal*; It. *piedestallo*, a pedestal—from It. *piede*; L. *ped'*, a foot, and It. *stallo*, a standing, a permanent situation), the base or substructure of a column or statue; a permanent base on which to place anything.

pedestrian, n. *pē-dĕs'trĭ-ăn* (L. *pedester*, on foot, pedestrian—from *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*: It. *pedestre*; F. *pédestre*), one who performs a journey on foot; one noted for his powers of walking: adj. performed on foot; walking: **pedes'trial**, a. *-al*, pert. to the foot: **pedes'trianism**, n. *-ăn-ĭzm*, the art or practice of walking; journeying or racing on foot.

pedicel, n. *pĕd'i-sĕl*, also **pedicle**, n. *pĕd'i-kl* (L. *pediculus*, a small foot-stalk—from *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*; F. *pédicule* or *pédicelle*), a small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit; the foot-stalk or stem by which certain lower animals are attached: **ped'icel'late**, a. *-sĕl'lāt*, supported by a pedicle.

pediform, a. *pĕd'i-fŏrm* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*, and *forma*, shape), shaped like a foot.

pedigerous, a. *pē-dĭj'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*, and *gero*, I carry or bear), having feet; furnished with foot-like organs.

pedigree, n. *pĕd'i-grē* (Icel. *fedgar*, father and son collectively; *ætterfedgar*, a line of ancestry), a list or register containing the line of ancestors from which a person or family is descended; the same list represented in a tabular form.

pediment, n. *pĕd'i-mĕnt* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), the triangular stone ornament stretching across the upper part of a doorway, a portico, or a window; the finishing-stone of the front elevation of a building; the similar crowning ornament of a piece of furniture, &c.

pedipalpous, a. *pĕd'i-păl'pŭs* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*, and *palpo*, I feel; *palpi*, feelers), applied to insects having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with two claws, as the scorpions—the genus is called **ped'ipalps**, *-palps*, or **ped'ipal'pi**, n. plu. *-păl'pī*.

pedlar or **pedler**, n. *pĕd'lĕr* (see **peddle**—the proper spelling is *peddler*), one who travels through the country, or from town to town, with goods and petty wares for sale; a petty hawker or chapman: **ped'lery**, n. *-lĕr-i*, goods or small wares sold by pedlars.

pedobaptism, n. *pē-dō-băp'tĭzm* (Gr. *pais*, a child—gen. *paidos*, and *baptismos*, baptism), the baptism of infants or of children: **pe'dobap'tist**, n. *-băp'tĭst*, one who holds the Scriptural character of infant baptism.

pedomancy, n. *pĕd'ō-măn'si* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*, and Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination from the examination of the lines of the soles of the feet.

podometer, n. *pē-dŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument resembling

a watch by which the distance passed over by a pedestrian is ascertained; **ped'omet'rical,** a. *-ri-kăl,* pert. to or determined by a pedometer.

peduncle, n. *pē-dŭng'kl* (mid. L. *pedunculus,* a little foot, a foot-stalk—from *pes,* a foot—gen. *pedis:* F. *péloncule,* a peduncle), a stem or stalk which supports one flower or fruit, or several; the stems by which shells are attached to other objects: **pedun'cular,** a. *-kū-lĕr,* pert. to a peduncle, or growing from one: **pedun'culate,** a. *-kū-lāt,* also **pedun'culated,** a. *-lā-tĕd,* having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

peel, n. *pēl* (L. *pellis,* skin: F. *pel,* skin; *peler,* to pare or bark: Dut. *pelle,* skin; *pellen,* to skin, to peel: Dan. *pille,* to pick or strip), the skin or rind of a fruit; the thin bark of a stick: **v.** to strip from fruit, &c., the skin, bark, or rind; to pare; to lose the skin or bark; to come off, as the skin: **peel'ing,** imp.: **peeled,** pp. *pēld:* **peeler,** n. *pēl'ĕr,* one who peels.

peel, n. *pēl* (It. *padella,* any flat pan: F. *paelle* or *pelle,* a shovel, a peel for an oven), a flat wooden shovel for an oven; an instr. used in a printing-office for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peel, n. *pēl* (W. *pŷl,* a stake, a fortress), a small fortress.

peep, n. *pēp* (Dut. *piepen;* F. *pépier,* to chirp, to squeak: L. *pipire;* Gr. *pipidseiu,* to peep or cheep like a chicken through the shell, hence to begin to appear: Dan. *at pippe frem,* to shoot or peep forth), a look through a crevice or small opening; a sly look; the cry of a chicken: **v.** to cry in a small voice, as a chicken; to chirp; to look slily or curiously; to look as through a crevice or from a hiding-place; to begin to appear: **peep'ing,** imp.: **peeped,** pp. *pēpt;* **peep'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who peeps: **peep-hole** or **peeping-hole,** a hole or small opening through which one may look without being discovered: **peep of day,** the first streaks of light in early morning.

peer, n. *pēr* (F. *pair,* a peer, a match—from L. *par,* equal), a match; an equal; one of the same social rank; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: **peer'age,** n. *-āj,* the body of peers; the rank or dignity of a peer: **peer'ess,** n. fem. *-ĕs,* the wife of a peer; a noble lady: **peer'less,** a. *-lĕs,* without an equal: **peer'lessly,** ad. *-li:* **peer'lessness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being peerless.

peer, v. *pēr* (F. *paroir;* L. *parere,* to peep out or appear, as the sun over a mountain; also Low Ger. *piren,* to look with half-shut eyes—but the two origins are confounded), to come just in sight; to look narrowly; to peep: **peer'ing,** imp.: adj. prying: **peered,** pp.

and who denied, among others, the doctrine of original sin: **adj.** pert. to Pelagius, or to his doctrines: **Pela'gianism,** n. *-dz-ĭzm,* the doctrines of Pelagius.

pelagic, a. *pē-lăj'ĭk* (Gr. *pelagos,* the sea), pert. to the deep sea or outer ocean, in contradistinction to littoral or along shore.

pelargonium, n. *pĕl'ăr-gō'nĭ-ŭm* (It. *pelargonio;* F. *pelargon*—from Gr. *pelargos,* a stork), stork's bill; a genus of beautiful flowering plants: **pel'argon'ic,** a. *-gŏn'ĭk,* pert. to.

Pele's hair, n. *pēlz-hăr,* a fine glassy hair-like substance found in the Sandwich Islands, blown from the liquid lava jets of the volcano of Kilauea—so called from Pele, the goddess of this volcanic mountain.

pelerine, n. *pĕl'ĕr-in* (F. *pelerine,* a tippet), a lady's long cape with ends coming down to a point.

pelf, n. *pĕlf* (old F. *pelfre,* goods, especially those obtained by plundering; *pelfrer,* to plunder), money; riches; wealth, generally in an ill sense.

pelican, n. *pĕl'ĭ-kăn* (Gr. *pelekan;* F. *pélican*), a water or sea bird, remarkable for its enormous bill, and pouch underneath.

pelisse, n. *pĕ-lēs'* (F. *pelisse*—from L. *pellis,* a skin), a robe made of fur; a furred robe for men; a dress or habit opening in front, worn by ladies.

pell, n. *pĕl* (L. *pellis,* a skin: It. *pelle*), a skin or hide; a parchment roll.

pellagra, n. *pĕl-lăg'grd* (L. *pellis,* the skin, and *agre,* diseased), Italian leprosy, a disease common in the north of Italy.

pellet, n. *pĕl'lĕt* (F. *pelote,* a clew of thread: W. *pêl:* It. *palla;* L. *pila,* a ball), a little ball.

pellicle, n. *pĕl'lĭ-kl* (L. *pellicula,* a small skin—from *pellis,* skin: F. *pellicule*), a thin skin or film; a fine film or crust which forms on a liquid mixture during evaporation; in *bot.,* an extremely delicate superficial membrane or skin: **pellicular,** a. *pĕl-lĭk'ū-lĕr,* relating to or connected with a pellicle.

pellitory, n. *pĕl'lĭ-tĕr-ĭ* (Sp. *pelitre,* pellitory of Spain: L. *parietaria,* the pellitory or wall-plant—from *paries,* a wall), a name applied to several plants, sometimes used in medicine.

pell-mell, ad. *pĕl'mĕl'* (F. *pêle mêle;* old F. *pesle-mesle,* confusedly), with confusion, hurry, and violence; all on a heap.

pellucid, a. *pĕl-lū'sĭd* (L. *pellucidus,* transparent—from *per,* through, and *lucidus,* shining: It. *pellucido:* F. *pellucide*), transparent; perfectly clear: **pellu'cidly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **pellu'cidness,** n. *-nĕs,* perfect clearness; transparency.

pelvimeter, n. *pĕl-vĭm'ĭ-tĕr* (L. *pelvis*, a basin, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis.

pelvis, n. *pĕl'vĭs* (L. *pelvis*, a basin: Gr. *pellis*, a dish or bowl), the bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen, containing several of the internal organs: **pelvic**, a. *pĕl'vĭk*, of or relating to the pelvis.

pemmican, n. *pĕm'mĭ-kăn* (a N. Amer. word), meat cut into thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun; cured meat dried to hardness, then pulverised and mixed with fat, and sometimes raisins, and afterward compressed, used on long journeys of exploration, or during long sea-voyages.

pemphygus, n. *pĕm'fĭ-gŭs* (Gr. *pemphix*, a blister—pen. *pemphigos*), in *med.*, an eruption on the skin of blisters of various sizes.

pen, n. *pĕn* (L. *penna*, a feather: It. *penna*; F. *penne*, a pen), an instr. for writing, formerly almost wholly of quills, now commonly of metal: v. to write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite: **pen'ning**, imp.: **penned**, pp. *pĕnd*: **penman**, n. *pĕn'măn* (*pen*, and *man*), a writer; one who teaches writing: **pen'manship**, n. manner or art of writing: **pen'ner**, n. *ĕr*, one who writes with a pen: pen-cutter, one who makes pens, also an instr. for making pens: **pen-fish**, a kind of eel-pout without a smooth skin: **penknife**, a small jointed and cased knife for the pocket: **pen and ink**, literary; in writing; applied to a sketch or outline with a pen: **pen case** or **holder**, an article for holding a pen or nib when writing.

pen, n. *pĕn* (AS. *pyndan*, to pound or shut up; *pund*, a pound or enclosure), a small enclosure for sheep, fowls, &c.; a coop; a reservoir for water: v. to confine in a pen or in a narrow place: to coop; to incage: **pen'ning**, imp.: **penned**, pp. *pĕnd*, followed by *up*, shut up in their pen, as poultry: **pent**, pp. *pĕnt*, confined or crowded into a narrow space.

penal, a. *pē'năl* (L. *poenalis*, penal—from *poena*, suffering, pain: It. *penale*; F. *pénal*), that punishes; that secures or inflicts punishment; used as a place of punishment: **pe'nally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **penalty**, n. *pĕn'ăl-tĭ*, punishment inflicted by law, either on the person or by money fine; a forfeiture for non-payment or non-compliance; fine or mulct; **pen'ance**, n. *-ăns*, voluntary or imposed pain or suffering, as punishment for sins, or as an expression of penitence: **pains and penalties**—see under **pain**.

Penates, n. plu. *pē-nā'tēz* (L. *Penates*, the Penates from *penitus*, within), the household gods of the anc. Romans, worshipped in the inner parts of each dwelling.

pence, n. *pĕns*, the plu. of **penny**, which see.

penchant, n. *pŏng-shŏng'* (F.—from *pencher*, to incline), inclination; decided taste.

pencil, n. *pĕn'sĭl* (L. *penicillum*, a small tail, a paint-brush or pencil—from *penis*, a tail: Sp. *pincel*: F. *pinceau*, a pencil), a thin strip or thread of plumbago black-lead, or other substance, generally enclosed in a case of soft wood, and pointed at one end, used for writing or drawing; a small fine brush used in painting: the art of drawing; a collection of rays of light converging to, or diverging from, a single point: v. to **mark**, or sketch with a pencil; to delineate: **pencilling**, imp.: **adj.** drawing or marking with a pencil: n. the act of sketching or painting; the work with a pencil or brush; a sketch: **pen'cilled**, pp. **adj.** marked or painted with a pencil; having colour or rays; radiated: in *bot.*, marked with lines like a pencil, or having the appearance of a hair: **pencil-case**, a metal case having a pencil for use: **pencil of rays**, in *optics*, an aggregation of rays of light, radiating from, or converging to, a common point.

pencilliform, a. *pĕn-sĭl'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *penicillum*, a tail, and *forma*, shape), pencil-shaped.

pendent, n. *pĕn'dănt* (L. *pendens*, hanging down: Sp. *pendente*; F. *pendant*, hanging, pending), anything by way of ornament, as an ear-ring; a wooden ornament hanging from a roof or ceiling; a large piece of bunting worn at the mast-heads of a hanging apparatus from the roof for gas, ornamental: **pen'dants**, n. plu. *-dănts*, in the two pictures, statues, groups of sculpture, or which, from their similarity of subject, &c., can be placed together with due regard by: **pen'dent**, a. *-dĕnt*, hanging; projecting; ": **pen'dently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pen'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, **-dency**, n. *-dĕn-sĭ*, suspense; state of being **pendent'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, applied to the portion of a vault placed between the arches of a dome, usually enriched with sculpture: **pending**, a. *pĕnd'ĭng*, yet undecided; hanging in suspense; not terminated: prep. during; during the continuance of.

pendulous, a. *pĕn'dū-lŭs* (L. *pendulus*, hanging—from *pendeo*, I hang downwards: It. *pendolo*: Sp. *pendulo*), hanging; swinging; oscillating; in *bot.*, inclined so that the apex is pointed vertically downwards—applied to ovules that hang from the upper part of the ovary: **pen'dulousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **pen'dulos'ity**, n. *-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, the state or quality of being pendulous: **pen'dulum**, n. *-lŭm* (F. *pendule*), a weight suspended from a fixed point that it may swing freely from side to side, as in a clock: **compensation-pendulum**, a clock-pendulum in which the effects of the changes of temperature on the length of the rod are attempted to be counteracted by the difference in the expansion of the two or more metals of which it is made up.

penetrate, v. *pĕn'ē-trāt* (L. *penetratum*, to enter or pierce into: It. *penetrare*: F. *pénétrer*), to pierce or enter; to pass into the interior; to affect the mind or feelings; to understand; to reach or to find; to make way: **pen'etrating**, imp.: **adj.** sharp; piercing; quick to understand; acute: **pen'etrated**, pp.: **pen'etration**, n. *-trā-shŭn*, acuteness; discernment: **pen'etrable**, a. *-trā-bl* (L. *penetrabilis*, that can be pierced), that may be penetrated or pierced; susceptible of moral or intellectual impressions: **pen'etrably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **pen'etrabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body: **pen'etra'lia**, n. plu. *-trā'lĭ-ā* (L.), interior parts; hidden things or secrets: **pen'etrant**, a. *-trănt*, having power to enter or pierce: **pen'etrancy**, n. *-sĭ*, the power of entering or piercing: **pen'etratingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pen'etrative**, a. *-trā-tĭv*, that pierces; having the power to impress the mind; sharp; acute: **pen'etratively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pen'etrativeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being penetrative.

penguin, n. *pĕn'gwĭn* (F. *penguin*—supposed to be from L. *pinguis*, fat, plump), a sea-fowl with short scaly wings, incapable of flight, found in the southern seas; a West Indian fruit.

penicil, n. *pĕn'ĭ-sĭl* (L. *penicillum*, a roll of dry lint), a pledget or portion of dry lint for wounds or ulcers; a species of shell: **pen'icil'late**, a. *-sĭl'lăt*, pencilled; in *bot.*, consisting of a bundle of short close fibres or diverging hairs; applied to a tufted stigma resembling a camel's-hair pencil, as in the nettle.

peninsula, n. *pē-nĭn'sū-lā* (L. *peninsula*, a peninsula—from *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island: It. *penisola*: F. *péninsule*), a portion of jutting land almost surrounded by the sea; a name applied to Spain and Portugal united: **penin'sular**, a. *-sū-lĕr*, pert. to or formed as a peninsula: **penin'sulate**, v. *-lăt*, to form into a peninsula: **penin'sulating**, imp.: **penin'sulated**, pp.: **adj.** almost surrounded by water.

penis, n. *pē'nĭs* (L.), the male organ of generation.

penitent, a. *pĕn'ĭ-tĕnt* (L. *poenitens*, repenting, rueing: It. *penitente*: F. *pénitent*), sorrowful in heart on account of sins and faults; contrite: n. one who is sorrowful on account of his transgressions; one lying under church censure, but admitted to do penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor: **pen'itently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pen'itence**, n. *-tĕns*, sorrow or grief of heart for sins; remorse: **pen'iten'tial**, a. *-tĕn'shăl*, expressing penitence, or proceeding from it: n. in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a book treating on the manner and degrees of penance: **pen'iten'tially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pen'iten'tiary**, n. *-shăr-ĭ*, a prison or house of correction for training offenders with a view to their reformation; one of the secret offices of the court of Rome: **adj.** relating to the rules and measures of penance.

penman and **penmanship**—see under **pen** 1.

pennant, n. *pĕn'nănt*, also **pennon**, n. *pĕn'nŏn* (F. *pennon*; It. *pennone*; Sp. *pendon*, a pointed flag, formerly borne at the end of a lance—from L. *penna*, a feather, a wing: It. *pinna*, the flat flap of anything), a long piece of coloured cloth divided into two parts, and pointed at the ends, hung at the mast-head or yard-arm-ends in ships of war; a small flag: **pen'noncel**, n. *-sĕl* (It. *pennoncello*, a little plume or feather), a small pennon, as of a spear or lance.

pennate, a. *pĕn'năt*, also **pinnate**, a. *pĭn'năt* (L. *pennatus*, feathered—from *penna*, a feather or wing), in *bot.*, feathered—applied to leaflets that are arranged on opposite sides of a common petiole.

penniform, a. *pĕn'nĭ-fŏrm* (L. *penna*, a feather, and *forma*, a shape), shaped like a quill or feather; in *anat.*, applied to muscles of which the fibres pass out on each side from a central tendon.

pennigerous, a. *pēn-nij'ēr-ŭs* (L. *penna*, a feather, and *gero*, I carry), bearing feathers or quills.

penniless—see **penny**.

penninerved, a. *pēn'nī-nĕrvd* (L. *penna*, a feather, and *nervus*, a nerve), in *bot.*, applied to leaves which have the nerves or veins arranged like the parts of a feather.

pennon, pennoncel—see **pennant**.

pennule, n. *pēn'ūl* (dim. from L. *penna*, a feather), a small feather or division of a feather.

penny, n. *pĕn'nĭ* (Dut. *penninck*; Ger. *pfennig*, a small coin: Bohem. *penizek*, a little piece of money: Manx, *peng*, a penny), the original meaning was probably a coin in general; an English copper coin, twelve of which are equal to a shilling; a small sum; money in general: plu. **pen'nies**, *-niz*, when number is meant: plu. **pence**, *pĕns*, when amount or value is indicated: **pen'niless**, a. *-nĭ-lĕs*, destitute of money; poor: **pen'nilessness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being without money: **penny-wise**, saving small sums at the hazard of larger: **penny-a-liner**, a humble contributor to a newspaper, who is paid at the rate of 1d. or 1½d. a line: **penny-royal**, an aromatic herb: **penny-wedding**, a wedding where the guests contribute to the festivities and the household outfit: **pennyweight**, a weight of 24 grains troy: **penny-worth**, good value; a bargain; a small quantity.

pensile, a. *pĕn'sĭl* (L. *pensilis*, hanging—from *pendeo*, I hang: It. *pensile*), hanging; suspended above the ground.

pension, n. *pĕn'shŭn* (L. *pensio*, payment—gen. *pensionis*—from *pendo*, I weigh out: It. *pensione*: F. *pension*), an annual allowance of money from the public purse, or from a private person, without an equivalent in labour or otherwise—generally in consideration of past services; *pŏng'sŏng*, a French boarding-house or school: **v.** to grant an annual allowance of money to: **pen'sioning**, imp.: **pen'sioned**, pp. *-shŭnd*: **pen'sionary**, a. *-shŭn-ā-rĭ*, receiving a pension; consisting in a pension: **n.** the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch town: **pen'sioner**, n. *-ēr*, one who receives a pension; a discharged soldier who receives a pension; one of an honourable band of gentlemen attendant upon the sovereign; at *Cambridge* or *Dublin*, a student of the second rank who pays for his own board and other charges—at Oxford such a one is a *commoner*.

pensive, a. *pĕn'sĭv* (L. *pensus*, I weigh: It *pensivo*; F. *pensif*, pensive), weighing, pondering, or considering in the mind; thoughtful and sad, or melancholy: **pen'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pen'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being

pentagyn, n. *pĕn'tā-jĭn* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *gune*, a woman or female), a plant whose flowers have five pistils or five distinct styles: **pen'tagyn'ian**, a. *-jĭn'ĭ-ăn*, also **pentaginous**, a. *pĕn-tăj'ĭ-nŭs*, having five pistils or styles.

pentahedron, n. *pĕn'tā-hē'drŏn* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, a seat or base), a solid figure having five equal sides: **pen'tahe'dral**, a. *-hē'drăl*, also **pen'tahe'drous**, a. *-drŭs*, having five equal sides.

pentahexahedral, a. *pĕn'tā-hĕks'ā-hē'drăl* (Gr. *pente*, five, *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base), exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

pentamerous, a. *pĕn-tăm'ēr-ŭs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part), in *bot.*, composed of five parts; having the elements of the floral whorls five in number, or multiples of five: **pentam'era**, n. plu. *-ēr-ā*, in *zool.*, a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg: **pentam'eran**, n. *-ēr-ăn*, one of the pentamera.

pentameter, n. *pĕn-tăm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *metron*, a measure), in *anc. poetry*, a verse of five feet: **adj.** having five metrical feet.

pentander, n. *pĕn-tăn'dĕr* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *aner*, a man or male—gen. *andros*), a plant of the class **pentan'dria**, *-drĭ-ā*, characterised by hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens: **pentan'drian**, a. *-drĭ-ăn*, also **pentan'drous**, a. *-drŭs*, having five stamens.

pentangular, a. *pĕn-tăng'gū-lĕr* (Gr. *pente*, five, and L. *angulus*, a corner), having five corners or angles.

pentapetalous, a. *pĕn'tā-pĕt'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal), having five petals or flower-leaves.

pentaphyllous, a. *pĕn-tăf'ĭl-lŭs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *phullon*, a leaf), having five leaves.

pentarchy, n. *pĕn'tăr-kĭ* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *arche*, rule), a government consisting of five persons.

pentaspermous, a. *pĕn'tā-spĕr'mŭs* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *sperma*, seed), containing five seeds.

pentastich, n. *pĕn'tā-stĭk* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *stichos*, a verse), a poem of five lines or verses.

pentastyle, n. *pĕn'tā-stīl* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *stulos*, a column), an edifice having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, n. *pĕn'tā-tūk* (Gr. *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book), the first five books of the Old Testament: **pen'tateu'chal**, a. *-tū'kăl*, pert. to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost, n. *pĕn'tē-kŏst* (Gr. *pentecoste*, the fiftieth day), a Jewish festival celebrated on the 50th day after the feast of the Passover; Whitsuntide: **pen'te-**

coverer, Pæon), the name of a plant having beautiful showy flowers.

people, n. *pē'pl* (L. *populus*; F. *peuple*; It. *popolo*; W. *pobl*, the people), the body of persons who compose the community; the multitude; the commonality; persons in general; inhabitants: **v.** to settle with inhabitants: **peo'pling,** imp. *-pling*: **peo'pled,** pp. *-pld*: **adj.** stocked with people: **peo'ple,** n., **peo'ples,** n. plu. *-plz*, a name applied to a separate tribe or nation: **one's people** or **one's own people,** in *Scrip.*, ancestors; relations; kindred.

peperino, n. *pep'ér-ē-nō* (It. *peperino*—from *pepe*, pepper), an Italian name for a light, porous, volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, scoriæ, cinders, &c., so called from the peppercorn-like fragments of which it is composed.

pepo, n. *pē'pō*, also **peponida,** n. *pē'ōn-ī-dā* (L. *pepo*, a gourd—from Gr. *pepon*, a kind of melon—from *pepon*, ripe, mellow, as applied to fruit), the fruit of the melon, cucumber, and other cucurbitaceæ.

pepper, n. *pep'pér* (L. *piper*; Gr. *peperi*; It. *pevere*; F. *poivre*, pepper), a well-known pungent spice, much used as a seasoning when ground to a powder: **v.** to sprinkle with pepper; to pelt; to mangle or pierce with a number of missiles, as with shot: **pep'pering,** imp.: **adj.** hot; fiery; angry: **n.** a pelting with many shot or blows: **pep'pered,** pp. *-pérd*: **pep'pery,** a. *-pér-i*, hot; pungent; irascible: **pepper-box,** a box for pepper: **pepper-cake,** a kind of gingerbread: **pepper-brand,** a kind of mildew or blight that affects corn: **peppercorn,** the berry or fruit of the pepper-plant; a thing of little value or importance: **peppercorn rent,** a nominal rent: **pepper-grass, pepper-wort,** plants; kinds of cresses.

pepperidge, n. *pep'pér-ij*, the black-gum tree: **pepperidge-bush,** the barberry.

peppermint, n. *pep'pér-mint* (*pepper*, and *mint*), a well-known aromatic herb; a cordial prepared from it: **peppermint-tree,** a tree found in Australia: **peppermint-water,** a mixture of the essence of peppermint with water.

pepsine, n. *pep'sēn* (Gr. *pepto*, I digest; *pepso*, I shall digest; *pepsis*, a digesting, a cooking), a peculiar substance obtained from gastric-juice, used in medicine to promote digestion: **peptic,** a. *pep'tik*, relating to or promoting digestion; dietetic.

per, *pér* (L.), a prefix signifying through; thoroughly; by; for: **per** becomes **pel** before *l*: **per** standing alone signifies *by*: **per annum** (L. *annus*, a year), yearly, or by the year: **per bearer,** by the bearer: **per cent,** *-sent* (L. *centum*, a hundred), for every hundred: **percentage,** *-sen'tāj*, rate by the hundred: **per diem,** *-dī'em* (L. *dies*, a day), by the day: **per head,** for each one of a certain number: **per man,** each man: **per saltum,** *sal'tum* (L. *saltum*, a leap), at a leap: **per se,** *sē* (L. *se*, himself), by himself or itself.

peradventure, ad. *pér-ad-vent'ūr* (L. *per*, through, and Eng. *adventure*), by chance; perhaps.

perambulate, v. *pér-am'bū-lāt* (L. *perambulatum*, to walk or ramble through—from *per*, through, and *ambulo*, I walk about), to walk or pass through or over; to survey by passing through: **peram'bulating,** imp.: **peram'bulated,** pp.: **peram'bula'tion,** n. *-lā'shun*, a travelling survey or inspection: **peram'bulator,** n. *-tér*, an instrument for measuring distances on roads; a child's carriage which an attendant pushes from behind: **peram'bulatory,** a. *-la-tér-i*, rambling through or over.

perbends, n. plu. *pér'bēndz*, also **per'bands,** n. plu. *-bandz* (L. *per*, through, and *bandæ*), stones carried through the whole thickness of a wall—see **perpender.**

percarburet, n. *pér-kär'bū-rēt* (L. *per*, thoroughly, and *carburet*), a carburet thoroughly saturated with carbon: **percar'buret'ted,** a. combined with the greatest possible proportion of carbon.

perceive, v. *per-sēv'* (L. *percipio*, I observe—from *per*, thoroughly, and *capio*, I take: F. *percevoir*, to perceive), to have the knowledge of external objects through the medium of the senses; to observe; to know; to understand; to discover: **perceiv'ing,** imp.: **perceived',** pp. *-sēvd'*: **perceiv'er,** n. *-ér*, one who perceives: **perceiv'able,** a. *-ā-bl*, that may be felt, seen, heard, or tasted; discernible by the mind: **perceiv'ably,** ad. *-bli*: **perceptible,** a. *pér-sep'tī-bl* (L. *percipiens*, to observe, to perceive: F. *perceptible*, perceptible), that may impress the senses; capable of being perceived: **percep'tibly,** ad. *-tī-bli*: **percep'tibleness,** n. *-bl-nes*, also **percep'tibil'ity,** n. *-bil'ī-tī*, state or quality of being perceptible: **percep'tion,** n. *-shun* (L. *perceptio*, perception: F. *perception*), the power, act, or state of receiving a knowledge of external things by impressions on the senses; idea; notion; conception: **percep'tive,** a. *-tiv*, having the power of perceiving: **perceptivity,** n. *pér-sep-tiv'ī-tī*, the power of perception or thinking.

perch, n. *pérch* (L. *perca*; F. *perche*; Gr. *perke*—from Gr. *perkos*, dark-coloured), a voracious fresh-water fish: **perch-pest,** n. a minute crustacean which infests the mouth of the perch.

perch, n. *pérch* (L. *pertica*, a pole or long staff: F. *perche*; Sp. *percha*, a barber's sign-post), a pole; a long staff; anything on which fowls roost or light; a measure of length of five yards and a half; the fortieth part of a rood: **v.** to place or set upon, as a bird on a perch; to light or settle on; to sit or roost, as a bird: **perch'ing,** imp.: **perched,** pp. *pércht*: **percher,** n. *pérch'ér*, one of an order of birds, the *perchers*, that perch or light on trees: **perched blocks,** in *geol.*, detached blocks of rocks which have been left by glaciers on the brows or ridges of hills or mountains.

perchance, ad. *pér-chänz'* (L. *per*, by, and Eng. *chance*), by chance; perhaps.

perchlorate, n. *pér-klōr'āt* (L. *per*, through, and Gr. *chloros*, green), a compound of perchloric acid with a base: **perchlor'ic,** a. *-ik*, applied to an acid consisting of one equivalent of chlorine and seven of oxygen.

percipient, a. *pér-sip'i-ent* (L. *percipiens*, observing), having the faculty of perception; perceiving: **n.** one who perceives or has the faculty of perception.

percoid, a. *pér'koj'oid* (Gr. *perke*, the perch, and *eidos*, resemblance—see **perch**), resembling the perch; pert. to the **per'coids** or **percoidæ,** *pér-koj'ī-dē*, the perch family.

percolate, v. *pér'kō-lāt* (L. *percolatum*, to percolate—from *per*, through, and *colo*, I strain), to strain or filter through; to cause to pass through porous substances, or those not perfectly compact and solid: **per'colating,** imp.: **per'colated,** pp.: **per'colator,** n. *-lā-tér*, that which filters a liquid: **per'cola'tion,** n. *-lā'shun*, the act of passing a liquid through a medium, as through felt or a porous stone; purification by straining.

percurrent, a. *pér-kur'rent* (L. *per*, through, and *currens*, running), running through from top to bottom.

percuss, v. *pér-kus'* (L. *percussum*, to thrust or pierce through—from *per*, through, and *quatere*, to shake), to strike forcibly; to strike in order to ascertain the resulting sound: **percus'sing,** imp.: **percussed',** pp. *-kust'*: **percussion,** n. *pér-kush'un* (L. *percussio*, a beating or striking: F. *percussion*), the effect or impression of sound on the ear; the impression one body makes on another by striking or falling upon it; the act of striking or tapping on the chest, abdomen, &c., that sounds may be produced, by which the condition of the parts may be ascertained: **percus'sive,** a. *-kus'iv*, striking against: **percussion-cap,** a small copper cap having a layer of detonating powder, which, when placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes by percussion: **percussion-lock,** a gun-lock that acts by percussion.

perdition, n. *pér-dish'un* (L. *perditus*, ruined, undone: F. *perdition*), state of being utterly lost or ruined; eternal misery in a future state.

perdu, a., also **perdue,** a. *pér-dū'* (F. *perdu*, lost, undone), forlorn; lost, as one employed on desperate enterprises; accustomed to desperate purposes: **ad.** close; in ambush; in a post of danger: **lying perdu,** lying in concealment.

peregrinate, v. *pér'ē-grin-āt* (L. *peregrinatus*, having roamed or wandered about: It. *peregrinare*; old F. *pérégriner*, to travel through foreign parts), to wander from place to place, or from one country to another: **per'egrinating,** imp.: **per'egrinated,** pp. *-ā-tēd*: **per'egrinator,** n. *-ā-tér*, one who travels into foreign countries: **per'egrina'tion,** n. *-ā'shun*, a wandering in foreign countries or living abroad; a wandering: **peregrine falcon,** *pér'ē-grin-* (L. *peregrinus*, foreign), a species of hawk or falcon.

peremptory, a. *pér'em-tér-i* (L. *peremptus*, extinguished, destroyed; *peremptorius*, destructive, deadly: F. *péremptoire*, decisive), in a manner to preclude debate or remonstrance; positive; final; absolute: **per'emptor'ily,** ad. *-tér'ī-li*: **per'emptor'iness,** n. *-i-nes*, the quality of being peremptory; absolute decision.

perennial, n. *pér-en'ni-al* (L. *perennis*, that lasts the year through—from *per*, through, and *annus*, a year:

It. *perenne*), a plant whose leaves generally perish annually, but whose root and stem survive for more than two years: **adj.** lasting through the year; flowering for several years; perpetual; unceasing: **perennially**, ad. *-li*.

perennibranchiate, a. *pĕr-ĕn-nĭ-brăng'kĭ-āt* (L. *perennis*, lasting, and Gr. *brangchia*, gills), applied to certain inferior amphibians in which the gills remain throughout life.

perfect, a. *pĕr'fĕkt* (L. *perfectum*, to render perfect, to complete—from *per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, I make: It. *perfetto*: F. *parfait*, perfect), complete throughout; not defective or blemished; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; completely skilled or informed; not liable to err; pure; blameless; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb which signifies an action done in past time, but connected by its continuance or effects with the present: **v.** to complete; to finish thoroughly; to raise to a perfect state; to instruct fully; to make wholly skilful: **per fecting**, imp.: **n.** the rendering or making perfect; in *printing*, the taking of the impression from the second form of a sheet: **per fected**, pp.: **per fecter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who makes perfect: **perfectible**, a. *pĕr-fĕkt'ĭ-bĭl*, capable of being made perfect: **perfect ibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, capacity of becoming or being made perfect: **perfec'tion**, n. *-fĕk'shŭn*, the state of being perfect; a quality, endowment, or acquirement of complete excellence, or of great worth: **perfec'tional**, a. *-ăl*, made complete: **perfec'tionist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who believes that some attain to moral perfection on this earth: **perfec'tionism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the doctrine that moral perfection is or can be attained on this earth: **perfect'ive**, a. *-fĕkt'ĭv*, conducting to perfection: **perfect'ively**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a manner conducive to perfection: **perfectly**, ad. *pĕr'fĕkt-lĭ*, in a perfect manner; wholly; completely: **per'fectness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being perfect; completeness; consummate excellence: **perfect cadence**, in *music*, a complete and agreeable close in the harmony: **a perfect chord**, in *music*, a concord or union of sounds perfect and agreeable to the ear: **perfect number**, in *arith.*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisions: **to perfection**, in the highest degree of excellence.

perfidious, a. *pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *perfidus*, false, faithless; *perfidia*, perfidy—from *per*, without, from the notion of *going through* and leaving, and *fides*, faith: It. *perfido*: F. *perfide*), false to trust or confidence reposed in; treacherous; proceeding from treachery; false-hearted: **perfid'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **perfid'iousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **perfidy**, n. *pĕr'fĭ-dĭ*, violation of faith or

scent: **v.** *pĕr-fūm'*, to fill or impregnate with a sweet or grateful odour; to scent: **perfu'ming**, imp.: **n.** the act of one who perfumes a thing; process by which anything is perfumed: **perfumed'**, pp. *-fūmd'*: **adj.** scented or impregnated with perfumes: **perfu'mer**, n. *-fū'mĕr*, one whose trade is to make or sell perfumes and other articles of the toilet: **perfu'mery**, n. *-mĕr-ĭ*, perfumes in general; the articles sold by a perfumer: **perfu'matory**, a. *-mă-tĕr-ĭ*, that perfumes.

perfunctory, a. *pĕr-fŭngk'tĕr-ĭ* (L. *perfunctus*, discharged, performed—from *per*, through, and *functus*, performed: It. *perfuntorio*: Sp. *perfunctorio*), done only with the view of getting through duty; done carelessly or superficially; negligent: **perfunc'torily**, ad. *-rĭ-lĭ*: **perfunc'toriness**, n. *-nĕs*, negligent performance.

perhaps, ad. *pĕr-hăps'* (L. *per*; F. *par*, by, and Eng. *hap*, luck, chance), by chance; possibly.

Peri, n. *pĕr'ĭ* (Pers. *peri*), in *Pers. myth.*, a spiritual being; an elf or fairy.

peri, *pĕr'ĭ* (Gr. *peri*), a Greek prefix signifying around; about; near; with.

perianth, n. *pĕr'ĭ-ănth*, also **perianthium**, n. *-ănth'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, the external floral whorls which surround the stamens and pistil—in this sense including calyx and corolla.

peribolos, n. *pĕ-rĭb'ō-lŏs* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *bollo*, I cast), in *anc. arch.*, a court or enclosure within a wall; the wall which surrounds a temple.

pericardium, n. *pĕr'ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *perikardios*, being round the heart—from *peri*, round, and *kardia*, the heart: It. *pericardio*: F. *péricarde*), the membrane which surrounds or encloses the heart: **per'icar'dia**, n. plu. *-dĭ-ă*, the two surfaces of the heart, one closely adherent to the heart, and the other containing it as a bag: **per'icar'diac**, a. *-ăk*, also **per'icar'dian**, a. *-ăn*, pert. to the pericardium: **pericarditis**, n. *pĕr'ĭ-kär-dĭt'ĭs*, the inflammation of the membrane which surrounds the heart.

pericarp, n. *pĕr'ĭ-kärp*, also **per'icar'pium**, n. *-pĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *perikarpion*, the covering of seed—from *peri*, around, and *karpos*, fruit: F. *péricarpe*), that which surrounds or encloses the seed of a plant; the part of the fruit immediately investing the seed: **per'icar'pial**, a. *-pĭ-ăl*, of or pert. to a pericarp.

perichætium, n. *pĕr'ĭ-kē'shĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *chaite*, long, loose, flowing hair, as that of the mane of a horse), a name applied to the leaves that surround the base of the fruit-stalk of some mosses: **per'ichætial**, a. *-shĭ-ăl*, pert. to the perichætium.

a parent, or *gune*, a woman), a term applied to floral envelopes; a synonyme for *perianth*, especially when reduced to a single floral whorl: **perigynium**, n. *pĕr·ĭ·jĭn·ĭ·ŭm*, in *bot.*, applied to the covering of the pistil in the genus Carex: **perigynous**, a. *pĕ·rĭj·ĭ·nŭs*, growing on some part that surrounds the ovary in a flower—applied to the corolla and stamens when attached to the calyx.

perigord, n. *pĕr·ĭ·gōrd* (from *Perigord*, in France), a mineral of a dark-grey colour, an ore of manganese: **perigord-pie**, a pie made with truffles, much esteemed by epicures.

perihelion, n. *pĕr·ĭ·hē·lĭ·ŏn*, also **per'ihe'lium**, n. *-lĭ·ŭm* (Gr. *peri*, about, and *helios*, the sun: F. *périhélie*), the point in the orbit of a planet or a comet nearest the sun—the point farthest away from the sun is called *aphelion*.

peril, n. *pĕr·ĭl* (L. *periculum*, danger: It. *periglio*: F. *péril*), hazard; danger; jeopardy; particular exposure: v. to hazard; to expose to danger: **per'illing**, imp.: **per'illed**, pp. *-ĭld*: **per'ilous**, a. *-ĭl·ŭs*, dangerous; full of peril: **per'ilously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **per'ilousness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being perilous; danger; hazard.

perilymph, n. *pĕr·ĭ·lĭmf* (Gr. *peri*, around, and L. *lymphæ*, water), the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

perimeter, n. *pĕr·ĭm'ĭ·tĕr* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *metron*, a measure: F. *périmètre*), the external or outward boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all its sides—applied to a figure bounded by straight lines: **perimetrical**, a. *pĕr·ĭ·mĕt'rĭ·kăl*, pert. to.

perinæum, n. *pĕr·ĭ·nē·ŭm* (Gr. *perinaion*), that part of the body between the thighs, and extending from the anus to the external organ of generation: **perinæ'al**, a. *-nē·ăl*, of or pert. to.

period, n. *pē'rĭ·ŏd* (Gr. *periodos*, a circuit, a passage round—from *peri*, around, and *hodos*, a way: L. *periodus*: It. *periodo*: F. *période*), a stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which a thing may return to a former state; a specified portion of time; state at which anything terminates; the time occupied by the revolution of a heavenly body; end; conclusion; a complete sentence; the point (.) indicating the end of a sentence; a series of numbers recurring, or pointed off by a dot or comma: **periodic**, a. *pē'rĭ·ŏd'ĭk*, also **pe'riod'ical**, a. *-ŏd'ĭ·kăl*, making a circuit; returning; appearing regularly at certain stated times: **pe'riod'ical**, n. a publication which appears in numbers at stated intervals of time: **pe'riod'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pe'riod'icalist**, n. *-tĭst*, one who publishes a periodical: **pe'riodic'ity**, n. *-ŏ·dĭs'ĭ·tĭ*, state of having regular periods, or stated intervals, in changes or conditions.

periodontal, a. *pĕr·ĭ·ŏ·dŏn'tăl* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), surrounding the teeth.

perioeci, n. plu. *pĕr·ĭ·ē'sĭ*, also **per'ioe'cians**, n. plu. *-ē'shĭ·ănz* (Gr. *perioikos*, a dweller around—from *peri*, around, and *oikeo*, I dwell), the inhabitants of the earth living in the same latitudes, but in longitudes differing by 180 degrees, so that when it is noon with the one it is midnight with the other.

periosteum, n. *pĕr·ĭ·ŏs'tē·ŭm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *osteon*, a bone), the fibrous sensitive membrane immediately covering the bone: **per'ios'teal**, a. *-ăl*, relating to or connected with the periosteum: **per'iosti'tis**, n. *-tĭ'tĭs*, inflammation of the covering membrane of the bone: **per'ios'tracum**, n. *-trŭ·kŭm* (Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell), the membrane covering shells.

peripatetic, n. *pĕr·ĭ·pa·tĕt'ĭk* (Gr. *peripatetikos*, a walker about, belonging to the Peripatetics—from *peri*, around, and *pateo*, I tread or walk), a follower or disciple of Aristotle, who walked about as he taught or disputed in the Lyceum in Athens; a great walker; *ironically*, an itinerant teacher or preacher: **adj.**, also **per'ipatet'ical**, a. *-tĕt'ĭ·kăl*, walking about, as Aristotle did while he taught; pert. to Aristotle, his system, or followers: **per'ipatet'icism**, n. *-tĕt'ĭ·sĭzm*, the philosophy of Aristotle.

periphery, n. *pĕr·ĭf'ĕr·ĭ* (Gr. *peripheria*, a circumference—from *peri*, around, and *phero*, I carry: F. *périphérie*), the circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilineal figure: **peripheric**, a. *pĕr·ĭ·fĕr'ĭk*, also **peripher'ical**, a. *-ĭ·kăl*, pert. to a periphery, or constituting one; in *bot.*, *peripherical* is applied to an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the covering of the seed: **peripheral**, a. *pĕr·ĭf·ĕr·ăl*, pert. to a periphery.

periphrasis, n. *pĕr·ĭf·rŭ·sĭs*, also **periphrase**, n. *pĕr'ĭ·frāz* (Gr. and L. *periphrasis*, circumlocution—from *peri*, about, and *phrazo*, I speak: F. *périphrase*), the use of more words than necessary to express an idea; circumlocution: **per'iphrase**, v. to express the sense of one word by means of several: **per'iphrasing**, imp.: **per'iphrased**, pp. *-frāsd*: **periphrastic**, a. *pĕr·ĭ·frăs'tĭk*, also **per'iphras'tical**, a. *-tĭ·kăl*, expressing the sense of fewer words by more; circumlocutory: **per'iphras'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

peripneumonia, n. *pĕr·ĭp·nū·mō'nĭ·ă*, also **per'ipneu'mony**, n. *-nū'mō·nĭ* (Gr. *peripneumonia*, inflammation of the lungs—from *peri*, about, and *pneumon*, a lung), inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia, which see.

peripolygonal, a. *pĕr·ĭ·pō·lĭg'ō·năl* (Gr. *peri*, around, and Eng. *polygonal*), in *crystallography*, having a great number of sides or angles.

peripteral, a. *pĕr·ĭp·tĕr·ăl* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing), winged all round; surrounded by a single range of columns: **peripterous**, a. *pĕr·ĭp·tĕr·ŭs*, feathered on all sides: **periptery**, n. *pĕr·ĭp·tĕr·ĭ*, also **peripter**, n. *pĕr'ĭp·tĕr*, a temple or edifice surrounded by a wing or aisle formed of columns exterior to the building.

periscian, a. *pĕr·ĭsh'ĭ·ăn* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *skia*, a shadow), having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day: **peris'cians**, n. plu. *-ănz*, also **perisci**, n. plu. *pĕr·ĭsh'ĭ·ī*, a name given to the inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round at certain times of the year, describing circles during the day.

periscope, n. *pĕr'ĭ·skōp* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *skopeo*, I view), a view on all sides; a general view: **per'iscop'ic**, a. *-skŏp'ĭk*, viewing on all sides—a term applied to spectacles with concavo-convex glasses, constructed to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

perish, v. *pĕr'ĭsh* (F. *perissant*, perishing—from *perir*, to perish: L. *pereo*, I am destroyed, I perish), to wither and decay; to lose life or vitality in any manner; to come to nothing; to be lost eternally: **per'ishing**, imp.: **adj.** having a tendency to perish; losing life; passing away: **per'ished**, pp. *-ĭsht*: **adj.** destroyed; dead: **per'ishable**, a. *-ă·bl*, subject to decay or destruction: **per'ishably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **per'ishableness**, n. *-bl·nĕs*, the being liable to decay or destruction.

perisperm, n. *pĕr'ĭ·spŭrm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, a seed), the innermost envelope of the seed; the albumen or nourishing matter stored up with the embryo in the seed.

perispheric, a. *pĕr'ĭ·sfĕr'ĭk* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *sphaira*, a sphere), having the form of a ball; globular.

perispore, n. *pĕr'ĭs·pōr* (Gr. *peri*, around, and Eng. *spore*), the outer covering of a spore.

peristaltic, a. *pĕr·ĭ·stăl'tĭk* (Gr. *peristaltikos*, drawing together all round—from *peri*, around, and *stello*, I send), a term applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines by which their contents are gradually forced downwards; spiral; worm-like: **per'istal'tically**, ad. *-tăl·lĭ*.

peristerite, n. *pĕr·ĭs'tĕr·īt* (Gr. *peristera*, a pigeon), a mineral of a greyish-white colour, exhibiting, when properly cut, a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

peristome, n. *pĕr'ĭs·tōm* (Gr. *peri*, about, and *stoma*, a mouth), in *bot.*, the ring of bristles situated around the orifice or mouth of the seed-vessels in mosses; the simple or double membrane closing the mouth or opening in the theca of mosses, which membrane becomes divided into a definite number of laminæ, termed teeth, after the removal of the lid in the ripe state.

peristrephic, a. *pĕr·ĭ·strĕf'ĭk* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *strepho*, I turn), rotating or revolving—applied to the paintings of a panorama.

peristyle, n. *pĕr'ĭ·stīl*, also **per'istyl'ium**, n. *-stĭl'ĭ·ŭm* (Gr. *peristulon*, a gallery with pillars—from *peri*, around, and *stulos*, a column or pillar), a range of columns around the interior of a building or square; a building surrounded with columns.

perisystole, n. *pĕr·ĭ·sĭs'tō·lē* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *sustole*, a drawing together), in the beating of the heart, the interval of time between the *systole* or contraction, and the *diastole* or dilatation of the heart.

perithecium, n. *pĕr-ĭ-thē'shĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *thēkē*, a box or case), in *bot.*, the close or tight case surrounding the masses of fruit in some fungi and lichens; a conspicuous in cryptogams, containing spores, and having an opening at one end.

peritomous, a. *pĕr-ĭt'ō-mŭs* (Gr. *peritomos*, cut off all round about—from *peri*, around, and *temnō*, I cut or cleave), in *mon.*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis.

peritonæum, n., also **peritoneum**, n. *pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē'ŭm* (Gr. *peritonaion*, what is stretched round or over—from *peri*, around, and *teinō*, I stretch), a thin membrane which lines the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and envelops more or less completely the several parts of the viscera, retaining them in their proper places, and at the same time allowing them to move freely when required: **peritone'al**, a. *-al*, pertaining to the peritoneum: **peritoni'tis**, n. *-nī'tĭs*, inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritrochium, n. *pĕr-ĭ-trō'kĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *peritrochos*, circular, round—from *peri*, around, and *trochos*, a wheel), in *mech.*, a wheel fixed upon an axle, so that both can be moved by a rope passing round the wheel; one of the mechanical powers, called the *wheel* and *axle*.

peritropal, a. *pĕr-ĭ-trō'pal* (Gr. *peri*, around, and *trepō*, a turning, rotatory, circulous); in *bot.*, applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the peri-ap to which it is attached.

periwig, n. *pĕr'ĭ-wĭg* (a corruption of F. *perruque*, a lock or tuft of hair, a wig; Dut. *pruik*; Ger. *perücke*), a wig, a kind of close cap formed of an intertexture of false hair, worn by men to conceal baldness; a wig or peruke: v. to dress with false hair: **per'iwigging**, imp.: **per'iwigged**, pp. *-wĭgd*.

periwinkle, n. *pĕr'ĭ-wĭng-kl* (F. *pervenche*; L. and It. *pervinca*, the plant periwinkle—from L. *vincio*, I bind about), a creeping or binding plant—probably so called from its growth being similar to a tangled mass of twigs.

periwinkle, n. *pĕr'ĭ-wĭng-kl* (AS. *pīc-wincla*, the periwinkle; Scot. *peerie*, small, little, and AS. *wincle*, a whelk), a small whelk; a small shell-fish or sea-snail, having a turbinated shell.

perjure, v. *pĕr'jūr* (L. *perjurium*, a false oath—from *per*, through, and *juro*, I swear), to swear falsely; in a *court of justice*, to swear to as truth that which is known to be false: **per'juring**, imp.: **per'jured**, pp. *-jūrd*: **adj.** having sworn falsely, as a witness in a court of justice—usually followed by a *pron.* and

dering; granting liberty; suffered without hindrance; allowing by statute, but not enforcing: **permis'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **permis'sible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be permitted or allowed: **permis'sibly**, ad. *-blĭ*.

permit, n. *pĕr-mĭt'* (L. *permittere*, to let through, to allow—from *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, to send: It. *permettere*: F. *permettre*), a written licence or permission by the custom-house authorities, showing that the duties on certain goods that are removed have been paid; leave: v. *pĕr-mĭt'*, to allow without command; to give leave or liberty to without authorising or approving; to concede: **permit'ting**, imp.: **permit'ted**, pp.

permute, v. *pĕr-mūt'* (L. *permutare*, to change or alter completely—from *per*, through, and *muto*, I change: It. *permutare*: F. *permuter*), to change the order or arrangement of, as letters or things: **permu'ting**, imp.: **permu'ted**, pp.: **permu'table**, a. *-tā-bl*, that may be changed, the one for the other: **permu'tably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **permu'tableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **permutation**, n. *pĕr-mū-tā'shŭn*, the successive changing or varying the arrangement of *letters* or *things* in every possible order; a rule in algebra and in arithmetic.

pernicious, a. *pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs* (L. *perniciosus*, ruinous, very destructive—from *per*, through, and *necare*, to kill: F. *pernicieux*), highly injurious; tending to injure or destroy, as health or morals; deadly; destructive: **pernici'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pernici'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being very injurious or destructive.

peronate, a. *pĕr'ō-nāt* (L. *peronatus*, rough-booted), in *bot.*, thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powdery externally.

peroneal, a. *pĕr'ō-nē'al* (Gr. *peronē*, the fibula or small bone of the leg), belonging to or lying near the fibula, as certain muscles connecting it with the foot.

peroration, n. *pĕr-ō-rā'shŭn* (L. *peroratio*, the finishing part—from *per*, through, and *oratio*, a speech), the concluding part of an oration or of a speech.

peroxide, n. *pĕr-ŏks'īd* (L. *per*, through, and Eng. *oxide*), that oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen: **perox'idise**, v. *-ī-dīz*, to oxidise to the utmost degree.

perpender, n. *pĕr-pĕn'dĕr*, also **per'pent-stone** (F. *perpaing*—from *par*, through, and *pan*, the face of a wall), a large stone in a building reaching through a wall and appearing on both sides of it; a through-band; a coping-stone.

perpendicular, a. *pĕr-pĕn-dĭk'ū-lĕr* (L. *perpendiculum*, a plumb-line—from *per*, through, and *pendeo*, I hang: It. *perpendicolare*; F. *perpendiculaire*, perpen-

embarrassed; puzzled: **perplex'edly**, ad. *-ĕd-lĭ*: **perplex'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being perplexed; embarrassment: **perplex'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, anxiety; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty.

perquisite, n. *pĕr'kwĭ-zĭt* (L. *perquisitus*, made diligent search for—from *per*, thoroughly, and *quærere*, to seek), the incidental gains of an office or an employment over and above the settled wages: **per'quisiti'on**, n. *-zĭsh'ŭn*, a thorough inquiry or search.

perron, n. *pĕr'rŏn* (F. *perron*—from *pierre*, a stone: L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock, a stone), a staircase or flight of steps outside a building.

perruquier, n. *pĕr-rō'kĭ-ĕr* (F.—from *perruque*, a wig), a wig-maker.

perry, n. *pĕr'rĭ* (L. *pirum*, a pear: F. *poire*), the fermented juice of pears; a liquor.

persecot, n. *pĕr'sē-kŏt* (F. *persicot*—from L. *persicum*, a peach), a liquor flavoured with peach-kernels.

persecute, v. *pĕr'sē-kūt* (L. *persecutus*, followed perseveringly—from *per*, thoroughly, and *secutus*, followed, pursued; *sequi*, to follow: F. *persécuter*, to persecute), to pursue closely or harassingly; to afflict or harass on account of religion; to pursue with continued malignity; to harass or annoy with solicitation or importunity: **per'secuting**, imp. a. harassing or afflicting unjustly, particularly for religious opinions; pursuing with enmity in order to injure in person or means: **per'secuted**, pp. a. harassed and afflicted by the enmity of another: **per'secutor**, n. *-kū-tĕr*, one who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly: **per'secu'tion**, n. *-kū'shŭn*, the act of harassing or punishing another unjustly; the act of afflicting or destroying on account of adherence to a particular creed: **per'secutive**, a. *-kū-tĭv*, following; persecuting: **Persecutions**, the name by which several periods in the history of the Christian Church are distinguished,—in the early Church, by the heathen to suppress Christianity—in latter times, by sect against sect.

persevere, v. *pĕr'sē-vēr'* (L. *persevero*, I continue steadfastly, I persist—from *per*, thoroughly, and *severus*, strict, severe: It. *perseverare*: F. *persévérer*), not to give over; to continue persistently in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily a design or course begun; to be constant in effort or progress: **per'seve'ring**, imp.: **adj.** constant in purpose or design; persistent: **per'severed'**, pp. *-vērd'*: **per'seve'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **per'seve'rance**, n. *-vē-rŭns*, persistence in any design or attempt; constancy in pursuit or progress; in *theol.*, persistent continuance in the Christian character, and consequent favour of God—also called *final perseverance*.

Persian, a. *pĕr'shŭn*, also **Persic**, a. *pĕr'sĭk*, from or relating to Persia: n. the language of Persia: **Persian berry**, a yellow dye-stuff: **Persian wheel**, a large wheel surrounded with buckets for raising water from a low to a high level: **Persians**, n. plu. *pĕr'shŭnz*, in *arch.*, sculptured male figures used instead of columns.

persiflage, n. *pĕr'sĭ-flăzh* (F.), light talk treating all subjects with banter.

persimmon, n. *pĕr-sĭm'ŭn* (an Indian name), an Amer. tree and its fruit.

persist, v. *pĕr-sĭst'* (L. *persistere*, to continue steadfastly—from *per*, through, and *sisto*, I stand: It. *persistere*: F. *persister*), to continue steadily in any business or course commenced; not to give over; to persevere: **persist'ing**, imp.: **persist'ed**, pp.: **persist'ence**, n. *-ĕns*, also **persist'ency**, n. *-ĕn-sĭ*, steady perseverance in what has been undertaken; constancy in purpose or design; perseverance; obstinacy: **persist'ent**, a. *-ĕnt*, constant; continuing; remaining; in *bot.*, not falling off; remaining attached to the axis until the part which bears it is matured: **persist'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

person, n. *pĕr'sŭn* (L. *persona*, a mask, a character, a person: It. *persona*: F. *personne*), a human being; an individual; the body; one's self; one; a living soul; not a representative; character in a play; in *gram.*, one of the three states of a verb as modified by its nominative, representing respectively the speaker, that which is spoken to, and that which is spoken of; the quality of the noun or pronoun which modifies the verb; a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead: **per'sonable**, a. *-ŭ-bl*, of good appearance; handsome: **per'sonage**, n. *-ăj*, a man or woman of eminence or distinction; exterior appearance; an individual: **per'sonal**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to men or women, not to things; peculiar or proper to him or to her; applying directly to one's character or conduct; exterior; in *gram.*, denoting the three persons of the verb; movable, not real: **per'sonally**, ad. *-lĭ*, in person; not by representative; particularly: **per'sonal'ity**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, that which constitutes distinction of person; individuality; reflection upon individuals, as upon their private actions or character: **personal estate** or **property**, every species of property except real estate—that is, lands and houses: **personal identity**, in *meta.*, our sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness gives us the evidence: **personal pronoun**, in *gram.*, one of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it: **personal representatives**, the executors or administrators of a person deceased: **per'sonalise**, v. *-ăl-īz*, to make personal: **per'sonali'sing**, imp.: **per'sonalised**, pp. *-īzd*: **per'sonalty**, n. *-ăl-tĭ*, personal estate: **per'sonate**, a. *-āt*, in *bot.*, a form of monopetalous corolla where the orifice of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat, the whole resembling a gaping mask: v. to assume the character of another, and in such a way as to pass for that person; to counterfeit; to feign; to play a fictitious character: **per'sonating**, imp.: **per'sonated**, pp.: **adj.** counterfeit; fictitious: **per'sona'tor**, n. *-tŏr*, one who assumes a fictitious character: **per'sona'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of assuming the character of another: **personify**, v. *pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fī*, to ascribe to a thing the sentiments, actions, or language of a human being: **person'ifying**, imp.: **person'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **person'ifier**, n. *-fī-ĕr*, one who personifies: **person'ifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of personifying; in *rhet.*, the investing of things with the conduct and actions of human beings: **per'sonnel'**, n. *-nĕl'* (F.), the persons employed in any public service: **in person**, by one's self; not by representative: **the person**, the body.

perspective, n. *pĕr-spĕk'tĭv* (L. *perspectum*, to look thoroughly or closely at—from *per*, through, and *specio*, I look: F. *perspectif*: Sp. *perspectiva*, perspective), a view or prospect: the art of drawing on paper or canvas, &c., pictures of objects or scenery as they appear to the eye from any given point, either real or imaginary; a pocket-telescope: **adj.** pert. to or according to perspective: **perspec'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **perspec'tograph**, n. *-tō-grăf* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an optical instrument for mechanical drawing: **aerial perspective**, the faintness of outlines and blending of colours produced by the thicker or thinner stratum of air which pervades the optical image viewed, the delineation of which requires, on the part of the artist, a careful study of nature: **linear perspective**, the principles of geometry applied to the accurate delineation of the chief lines of a picture.

perspicacious, a. *pĕr'spĭ-kā'shŭs* (L. *perspicax*, penetrating, acute—gen. *perspicacis*—from *perspicio*, I look thoroughly or closely at: It. and F. *perspicace*), sharp of sight; of acute discernment or understanding: **per'spica'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **per'spica'ciousness**, n. *-shŭs-nĕs*, also **per'spicac'ity**, n. *-kăs'ĭ-tĭ*, quickness of sight or acuteness of discernment: **perspicuous**, a. *pĕr-spĭk'ū-ŭs* (L. *perspicuus*, clear), easily understood; clear to the mind; plain; evident: **perspic'uously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **perspic'uousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **perspicuity**, n. *pĕr'spĭ-kū'ĭ-tĭ*, easiness to be understood; plainness; distinctness; that quality in language which presents with great plainness to the mind of another the precise ideas of a writer or speaker.

perspire, v. *pĕr-spīr'* (L. *perspirare*, to breathe through or everywhere—from *per*, through, and *spiro*, I breathe), to sweat; to emit or exhale through the pores of the skin: **perspi'ring**, imp.: **perspired'**, pp. *-spīrd'*: **perspi'rable**, a. *-rā-bl*, that may be perspired: **perspiration**, n. *pĕr'spĭ-rā'shŭn* (It. *perspirazione*: F. *perspiration*), sweat; evacuation of moisture through the pores of the skin; matter perspired: **perspirability**, n. *pĕr-spī-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being perspirable: **perspi'rative**, a. *-rā-tĭv*, also **perspi'ratory**, a. *-rā-tĕr-ĭ*, performing the act of perspiration.

persuade, v. *pĕr-swād'* (L. *persuadere*, to persuade—from *per*, thoroughly, and *suadeo*, I advise: It. *persuadere*: F. *persuader*), to influence by advice or argument; to draw or incline a person by presenting powerful motives to the mind; to convince by argument or entreaty: **persua'ding**, imp.: **persua'ded**, pp. convinced; induced: **persua'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one who persuades: **persua'dable**, a. *-dā-bl*, capable of being persuaded: **persua'sive**, a. *-swā'sĭv* (L. *persuasum*, to persuade—from *per*, thoroughly, and *suasum*, to advise: It. *persuasivo*: F. *persuasif*, persuasive), having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions;

n. that which persuades; an incitement: **persua'sively**, ad. *-siv-li:* **persua'siveness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being persuasive: **persua'sory**, a. *-sér-i*, having the power or tendency to persuade: **persua'sion**, n. *-zhun*, the act of persuading; state of being persuaded; settled opinion or conviction; a religious sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system: **persua'sible**, a. *-si-bl*, that may be influenced by reasons offered: **persua'sibleness**, n. *-bl-nes*, the quality of being persuasible: **persua'sibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, capability of being persuaded.

persulphate, n. *pér-sul'fát* (L. *per*, thoroughly, and Eng. *sulphate*), a sulphate of the peroxide of any base: **persul'phuret**, n. *-fu-rét* (L. *per*, and *sulphuret*), that which has the largest proportion of sulphur.

pert, a. *pert* (W. *pert*, smart, fine; *perten*, a smart little girl; *percu*, to trim, to smarten—see **perk**), having the quality of liveliness carried to excess; forward; indecorously free; saucy: **pert'ly**, ad. *-li:* **pert'ness**, n. *-nes*, forwardness; sauciness.

pertain, v. *pér-tán'* (L. *pertinere*, to reach or extend to—from *per*, through, and *teneo*, I hold: It. *pertenere*), to be the property, right, or duty of; to concern; to have relation: **pertain'ing**, imp.: **pertained'**, pp. *-tánd'*.

perterebration, n. *pér'tér-é-brá'shún* (L. *perterebratum*, to bore through—from *per*, through, and *terebro*, I bore), the act of boring through.

pertinacious, a. *pér'ti-ná'shús* (L. *pertinax*, that holds very fast—gen. *pertinacis*—from *per*, thoroughly, and *tenax*, tenacious: It. *pertinace*), unyielding; firm; resolute; adhering with fixed resolution or obstinacy, as to an opinion: **per'tina'ciously**, ad. *-li:* **per'tina'ciousness**, n. *-shús-nes*, also **per'tinac'ity**, n. *-nás'i-ti*, firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; steady resolution or perseverance; obstinacy.

pertinent, a. *pér'ti-nent* (L. *pertinens*, reaching or extending to—from *per*, through, and *teneo*, I hold: It. *pertinente:* F. *pertinent*), just to the purpose; relating to the subject or matter in hand; relevant: **per'tinently**, ad. *-li:* **per'tinence**, n. *-nens*, also **per'tinency**, n. *-nen-si*, justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; suitableness.

perturb, v. *pér-térb'* (L. *perturbare*, to throw into utter confusion, to embarrass—from *per*, thoroughly, and *turbare*, to disturb: It. *perturbare*), to trouble or disquiet; to put out of regularity; to cause to deviate from an elliptic orbit: **perturb'ing**, imp.: **perturbed'**, pp. *-térbd'*: adj. agitated; disquieted: **perturbation**, n. *pér'tér-bá'shún*, disquiet of mind; restlessness and disorder of the mind; commotion of the passions; pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing; to be diffused through every minute part: **perva'ding**, imp.: **perva'ded**, pp.: **perva'sive**, a. *-ed-siv* (L. *pervasum*, to pass or spread through), tending or able to pervade: **perva'sion**, n. *-zhun*, the act of pervading or passing through.

perverse, a. *pér-vérs'* (L. *perversus*, to overturn, to overthrow—from *per*, thoroughly, and *versus*, to turn: It. *perverso;* F. *pervers*, perverse), stubborn; untractable; obstinate in the wrong; petulant; vexatious: **perverse'ly**, ad. *-li:* **perverse'ness**, n. *-nes*, also **perver'sity**, n. *-si-ti*, the state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross: **perver'sion**, n. *-shun*, the act of perverting; change to something worse; diversion from the true intent or object: **perver'sive**, a. *-siv*, tending to corrupt or pervert.

pervert, v. *pér-vért'* (L. *pervertere*, to overturn, to overthrow—from *per*, thoroughly, and *verto*, I turn: It. *pervertere:* F. *pervertir*), to corrupt; to turn from the true use, end, or purpose: n. *pér'vérf*, one who has changed to the worse—generally said of one who is believed to have changed from the true religion to a false one, or to a corrupt form of the true: **pervert'ing**, imp.: **pervert'ed**, pp.: **pervert'er**, n. *-ér*, one who corrupts: **pervert'ible**, a. *-i-bl*, capable of being perverted.

pervious, a. *pér'vi-ús* (L. *pervius*, having a passage through—from *per*, through, and *via*, a way), that may be penetrated by another body or substance; admitting passage; penetrable by the mental sight: **per'viously**, ad. *-li:* **per'viousness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of admitting a passage through.

pesade, n. *pé-sád'* (F. *pesade*, motion of a horse in riding—from *peser*, to weigh), the motion of a horse raising his fore quarters without moving his hind feet.

pessary, n. *pés'sér-i* (It. *pessario:* F. *pessaire*), a small instrument made of gutta percha or waxed linen, introduced into the vagina for supporting the mouth of the uterus.

pessimist, n. *pés'si-mist* (L. *pessimus*, the worst), one who holds that everything existing is for the worst—thus opposed to *optimist*.

pest, n. *pést* (L. *pestis*, a deadly disease: It. and F. *peste*), any pestilential disease; anything destructive or very mischievous; bane: **pest-house**, an infirmary or hospital for pestilential diseases.

pester, v. *pés'tér* (old F. *empester*, to pester, to entangle: It. *impastricciare*, to bedaub, to beplaster—the figure being that of clogging or entangling in some-

petal, n. *pĕt'ăl* (Gr. *petalon*, a leaf—from *petannumi*, I spread out: It. *petalo*: F. *pétale*), in *bot.*, the leaf of an expanded flower; one of the separate parts of a corolla or flower: **pet'alled**, a. *-ăld*, also **petal-shaped**, a. having the shape of a petal: **petaliform**, a. *pĕ-tăl'i-fawrm* (Gr. *petalon*, and L. *forma*, a shape), also **petaloid**, a. *pĕt'ă-loyd* (Gr. *petalon*, and *eidos*, a form), having the form of a petal: **pet'aline**, a. *-lin*, pert. to a petal: **pet'alism**, n. *-lizm*, in *anc. Syracuse*, a form of banishment by writing the name of the person to be banished on a leaf: **pet'alite**, n. *-lit*, a mineral of a white, greyish, or greenish colour, and of a lamellar structure in one direction: **pet'alous**, a. *-lŭs*, resembling a petal.

petard, n. *pĕ-tärd'* (F. *petard*, a cracker—from *peter*, to break wind, to crack), a short piece of ordnance of a bell shape, formerly used for bursting open gates, destroying bridges, &c., by explosion—a bag or bags of gunpowder are now found to be as effective: **petardier**, n. *pĕt'är-dēr'*, one who had the charge of a petard.

petasus, n. *pĕt'ă-sŭs* (L. *petasus*; Gr. *petasos*, a travelling hat or cap), the winged cap of Mercury.

petechiæ, n. plu. *pĕ-tĕk'i-ē* (It. *petecchia*), in *med.*, purple or dark-red spots which appear on the skin in fevers of a malignant type: **petechial**, a. *pĕ-tĕk'i-ăl*, spotted; characterised by the appearance of petechiæ.

Peter-pence, n. *pē'tĕr-pĕns*, an annual tax on every house, formerly paid by the English to the Pope on Lammas day.

petiole, n. *pĕt'i-ōl* (L. *petiolus*, a little foot—from *pes*, a foot: F. *petiole*), the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem: **pet'ioled**, a. *-ōld*, having a footstalk: **pet'iolar**, a. *-ō-lĕr*, also **pet'iolar'y**, a. *-lĕr'i*, pert. to or growing on a small stalk; proceeding from a petiole; having a stalk or petiole: **pet'iolate**, a. *-lāt*, growing on a petiole: **pet'iolule**, n. *-lōl*, the stalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

petit, n. *pĕt'i* (F.), little in figure; small; diminutive; mean: **petite nature**, *pĕ-tēt' nă-tōr'*, a term applied to such pictures as contain figures a little less in size than life, and yet have the effect of life size.

petition, n. *pĕ-tish'ăn* (L. *petitio*, a request, a petition—gen. *petitionis*—from *peto*, I beg or ask: It. *petizione*: F. *pétition*), an asking or seeking; a solemn or formal solicitation made by one party to another; a paper or document containing a written request or supplication; a prayer, or a part of one, addressed to God; an earnest entreaty: v. to solicit earnestly; to supplicate: **petiti'oning**, imp.: **petiti'oned**, pp. *-ănd*: **petiti'oner**, n. *-ĕr*, one who petitions: **petiti'onary**, a. *-ĕr-i*, containing a petition or request.

petong, n. *pĕ-tŏng'*, the Chinese name of a species of copper of a white colour.

petrology, n. *pĕ-trŏl'ō-jĭ*, sometimes **petrology**, n. *pĕ-trōl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *petra*, a rock, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of *geol.*, which regards rocks and rock-formations alone; a synonyme of *lithology*.

petre, n. *pē'tĕr* (Gr. *petra*, a rock), a stone, as in *saltpetre*: **petrean**, a. *pē-trē'ăn*, pert. to or resembling rock or stone: **petrous**, a. *pē'trŭs*, hard; stony.

petrel, n. *pĕt'rĕl* (F. *pétrel*—from L. *Petrus*, Peter), an ocean-bird, that appears, like Peter, to walk on the water—called *stormy-petrels*, as their appearance is thought to presage a storm, and by sailors *Mother Carey's chickens*.

petrescent, a. *pĕ-trĕs'ĕnt* (Gr. or L. *petra*, a stone), becoming stone, or of a stony hardness: **petres'cence**, n. *-ĕns*, the process of converting into stone.

petrifaction, n. *pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn* (Gr. or L. *petra*, stone, and L. *factus*, done or made, *fio*, I become: F. *pétrification*), conversion of an animal or vegetable substance into stony matter; process of changing into stone: **pet rifac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, able or tending to convert into stone: **petrific**, a. *pĕ-trĭf'ĭk*, having power to change into stone: **petrify**, v. *pĕt'rĭ-fī*, to convert animal or vegetable substances into stony matter; to fix in dumb amazement; to become stone: **pet'rifying**, imp.: adj. converting into stone: **pet'rified**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. converted into stone; amazed; astounded.

petrography, n. *pĕ-trŏg'rĕ-fĭ* (Gr. *petros*, a large stone, and *grapho*, I write), in *geol.*, used in the same sense as petrology—thus, we speak of the "petrographic" (*pĕt'rĕ-grăf'ĭk*) character of a formation, as opposed to its "palæontological."

petroleum, n. *pĕ-trō'lē-ŭm* (Gr. or L. *petra*, rock, and L. *oleum*, oil: It. *petrolio*: F. *pétrole*), a liquid mineral pitch of a dark yellowish-brown colour, so called from its oozing out of several strata like oil; known also as *mineral oil*: **petroline**, n. *pĕt'rō-lĭn*, a substance resembling paraffine, obtained by distillation from the petroleum of Rangoon.

petrophilides, n. plu. *pĕt'rō-fĭ-lōj'dēs* (Gr. *petros*, a stone, *phileo*, I love, and *eidos*, appearance), in *geol.*, fossil cones from the London clay, so named from their resemblance to those of the existing genus of ornamental shrubs called **petrophila**, *pĕ-trŏf'ĭ-lă*.

petrosal, n. *pĕ-trō'săl* (L. *petrosus*, full of rocks—from *petra*, a rock), the dense and solid mass of bone forming a part of the temporal bone, and entering into the base of the skull; the ear-capsule bone in a fish: **petrous**, a. *pē'trŭs*, hard; stony; in *anat.*, applied to the portion of the temporal bone in which the internal organs of hearing are situated: **petrosal nerve**, a branch of the vidian nerve.

petrosilex, n. *pĕt'rō-sī-lĕks* (L. *petra*, rock, and *silex*, flint), rock-flint or hornstone: **pet'rosilic'ous**, a. *-sĭ-lish'ŭs*, consisting of or containing petrosilex.

petticoat, n. *pĕt'ĭt-kōt* (F. *petit*, little, petty, and Eng. *coat*), a loose under garment worn by females: **petticoat government**, female rule; dominion or influence of a woman.

pettifogger, n. *pĕt'ĭt-fŏg'gĕr* (F. *petit*, little, mean, and old Eng. *fog*, to resort to mean expedients: Ger. *fug*, convenience, opportunity), a lawyer who is employed in small or mean business: **pet'tifog'ging**, a. conducting inferior or mean law business; playing the part of a pettifogger: **pet'tifog'gery**, n. *-gĕr-i*, the practice or the acts of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

pettily, pettiness—see **petty**.

pettitoes, n. plu. *pĕt'ĭt-tōz* (Norm. *petots*, little feet), the toes or feet of a pig; *sportively*, applied to the human feet.

petto, n. *pĕt'tō* (It. *petto*, the breast—from L. *pectus*, the breast), the breast: **in petto**, in secrecy; in reserve.

pettish, pettishly, pettishness—see **pet**.

petty, a. *pĕt'ĭ* (It. *piccolo*; Sp. *pequeno*, small: F. *petit*; W. *pitw*, little, small: W. *pid*, a point), small in amount; inferior; little; inconsiderable; trivial: **pet'tily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **pet'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, smallness; littleness; unimportance: **petty-cash book**, a book for entering small receipts and payments: **petty jury**, a jury of twelve men to try ordinary or small cases in a court: **petty officers**, the lower or subordinate class of officers on board a man-of-war.

petulant, a. *pĕt'ū-lănt* (L. *petulans*, attacking, pert, saucy—from *peto*, I attack or assail: It. *petulante*; F. *pétulant*, petulant), irritable or pert from fretfulness or ill-humour; saucy; capriciously peevish; freakish in passion: **pet'ulantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pet'ulance**, n. *-lăns*, also **pet'ulancy**, n. *-lăn-sĭ*, peevishness; saucy pertness.

petunse, n., also **petuntse** or **petuntze**, n. *pĕ-tŭns'*, a fine clay used by the Chinese in their manufacture of porcelain; kaolin.

petworth marble, *pĕt'wĕrth mär'bl*, a limestone, chiefly composed of fresh-water shells—so called from its being worked at Petworth, in Sussex.

peuce, n. *pū'sĕ*, also **peucites**, n. plu. *pū'sĭts* (Gr. *peuke*, the pine or fir), the generic name for all fossil wood which appears to have been absolutely cone-producing.

pew, n. *pū* (L. *podium*, an elevated place: Dut. *puye*, a pulpit or reading-desk), an enclosed seat in a church or chapel: v. to fit or furnish with pews: **pew'ing**, imp.: **pewed**, pp. *pūd*: **pew-opener**, an attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the seat-holders.

pewit, n. *pē'wĭt*, also **pe'wet**—see **peewit**.

pewter, n. *pū'tĕr* (Dut. *peauter*; It. *peltro*, pewter), an alloyed metal composed of tin and antimony, sometimes with a little copper; an alloy composed chiefly of zinc, tin, and lead, in varying proportions: **pew'tery**, a. *-tĕr-i*, pert. to pewter: **pew'terer**, n. *-tĕr-ĕr*, one who works in pewter: **pewter-pot**, a publican's measure for serving malt liquors.

pfahlbauten, n. *fäl-bŏw'tĕn* (Ger., meaning literally pile-dwellings—from *pfahl*, a stake or post, and *bau*, a structure or edifice), a term applied by the Swiss to the pre-historic lake-habitations of that country.

phacochere, n. *făk'ō-kēr* (Gr. *phakos*, a wart resembling a lentil, and *choiros*, a hog), the wart-hog, a pachydermatous animal akin to the hogs.

phacoid, a. *făk'ōyd* (Gr. *phakos*, a pea or lentil, and *eidos*, appearance), like a lentil.

phacops, n. *făk'ŏps* (Gr. *phakos*, a lentil, and *ops*, the eye), in *geol.*, a widely-distributed genus of trilobites having large facetted eyes.

phaeton, n. *fā'ĕ-tŏn* (*Phaeton*, in anc. myth., son

of Phœbus, who, having received permission from Phœbus to guide the chariot of the sun, conducted it so unskilfully that Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, which hurled him headlong into the river Po), an open chaise or carriage on four wheels, having sometimes a small seat behind.

phagedæ'na, n. *făj'ē-dē'nă* (Gr. *phagedaina*, a cancer—from *phagō*, I eat), a spreading obstinate ulcer; **phag'edæ'nic**, a. *-dē'nĭk*, rapidly destroying the parts attacked, as an ulcer.

phalanges, n. plu. *fă-lăn'jēz* (Gr. *phalangx*, a line of battle—*gen.* *phalanggos*), the small bones of the fingers and toes. **phalangal**, a. *fă-lăng'găl*, also **phalangeal**, a. *făl-ăn-jē'ăl*, of or relating to the small bones of the fingers and toes, which are arranged in rows, one before the other, in front of the wrist and ankle; **phalanger**, *n. făl'ăn-jĕr*, a marsupial animal inhabiting Australia and adjoining parts—so called from the formation of the hind feet; **phalanx**, n. *făl'ăngks*, among the *anc. Greeks*, a body of heavy armed troops drawn up in the form of a deep square and in close rank and file; any close compact body of men: plu **phalan'ges**, *-jēz*, sometimes **phalanx'es**, *-ăngks'ēz*.

phalangious, a. *fă-lăn'jĭ-ŭs* (Gr. *phalanggion*; L. *phalangium*, a kind of venomous spider), pert. to a genus of spiders having very long legs, called phalanglum, *jĭ-ŭm*, or the shepherd-spider.

phalaris, n. *făl'ă-rĭs* (L. and Gr. *phalaris*, the plant canary-grass), a small genus of grasses, one of which, the canary-grass, is well known for its seeds, called *canary-seed*.

phalerope, n. *făl'ĕr-ōp* (Gr. *phalerōs*, white, having a white spot, and *pous*, a foot), a name for several species of water-fowls having toes with scalloped membranes.

phanerite series, *făn'ĕr-īt-* (Gr. *phaneros*, evident, visible), in *geol.*, a term sometimes employed to designate the uppermost stage of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.

phanerogamic, a. *făn'ĕr-ō-găm'ĭk*, also **phan'erogamian**, a. *-gā'mĭ-ăn*, also **phan'erogamous**, a. *-ōg'ă-mŭs* (Gr. *phaneros*, manifest, and *gamos*, marriage), in *bot.*, applied to those plants which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent, that is, to plants having conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils—opposed to *cryptogamic*.

phantascope, n. *făn'tă-skōp* (Gr. *phantasma*, an image, and *skopeō*, I view), an optical instrument enabling persons to look cross-eyed, thus giving an [illegible] presented for the

macy, or to the art of preparing medicines: **phar'maceu'tically**, ad. *-tĭ*: **phar'maceu'tics**, n. plu. *-tĭks*, the science of pharmacy, or of preparing medicines: **phar'maceu'tist**, n. *-tĭst*, one who practises pharmacy or prepares medicines; an apothecary.

pharmacien, n. *fär-mă-sĭ-ăng* (F.), a duly qualified pharmaceutist.

pharmacolite, n. *fär-măk'ō-līt* (Gr. *pharmakon*, poison, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral occurring in delicate silky fibres of a white or greyish colour—a native arseniate of lime.

pharmacology, n. *fär'mă-kŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on the history, proper uses, and composition of drugs: **phar'macologist**, n. *-jĭst*, a writer on the nature and uses of drugs, or skilled in their use.

pharmacopœia, n. *fär'mă-kō-pē'yă* (Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug, and *poieō*, I make), a book which contains authorised directions for the selection and preparation of substances to be used as medicines: **phar'macop'olist**, n. *-kŏp'ō-lĭst* (Gr. *poleō*, I sell), a druggist.

pharmacosiderite, n. *fär'mă-kō-sĭd'ĕr-īt* (Gr. *pharmakon*, poison, and *sideros*, iron), a mineral of various shades of green, inclining to yellow and brown; arseniate of iron.

pharmacy, n. *fär'mă-sĭ* (Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug), the art of preparing and preserving substances to be used as medicines; the occupation of a druggist.

pharos, n. *fär'ŏs* (Gr. *Pharos*, an island in the bay of Alexandria, on which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse known by the same name), a lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon.

pharyngeal, a. *fär'ĭn-jē'ăl* (Gr. *pharungx*, the gullet or windpipe; F. *pharynx*; It. *faringe*, the pharynx), pert. to or connected with the pharynx: **phar'ingotomy**, n. *-gŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *temnō*, I cut), the operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove an obstruction or a tumour: **phar'ynx**, n. *-ĭngks*, the muscular or membranous pouch forming the back part of the mouth, and shaped like a funnel, terminating in the œsophagus or gullet.

phascolomys, n. *făs-kŏl'ō-mĭs* (Gr. *phaskolos*, a sac or pouch, and *mus*, a mouse), the wombat of Australia, of which fossil species of very large size have been found in that country in the uppermost Tertiaries.

phascolotherium, n. *făs'kŏl-ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *phaskolos*, a pouch, and *therion*, a wild animal), in *geol.*, a small fossil-pouched mammal found in the flagstones of Stonesfield, and of Oolitic age.

phenomenal, a. *fē-nŏm'ē-năl*, pert. to or consisting of phenomena: **phenom'enally**, ad. *-năl-lĭ*: **phenom'enol'ogy**, n. *-nŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a history of phenomena, or a description of them.

phesn, n. *fē'ŏn* (probably old F.), in *her.*, the barbed iron head of a dart.

phial, n. *fī'ăl* (L. *phiala*; Gr. *phiale*, a shallow cup or bowl: It. *fiala*: F. *fiole*: old F. *phiole*), a small glass bottle for holding liquors or medicines; a large glass vessel or bottle: v. to **preserve** or put in a phial: **phi'alling**, imp.: **phi'alled**, pp. *-ăld*: adj. kept in a phial. *Note.*—*Vial* is not strictly synonymous with *phial*,—the latter generally implies **glass**, especially small glass bottles for containing medicines and suchlike; the former may be composed of other materials, as alabaster, agate, &c. **Leyden-phial**—see **Leyden-jar.**

Phigalian, a. *fĭ-gā'lĭ-ăn*, applied to certain celebrated anc. sculptured marbles, twenty-three in number, preserved in the British Museum, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epikouros, or the protector, in the supposed anc. town of Phigalia, in Arcadia.

Philadelphian, a. *fĭl'ā-dĕl'fĭ-ăn* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *adelphos*, a brother), pert. to the city Philadelphia: n. an inhabitant of.

philanthropy, n. *fĭl-ăn'thrō-pĭ* (Gr. *philos*, **loved**, and *anthropos*, a man), the love of mankind, as opposed to *misanthropy*, the hatred of mankind; universal benevolence; goodwill towards the whole human race: **philanthropic**, a. *fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk*, also **phil'anthrop'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, loving mankind; possessing general benevolence: **phil'anthrop'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **philanthropist**, n. *fĭl-ăn'thrō-pĭst*, one who loves and seeks opportunities of doing good to mankind.

philatory, n. *fĭl'ā-tĕr-ĭ* (Gr. *philos*, loved, loving), a transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit bones of saints, &c.

philharmonic, a. *fĭl'här-mŏn'ĭk* (Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony of sound), loving harmony; designating a society whose members are lovers of music or harmony.

philhellenist, n. *fĭl-hĕl'lĕn-ĭst* (Gr. *phileo*, I love, and *Hellenes*, the Greeks), a lover or friend of the Greeks, as against the Turks: **philhellenic**, a. *fĭl'hĕl-lĕn'ĭk*, pert. to.

philibeg—see **fillibeg.**

philippic, n. *fĭ-lĭp'ĭk* (after *Philip*, king of Macedon, in Greece), one of the orations or speeches of Demosthenes addressed to the Greeks against Philip; any discourse or speech full of invective.

Philistine, n. *fĭl'ĭs-tĭn* (Heb. *plishthi*), one of the anc. inhabitants of the south-western coast of Palestine; in *Germany*, a term applied to the non-academic portion of a university town, as opposed to the *gown*; a commonplace, prosaic sort of person full of "wise saws and modern instances": **Phil'istinism**, n. *-tĭzm*, manners or practices of the (modern) Philistines.

philology, n. *fĭl-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *philologia*, the love of disputing, the love of literature—from *philos*, loved, and *logos*, a word, discourse), the science of words and language; all matters immediately connected with words and language, applied thus to ethnography and history; a term more usually applied to etymology and grammar: **philological**, a. *fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or connected with philology: **phil'olog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **philologer**, n. *fĭl-ŏl'ō-jĕr*, also **philol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in philology.

philomath, n. *fĭl'ō-măth* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *manthano*, I learn), a lover of learning.

philomel, n. *fĭl'ō-mĕl* (Gr. *Philomela*, who was changed into a nightingale), a lover of song; the nightingale.

philoprogenitiveness, n. *fĭl'ō-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and L. *progenites*, offspring), in *phren.*, the faculty common to man and the lower animals, the chief function of which is to produce the instinctive love of young—the organ is said to lie immediately above the middle part of the cerebellum.

philosophy, n. *fĭ-lŏs'ō-fĭ* (Gr. *philos*, loved, and *sophia*, wisdom), the science which investigates the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter; the knowledge of things natural and moral founded upon reason and experience; reasoning; course of sciences read in the schools: **philos'opher**, n. *-ō-fĕr*, one who is profoundly versed in any science; one who acts calmly and wisely: **philosophic**, a. *fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk*, also **phil'osoph'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, according to, skilled in, or given to, philosophy; regulated by the rules of reason and experience; calm; rational: **phil'osoph'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **philosophize**, v. *fĭl-ŏs'ō-fīz*, to investigate or reason like a philosopher; to moralise; to search into nature: **philos'oph'zing**, imp.: adj. reasoning or investigating like a philosopher: n. consideration or investigation after the manner of a philosopher: **philos'ophized**, pp. *-fīzd*: **philos'oph'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who philosophises: **philosopher's stone**, an imaginary substance said to be able to transmute or change the inferior metals into gold, and to cure all diseases: **philos'ophism**, n. *-fĭzm*, unfounded or shallow philosophy or sophistry: **philos'ophist**, n. *-fĭst*, one who practises sophistry: **philosophis'tic**, a. *-fĭs-tĭk*, pert. to the love or practice of sophistry.

philter, n., also **philtre**, n. *fĭl'tĕr* (Gr. *philtron*; L. *philtrum*, a love charm or potion: It. *filtro*: F. *philtre*), a potion intended or adapted to excite love: v. to give a love-potion to; to charm or excite to love: **phil'tering**, imp.: **phil'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*.

phimosis, n. *fĭ-mō'sĭs* (Gr. *phimos*, a muzzle—from *phimoō*, I bind or draw tight), the constriction of the extremity of the prepuce in which it cannot be drawn back.

phiz, n. *fĭz* (a contr. of *physiognomy*), the face or visage, in sport or contempt.

phlebitis, n. *flē-bī'tĭs* (Gr. *phleps*, a vein in animals—gen. *phlebos*, and *temno*, I cut), inflammation of a vein: **phlebotomise**, v. *flē-bŏt'ō-mīz*, to let blood from a vein: **phlebot'omi'sing**, imp.: **phlebot'omised**, pp. *-mīzd*: **phlebot'omist**, n. *-mĭst*, one who practises blood-letting: **phlebot'omy**, n. *-mĭ*, the operation of opening a vein to take blood from the body.

phlebopteris, n. *flē-bŏp'tĕr-ĭs* (Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *pteris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil ferns having their leaflets in contact, and their veins separated from the midrib.

phlegm, n. *flĕm* (Gr. *phlegma*, inflammation, phlegm—from *phlego*, I burn), the thick viscid matter discharged by coughing; humour or temperament; coldness; sluggishness: **phlegmatic**, a. *flĕg-măt'ĭk*, also **phlegmat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited in action or passion: **phlegmat'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **phlegma'sia**, n. *-zhĭ-ā*, plu. **phlegma'sias**, *-zhĭ-ăz*, any inflammatory disease with fever: **phlegmon**, n. *flĕg'mŏn*, inflammation; inflamed or inflammatory tumour: **phleg'monous**, a. *-ŭs*, inflammatory; burning.

phleme, n. *flēm*, another spelling of **fleam**, which see.

phlogiston, n. *flō-jĭs'tŏn* (Gr. *flogistos*, burnt, set on fire—from *phlego*, I burn), according to the theory of Stahl, a supposed principle or pure fire fixed in inflammable bodies, as distinguished from fire of combustion: **phlogis'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, partaking of phlogiston.

phloridzine, n. *flō-rĭd'zĭn*, also **phlorizine**, n. *flōr'ĭ-zĭn* (Gr. *phloios*, bark, and *rhiza*, a root), a white crystalline substance obtained from the root-bark of the apple-tree, pear-tree, &c.: **phloretine**, n. *flōr'ĕ-tĭn*, and **phlorizsine**, n. *flō-rĭz'ē-ĭn*, a glucose and gum-like substance found in *phloridzine*.

phlox, n. *flŏks* (Gr. *phlox*, flame), a favourite genus of garden flowering-plants, having red, white, or purple flowers, chiefly N. American.

phlyctæna, n. *flĭk-tē'nā* (Gr. *phluktaina*, a blister, as that caused by pulling at ears—from *phluco*, I swell over, I bubble up), a rising on the skin; a vesicle, pimple, or pustule: **phlyctenula**, n. *flĭk-tĕn'ū-lā*, a little phlyctæna: **phlyctenular**, a. *-ū-lĕr*, having the character of a phlyctæna.

phoca, n. *fō'kā* (L. *phoca*; Gr. *phoke*, a sea-calf), the seal or sea-calf, an amphibious animal: **phocaceæ**, n. *fō-kā'sē-ē*, an animal belonging to the genus phoca; a seal: **phocenine**, n. *fō-sē'nĭn*, a peculiar fatty substance found in the oil of the porpoise, which itself yields *phocenic acid*: **phocine**, a. *fō'sĭn*, pert. to the seal tribe.

Phœbus, n. *fē'bŭs* (L. *Phœbus*; Gr. *Phoibos*, Apollo), the sun; the Bright or Shining One.

Phœnician, a. *fē-nĭsh'ĭ-ăn*, pert. to Phœnicia: n. plu. the inhabitants of anc. Phœnicia, renowned as the great maritime and commercial people of the ancient world.

phœnicites, n. plu. *fē'nĭ-sīts* (L. *phœnix*—see **phœnix**), fossil palm-leaves of the pinnate form—so called from their affinity to the living palm, *phœnix dactylifera*, *dăk'tĭl-ĭ-fĕr-ā*, or date-palm.

phœnix—see **phœnix.**

pholadidæ, n. plu. *fō-lăd'ĭ-dē* (Gr. *pholas*, living in dens or caves—from *pholeo*, I lie concealed), the family

of boring bivalves, of which the common *pholas* is the type, found fossil from the Lias upwards: **pholadomya**, n. *fō-lăd-ō-mī'ā* (Gr. *muax*, a mussel), a genus of fossil equivalved shells: **pholas**, n. *fō'-lăs*, a genus of molluscs which form hiding-places for themselves by boring into rocks and clay, and making excavations.

pholerite, n. *fōl'-ĕr-īt* (Gr. *pholis*, a scale), a mineral formed of small convex scales of a pearly lustre and of a pure white colour, resembling kaolin in appearance; a hydrated silicate of alumina.

pholidogaster, n. *fōl'-ĭ-dō-găs'-tĕr* (Gr. *pholis*, a scale—gen. *pholidos*, and *gaster*, the belly), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil reptiles.

phonetic, a. *fō-nĕt'-ĭk*, also **phonet'ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (Gr. *phonetikos*, vocal—from *phone*, a sound), pert. to the elementary sounds of the human voice; pert. to written characters representing sounds: vocal: **phonetics**, n. plu. *fō-nĕt'-ĭks*, the science of sounds uttered by the human voice and their various modifications: **phonet'ically**, ad. *-ĭk*: **phonics**, n. plu. *fō'-nĭks*, the art of combining musical sounds; acoustics: **phonic**, a. *fō'-nĭk*, pert. to: **phonetic spelling**, the art or practice of spelling words with letters or characters representing the manner in which they ought to be pronounced.

phonocamptic, a. *fō'-nō-kămp'-tĭk* (Gr. *phone*, sound, and *kampto*, I inflect), having power to inflect sound, or to turn it from its direction.

phonograph, n. *fō'-nō-grăf* (Gr. *phone*, sound, and *grapho*, I write), a mark or letter indicating a distinct spoken sound: **phon ograph'ic**, a. *-grăf'-ĭk*, also **pho'-nograph'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to; representing articulate sounds: **pho nograph'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **phonography**, n. *fō-nŏg'-rā-fĭ*, the art of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinctive mark or character; a system of shorthand writing: **phonog'raphist**, n. *-fĭst*, one who explains the laws of spoken sounds: **phonog'rapher**, n. *-fĕr*, one versed in the art of phonography.

phonolite, n. *fō'-nō-līt* (Gr. *phone*, a sound, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of basalt or greenstone, which rings or clinks with a sort of metallic sound when struck by the hammer; also called *clinkstone*.

phonology, n. *fō-nŏl'-ō-jĭ* (Gr. *phone*, sound, and *logos*, discourse), the science of articulate sounds; a treatise on the elementary sounds of speech; same as phonetics: **phonological**, a. *fō'-nō-lŏj'-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to.

phonotypy, n. *fō-nŏt'-i-pĭ* (Gr. *phonos*, sound, and *typos*, a type), a proposed method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter: **phonotype**, n. *fō'-nō-tīp*, a printed letter or character representing a sound of speech.

the state of being luminous without sensible heat: **phosphoric**, a. *fŏs-fŏr'-ĭk*, also **phosphorous**, a. *fŏs'-fŏr-ŭs*, pert. to or obtained from phosphorus: **phosphoric acid**, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and five of oxygen: **phosphorous acid**, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and three of oxygen.

phosphuret, n. *fŏs'-fū-rĕt* (from Eng. *phosphorus*, and L. *uro*, I burn), a combination of phosphorus with a combustible body or a metallic oxide: **phos phuret'ted**, a. *-rĕt'-ĕd*, combined with phosphorus.

photo, *fō'-tō* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*), a common prefix in many compounds, denoting relation to or connection with light: **n.** a common abbreviation for *photograph* or *photographic picture*.

photogen, n. *fō'-tō-jĕn* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *gennao*, I generate or produce), in *chem.*, an inflammable hydrocarbon; another name for paraffine oil: **photogene**, n. *fō'-tō-jēn*, the generation of a more or less continued picture on the retina from a previous impression, or from a delay of the obliteration of it: **pho'togen'ic**, a. *-jĕn'-ĭk*, produced or created by light, as a picture, on the retina of the eye: **photogeny**, n. *fō-tŏj'-ĕ-nĭ*, the art of producing pictures by the action of light.

photography, n. *fō-tŏg'-rā-fĭ* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *grapho*, I write), the art or practice of producing pictures, or fac-similes of objects, on chemically-prepared bodies, such as glass, paper, &c., by the action of light; sun-painting: **photograph**, n. *fō'-tō-grăf*, a picture or portrait obtained by the light of the sun: **pho'tograph'ic**, a. *-grăf'-ĭk*, also **pho'tograph'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to or done by photography: **pho'tograph'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **photographer**, n. *fō-tŏg'-rā-fĕr*, also **photog'raphist**, n. *-fĭst*, one skilled in the practice of photography: **photo-lithography**, n. *fō'-tō-lĭth-ŏg'-rā-fĭ*, a mode of lithographing in which the prepared stone is first rendered sensitive to light, and the picture is then taken upon it by means of photography.

photology, n. *fō-tŏl'-ō-jĭ* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *logos*, discourse), the science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena; optics: **photologic**, a. *fō'-tō-lŏj'-ĭk*, also **pho'tologi'cal**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to.

photo-magnetism, n. *fō'-tō-măg'-nĕ-tĭzm* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and Eng. *magnetism*), that branch of science which describes the relations of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

photometer, n. *fō-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *phos*, light—gen. *photos*, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for

grapho, I write), the words that compose a phrase: **phra'seog'raphy**, n. *-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ*, the method of writing two or more words without lifting the pen: **phra'seol'ogy**, n. *-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the peculiarities or style in the diction of a writer; style or manner of expression: **phra'seolog'ical**, a. *-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl*, also **phra'seolog'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, peculiar in expression; consisting in a peculiar form of words; idiomatic: **phra'seolog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **phrasing**, n. *frā'zĭng*, employing peculiar expressions.

phren, *frĕn* (Gr. *phren*, the mind—gen. *phrenos*—*phren* means the "diaphragm or mind," the ancients believing the *mind* to be situated in the *diaphragm*), as the first element of a compound, *phren* has two meanings,—1, "mind," and thence "brain," as in phrenetic, phrenology; 2, "diaphragm," as in phrenic.

phrenetic, a. *frē-nĕt'ĭk* (Gr. *phren*, the mind), liable to violent sallies of mental excitement or disorder; having an affection of the brain: n. a person occasionally wild and erratic: **phrenet'ically**, ad. *-kȧl-lĭ*.

phrenic, a. *frĕn'ĭk* (Gr. *phren*, the diaphragm, the mind), pert. to the diaphragm: **phrenitis**, n. *frē-nī'tĭs*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes; delirium.

phrenology, n. *frē-nŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *phren*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse), that science which teaches that the nature and character of the faculties of the human mind may be ascertained from the development of the different parts of the brain, as exhibited in the external form of the upper part of the skull: **phrenological**, a. *frēn'ē-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to or according to phrenology: **phren'olog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **phrenologist**, n. *frē-nŏl'ō-jĭst*, one versed in phrenology.

phreno-magnetism, n. *frē'nō-măg'nĕ-tĭzm* (Gr. *phren*, the mind, and Eng. *magnetism*), excitement of the organs of the brain by mesmeric passes or magnetic influence.

phrensy, n., also **phrenzy**, n. *frĕn'zĭ* (Gr. *phren*, the mind), delirium; high mental excitement or distraction: **phrensied**, a. *frĕn'zĭd*, affected with madness: **phren'siedly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

Phrygian, a. *frĭj'ĭ-ȧn*, pert. to Phrygia, in Asia Minor; applied to a sprightly kind of music, also to a certain light spongy stone.

phthiriasis, n. *thĭ-rī'ȧ-sĭs* (Gr. *phthēir*, a louse), a disease in which lice are bred in and infest the body; cutaneous vermination.

phthisis, n. *thī'sĭs* (Gr. *phthisis*, a wasting—from *phthio*, I consume or waste away), pulmonary consumption, a disease produced by tubercles in the lungs: **phthisic**, n. *tĭz'ĭk*, a wasting away; a person affected with phthisis: **phthis'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kȧl*, belonging to phthisis; consumptive.

phycology, n. *fī-kŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed, and *logos*, discourse), the study of algæ or sea-weeds.

phycomater, n. *fī'kō-mȧ'tĕr* (Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed, and Gr. *meter*; L. *mater*, a mother), in *bot.*, the gelatinous matter investing the sporules of certain algæ.

phylactery, n. *fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ* (Gr. *phulakterion*, a guard or watch), among the *Jews*, a strip of parchment on which were written texts from the law, worn by devout persons on various parts of the dress, particularly by the Pharisees; a case for containing the relics of the dead in the early Christian Church: **phylac'tered**, a. *-tĕrd*, wearing phylacteries: **phylacteric**, a. *fĭl'ȧk-tĕr'ĭk*, also **phylacter'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to phylacteries.

phyllirea, n. *fĭl-lĭr'ē-ȧ* (Gr. *phillurea*, a certain tree or shrub—from *phullon*, a leaf), a genus of evergreen plants, very leafy, and of a dark-green foliage: **phyl'laries**, n. plu. *-lȧ-rĭz*, in *bot.*, the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

phyllites, n. plu. *fĭl'lītz* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, a general term for those fossil leaves in which the principal veins converge at both the base and apex.

phyllodium, n. *fĭl-lō'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, appearance), in *bot.*, a leaf-stalk when it becomes developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf.

phyllogen, n. *fĭl'lō-jĕn* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, the terminal bud from which the leaves of palms grow.

phyllograpsus, n. *fĭl'lō-grăp'sŭs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *grapho*, I write), in *geol.*, a fossil zoophyte of a horny-like texture, and appearing in leaf-like bundles of fine lines, united by processes into a reticulated cup—also called *graptopora*.

phylloid, a. *fĭl'loĭd* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, appearance), like a leaf.

phyllophagous, a. *fĭl-lŏf'ȧ-gŭs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *phago*, I eat), leaf-eating.

phyllophorous, a. *fĭl-lŏf'ō-rŭs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *phero*, I bear), in *bot.*, leaf-bearing.

phyllopod, n. *fĭl'lō-pŏd* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), one of a family of crustaceans having leaf-like feet.

phylloptosis, n. *fĭl-lŏp'tō-sĭs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *ptosis*, a falling), the fall of the leaf.

phyllotaxis, n. *fĭl'lō-tăks'ĭs* (Gr. *phullon*, a leaf, and *tasso*, I arrange; *taxis*, order), the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem.

phyma, n. *fī'mȧ* (Gr. *phuma*, a tumour—from *phuo*, I produce), a tubercle on any external part of the body.

physalite, n. *fĭs'ȧ-lĭt* (Gr. *phusao*, I blow or puff up), a coarse variety of topaz occurring in large crystals, so called from its swelling up under heat.

physeter, n. *fī-sē'tĕr* (Gr. *phuseter*, a pair of bellows), the spermaceti whale.

physic, n. *fĭz'ĭk* (Gr. *phusikos*, conformable or agreeable to nature—from *phusis*, nature, a natural production of any kind: L. *physica*; It. *fisica*; F. *physique*, natural science), the science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing diseases; remedies for diseases; a medicine that purges; the profession of a physician: v. to treat with medicine; to purge; to heal: **phys'icking**, imp. *-ĭk-ĭng*: **phys'icked**, pp. *-ĭkt*: **phys'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to nature or natural productions; pert. to the body or material things; perceptible to the senses; external: **phys'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **physical education**, the training of the body to increase and preserve health: **physical geography**, a description of the earth in all its present relations to organic and inorganic nature: **physical laws**, the ordinary laws of nature: **physical science**, the science which treats of inorganic bodies, their external appearance, properties, &c.—opposed to *natural science*: **physician**, n. *fĭ-zĭsh'ȧn*, one legally qualified to practise the art of healing; a medical man: **physics**, n. plu. *fĭz'ĭks*, the science which treats of the properties of matter, the laws of motion, and the phenomena of nature; natural philosophy: **phys'icist**, n. *-ĭ-sĭst*, a student of nature; one skilled in physics: **phys'ico-logic**, *-kō-*, logic illustrated by natural philosophy: **physicotheology**, theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

physiognomy, n. *fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭ* (Gr. *phusis*, nature, and *gnomon*, one who knows; *gnome*, opinion), the particular cast or expression of the face; the art of determining the character and dispositions of a person by an examination of the features of the face; in *bot.*, the general appearance of a plant without any reference to its botanical characters: **phys'iognomist**, n. *-mĭst*, one who is skilled in physiognomy: **phys'iognom'ic**, a. *-nŏm'ĭk*, also **phys'iognom'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to: **phys'iognom'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **phys'iognom'ics**, n. plu. *-ĭks*, the signs or features of the face which indicate the dispositions and character of the mind, and the state of the body; the same as physiognomy.

physiography, n. *fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ* (Gr. *phusis*, nature, and *grapho*, I write), a description of nature or natural objects, as displayed in the surface arrangements of the globe; physical geography: **phys'iograph'ical**, a. *-ŏ-grăf'ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to physiography: **phys'iograph'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

physiology, n. *fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *phusis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse), the science which treats of the vital actions or functions performed by the organs of plants and animals: **phys'iol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who studies or treats of physiology: **phys'iolog'ic**, a. *-ō-lŏj'ĭk*, also **phys'iolog'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kȧl*, pert. to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings: **phys'iolog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

physique, n. *fĭ-zēk'* (F. *physique*, appearance of the body), the natural constitution or physical structure of a person as it appears to the eye.

physograde, a. *fĭz'ō-grād* (Gr. *phusa*, an air-bladder, and L. *gradi*, to walk), moving in the water by air-bladders—applied to a tribe of sea-nettles.

phytelephas, n. *fī-tĕl'ē-fȧs* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *elephas*, an elephant, ivory), a genus of American palm-like plants affording a milky juice, which hardens into a substance like ivory, and is known by the name vegetable ivory—known also by the name of *Jagua plant*.

phytivorous, a. *fī-tĭv'ō-rŭs* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and L. *voro*, I eat), applied to animals that subsist on plants; herbivorous.

phytogeny, n. *fī-tŏj'ē-nĭ*, also **phytogenesis**, n. *fī'to-*

ĕn'ē-sis (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, the doctrine of the generation or production of plants; the development of the plant.

phytography, n. *fī-tŏg'rā-fī* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *graipho*, I write), the scientific description of plants, treating of their character, habits, distribution, functions, and properties: **phy'tograph'ical**, a. *-tō-grăf'i-kăl*, pert. to phytography.

phytoid, a. *fī'toid*, also **phytoidal**, a. *fī-toid'ăl* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *eidos*, appearance), resembling plants.

phytolite, n. *fī'tō-līt* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a general term for a fossil plant.

phytology, n. *fī-tŏl'ō-jī* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse), the science of the vegetable kingdom; botany: **phytological**, a. *fī-tō-lŏj'i-kăl*, pert. to phytology: **phytol'ogist**, n. *-tŏl'ō-jĭst*, a scientific botanist.

phyton, n. *fī'tŏn* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant), in *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the simple individual plant as represented by a leaf.

phytonomy, n. *fī-tŏn'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *nomos*, a law), the science of the origin, growth, and arrangement of plants.

phytophagous, a. *fī-tŏf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *phago*, I eat), plant-eating, applied to animals that live on vegetable substances; the same as *phytivorous*.

phytotomy, n. *fī-tŏt'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *tome*, a cutting), the dissection of vegetable organised bodies: **phytot'omist**, n. *-mĭst*, one who is skilled in phytotomy.

phytozoon, n. *fī'tō-zō'ŏn* (Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and *zoon*, an animal), a plant-like animalcule, or one living in the tissues of plants: plu. **phy'tozo'a**, *-zō'ā*, also **phy'tozo'ons**, *-zō'onz*, in *bot.*, moving filaments in the antheridia of cryptogams.

piacular, a. *pī-ăk'ū-lĕr* (L. *piaculum*, a sin-offering), having power to atone; expiatory; that requires expiation.

pia-mater, n. *pī'ā-mā'tĕr* (L. a kind mother), the innermost of the three membranes that cover the brain.

piano, ad. *pī-ăn'ō* (It. *piano*, softly, low—from *piano*, even, smooth—from L. *planus*, even), in *music*, a direction intimating that the force of the voice or the instrument is to be diminished: **n.** a keyed musical instrument: **pianissimo**, ad. *pī-ăn-ĭs'sī-mō*, very softly: **pianist**, n. *pī-ăn'ĭst*, a performer on the piano-

nally by a tailor who had made his fortune by selling piccadillies—hence the name.

piccage, n. *pĭk'kăj* (from Eng. *pick* or *pitch*), money paid at fairs for liberty to break ground for booths.

pick, n. *pĭk* (Dut. *picken*; F. *piquer*, to pick, to prick: It. *picco*, a beak: L. *picus*, the woodpecker: W. *pig*, a point—all having their origin in the imitation of the sound of the blow of a pointed instrument), an iron tool pointed, used in digging; choice; selection; foul matter on type: **v.** to pluck, as fruit; to separate with the fingers; to pull off or clean; to select or choose; to take up; to gather; to eat by morsels, as to *pick* a bone; to pierce; to strike with anything pointed; to open with an instr., as a lock; to strike with the bill; to rob; to do anything nicely or leisurely: **pick'ing**, imp.: **n.** a perquisite, usually in the sense of not overhonestly obtained; pounded oyster-shells for gravel-walks: **picked**, pp. *pĭkt*: **adj.** plucked off by the fingers; cleaned by separating with the fingers; opened by an instrument; carefully selected, as *picked* men: **picker**, n. *pĭk'ĕr*, one who picks: **pickaxe**, a digging-tool pointed at the one end and broad at the other, used in excavating: **pick-hammer**, a pointed hammer for dressing granite: **picklock**, an instrument by which locks are opened without the key; the person who picks locks; a superior description of wool: **pick-pocket**, one who cunningly steals from the pockets of persons in a public place: **to pick off**, to separate by the fingers; to take away by an unexpected movement, as the life of an enemy in sharpshooting: **to pick out**, to select: **to pick up**, to gather: **to pick a bone with any one**, to wrangle; to dispute: **to pick a hole in one's coat**, to find fault: **to pick a quarrel**, to get into a quarrel by seeking for it: **picked out**, ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different colour.

pick-a-pack or **-back**, ad. *pĭk'ā-păk'* or *-băk'* (Eng. *pitch*, and *pack*), pitched in manner of a pack; pitched on the back.

pickerel, n. *pĭk'ĕr-ĕl* (from **pike**, which see), a small pike; the name of several fish of the pike family.

pickeroon—see **picaroon**.

picket, n. *pĭk'ĕt* (F. *piquet*, a peg, a stake), a small number of men placed as a guard of observation at a short distance from an army; a sharp-pointed stake: **v.** to fasten to a picket or stake struck in the ground, as a horse; to place or post as a guard of observation: **pick'eting**, imp.: **pick'eted**, pp.: **inlying pickets**, detachments in camp fully equipped, and ready to turn out on any alarm: **outlying pickets**, detachments at some little distance from camp for observation, and to

derers: AS. *pihtas* or *peohtas*, the Picts), supposed to have been a tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled in the north of Britain in very anc. times: **pictish**, a. *pik'-tish*, of or pert. to the Picts.

picture, n. *pik'-tŭr* or *-chŭr* (L. *pictura*, a painting: It. *pittura*: F. *peinture*—from L. *pictum*, to paint), any likeness or resemblance made on a flat surface with colours; a drawing; the work of a painter; a representation or description in words: v. to paint a resemblance of in colours; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe in a florid or vivid manner: **pic'turing**, imp.: **pic'tured**, pp. *-chŭrd*: adj. painted; drawn in colours: **pictorial**, a. *pik-tō'-ri-ăl*, pert. to pictures; illustrated by pictures: **picture-book**, a book for children illustrated with pictures: **picture-frame**, the ornamental border or case made to contain a picture: **picture-gallery**, rooms set apart for the exhibition of pictures: **picture-liner**, one who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of a picture.

picturesque, a. *pik'-tū-rĕsk'* (F. *pittoresque*: It. *pittoresco*, picturesque, pictorial—from L. *pictura*, a picture), having that striking kind of beauty which impresses the mind on beholding the rough, the rugged, and the wild grouped together in nature; striking the mind with great power or pleasure by the natural or artificial grouping of objects; romantic: **the picturesque**, the striking and peculiar beauty in certain groupings of objects: **pic'turesque'ly**, ad. *-li*: **pic'turesque'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being picturesque.

picul, n. *pik'-ŭl*, in *China*, a weight of 100 catties, or 133⅓ lb.; also called by the Chinese *tan*.

piddle, v. *pid'-l* (prov. Ger. *pitteln*, to meddle with by picking or touching: Norm. *pilla*, to pluck, to pick: W. *pid*, a point), to eat here and there a bit; to use the tips of the fingers in doing anything; to do light and trifling work by small touches: **piddling**, imp. *pid'-ling*: adj. trifling; paltry.

pie, n. *pī* (contr. from *pastie*: Gael. *pighe*, a pie), a crust of baked flour with something in it or under it, as apples or meat.

pie, n. *pī* (F. *pie*, a daw: L. *pica*, the painted one, a daw: Sans. *pika*, the Indian cuckoo—see **pica**), the magpie; a party-coloured bird; the old Rom. Cath. service-book; a printer's term for a confused mass of type: **piebald**, a. *pī'-bawld* (*pie*, and *ball*), diversified in colour, as a piebald horse: **piet**, n. *pī'-ĕt*, a magpie.

piece, n. *pēs* (F. *piece*, a bit: It. *pezza*, a patch, a rag: Sp. *pieza*, a bit of anything), a fragment; a part; a patch; a literary or musical composition; a play; a picture; a coin; a cannon or single firearm: v. to enlarge or mend by putting on or adding a part; to patch; to join: **piec'ing**, imp. mending; making additions; joining two things together; lengthening by addition: **pieced**, pp. *pēst*: **piec'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who pieces; a factory hand who attends on frames and spindles to join broken threads: **pieceless**, a. *pēs'-lĕs*, entire; not joined: **piece-work**, work done and paid for according to its amount: **apiece**, ad. *ă-pēs'*, one by one; singly: **of a piece**, of the same sort; alike: **piecemeal**, a. single: ad. in pieces; in fragments; gradually: **piece-goods**, the principal goods sold by drapers, as cotton, shirtings, long-cloths, sheetings, &c.: **piece of eight**, a piastre: **to piece**, to utter rain: **to piece out**, to extend or enlarge by the addition of one or more pieces.

pied, a. *pīd* (from Eng. *pie*, a party-coloured bird: L. *picta*, the painted one), variegated with spots or streaks of different colours; spotted: **pied'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being pied.

pier, n. *pēr* (AS. *pere*, a pier: Dut. *beere*, a pier or mole—from *beuren*, to raise, to lift: Swiss. *büri*, a pier, a wall or mound raised to protect land from the encroachments of water—from *büren*, to raise), the mass of stone or wood work carried out into the sea, serving as an embankment for the protection of vessels, or as a landing-place; a wharf or landing projecting into a river; the solid stone-work that supports an arch of a bridge or other building; the solid parts between doors or windows, &c.: **pier-glass**, a glass hung in the space between windows: **pier-table**, a side-table fitted to the space between windows: **pier'age**, n. *-ăj*, toll for using a pier.

pierce, v. *pērs* (F. *percer*: It. *perciare*, to pierce), to enter; to penetrate; to force a way into; to strike; to excite; to touch or affect, as the passions; to affect severely: **pier'cing**, imp.: adj. penetrating; boring; sharp; keen; cutting: **pierced**, pp. a. *pērst*, penetrated; entered by force: **piercer**, n. *pēr'-sĕr*, one who or that which pierces: **pier'cingly**, ad. *-sing-li*: **pier'cingness**, n. *-nĕs*, the power of piercing or penetrating: **pier'cable**, a. *-să-bl*, that may be pierced.

Pierian, a, *pī-ē'-ri-ăn* (from *Pieria*, a district of Thrace), pert. to the Muses: **Pier'ides**, n. plu. *-dēz*, the nine Muses—from the patronymic termination *ides*, meaning literally, *the daughters of* (the district of) *Pieria*.

piety, n. *pī'-ĕ-tĭ* (F. *piété*: It. *pietà*, piety—from L. *pietas*, piety—from *pius*, devout, pious), a constant sense of dependence on the Supreme Being, attended with love and reverence of Him, and a disposition to know and obey His will; reverence of parents and obedience to them, with a constant effort to preserve their honour and promote their happiness—called also **filial piety**: **Pi'etist**, n. *-tĭst*, a name applied to a sect in Germany towards the end of the 17th century, who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches, but who eventually became violent and fanatical; a term applied to those who make a display of strong religious feelings; a Methodist: **Pi'etism**, n. *-tĭsm*, the practices, schemes, or teachings of the Pietists: **pietis'tic**, a. *-tĭs-tĭk*, of or pert. to the Pietists; affectedly religious.

piezometer, n. *pī-ĕ-zŏm'-ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *piezo*, I press, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

pig, n. *pĭg* (Dut. *bigge* or *big*, a pig: Gael. *big*, little ones—from *beag*, little), the young of the sow kind; a name applied generally to swine; one of the oblong masses of cast-iron as first extracted from the ore, and run from the smelting-furnace into rough moulds made amongst a bed of sand—the larger oblong masses being called sows: v. to farrow or bring forth pigs; to herd or live together like pigs: **pig'ging**, imp.: **pigged**, pp. *pĭgd*: **piggery**, n. *pĭg'-gĕr-ĭ*, a place where pig-sties are erected and pigs kept: **pig'gish**, a. *-gĭsh*, like pigs: **pig-face**, n. *-fās*, an Australian fruit having a sweetish and saline pulp: **pig-faced**, a. *-fāst*, having a face resembling that of a pig: **pig-headed**, a. *-hĕd'-ĕd*, stupidly obstinate: **pig-headedness**, n. the quality of being stupid and obstinate: **pig-iron**, cast-iron as first extracted from the ore in pigs: **pig-nut**, the ground-nut, the bulbous root of the plant *bunium*: **pig-sty**, a pen or hut for pigs: **pig-tail**, a long twist of hair falling down from the back of the head; tobacco twisted in small rolls.

pigeon, n. *pĭj'-ŭn* (L. *pipio*, I peep like a chicken: It. *pippione* or *pigione*; mod. Gr. *pipunion*, a young dove, a silly gull: F. *pigeon*), a well-known bird of many varieties; the dove; a simpleton; a person taken in by gamblers: **pigeon-hearted**, a. timid; frightened: **pigeon-express**, intelligence transmitted by a written slip attached to a carrier-pigeon: **pigeon-foot**, a plant: **pigeon-hole**, the opening to the nest of a pigeon; in a *case* or *box frame*, one of a number of small openings for the storing of papers, letters, &c.: **pigeon-house**, a dovecot: **pigeon-pea**, a plant of the E. and W. Indies.

piggin, n. *pĭg'-gĭn* (Gael. *pige*, an earthen vessel; *pigean*, a little jar), a wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquids.

pigment, n. *pĭg'-mĕnt* (L. *pigmentum*, a paint—from *pingo*, I paint), any substance used as a paint or colour; the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and produces its various colours: **pigment'al**, a. *-mĕnt'-ăl*, pert. to pigments.

pigmy, n. *pĭg'-mĭ* (L. *pygmæi*, a fabled dwarfish race in N. Africa, said to have been at constant war with the cranes, and frequently devoured by them: It. and Sp. *pigmeo*: Gr. *pugmaios*; F. *pygmée*, a pigmy), a dwarf; a person of very small stature: adj. very small in size: **pigmean**, a. *pĭg-mē'-ăn*, very small; like a pigmy.

pignons, n. plu., also **pinones**, n. plu. *pĭn'-ŏnz* (F. *pignon*, the kernel of the pine-apple—from L. *pinus*, the pine), the edible seeds of the cones of various pines.

pigotite, n. *pĭg'-ō-tīt* (after the *Rev. Mr Pigot*), a mineral compound of alumina and mucescous (Gr. *mukosis*, rottenness through excess of moisture) acid, having a brownish-yellow colour, found as incrustations on the sides of caves, &c.

pike, n. *pīk* (F. *pique*, a pike or pointed pole: L. *spica*, a point: Bret. *bek*, a beak, a point: *beked*, a pike-fish), a kind of spear or lance head sharpened and mounted on a staff or pole, formerly used by foot-soldiers; a voracious fresh-water fish—so called from its pointed snout or lower jaw; an iron spring on a lathe; a pitchfork: **piked**, a. *pīkt*, furnished with

sharp iron ends or points: **pikeman**, a soldier armed with a pike: **pike-staff**, the pole or shaft of a pike.

pilaster, n. *pi-las'tĕr* (It. *pilastro*; F. *pilastre*, a pilaster—from L. *pila*, a pillar), a square pillar placed on a wall, and partly in it, only showing a fourth or a fifth of its thickness: **pilastered**, a. *pi-las'tĕrd*, furnished with pilasters.

pilch, n. *pilch* (It. *pelliccia*; F. *pelisse*, a furred cloak: AS. *pylca*, a furred garment—see **pelt**), a gown lined with fur; a piece of flannel to be wrapped about a child.

pilchard, n. *pilch'ĕrd* (the latter part connected with F. *sard* or *sardine*, a pilchard), a sea-fish somewhat like the herring, nearly the same size, but thicker and rounder.

pile, n. *pīl* (L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier of stone: It. *pilare*, to prop up with piles: W. *pill*, the stem or stock of a tree), a large stake or piece of timber driven into the earth to support the foundation of a building or the pier of a bridge; one side of a coin—so called from the punch used in stamping the figures; the arms side of a coin, as distinguished from the head, which was formerly marked by a cross, hence the term *cross* and *pile*, as a name for money; in *her.*, one of the lesser ordinaries having the form of a wedge: **v.** to drive piles into: **pi'ling**, imp.: **n.** the act of driving in piles; a series of piles; piles collectively, as the piling of a bridge: **piled**, pp. *pīld*: **sheet-piling**, a series of piles of planks driven edge to edge: **pile-dwellings**—see **lake-dwellings** and **pfahlbauten**: **pile-engine**, an engine for driving in piles: **pile-work**, houses or erections on a foundation of piles amidst water.

pile, n. *pīl* (L. *pila*, a ball or globe of anything: F. *pile*; Dut. *pijl*, a heap), a large building or mass of buildings; a heap of a roundish elevated form; a heap; an accumulation: **v.** to collect or gather together in a heap; to accumulate; to fill above the brim or top: **pi'ling**, imp.: **n.** the act of making into a heap by placing one above another; the act of reheating iron blooms or slabs for further working: **piled**, pp. *pīld*: **voltaic** or **galvanic pile**, a series of plates of copper and zinc laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity: **piles**, n. plu. *pīlz*, a disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, assuming a knotted or clustered form around the anus, called *bleeding-piles* when there is a discharge of blood from them, and *blind-piles* when there is none.

pile, n. *pīl* (L. *pilus*, hair: F. *poil*, hair, nap), hairy *pill* or *pillage* was that of pilling or peeling, and then to rob or plunder.

pillar, n. *pil'lĕr* (F. *pilier*; Sp. *pilar*, a pillar—from L. *pila*, a pillar), a column of any shape to support; anything that sustains or upholds; a foundation; a support: **pil'lared**, a. *-lĕrd*, having the form of a pillar, or supported by pillars.

pillaw, n. *pil-law'* (Turk. *pilaw*), a Turkish dish, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

pillion, n. *pil'yŭn* (Gael. *pillean*, a saddle-cloth—from *peall*, a skin: Sp. *pillon*, a skin), a cushion for a woman to ride on behind a horseman; a soft low saddle; the pad or cloth below a saddle next the horse's back.

pillory, n. *pil'lŏr-i* (F. *pilori*, the pillory, a name formerly given in France to a ruff or collar worn by women around the neck like the board of the pillory—from prov. F. *espillori*, the pillory; *espillera*, a loop-hole, a little window: mid. L. *pilloricum*), a scaffold, on which was erected a post or pillar surmounted by a flat board pierced with holes for the head and hands of the offender, who stood in an upright position, with his hands and head jutting out on one side of the flat board: **v.** to punish with the pillory: **pillorying**, imp. *pil'ŏr-ing*: **n.** placing in the pillory; punishing by the pillory: **pil'loried**, pp. *-ĭd*: **adj.** put in a pillory.

pillow, n. *pil'lō* (AS. *pyle*; Dut. *peluw* or *peulure*, a pillow—from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion: L. *pluma*; W. *plu*, feathers), a cushion or bag for the head to rest on in bed, usually filled with feathers; something that bears or supports: **adj.** applied to a kind of lace, because made on a pillow or cushion: **v.** to rest or lay on for support: **pil'lowing**, imp.: **pil'lowed**, pp. *-lōd*: **adj.** supported by a pillow: **pillow-block**, in mech., a block or standard hollowed for supporting the end of a shaft: **pillow-case** or **pillow-slip**, the covering for a pillow: **pil'lowy**, a. *-lō-i*, resembling a pillow; soft.

pilose, a. *pī'lōs*, also **pilous**, a. *pī'lŭs* (L. *pilosus*, hairy, shaggy—from *pilus*, hair), in *bot.*, covered with long distinct hairs; abounding in hairs: **pilosity**, n. *pī-lŏs'i-ti*, the state of being covered with hairs.

pilot, n. *pī'lŏt* (It. *piloto*; F. *pilote*, a pilot; Dut. *piloot*, a pilot—from *peilen*, to sound the depths; literally, one who conducts a vessel by the sounding-line; one whose occupation is to steer ships into and out of a harbour or along a dangerous coast; a guide: **v.** to steer; to guide or direct, as a pilot; to guide through dangers and difficulties: **pi'loting**, imp.: **n.**

pinne, a point: L. *pinna*, a fin, a pinnacle), a short piece of wire pointed and having a head, much in domestic use for fastening articles of dress, &c.; anything that holds parts together; a peg; a short shaft or bolt; the central part; a term expressive of little value: v. to fasten, as with a pin or pins; to make fast: **pin'ning**, imp.: **pinned**, pp. *pind*: **pinner**, n. *pin'nér*, one who pins: **pin'tle**, n. *-tl*, a little pin; a long iron bolt: **pin-case**, a case for holding pins: **pin-cushion**, a case stuffed with a soft material, on which pins may be stuck ready for use: **pin-feather**, a short feather: **pin-hole**, a very small hole made by a pin; a very small hole: **pin-eyed**, a. a term applied by florists to those polyanthuses and auriculas which display a globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla: **pin-maker**, one who makes pins: **pin-tail**, a water-fowl: **pin-money**, money allowed to a wife for her private expenses: **pin-point**, the point of a pin; a mere trifle.

pin, n. *pin*, a term applied to a petition or address by foreigners to the Emperor of China, or to one of his high dignitaries.

pinafore, n. *pin'á-fōr* (an abbreviation of *pinned before*), a loose covering of cotton or linen worn in the front or around the dress of children.

pinaster, n. *pi-nás'tér* (L. *pinaster*, a wild pine—from *pinus*, a pine), the cluster-pine of the south of Europe.

pincers, n. plu. *pin'sérz* (F. *pincer*; Sp. *pizcar*, to pinch: F. *pince*, the tip or edge of the hoof, nippers: Sp. *pinchar*, to prick; *pinzas*, nippers), an instr. consisting of two parts moving on a pin, for griping, squeezing, or holding fast; an instr. for drawing out, as nails; the claws of certain animals, as of a beetle or crab: **pinch**, n. *pinsh*, a sharp and painful gripe by the ends of the fingers or by pincers, &c.; the mark or pain occasioned by it; the small quantity that can be held between the thumb and forefinger; pressure; oppression; distress through want: v. to gripe or squeeze between the thumb and a finger; to squeeze or press between any two sharp edges or points so as to pain; to distress; to press hard or bear hard upon, as want; to act with a force to be felt; to spare; to be frugal: **pinch'ing**, imp.: **adj.** acting as a pincer; nipping; causing pain or distress: **n.** the act of pinching, squeezing, or pressing: **pinched**, pp. *pinsht*: pinch'er, n. *-ér*, one who or that which pinches: **pinch'ingly**, **ad.** *-ing-li*: **to know where the shoe pinches**, to have practical and personal experience of a thing.

pinchbeck, *pinsh'bék* (after the inventor), a gold-coloured variety of brass, an alloy of copper or brass and zinc.

Pindaric, a. *pin-dár'ik*, after the style of the Greek lyric poet Pindar, or in imitation of him; irregular.

pine, n. *pin* (F. *pin*; It. or Sp. *pino*; L. *pinus*; Dut. *pijn*, the pine-tree), a timber-tree of several species characterised by its pin or needle shaped leaves: **piny**, a. *pī'ni*, abounding with pine-trees: **pineal**, a. *pī'nē-ál* or *pi-nē'ál* (L. *pineus*, of the pine, piny), pert. to or like the fruit of a pine-tree: **pi'nery**, n. *-nér-i*, a hot-house where pine-apples are raised: **piney**, a. *pī'ni*, abounding with pines: **n.** a fat or tallow obtained by boiling the fruit of a tree, *Vateria Indica*, common upon the Malabar coast: **pinetum**, n. *pi-nē'tům* (L. *pinetum*, a pine-wood), a plantation or wood composed of pine-trees: **pinic**, a. *pī'nik*, of or from the pine, applied to an acid obtained from pine-resin: **pine-clad**, a., also **pine-crowned**, a. covered with pines: **pine-apple**, a tropical plant; also its fruit, of a conical shape—so called from the fruit resembling the cone of the pine-tree: **pine-barren**, a tract of arid land producing pines: **pine-thistle**, a plant of southern Europe abounding with gummy matter: **pineal gland**, in the *brain*, a small protuberance of the size of a pea and shaped like a heart, which Descartes supposed to be the seat of the soul.

pine, v. *pin* (Dut. *pijne*, pain, an ache; *pijnen*, to torture: Ger. *pein*, torture—see pain), to cause to languish; to droop or waste away under distress or anxiety of mind; to lose flesh or wear away with pain, grief, anguish, and the like: **pi'ning**, imp: **adj.** wasting away: **n.** a state of languishing or wasting away: **pined**, pp. *pind*: **pi'ningly**, ad. *-li*.

pinenchyma, n. *pi-nén'ki-má* (Gr. *pinax*, a tablet, and *enghuma*, an infusion), in *bot.*, a cellular tissue of plants arranged in a tabular form.

pinfold, n. *pin'fōld* (Dut. *pand*; Ger. *pfand*, a pawn or pledge: Ger. *pfandstall*, a pinfold), a place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined or impounded; a pound.

pinion, n. *pin'yŭn* (L. *pinna*, a feather: F. *penne* or *penon*; It. *pinna*, the flat flap of anything: F. *pignon*, a pinion in wheel-work), the last joint of a bird's wing; the whole wing of a bird; a small wheel with flaps or leaves working in another similarly constructed: v. to bind or confine, as by fastening the wings, or by binding the arms or elbows together: **pin'ioning**, imp.: **pin'ioned**, pp. *-yŭnd*.

pinite, n. *pin'it* (from *Pini*, in Saxony, where first found), an alkaline variety of the mineral lolite, of a dirty-grey, green, or brown colour.

pinites, n. plu. *pī'nīts* (L. *pinus*, the pine-tree), a general term for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe.

pink, v. *pingk* (Low Ger. *pinken*, to hammer: F. *piquer*, pierced or thrust into), to work eyelet-holes in; to pierce or punch with small holes; to stab: **pink'ing**, imp.: **pinked**, pp. *pingkt*: **pink-needle**, a shepherd's bodkin: **pinking-iron**, a tool for cutting out by a blow scallops at the edges of ribbons and cloth.

pink, v. *pingk* (Dut. *pinken*, to wink or leer), to wink: **pink-eyed**, a. having small, winking, inflamed eyes.

pink, n. *pingk* (F. *pince*, a tip or thin point; *pinces*, the flower pink), a flower of a brilliant colour—so called from its sharp-pointed and somewhat rigid leaves: a light-red colour; anything supremely excellent—from the *pink* being taken as the type of a flower; a narrow-sterned vessel: **adj.** of the colour of *pink*: **pink-root**, the root of a species of pink of India, &c., used in medicine: **pink-saucer**, a saucer having its inner surface covered with a pink-colouring matter, used in colouring small articles. *Note.*—The preceding three entries are all connected in derivation, the fundamental idea being anything pointed and sharp—see *Latham*.

pinna, n. *pin'ná*, plu. **pinnæ**, *pin'né* (L. *pinna*, a feather), a name applied, in *science*, to the fin of a fish, or to the feather or wing of a bird; in *anat.*, the part of the external ear which projects beyond the head; in *bot.*, the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

pinnace, n. *pin'nás* (Sp. *pinaza*; F. *pinasse*, a small vessel—from L. *pinus*, a fir-tree, because originally constricted of pine-wood), an eight-oared light vessel belonging to a large ship; any light vessel navigated with oars and sails.

pinnacle, n. *pin'ná-kl* (F. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo*, a pinnacle, a battlement—from *pinna*, the fin of a fish, a feather, a pinnacle), a slender turret elevated above the main building; the highest point or part of a building: v. to furnish with pinnacles: **pin'nacling**, imp. *-kling*: **pin'nacled**, pp. *-kld*: **adj.** furnished with pinnacles.

pinnate, a. *pin'nāt*, also **pin'nated**, a. *-ná-téd* (L. *pinna*, a feather or fin), in *bot.*, a compound leaf having several leaflets attached to each side of a central rib: feathered; winged or lobed. *Note.*—If the leaflets are in pairs, they are equally—that is, *pari-pinnate*; if terminated by an odd leaflet, they are unequally—that is, *impari-pinnate*: **pinnatifid**, a. *pin-nát'i-fid* (L. *findo*, I cleave), applied to leaves divided into segments of lags like those of the common groundsel: **pinnat'ipar'tite**, a. *-pár'tīt* (L. *pars*, a part—gen. *partis*), in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf cut into lateral segments, the divisions extending nearly to the central rib: **pinnat'iped**, a. *-péd* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), having the toes bordered by membranes, as some birds; fin-footed: **pinniped**, a. *pin'i-péd*, applied to certain crabs that have their hinder feet flattened like a fin for swimming.

pinnulate, a. *pin'nū-lāt* (L. *pinnula*, a little fin or feather), applied to a leaf when its leaflets are again subdivided: **pinnule**, n. *pin'nūl*, one of the leaflets of a pinnulate leaf: **pin'nularia**, n. *-lá'ri-á*, in *geol.*, a term applied to the Coal-measure fossil plants that occur in small root-like fragments with slender stems.

pint, n. *pint* (Sp. *pinta*, a spot or mark—from *pintar*, to paint: Dut. *pint*; F. *pinte*, a pint), a liquid-measure, 1-8th of a gallon; a measure so called because marked or pointed off in the interior of a larger.

pintle, n. *pin'tl* (see pin), a little pin; a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon; (a corruption of *pendulum*, in the sense of that which is hung—from L. *pendeo*, I hang), in a *ship*, a hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

pinus, n. *pī'nŭs* (L. *pinus*, a pine-tree), the systematic name for the pine-tree.

piny—see pine.

pioneer, n. *pī'ó-nēr'* (F. *pionnier*, a pioneer: old F. *peonier*, a foot-soldier—from Sp. *peon*; F. *pion*, a day-

labourer, a pawn in chess), one of a company of soldiers trained to work with pickaxe, spade, &c., and employed in the field to clear the road before an army, throw up works, &c.; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: **v.** to clear the way for: **pi'oneering**, imp.: **pi'oneered'**, pp. *-nērd'*.

piony, n. *pī'ōni*, the *peony*, which see.

pious, a. *pī'us* (Sp. and It. *pio*; F. *pieux*; L. *pius*, pious), devout; religious; done under the guise of religion, in an ill sense: **pi'ously**, ad. *-li*: **piety**, n. *pī'ē-ti*, which see; **pious-minded**, a. disposed to reverence and honour the Supreme Being; of a pious disposition.

pip, n. *pip* (Ger. *pipps*; F. *pepie*; It. *pipita*; L. *pituita*, phlegm, gummy moisture), a disorder of fowls in which a thick slime forms on the tongue and stops up the nostrils.

pip, n. *pip* (from Eng. *peep*; Dan. *pippe*, to peep, to spring forth), the seed of an apple, orange, and the like; a cherry-stone; the spot or single on a card: **v.** to cry as a chicken: **pip'ping**, imp.: **pipped**, pp. *pipt*: **pippin**, n. *pip'pin*, a particular kind of apple—probably so called from the pips or spots that generally appear on its sides.

pipe, n. *pīp* (F. *pipe*; Dut. *peep*, a pipe), a large cask generally capable of containing two hhds.

pipe, n. *pīp* (Dut. *pijp*; Dan. *pibe*; Ger. *pfeife*, a pipe), a thin hollow cylinder; a tube; a long tube or cylinder for conveying water, gas, steam, &c.; a wind musical instrument consisting of a pipe or tube of wood or metal; the key or pitch of the voice; a tube of clay or wood, &c., of the diameter of a goose-quill, with a turned-up open head, for smoking tobacco; the roll of creditors in the Exchequer: **v.** to play on a pipe; to send forth a shrill sound; to call by means of a pipe or whistle, as in a ship: **pi'ping**, imp.: **adj.** weak; feeble, as "the *piping*-time of peace"; sickly—from the weak voice of the sick; playing on the pipe; boiling hot, as water: **n.** the act of one who pipes; a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses: **piped**, pp. *pīpd*: **pi'per**, n. *-pēr*, one who plays on a pipe; a native species of gurnard which utters a noise when taken out of the water: **pipes**, n. plu. *pīps*, a musical instrument consisting of a collection of pipes or tubes: **pipe-clay**, a clay of a greyish-white colour used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, and by soldiers for cleaning white trousers, and especially their belts: **pipe-fish**, a curious fish having a long slender body of the thickness of a swan's quill, terminating in a tubular snout: **to pay the piper**, to pay the expense, as at an entertainment, where the presence of a paid piper

ing on the high seas by open violence; applied to literary theft: **pirat'ically**, ad. *-li*.

pirogue, n. *pi-rōg'* (F. *pirogue*; Sp. *piragua*—originally an Indian word), a kind of canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree, used in the southern and eastern seas; in *N. Amer.*, a narrow ferry-boat.

pirouette, n. *pir'ō-ĕt'* (F. *pirouette*, properly a turning-wheel—from *pied*, a foot, and *roue*, a wheel; *rouette*, a little wheel), in *dancing*, a whirling or turning about on the toes; the circumvolution of a horse on the same ground: **v.** to whirl round, while dancing, on the toes of one foot: **pir'ouet'ting**, imp.: **pir'ouet'ted**, pp.

piscary, n. *pis'kā-ri* (L. *piscarius*, relating to fishes; *piscator*, a fisher—from L. *piscis*, a fish), the privilege of fishing in the waters belonging to another: **piscatorial**, a. *pis'kā-tō'ri-al*, also **pis'catory**, a. *-tōr-i*, pert. to fishes or fishing: **pisces**, *pis'sēz*, the plu. of **piscis**, *pis'sis* (L. fishes), in *astron.*, the twelfth sign of the zodiac, figured as two fishes: **pis'cinal**, a. *-si-nal*, of or belonging to a fish-pond: **pis'cine**, a. *-sīn*, pert. to fishes: **pis'cicul'ture**, n. *-si-kul'tūr* or *-chūr* (L. *cultura*, culture), an artificial method of propagating fish: **pis'cicul'tural**, a. *-tū-ral*, the artificial breeding and rearing of fish: **pis'ciform**, a. *-fawrm* (L. *forma*, shape), having the form of a fish; resembling a fish: **piscivorous**, a. *pis-siv'ō-rus* (L. *voro*, I devour), fish-eating.

pish, int. *pish* (It. *pissipissare*, to hush, to whisper very low; *pissipisse*, hsht! still!), an interjection of contempt, equivalent to "hold your tongue."

pisiform, a. *pī'si-fawrm* (L. *pisum*; Gr. *pison*, a pea, and *forma*, shape), pea-shaped; in *geol.*, occurring in small concretions like peas, as *pisiform iron ore*: **pisolite**, n. *pī'sō-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral substance or stone-concretion, found in globules like peas; still smaller ones are called *roe-stones* or *oolites*: **pi'solit'ic**, a. *-lit'ik*, pert. to pisolites.

pismire, n. *pis'mīr* (Eng. *piss*, urine, and *mīre*, nastiness, dirt—from the sharp *urine* smell of an ant-hill; AS. *myrra*, an ant), the old name of the ant.

piss, n. *pis* (Dut. *pis*; Ger. *pisse*, urine; F. *pisser*, to pass urine), urine: **v.** to make water; to discharge urine: **piss'ing**, imp.: **pissed**, pp. *pist*.

pissasphalt, n. *pis-as'fawlt* (Gr. *pissa*, pitch, and *asphaltos*, asphalt), mineral pitch; the anc. Greeks gave the name *pissasphaltos* both to the liquid and solid bitumen.

pissophane, n. *pis'sō-fān* (Gr. *pissa*, pitch, and *phaino*, I seem), a mineral resembling pitch, of an olive-green or liver-brown colour, having a vitreous lustre.

up and down in it: **piston-rod**, the rod connecting the piston with the external machinery.

pit, n. *pit* (AS. *pytt*, a hole: F. *puits*; Dut. *put*, a well—from L. *puteus*, a dug place), a hollow or cavity, more or less deep, made by digging in the earth; the shaft of a mine; any hollow or depression, as on the skin, under the arm, &c.; a snare for wild beasts, consisting of a deep concealed hole in the ground; the lowest and central part of a theatre; the area on which cocks fight; whatever entraps; the grave; the bottomless pit: v. to form into little hollows; to place in a pit or hole; to set against in competition, as in a combat: **pit'ting**, imp.: **pit'ted**, pp.: **pitman**, a worker in a pit in coal-mining: **coal-pit**, a deep excavation among the earth's strata from which coals are extracted: **pit-coal**, coal from pits: **pitfall**, a hole or pit slightly covered as a trap: **to have the power of pit and gallows**, to have power of imprisonment and death: **cock-pit**—see under **cock**.

pit-a-pat, ad. *pit'ä-pät'* (imitative of a quick succession of light blows), with a flutter, as the heart: n. palpitation; light, quick, oft-repeated sounds.

pitch, n. *pich* (Ger. *pech*; Dut. *pik*; L. *pix*; Gr. *pitta*, pitch: W. *pyg*, pitch, rosin), the thick black substance obtained by boiling down common tar; the resinous juice of the pine or fir-tree: v. to smear or cover with pitch; to blacken; to obscure: **pitch'ing**, imp.: **pitched**, pp. *picht*: **pitchy**, a. *pich'i*, like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal: **mineral pitch**, pine-resin: **Burgundy pitch**, *bér'gŭn-di*, white pine-resin: **like pitch**, dark; black: **pitch-black**, black as pitch: **pitch-coal**, a name for jet, referring to its pitch-like aspect: **pitch-dark**, very dark: **pitchblende**, *-blend*, a blackish ore of uranium and iron—called also **pitch-ore**, a preparation of which is employed in imparting to glass a pale, opalescent, sea-green colour, also employed in porcelain-painting: **pitch-pine**, one of the pines that abound in resinous matter: **pitch-stone**, a glassy rock of a pitch-like appearance, occurring in dykes and disrupted masses.

pitch, n. *pich* (W. *picell*, a dart or arrow; *picio*, to throw a dart: It. *picco*, a peak, a sharp point), any degree of elevation or slope; slope or declivity, as of a hill or roof; a fall or throw; a throw at a point; a casting forward or down; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a sound, generally musical; degree; position; in *mech.*, the distance between centres, as between two adjacent teeth of gearing: v. to fling or throw; to plant or set, as a camp or tent; to throw, as at a point; to cast forward; to ascertain by trial the key-note of a piece of music; to fix choice; to rise and fall, as a boat or ship on the water; to come to rest from flight; to plunge or fall headlong: **pitch'ing**, imp.: adj. descending or sloping, as a hill: n. act of throwing or casting; a setting or fixing; the alternate rising and falling of a ship's head and stern on the waves: **pitched**, pp. *picht*: adj. fixed: **pitch'er**, n. *-ér*, he or that which pitches or tosses: **pitched battle**, a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a fixed position, thus distinguished from a skirmish: **pitchfork**, a farming instrument, pronged as a fork, for lifting and throwing hay or sheaves of grain; a small steel instr. having two somewhat thin and broad prongs, so graduated as to give forth a fixed musical sound on the pressure and sudden release of the prongs: **pitch-pipe**, a small wind musical instr. employed to find the pitch or elevation of a tune: **pitch-wheels**, toothed wheels which work together: **to pitch upon**, to come suddenly down upon; to fix the choice upon.

pitcher, n. *pich'ér* (F. *pichet*; W. *piser*; It. *pitero*, an earthen pot, a pitcher: Gael. *pigeadh*, a pitcher), an earthenware or tin vessel for holding water: **pitcher-plant**, a plant, a native of China and the East Indies, found growing in marshy situations, the leaves of which terminate in hollow vessels resembling water-pitchers, furnished with lids which open and shut, and which are found filled with pure water.

piteous, a. *pit'ē-ŭs* (see **pity**), deserving or exciting compassion; sorrowful; mournful; in an *ill sense*, paltry; poor: **pit'eously**, ad. *-li*: **pit'eousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being piteous.

pith, n. *pith* (AS. *pidha*; Dut. *pit*; Low Ger. *picke*, pith, kernel), the soft spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees; the best of a thing; strength; force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; applied to the spinal column of nervous matter: v. to remove the pith from: **pith'ing**, imp.: **pithed**, pp. *pithi*: **pith'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without pith; wanting in strength or energy: **pithy**, a. *pith'i*, abounding with pith; forcible; energetic: **pith'ily**, ad. *-li*, with energy or vigour: **pith'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being endowed with energy or vigour; concentrated force.

pitiable, pitier, pitiful, pitiless, &c.—see under **pity**.

pittacal, n. *pit'tä-kăl* (Gr. *pitta*, pitch, and *kalos*, beautiful), a solid substance of a fine blue colour, obtained from the oil of wood-tar.

pittance, n. *pit'tăns* (It. *pietanza*; F. *pitance*, allowance of appetising food, allowance of food for a single person: mid. L. *pictantia*, the allowance of esculents or appetising food to a monk or nun), any small portion allowed or assigned, particularly applied to money.

pituitary, a. *pi-tū'i-tär-i* (L. *pituita*, phlegm—from Gr. *ptuo*, I spit: It. *pituita*; F. *pituite*, phlegm), that secretes or conveys phlegm or mucus: **pituite**, n. *pit'ū-it*, phlegm or mucus: **pituitous**, a. *pi-tū'i-tŭs*, consisting of mucus or resembling it: **pituitary gland**, a gland situated on the lower side of the brain, supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils: **pituitary membrane**, the fine membrane lining the nostrils.

pity, n. *pit'i* (F. *pitié*; It. *pietà*, pity, compassion—from L. *pietas*, pity—from *pius*, devout, pious), compassion or sorrow excited by the distress or sufferings of another; fellow suffering or feeling; compassion accompanied with some act of charity; sympathy; a thing to be regretted; a thing to be looked upon as a misfortune, as, "the more is the *pity*"; used in the plu., as, "it is a thousand pities, *pit'iz*"—that is, it is a thing to be very much regretted: v. to feel pain or grief for one in distress; to compassionate; to be affected with pity: **pit'ying**, imp. *-i-ing*: adj. showing pity; compassionating: **pit'ied**, pp. *-id*: **pit'ier**, n. *-i-ér*, one who pities: **pit'iable**, a. *-ä-bl* (F. *pitoyable*, compassionate), deserving pity; lamentable; mournful: **pit'iably**, ad. *-bli*: **pit'iableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, state of being pitiable; state of deserving compassion: **pit'iful**, a. *-fŭl*, in *Scrip.*, tender; moving compassion; generally used in an ill sense, contemptible; paltry; insignificant: **pit'ifully**, ad. *-li*: **pit'ifulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being pitiful: **pit'iless**, a. *-lĕs*, wanting pity; hard-hearted; cruel; merciless: **pit'ilessly**, ad. *-li*: **pit'ilessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being pitiless: **pit'yingly**, ad. *-li*, in a pitying manner; sympathisingly.

pityriasis, n. *pit'i-ri'ä-sĭs* (Gr. *pityra*, scurf or bran), a skin-disease in which small thin scales are formed and fall off, unattended with inflammation—called *dandriff* when it affects children: **pit'yroid**, a. *-roid* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), bran-like.

piu, ad. *pi-ō'* (It.), in *music*, a word prefixed to another in order to indicate an increase to its significance; a little; slightly, as *più allegro*, a little quicker.

pivot, n. *piv'ŏt* (F. *pivot*, the peg on which a door turns—from *pieu*, a stake: It. *pivolo*, a peg), the point of the pin or axle on which a wheel or body turns; the end of a shaft which rests and turns in a support; a turning-point; the stationary officer or soldier on whom the wheelings are made in the various evolutions of drill: v. to place on a pivot: **piv'oting**, imp.: **piv'oted**, pp.: adj. furnished with pivots: **pivot-gun**, a piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot in any direction.

pix, n., also **pyx**, n. *pĭks* (L. *pyxis*, a boxwood box; Gr. *pyxis*, a box), the box containing the coins selected to be tried by the assay-master whether they are of the standard purity—the process is called **pixing**, n. *pĭks'ing*; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the little box or chest in which the consecrated wafer or host is kept.

placable, a. *plăk'ä-bl* or *plāk'ä-bl* (L. *placabilis*, easily appeased—from *placo*, I quiet or soothe: It. *placabile*; F. *placable*), that may be appeased or pacified; willing to forgive; easily reconciled: **pla'cably**, ad. *-bli*: **pla'cability**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **pla'cableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being placable or appeasable.

placard, n. *plăk'ärd* (F. *placard*, a bill posted up—from *plaquer*, to clap on: Dut. *plakken*, to paste, to daub), a bill or printed paper stuck up against a wall; a declaration fixed up in some public place; a posting-bill: v. *plä-kärd'*, to stick up a written or printed paper on a public place; to notify publicly: **placard'ing**, imp.: **placard'ed**, pp.

place, n. *plās* (F. *place*; It. *piazza*; Ger. *platze*; Sp. *plaza*, a place, a market-place), situation, site, or spot; a wide street or public square in a city; any

portion of space; station or rank; a position occupied and held as a residence; a village, town, or city; occupation or calling; office; lieu or stead; room; existence; duty; function; a passage of a writing; ordinal relation, as, in the first *place;* position; a fortified town or post: **v.** to set or fix; to appoint; to settle; to invest: **pla'cing,** imp.: **placed,** pp. **placer,** n. *plā'sér,* one who places or sets: **placeless,** a. *plās'lès,* without a place; in *politics,* out of office: **place'man,** n. *-man,* one who holds office under a Government; one who fills a public station: **to take place,** to happen; to come to pass: **to take the place of,** to be substituted for: **to give place,** to make room or way; to yield precedence: **to have place,** to have a station, room, or seat; to have existence: **place-bricks,** the outermost bricks in a clamp or kiln, and only sufficiently burnt on one side: **place of arms,** in *mil.,* an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of troops can be formed to act either on the defensive, by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive, by making sorties: **high place,** in *Scrip.,* an elevation or rising ground encompassed with trees where sacrifices were offered, generally to idols.

placebo, n. *plā-sē'bō* (L. I will please), a prescription given by a physician to please rather than to benefit the patient; in the *R. Cath. Ch.,* the vesper hymn for the dead.

placenta, n. *plā-sēn'tā* (L. *placenta,* a cake—from *Gr. plakous,* a flat cake), in *anat.,* the roundish, flat, flesh-like substance in the womb, forming the principal medium of communication between the parent and child, and which, being expelled after the birth, is popularly called the *after-birth;* in *bot.,* the cellular part of the carpel bearing the ovule: **placen'tal,** a. *-tăl,* pert. to the placenta; n. a mammal having a placenta: **placentary,** a. *plā-sēn'tēr-i,* pert. to the placenta; same as *placental:* n. in *bot.,* a placenta bearing numerous ovules: **placentation,** n. *plās-ēn-tā'shŭn,* in *bot.,* the manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp; disposition of the cotyledons before and during germination: **plac'entif'erous,** a. *-ĭtf'ér-ŭs* (L. *fero,* I produce), bearing or producing a placenta: **placentiform,** a. *plā-sēn'tĭ-fawrm* (L. *forma,* a shape), cake-shaped.

placer, n. *plā-thăr'* or *plā-sār'* (Sp.), a gravelly place where gold is found by the side of a river or stream, or in its bed.

placid, a. *plās'ĭd* (L. *placidus,* gentle, calm—from *placere,* to please; It. *placido;* F. *placide*), gentle; mild; calm; serene; tranquil; composed: **plac'idly,** ad. *-lĭ;* **plac'idness,** n. *-nĕs,* also **placidity,** n. *plă-*

the like: **pla'gios'tomous,** a. *-tō-mŭs,* relating to the plagiostomes.

plague, n. *plāg* (Dut. *plage,* a wound; Ger. *plage,* trouble; L. *plaga;* Gr. *plagē,* a blow), a pestilence, or pestilential disease; anything troublesome or vexatious at the hands of man; any great natural calamity; a state of misery: **v.** to vex, trouble, or annoy; to afflict with evil of any kind; to perplex; to torture: **plaguing,** imp. *plā-ging:* **plagued,** pp. *plāgd:* **plaguy,** a. *plā-gi,* vexatious; troublesome: **pla'guily,** ad. *-lĭ:* **plague-spot,** a deadly mark or sign.

plaice, n., also **plaise,** *plāz* (Dut. *platdijs;* Ger. *plattesse,* a plaice—from L. *platessa,* a flat fish), a flat sea-fish, which swims on its side, larger than the flounder.

plaid, n. *plăd* or *plād* (Gael. *plaide,* a blanket: Goth. *paida,* a coat), a long and broad stripe of woollen cloth checkered black and white, or in variegated colours, worn loosely over or around the person as an outer garment: **plaid'ing,** n. the coarse woollen cloth used for plaids, blankets, &c.

plain, a. *plān* (F. *plain;* Sp. *plano,* plain, level—from L. *planus,* even, level), without ornament or embellishment; homely; artless; frank; sincere; candid; easily understood; not difficult; clear; not luxurious, as in food; smooth, level, or flat: **ad.** not obscurely; distinctly: **n.** level land; a flat expanse—extensive plains in Asia are called *steppes,* in Africa, *deserts,* in S. Amer., *pampas* and *llanos,* in N. Amer., *prairies* and *savannahs:* **plain'ly,** ad. *-lĭ,* in a plain manner; fairly; clearly; not obscurely: **plain'ness,** n. *-nĕs,* quality or state of being plain; levelness; flatness; want of ornament or show; rough sincerity; artlessness: **plain-dealing,** a. frank; open; void of art: **n.** speaking or acting with openness and sincerity; sincerity: **plain-chart** and **plain-sailing**—see under **plane:** **plain-song,** a chant with tones of equal length and unvaried—generally not extending beyond the limits of an octave: **plain-speaking,** n. frankness; candour: **plain-spoken,** a. rough; speaking with unreserved sincerity: **plain-work,** needle-work, as distinguished from embroidery.

plaint, n. *plānt* (F. *plainte,* complaint—from *plaindre,* to pity—from L. *plangere,* to complain), audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; a memorial tendered to a court of law, in which the person sets forth his cause of action against the offender: **plaintiff,** n. *plānt'if* (F. *plaintif,* making complaint—from L. *plangere,* the person who commences and carries on a suit in a court of law against a person, who is called the *defendant:* **plain'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* expressing grief or sorrow; touching; sad: **plain'tively,** ad. *-lĭ;* **plain'tiveness,** n.

a chart constructed on the supposition that the earth is an extended flat surface: **plane-iron**, the cutting-iron inserted in a carpenter's plane: **plane of defilade**, in *fort.*, a plane supposed to pass through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight: **plane of sight**, the general level of the ground on which a work is constructed, whether horizontal or inclined to the horizon: **plane-sailing**, the method of solving, or partially solving, problems in navigation, on the supposition that the path of the ship is described on a plane surface—opposed to *spherical sailing*, which takes account of the true form of the earth's surface: **plane-table**, in *surv.*, an instr. or board for drawing plans on the field.

plane-tree, n. *plān-trē* (L. *platanus*: Gr. *platanos*—from *platus*, broad), a large tree so named from its broad-spreading leaves.

planet, n. *plăn'ĕt* (Sp. *planeta*; F. *planète*; Gr. *planetes*; L. *planeta*, a wandering star—from Gr. *planao*, I cause to wander), one of the celestial bodies moving round the sun like our earth—the planets whose orbits are within those of the earth are called *inferior*—viz., Mercury, Venus; those without that of the earth *superior*—viz., Mars, the Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the smaller planets are called *asteroids*: **planetary**, a. *plăn'ĕt-ĕr-i*, pert. to the planets; consisting of or produced by planets; revolving or erratic: **planetarium**, n. *plăn'ĕt-ā'ri-ŭm*, a machine exhibiting figures of the planets, and their relative distances and magnitudes, as also their motions, by means of internal mechanism—likewise called an *orrery*: **planetoids**, n. plu. *plăn'ĕt-ŏydz* (Gr. *planetes*, a planet, and *eidos*, resemblance), a name given to those small bodies found by astronomers revolving in the space between Mars and Jupiter: **planet-struck** or **-stricken**, a. affected by the influence of planets, as believed of old; blasted: **planet-wheel**, a wheel revolving around or within the circumference of another, by which it is kept in motion.

planimetry, n. *plăn-ĭm'ĕ-trĭ* (L. *planus*, flat, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), the mensuration of plane surfaces: **planimetric**, a. *plăn'ĭ-mĕt'rĭk*, also **plan'imet'rical**, a. *-rĭ-kăl*, pert. to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

planish, v. *plăn'ĭsh* (L. *planus*, level, flat), to polish a metallic surface by gentle and equal blows with a smooth-faced hammer; to smooth wood: **plan'ishing**, imp.: **plan'ished**, pp. *-ĭ-shĭ*: **plan'isher**, n. *-ĕr*, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass-work; a workman who planishes.

planisphere, n. *plăn'ĭ-sfēr* (L. *planus*, flat, and Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere), a sphere or globe projected on a plain surface; a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere.

plank, n. *plăngk* (F. *planche*; Ger. *planke*; L. *planca*, a plank—from Gr. *plax*, anything flat and broad), a flat piece of sawn timber of some length, differing from boards in being thicker: v. to cover or lay with planks: **plank'ing**, imp.: n. a number of planks: **planked**, pp. *plăngkt*.

plano-concave, a. *plā'nō-kŏn'kāv* (L. *planus*, level, and *concavus*, hollowed out), flat on one side and hollow on the other: **plano-conical**, a. flat on one side and conical on the other: **plano-convex**, a. flat on one side and rounded on the other: **plano-subulate**, a. in *bot.*, smooth and awl-shaped.

plant, n. *plănt* (L. *planta*, a sprout or shoot; *planto*, I set or plant: F. *plante*), an organised living body destitute of sensation; a small vegetable; a herb or shrub; the tools necessary to any trade; the stock, fixtures, &c., necessary to carry on any large concern, as railway *plant*: v. to put or set in the ground for growth; to set that it may increase, as the germ of anything; to set firmly; to fix; to settle; to fill or adorn with plants: **plant'ing**, imp.: n. the act or operation of putting plants in the soil: **plant'ed**, pp.: adj. set; fixed; introduced; settled: **plantation**, n. *plănt-ā'shŭn*, a portion of land planted with trees for the production of timber and small wood; in *W. Indies* and *U. States*, a large estate devoted to the rearing of such crops as sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and pepper; a new colony or original settlement: **plant'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, capable of being planted: **planter**, n. *plănt'ĕr*, one who plants; one who owns a plantation; one who introduces or disseminates: **plant'ership**, n. *-shĭp*, the business of a planter; the management of a plantation: **plant'let**, n. *-lĕt*, a little plant: **plant'ule**, n. *-ūl*, a young plant: **plant-cane**, the sugar-cane of the first year's growth: **plant-louse**, a small insect infesting plants and feeding on their juices.

plantain, n. *plăntʼăn* (F. *plantain*; L. *plantago*, a plantain—from L. *planta*, the sole of the foot), a common wild plant of several species—one, common to the roadsides and hedgerows, has large ribbed leaves, and produces a thick head of seed.

plantain or **plantain-tree** (Sp. *platano*; F. *plant'ain*), a tree extensively cultivated in all tropical climates for the sake of its fruit, which is used as bread.

plantar, a. *plănt'ăr* (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot), pert. to the sole of the foot.

planter, plantlet, plantule, &c.—see **plant**.

plantigrade, a. *plănt'ĭ-grād* (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradus*, a step), walking on the whole sole of the foot, as a bear: n. an animal that does so.

planxty, n. *plănks'tĭ*, a well-known dance among the Irish.

plash, n. *plăsh* (Ger. *plantschen*, to plash: Dut. *plassen*; Sw. *plaska*, to paddle, to splash), a little pond or puddle: v. to dabble in water; to make a noise by disturbing water: **plash'ing**, imp.: **plashed**, pp. *plăsht*: **plashy**, a. *plăsh'ĭ*, abounding with puddles.

plash, n. *plăsh* (F. *plesser*, to fold or plait young branches to thicken a hedge—from L. *plexum*, to enweave), a small branch slightly cut and twisted among other branches to thicken a hedge: v. to entwine or unite branches; to splice: **plash'ing**, imp.: **plashed**, pp. *plăsht*.

plasma, n. *plăz'mă* (Gr. *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed, an image or model), the colourless fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscles float; a faintly translucent chalcedony on which many ancient gems are engraved, of a grass-green or leek-green colour, sprinkled with yellow and whitish specks: **plasm**, n. *plăzm*, a mould or matrix.

plaster, n. *plăs'tĕr* (Dut. *pleister*; F. *plâtre*; Gael. *plâsd*, to plaster—from Gr. *plasso*, I form or mould: Sp. *plasta*, soft clay; *plaste*, fine paste), a composition of lime, water, and sand for coating walls and ceilings; a material, calcined gypsum, of which mouldings, casts, &c., are formed; an adhesive substance spread on leather or cloth for applying to sores or wounds: v. to overlay with plaster; to cover with plaster, as a wound; to smooth over; to cover over or conceal defects: adj. made or consisting of plaster: **plas'tering**, imp.: n. the plaster-work of a building: **plas'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **plas'terer**, n. *-tĕr-ĕr*, one who works in plaster: **plaster-stone**, gypsum or stucco-stone: **plaster of Paris**, the cement or plaster obtained from gypsum or sulphate of lime, so called from its having been first prepared near Paris, usually sold in the form of a white powder, and largely used in the arts.

plastic, a. *plăs'tĭk* (F. *plastique*, plastic: Sp. *plasta*, paste: Gr. *plastikos*, suitable for being fashioned or formed—from *plasso*, I form or mould), susceptible of being moulded or modelled, as clay; having power to give form to matter; pert. to modelling; produced by, or appearing as produced by, moulding or modelling: **plasticity**, n. *plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, capacity of being moulded: **plastic art**, the art of representing figures in sculpture, or by modelling in clay: **plastic-clay**, the clay used by potters: **plastography**, n. *plăs-tŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art of forming figures, &c., in plaster.

plastron, n. *plăs'trŏn* (F. *plastron*, a breastplate), a piece of stuffed leather or other substance used by fencers as a protection to the body against thrusts; that part of the bony covering of turtles and tortoises, belonging to the under surface.

plat, n. *plăt* (from *plait*), straw-plait; a braid: v. to weave; to form by intertexture: **plat'ting**, imp.: **plat'ted**, pp.: **plat'ter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who plats.

plat, n. *plăt* (Ger. *platz*, an open space: Dut. *plot*; F. *plat*; Gr. *platus*, broad, flat: Bav. *platten*, a bare spot in a wood), a small piece of flat or even ground; in *masonry*, a broad flat stone forming a step or landing-place before a door: **adj.** flat or even: **plat-band**, a border of flowers in a garden; a flat rectangular moulding whose projection is less than its breadth.

platane, n. *plăt'ăn* (L. *platanus*, the plane-tree), the plane-tree.

plate, n. *plāt* (F. *plat*, flat, plain—connected with *flatir*, to dash down liquids: Ger. *platte*, a flat piece: Gr. *platus*, flat, level), a body with a flat and extended surface; a dish; a flat shallow vessel of earthenware, &c., used at table for eating from; a sheet of metal; an engraved flat piece of metal, or the engraving printed from it; articles for domestic use in gold or silver (Sp. *plata*, silver—name originally given to the

thin plates of silver worked by silversmiths, then to the metal itself); a prize at a race, as the "Queen's plate"; a mining term for compact beds of shale which break up into thin plates: **v.** to coat with a metal; to overlay or cover: **pla'ting,** imp.: **n.** the act or art of covering with a thin coat of metal, usually silver; the coating or layer so formed: **pla'ted,** pp.: **adj.** covered with a coating of metal, as silver; covered or armed with sheets of metal: **pla'ter,** n. *-têr,* one who plates: **pla'ty,** a. *-ti,* like plate: **plateful,** n. *plāt'fool,* enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate can contain: **platter,** n. *plāt'têr,* a large flat dish for holding the provisions of a table: **plate-armour,** armour in plates, as distinguished from mail: **armour-plating,** the thick plates or slabs of rolled iron which form the sides of a man-of-war: **plate-girder,** a girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together: **plate-glass,** glass cast into plates or sheets while in a liquid state, and ground and polished: **plate-layer,** a workman who lays down and fixes the rails of a railway, and keeps them in order: **plate-mark,** the figure or emblematic design stamped upon gold or silver plate to indicate its place of manufacture, or its quality: **plate-paper,** a thick spongy paper manufactured for printing from engraved plates: **plate-rack,** a wooden frame or stand for plates and dishes in a kitchen or scullery: **plates and dishes,** articles of earthenware for table, usually sold in sets: **plate-warmer,** a metal case with shelves for warming plates before a fire.

plateau, n. *plá-tō',* plu. **plateaux',** *-tōz* (F. *plateau,* a wooden scale; *plat,* flat), any elevated and comparatively flat surface of land of some extent; a table-land, or high level region.

platen, n. *plāt'ĕn* (Dut. *plat;* F. *plat,* broad, flat), among *printers,* the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

platform, n. *plāt'fŏrm* (It. *piatta-forma;* Dut. *platte-forme;* L. *plana-forma,* form or pattern of a structure on the level plain: Eng. *plat,* and *form*), a plan; a raised level space, natural or artificial; any level scaffold or floor of timber raised above the usual level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the raised part at a railway station for landing passengers and goods; the place set aside for the speakers at a public meeting, raised above the floor; an extended basis, as, "on the *platform* of civil liberty"; a plan or scheme of united action, as in politics, or for subserving party or sectarian purposes; a declaration of principles to which the adhesion of a party is declared.

platy, *plāt'i* (Gr. *platus,* flat), a prefix signifying flat or broad.

platycephalic, a. *plāt'i-sĕf'a-lik,* also **plat'yceph'alous,** a. *-sĕf'a-lŭs* (Gr. *platus,* broad, and *kephalē,* the head), broad-headed, as the flat-skulled tribes of the human family.

platycrinite, n. *plā-tik'rin-īt,* also **platyc'rinus,** n. *-rin-ŭs* (Gr. *platus,* broad, and *krinon,* a lily), in *geol.,* a genus of encrinites peculiar to the carboniferous limestones—so termed from the flatness and breadth of the basal and radial plates of the receptacle.

platypus, n. *plāt'i-pŭs* (Gr. *platus,* broad or flat, and *pous,* a foot), an Australian quadruped having flat webbed feet, and a bill like a duck; also called *ornithorhynchus.*

platyrhine, a. *plāt'i-rīn* (Gr. *platus,* broad, and *rhis,* the nose—gen. *rhinos*), broad-nosed.

platysma, n. *plā-tĭz'ma* (Gr. *platusmos,* dilatation, enlargement), in *anat.,* a broad, thin, muscular expansion lying under the skin at each side of the neck.

platysomus, n. *plā-tĭs'ō-mŭs* (Gr. *platus,* broad, and *omos,* the shoulder), broad-bodied—applied to a fossil ganoid fish, from its deep bream-like body.

platysomes, n. plu. *plāt'i-sōmz* (Gr. *platus,* broad, and *soma,* the body), a family of coleopterous insects, comprehending species with a wide and much-depressed body.

plaudit, n. *plaw'dĭt* (L. *plaudite,* clap hands—the word which ended anc. L. dramas, and was addressed to the audience—from *plaudo,* I clap the hands in token of approbation), praise bestowed; applause, usually in the plu. **plau'dits,** *-dits:* **plau'ditory,** a. *-dĭ-tēr-ĭ,* applauding; commending.

plausible, a. *plaw'zi-bl* (L. *plausibilis,* deserving of applause—from *plausum,* to clap the hands in token of approbation: It. *plausibile;* F. *plausible*), apparently right; specious; superficially pleasing or taking; popular: **plau'sibly,** ad. *-zi-blĭ,* with fair show: **plau'sibleness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* also **plau'sibil'ity,** n. *-blĭ'i-tĭ,* the state of being plausible; speciousness.

play, n. *plā* (AS. *plegan* or *plegian,* to play—the idea in play is that of boiling or twisting: old Eng. *pleye* or *plaw,* to boil: Gael. *goil,* boiling, battle: Sp. *bullir,* to boil or stir), occupation or exercise of any kind to afford pleasure or diversion; not work; sport; recreation; contest, as in a game; gambling; jest; not in earnest; swing; freedom of action to and fro; practice; action; a dramatic composition, or the representation of it at a theatre; an exhibition or display, as of colours flitting or twisting: **v.** to put into action, motion, or opera-

of justice; to admit or deny a charge of guilt: **plead'ing**, imp.: **adj.** imploring: **n.** act of a pleader, who supports by arguments; argument in a suit: **plead'ed**, pp. offered or urged in defence; alleged in proof; **plead'er**, n. *-ér*, one who pleads or argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against: **special pleader**, one who devotes himself to the drawing of common-law pleadings and the like: **plead'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **plead'ings**, n. *-ingz*, the mutual allegations in writing between a plaintiff and a defendant in a court of law before the trial: **plead'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be alleged in plea.

please, v. *plēz* (F. *plaisir*, pleasure; *plaisant*, pleasing—from L. *placere*, to please), to delight or gratify; to excite agreeable sensations in; to satisfy; to give pleasure; to gain satisfaction; to condescend; to comply; to like; to choose: **pleas'ing**, imp.: **adj.** giving pleasure; agreeable; gratifying; gaining approbation; acceptable: **pleased**, pp. *plēzd*: **pleas'er**, n. *-ér*, one who pleases; one who tries to please; one who courts favour: **pleas'ingly**, ad. *-li*, in a manner to give delight: **pleas'ingness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of giving pleasure: **to be pleased with**, to approve; to like: **pleasant**, a. *plĕz'ănt*, grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; cheerful; agreeable: **pleas'antly**, ad. *-li*, happily; gaily; merrily; in good-humour: **pleas'antness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being pleasant: **pleas'antry**, n. *-ri*, gaiety; merriment; humour; lively talk: **pleasure**, n. *plĕzh'ûr*, agreeable sensations or emotions; enjoyment or gratification of the mind or senses; what the will dictates or prefers; preference; delight; choice; purpose; arbitrary will; that which pleases: **pleas'ureless**, a. *-lĕs*, devoid of pleasure: **pleas'urable**, a. *-a-bl*, delightful; gratifying; pleasing: **pleas'urably**, ad. *-bli*: **pleas'urableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being pleasurable: **pleasure-boat**, a boat to sail in for amusement: **pleasure-ground**, ground adjoining a dwelling-house laid out in an ornamental manner.

plebeian, a. *plē-bē'ăn* (L. *plebeius*; F. *plébéien*, plebeian—from L. *plebs*, the common people—gen. *plebis*), of or relating to the common people; low; vulgar: **n.** one of the common people: **plebei'anism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the conduct of the common people.

plecolepidous, a. *plĕk-ō-lĕp'ĭ-dŭs* (Gr. *pleko*, I bind or fold, and *lepis*, a scale—gen. *lepidis*), in *bot.*, having the bracts that form the involucrum of the natural order compositæ adhering together.

plectognathic, a. *plĕk'tŏg-năth'ĭk*, also **plectognathous**, a. *plĕk-tŏg'nă-thŭs* (Gr. *plektos*, twisted, knitted, and *gnathos*, the cheek), having the cheek-bones immovably united with the jaws; applied to an order of fishes called the **plectognathes**, *plĕk'tŏg-năths*.

plectrum, n. *plĕk'trŭm* (L. *plectrum*; Gr. *plektron*, a plectrum—from Gr. *pletto*, I strike), a small piece of metal, wood, or ivory, with which the ancients struck the lyre, or other stringed instrument.

pled, v. *plĕd* (see **plead**, under **plea**), another spelling of **pleaded**; in *Scotch law*, argued or returned answer, as "he *pled* guilty."

pledge, n. *plĕj* (F. *pleige*; It. *pleggio*, a surety, who undertakes for: Dut. *pleghe*, duty or tribute: L. *pignus*, a security), anything deposited as security; surety; a promise solemnly given; in *politics*, profession of principles; a warrant given, as one's faith or word; a hostage; a drinking to the health of: **v.** to warrant; to deposit as security; to engage by promise or declaration; to drink to the health of another: **pledg'ing**, imp.: **pledged**, pp. *plĕjd*: **adj.** deposited as a security; solemnly promised: **pledg'er**, n. *-ér*, one who pledges: **to hold in pledge**, to keep as security: **to put in pledge**, to pawn.

pledget, n. *plĕj'ĕt* (from *plug*), a small mass of dry lint laid over a wound.

Pleiads, n. plu. *plī'ădz*, also **Pleiades**, n. plu. *plī'ă-dēz* (L. and Gr. *pleiades*, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, said to have been placed by Jupiter among the stars), a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

pleiocene, n. *plī'ō-sēn* (Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, recent), in *geol.*, a term applied to the Upper Tertiary deposits or strata, as containing a greater percentage of recent testacea than the Miocene or Eocene.

pleiophyllous, a. *plī-ŏf'il-lŭs* (Gr. *pleios*, full, and *phyllon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, applied to plants whose stems have no buds, and consequently no branches developed in the axils of the leaves.

pleiosaurus—see **pliosaurus**.

pleiotracheæ, n. plu. *plī'ō-trā'kē-ē* (Gr. *pleion*, more, several, and *tracheia*, the windpipe), in *bot.*, spiral vessels with several fibres united.

pleistocene, n. *plīs'tō-sēn* (Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent), the most recent or uppermost of the Tertiaries; a term implying that the organic remains found therein belong almost wholly to existing species.

plenary, a. *plē'nă-rĭ* (L. *plenus*, full: It. *plenario*, plenary), full; entire; complete: **ple'narily**, ad. *-li*: **ple'nariness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being plenary: **plenarty**, n. *plē'nâr-tĭ*, the state of a benefice or an office when full or occupied.

plenipotent, a. *plĕn-ĭp'ō-tĕnt* (L. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, powerful: Sp. *plenipotencia*, plenipotence), possessing full power: **plenip'otence**, n. *-tĕns*, the possession of full power: **plenipotentiary**, a. *plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shâr-ĭ* (F. *plénipotentiaire*, an ambassador), having or containing full power: **n.** a person, particularly an ambassador, who is invested with full powers to negotiate a particular business or a treaty; a resident minister at a foreign court.

plenist, n. *plē'nĭst* (L. *plenus*, full), one who holds that all space contains matter: **plenum**, n. *plē'nŭm*, that state in which every part or space of extension is supposed to be full of matter—opposed to *vacuum*: **plenus**, a. *plē'nŭs*, in *bot.*, double; applied to stamens and pistils which become petaloid; having a solid stem.

plenitude, n. *plĕn'ĭ-tūd* (L. *plenitudo*, fulness, completeness—from *plenus*, full: It. *plenitudine*: F. *plénitude*), fulness; abundance; exuberance; repletion.

plenty, n. *plĕn'tĭ* (old F. *plenté*; mid. L. *plenitas*, plenty—from L. *plenus*, full), abundance; copiousness; an adequate or full supply: **plenteous**, a. *plĕn'tĭ-ŭs*, fully sufficient for every purpose; copious; abundant: **plen'teously**, ad. *-li*: **plen'teousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being abundant: **plentiful**, a. *plĕn'tĭ-fŭl*, copious; yielding abundance; fruitful: **plen'tifully**, ad. *-li*: **plen'tifulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being plentiful; abundance.

pleonasm, n. *plē'ō-năzm* (Gr. *pleonasmos*, superabundance—from *pleos*, full), an over-fulness of words in speaking or writing; redundance of expression: **pleonastic**, a. *plē'ō-năs'tĭk*, also **ple'onas'tical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to pleonasm; redundant: **ple'onas'tically**, ad. *-li*.

pleonaste, n. *plē'ō-năst* (Gr. *pleonastos*, abundant), a dark or pearly-black variety of iron and magnesia spinel, a stone of considerable brilliancy when cut and polished.

plesiomorphous, a. *plē'zĭ-ō-mōr'fŭs* (Gr. *plesios*, near to, and *morphe*, form), applied to crystallised substances whose forms closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely alike: **ple'siomor'phism**, n. *-mōr'fĭzm*, nearness of form.

plesiosaurus, n. *plē'zĭ-ō-sâw'rŭs* (Gr. *plesios*, near to, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil marine reptiles having a small head and a neck of enormous length.

plethora, n. *plĕth'ō-rā* (Gr. *plethore*, fulness—from *pletho*, I become full), redundant fulness of the blood-vessels: **plethoric**, a. *plē-thŏr'ĭk*, also **plethoretical**, a. *plĕth'ō-rĕt'ĭk-ăl*, having excess of blood.

pleura, n. *plōō'rā* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, a rib), the thin membrane covering the inner surface of the thorax, and investing its viscera like a shut sac: **pleu'ral**, a. *-răl*, connected with the pleura: **pleu'risy**, n. *-rĭ-sĭ*, the inflammation of the inner membrane of the thorax; also called **pleuritis**, n. *plōō-rī'tĭs*: **pleurit'ic**, a. *-rĭt'ĭk*, also **pleurit'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or affected with pleurisy.

pleuracanthus, n. *plōō'rā-kăn'thŭs* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *akantha*, a thorn or spine), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fin-spines, having a row of sharp hooks or denticles on each side.

pleurenchyma, n. *plōō-rĕng'kĭ-mă* (Gr. *pleura*, a side or rib, and *engchumos*, juicy), in *bot.*, woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed.

pleuriny—see under **pleura**.

pleurocarpi, n. plu. *plōō'rō-kär'pī* (Gr. *pleura*, a rib or side, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, mosses with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves.

pleurodiscous, a. *plōō'rō-dĭs'kŭs* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *diskos*, a quoit), in *bot.*, having some sort of appendage attached to the sides of a disc.

pleurodont, n. *plōō'rō-dŏnt* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a term ap-

plied to certain saurians having teeth fixed to the bottom of a groove, and supported by its sides.

pleurogynous, a. *plō-rōj'i-nŭs* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having a glandular or tubercular elevation rising close to, and parallel with, the ovary.

pleurogyratous, a. *plō'rō-ji-rā'tŭs* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *gyros*, a circle), in *bot.*, having the ring on the thecæ of ferns placed laterally.

pleuro-pneumonia, n. *plō'rō-nū-mō'ni-ā* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *pneumōnē*, the lungs), an inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

pleurorhizæ, n. plu. *plō'rō-rīz'ē-ē* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *rhiza*, a root), in *bot.*, cruciferous plants having the radicle of the embryo applied to the edges of the cotyledons, which are called *accumbent*: **pleu'rorhi'zal**, a. *-rī'zăl*, having the radicle applied to the edges of the cotyledons.

pleurotomaria, n. *plō'rō-tō-mā'ri-ā* (Gr. *pleura*, the side, and *tomē*, a notch or cutting), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fossil shells, solid and few-whorled, having apertures somewhat square, with deep slits in their outer margins.

plexeoblastus, n. *plĕks'ē-ō-blăs'tŭs* (Gr. *plexis*, a plaiting, and *blastos*, a shoot or sucker), in *bot.*, applied to cotyledons that rise above ground in germination, but do not assume the appearance of leaves.

plexiform, a. *plĕks'i-fŏrm* (L. *plexum*, to interweave, to twist, and *forma*, a shape), in the form of network; complicated; entangled.

pleximeter, n. *plĕks-im'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *plexis*, a striking, a blow, and *metron*, measure), in *med.*, the piece of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, placed over such parts of the chest or abdomen as it may be necessary to tap on to ascertain the state of the parts underneath; the fingers of the left hand are commonly used as a *pleximeter*.

plexus, n. *plĕks'ŭs* (L. *plexus*, twisted), in *anat.*, a network of vessels or nerves.

pliable, a. *plī'ă-bl* (F. *pliable*, pliable—from *plier*, to fold or plait; Dut. *plegen*, to be accustomed to; It. *piega*, a fold or plait; L. *plicare*, to fold), that can easily be bent or folded; flexible; supple; easy to be persuaded: **pli'ably**, ad. *-bli*: **pli'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **pli'ability**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, state or quality of being pliable; the quality of yielding to force or pressure without rupture; the quality of yielding to moral force or influence: **pliant**, a. *plī'ănt*, easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily yielding to moral influence; tractable; docile: **pli'antly**, ad. *-li*: **pli'ancy**, n. *-ăn-si*, the state of

and *pithekos*, an ape), in *geol.*, an extinct ape from the Miocene deposits of the south of France, having a resemblance to the tailed monkeys of S. Amer.

plioszurus, n. *plī'ō-sŭr'ŭs* (Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *saurus*, a lizard), a marine reptile of the Upper Oolites, intermediate in structure between the *plesiosaur* and *ichthyosaur*.

plod, v. *plŏd* (Gael. *plod* or *plodach*, a puddle; Ger. *ploddern*, to dabble or paddle; Dan. *plödder*, mire), to travel slowly but steadily; to work slowly or with laborious diligence; to toil heavily; to drudge: **plod'ding**, imp.: **adj.** diligent but slow; having the character of that which plods: **n.** slowness with steadiness and perseverance; the act of studying closely: **plod'ded**, pp.: **plodder**, n. *plŏd'dĕr*, a dull, heavy, laborious man: **plod'dingly**, ad. *-li*.

plot, n. *plŏt* (another spelling of **plat**, which see), a small extent of ground; the ground occupied by a building; a plan or draft on paper: **v.** to make a plan on paper: **plot'ting**, imp.: **n.** the act or art of laying down on paper the several lines, angles, &c., of a tract of land that has been surveyed or measured: **to plot out**, to lay out the ground for a design: **plotting-scale**, a mathematical instrument used in plotting or setting off the length of lines.

plot, n. *plŏt* (the figurative meaning of *plot* or *plat*; perhaps from Gr. *plekō*; L. *plico*, I twist or weave; Bohem. *plot*; Pol. *ploty*, to braid hair), the design of a future action; a secret scheme or design; a conspiracy; the knot or train of incidents developed in a story or a play; an intrigue: **v.** to plan or devise; to conspire against those in authority; to form a scheme of mischief affecting another: **plot'ting**, imp.: **adj.** contriving; forming an evil design: **n.** the act of contriving or forming schemes or evil designs: **plot'ted**, pp.: **plot'ter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who plots; a contriver or conspirator. *Note.*—Accident has appropriated *plot* to a design of open action, *plot* to one of secret machination.—*Wedgewood.*

plough, n. *plŏw* (Dan. *plog*, a peg or stake; plow, a plough; Sw. *plig*, a peg, a stake; *plog*, a plough; Ger. *pflug*; Pol. *plug*, a plough; Ger. *pflock*, a peg), the instrument drawn by horses or oxen for turning up the soil of a field; tillage; a bookbinder's tool for cutting the edges of books: **v.** to turn up the earth in a field with a plough; to furrow; to run through, as the sea in sailing; to cut or groove with a bookbinder's tool of the same name; in *Scrip.*, to labour in a calling: **plough'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or operation of tilling a field with a plough: **ploughed**, pp. *plŏwd*: **adj.** turned up with a plough: **ploughable**, a. *plŏw'ă-bl*, that

wound to stop bleeding; the substance thus used: plugged, pp. *plŭgd.*

plum, n. *plŭm* (Ger. *pflaum;* Icel. *ploma*, a plum—from L. *prunum*, a plum), a well-known fruit containing a nut, which, when dried and preserved, is called a *prune;* the tree itself; a raisin: **plum-cake**, a sweet cake containing raisins, currants, and spice: **plum-pudding**, a pudding containing raisins or currants, or both: **plum'my**, a. *-mĭ*, containing plums, or resembling plums: **plum-pudding stone**, originally restricted to a conglomerate of flint-pebbles, polished sections of which had a fancied resemblance to the fruit in a slice of plum-pudding—now loosely applied to any conglomerate.

plumage, n. *plōm'āj* (F. *plume*, a feather: L. *pluma*, a small soft feather: W. *pluf*, feathers: Bav. *pflaum*, loose foam, froth), the feathers that cover a bird.

plumb, n. *plŭm* (F. *plomb;* L. *plumbum*, lead: It. and Sp. *plumbeo*, leaden), a mass of lead attached to a line, and so hung as to ascertain whether a wall be perpendicular; also called **plumb-line**: **adj.** perpendicular; downright: **ad.** perpendicularly; heavily; **v.** to adjust to the perpendicular by a plumb-line; to search the depth of by a line with a weight at its end; to sound: **plumb'ing**, imp.: n. the art of working in lead, and using it in buildings: **plumbed**, pp. *plŭmd:* **plumber**, n. *plŭm'ėr*, a worker in lead: **to fall plump**, a corruption of **to fall plumb**, to fall perpendicularly and heavily: **plumb-line**, a line or cord having a piece of lead at one end, suspended from a frame or narrow board; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon: **plumb-rule**, a simple instrument, same as a *plumb-line*, used by masons, bricklayers, and carpenters: **plum'bean**, a. *-bē-ăn*, also **plum'beous**, a. *-bē-ŭs*, consisting of or resembling lead; leaden; dull; stupid: **plumb'ery**, n. *-ėr-ĭ*, a place where sheet or mill lead is manufactured into the various articles of a plumber's trade: **plum'bic**, a. *-bĭk*, pert. to or containing lead: **plumbic acid**, the peroxide of lead: **plumbiferous**, a. *plŭm-bĭf'ėr-ŭs* (L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, I produce), producing or containing lead.

plumbago, n. *plŭm-bā'gō* (L. *plumbago*, a species of lead ore—from *plumbum*, lead), one of the names given to *graphite* or *black-lead*, from its resemblance to an ore of lead—used for making pencils, &c.: **plumbag'inous**, a. *-băj'ĭ-nŭs*, resembling or containing plumbago, or consisting of it: **plumbagine**, n. *plŭm-băj'ĭn*, a substance extracted from the roots of the plant leadwort.

plume, n. *plōm* (F. *plume*, a feather—from L. *pluma*, a small soft feather), the feather of a bird, particularly a large one; a bunch of feathers for a decorative purpose; a crest: **v.** to pick and adjust feathers; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; to pride; to boast, as *to plume one's self;* **plu'ming**, imp.: **plumed**, pp. *plōmd:* **adj.** adjusted or arranged, as feathers; adorned with feathers; stripped of feathers: **plumy**, a. *plō'mĭ*, feathery; feathered: **plume'less**, a. without plumes or feathers: **plumelet**, n. *plōm'lĕt*, a little plume: **plumigerous**, a. *plō-mĭj'ėr-ŭs* (L. *gero*, I carry) feathered; plumed: **plumiform**, a. *-mŭ'ĭ-fȧrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), having the shape of a plume or feather: **plumiped**, a. *plō'mĭ-pĕd* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), having feathered feet: **plu'mose**, a. *-mōs*, also **plu'mous**, a. *-mŭs*, in *bot.*, applied to hairs or plants that have branches arranged like the beard on a feather; feathery: **plumosity**, n. *plō-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, the state of being plumose.

plummer, *plŭm'ėr*, and **plum'mery**, *-ėr-ĭ*, less correct spellings of **plumber** and **plumbery**—see **plumb**: **plummer-block**, the part of the spring-beam of the paddle-box of a steam-ship in which the end of the shaft is received.

plummet, n. *plŭm'mĕt* (Sp. *plomada*, a plummet—from L. *plumbum*, lead), a long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; the line or instrument itself; also the lead attached to the string: **plum'ming**, n. in *mining*, the operation of searching to find a proper place for an air-shaft: **plummet** or **plummet-line**, a piece of lead at the end of a line, generally suspended from a board or frame, used by carpenters and masons in order to ascertain whether erections are in the perpendicular or horizontal.

plump, a. *plŭmp* (Bav. *plumpf*, the noise made by something falling flat with a dull sound: Sw. *plumpa*, to plump or plunge: Ger. *plump*, massive, plumpish), full with substance; round and sleek, with fulness of flesh; round; blunt or downright; unqualified, as a lie: **v.** to make plump; to swell out; to fatten; to dilate; to let fall suddenly and heavily; to fall suddenly or at once, like a mass of dead matter; to give undivided or in a lump, as a vote to *one* only, where a vote to each of a selected *two* could be given: **ad.** with a sudden fall: **plump'ing**, imp.: **plumped**, pp. *plŭmpt:* **plump'er**, n. *-ėr*, that which may swell out something else; a vote given to *one* only when *two* candidates are to be elected: **plump'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, fully; without reserve; bluntly: **plump'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, fulness of skin; distension to roundness: **plumpy**, a. *plŭmp'ĭ*, fat; jolly.

plum-pudding—see under **plum**.

plumule, n. *plō'mūl*, also **plu'mula**, n. *-mū-lȧ* (L. *plumula*, a little feather—from *pluma*, a feather), in *bot.*, that point of the embryo of a seed which develops in a direction contrary to the radicle, being the first bud or gemmule of the young plant.

plumy—see **plume**.

plunder, n. *plŭn'dėr* (Low Ger. *plunden*, rags: Ger. *plunder*, things of little value: Dut. *plunderen*, to seize on the goods of another by force), spoils of war; booty; the produce of robbery or fraud: **v.** to take by open force, as the goods of an enemy; to spoil; to pillage; to rob: **plun'dering**, imp.: **plun'dered**, pp. *-dėrd:* **plun'derer**, n. *-dėr-ėr*, one who plunders; a robber: **plun'derage**, n. *-dĭ*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plunge, v. *plŭnj* (F. *plonger;* Dut. *plotsen* or *plonzen*, to fall into the water; Swiss, *blunitschen*, the sound of a thick heavy body falling into the water), to throw into water or other fluid substance; to thrust into any substance that is penetrable; to pitch or throw one's self headlong into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any distress, or into any state or circumstances in which the person is surrounded or enclosed, as sorrow, difficulty, darkness; among *quadrupeds*, to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse: **n.** the act of thrusting or pitching into water; the act of throwing one's self headlong, as an unruly horse: **plung'ing**, imp.: **adj.** diving; rushing headlong: **n.** the act of rushing into water; the attempt of an unruly horse to throw his rider: **plunged**, pp. *plŭnjd:* **plung'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who plunges; a solid brass cylinder used as a forcer in a forcing-pump: **plungeon**, n. *plŭn'jŏn*, a sea-fowl; the diver: **plunge-bath**, a large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water: **plunge-pole**, the pump-rod of a pumping-engine: **plunging fire**, in *mil.*, the fire of guns directed downwards from a height.

pluperfect, a. *plō-pėr'fĕkt* (L. *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect, complete), in *gram.*, the tense of a verb with the sign *had*, signifying that a certain action or event occurred before some other action or event took place, as, "I had loved."

plural, a. *plō'rȧl* (L. *pluralis*, plural—from *plus*, more—gen. *pluris:* It. *plurale:* F. *pluriel*), consisting of more than one; expressing two or more: **plu'rally**, ad. *-lĭ:* **plurality**, n. *plō-rȧl'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being or having a greater number; a number consisting of more than one; a majority over others, as of votes; more than one benefice held by the same clergyman: **pluralist**, n. *plō'rȧl-ĭst*, a clergyman who holds more than one benefice: **plu'ralize**, v. *-īz:* **plu'ralizing**, imp.: **plu'ralized**, pp. *-ȧzd:* **plu'ralism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

pluri, *plō'rĭ* (L. *plus*, more—gen. *pluris*), the first element of a compound, signifying several.

pluriliteral, a. *plō'rĭ-lĭt'ėr-ȧl* (L. *plus*, more—gen. *pluris*, and *litera*, a letter), containing more than three letters.

plurilocular, a. *plō'rĭ-lŏk'ū-lėr* (L. *plus*, more—gen. *pluris*, and *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, having several divisions containing seeds, as the lemon and the orange.

pluripartite, a. *plō'rĭ-pȧr'tĭt* (L. *plus*, more, and *partitus*, parted or divided), in *bot.*, applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions.

plus, ad. *plŭs* (L. *plus*, more), more: **n.** in *alg.* or *arith.*, the sign (+) set between numbers or quantities, signifying that they are to be added together.

plush, n. *plŭsh* (F. *peluche;* Piedm. *plucia;* Ger. *plusch;* Dut. *pluis*, a lock or tuft of hair, plush), a cloth with a soft or velvet nap on one side resembling short hairs.

pluteus, n. *plō'tē-ŭs* (L. a breast-work or parapet on towers, &c.), in *anc. arch.*, a wall sometimes built to

close the intervals between the columns of a building: a movable gallery shaped like an arched waggon, used by besiegers for the protection of their archers.

Pluto, n. *plō'tō* (L. *Pluto*: Gr. *Ploutōn*), in the *anc. myth.* of the Greeks and Latins, the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune: **Plutonian**, a. *plō-tō'nī-an*, of or relating to Pluto, or to the regions of fire; dark: **plu'tonist**, n. *-tōn-ist*, one who refers the formation of rocks and the earth's crust to the action of fire: **plu'tonism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrine or theory of the plutonist: **Plutonic**, a. *plō-tōn'ik*, in *geol.*, applied to igneous rocks found at some depth in the earth, as distinct from volcanic, which are consolidated on the surface—the Plutonic being more crystalline, and exhibiting more structure than the *volcanic*.

Plutus, n. *plō'tus* (L. *Plutus*; Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of riches), in *anc. myth.*, the god of wealth; riches; wealth.

pluvial, a. *plō'vi-al*, also **plu'vious**, a. *-us* (L. *pluvialis*, of or belonging to rain—from *pluvia*, rain; It. *pluviale*: F. *pluvial*), of or belonging to rain; rainy; in *geol.*, applied to operations and results that arise from or depend on the action of rain.

pluviameter, n. *plō'vi-am'ē-tèr* (L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instrument for receiving and measuring the amount of rain that falls in any locality; a rain-gauge: **plu'viamet'rical**, a. *-a-mēt-ri-kăl*, pert. to a rain-gauge: **plu'viamet'rically**, ad. *-li*: **plu'viam'etry**, n. *-am'ē-tri*, the art of measuring the rainfall: all the preceding also spelt with *o* for *a* before *m*, as *pluviometer*.

ply, v. *plī* (Low Ger. *plegen*; Ger. *pflegen*, to take care of, to be accustomed to: F. *plier*, to fold or bend: Sp. *plegar*, to plait: L. *plicare*, to fold), to give one's mind to; to apply closely and steadily to; to work at; to work; to offer service; to practise or perform with diligence; to run regularly between two ports, as a vessel—also said of cabs running for hire: **n.** a fold; a plait: **ply'ing**, imp.: **n.** urgent solicitation; effort or endeavour to make way against the wind: **plied**, pp. *plīd*: **plier**, n. *plī'èr*, one who plies: **ply'ers**, n. plu. *-èrz*, in *mech.*, a kind of balance used in raising or letting down a drawbridge—another spelling of **pliers**: **to ply a trade**, to exercise or follow a trade: **to ply one's heels**, to exercise one's heels in running away: **to ply one with flattery**, to keep flattering him.

pneumatic, a. *nū-mat'ik*, also **pneumat'ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (Gr. *pneumatikos*, pert. to breath, spiritual — from *pneuma*, wind, air: F. *pneumatique*), of or relating to

pnyx, n. *niks* (Gr. *pnux*), the place of general assembly of the anc. Athenian people, who were celebrated for their love of news and gossip.

poach, v. *pōch* (old F. *pocher*, to thrust or dig out with the fingers—land was said to be *poached* when it was trodden into holes by heavy cattle: F. *pocher*, to bruise: see **poke** 1), to intrude or encroach upon the grounds of another to steal or plunder, especially game; to take game by unlawful means; to plunder by stealth; to make soft by boiling slightly, as eggs broken and poured among boiling water, or cooked with butter: **poach'ing**, imp.: **n.** trespass in pursuit of game; the employment of a poacher: **poached**, pp. *pōcht*: **adj.** stolen; slightly boiled or dressed, as eggs broken among boiling water: **poach'er**, n. *-èr*, one who steals game: **poach'y**, a. *-i*, wet and soft, as land; swampy: **poach'iness**, n. *-i-nès*, state of being wet and soft, as land; swampiness.

poachard, n. *pōch'èrd* (from **poach**), a species of duck that inhabits marshes.

poacites, n. plu. *pō'ā-sīts* (Gr. *poa*, grass), in *geol.*, fossil monocotyledonous leaves; a general term for fossil grass-like leaves.

pock, n. *pŏk* (Dut. *pocke*, a pustule or bubble, as of morbid matter on the flesh: Ger. *pocke*; AS. *pocc*, a pock, the small-pox: F. *bouele*, a bubble), a pustule or small bubble on the skin full of morbid matter in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox: **pocky**, a. *pŏk'i*, infected with small-pox; full of pocks: **pock'iness**, n. *-i-nès*, the state of being full of pocks: **pock-mark**, one of the pits or scars left by the small-pox: **pock-pitted**, a. marked by the scars left by small-pox.

pocket, n. *pŏk'ĕt* (F. *poche*; Norm. *pouquette*, a sack: Dut. *poksak*, a pocket), a small pouch or bag attached to or inserted in a garment; in *billiards*, one of the nets that receive the balls; a certain quantity contained in a bag, *as of hops*: **v.** to put or conceal in a pocket: **pock'eting**, imp.: **pock'eted**, pp.: **pock'etful**, n. *-fōōl*, plu. **pock'etfuls**, as much as a pocket will hold: **pocket-book**, a case containing a memorandum-book, loose papers, &c.: **pocket-glass**, a portable looking-glass: **pocket-handkerchief**, a napkin of silk or fine cotton carried in the pocket for use: **pocket-knife**, a knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle: **pocket-money**, money allowed for occasional or petty expenses: **pocket-picking**, the act or practice of stealing from the pocket: **pocket-pistol**, a firearm that can be carried in the pocket; *facetiously*, a flask of liquor carried in the pocket: **to pocket an insult** or **an affront**, not to resent it or seek redress.

poco, ad. *pō'kō* (It.), in *music*, a term indicating the time or movement, and signifying a little less, as or

podophyllina, n. *pŏd'ō-fĭl'lĭn* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *phullon*, a leaf), a cathartic principle obtained from the root of the *may-apple*, in *bot.*, called **pod'ophyl'lum pelta'tum**: **pod'ophyl'lous**, a. *-fĭl'lŭs*, in *ent.*, having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

podosperm, n. *pŏd'ō-spĕrm* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *sperma*, a seed), the filament or thread by which the ovule adheres to the placenta.

podosphenia, n. *pŏd'ō-sfē'nĭ-ā* (Gr. *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*, and *sphen*, a wedge), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil microscopic plant-growths having wedge-shaped frustules or pieces.

poecilopod, n. *pē-sĭl'ō-pŏd* (Gr. *poikilos*, variegated, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a crustacean having various kinds of feet.

poem, n. *pō'ĕm* (L. *poema*; Gr. *poiema*, a composition in verse—from Gr. *poieo*, I make: F. *poème*), a composition in blank verse or rhyme; the literary production of a poet: **poesy**, n. *pō'ē-sĭ*, poetry; metrical composition; the art of composing poems; a short conceit engraved on a ring—also spelt **posy**, n. *pō'zĭ*: **poet**, n. *pō'ĕt*, the author of a poem; one who has a particular genius for writing poetry: **poetess**, n. fem. *pō'ĕt-ĕs*, a woman gifted with poetic genius: **poet-laureate**, n. *-lăr'ē-āt* (L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel—from *laurea*, laurel, or the laurel-tree), a salaried officer of the royal household, who was formerly required to write an ode on the king's birthday or other special occasion—the office now is merely honorary and a sinecure, but is always held by a man eminent as a poet: **poet-musician**, an ancient bard and lyrist: **poetaster**, n. *pō'ĕt-ăs'tĕr* (It. *poetastro*, a poetaster), a petty poet; a pitiful rhymer: **poetic**, a. *pō-ĕt'ĭk*, also **poet'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, relating to poetry; expressed in poetry; marked by poetic language or imagery; figurative: **poet'ically**, ad. *-li*: **poetics**, n. plu. *pō-ĕt'ĭks*, the branch of criticism relating to poetry: **poetize**, v. *pō'ĕt-īz*, to make verse; to compose verse, as a poet: **po'etizing**, imp.: **po'etized**, pp. *-īzd*: **poetry**, n. *pō'ĕt-rĭ*, the embodiment of high thoughts and pure emotions in a measured musical flow of words; striking thoughts, picturesque situations, and generally the full play of the imagination expressed in metrical compositions; prose composition expressed in the vivid language of the imagination and of the feelings; verse; rhyme; metrical compositions.

pogon, n. *pō'gŏn* (Gr. *pogon*), in *bot.*, the beard.

poh, int. *pō*, an exclamation of contempt.

poignant, a. *poy'nănt* (F. *poignant*, poignant—from old F. *poindre*, to pierce or sting: L. *pungo*, I puncture or pierce into), very painful or acute, as grief or anguish; severe; piercing; keen; irritating; stimulating to the organs of taste; sharp; satirical: **poig'nantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **poignancy**, n. *poy'nan-sĭ*, the state of being poignant.

poinding, n. *poyn'dĭng* (AS. *pyndan*, to shut up: Ger. *pfinden*, to seize, to distrain), in *Scotch law*, a process by which the property of the debtor's movables is transferred to the creditor.

point, n. *poynt* (F. *point*, a point, a dot: L. *punctum*, a small hole, a puncture), the sharp end of any instrument or body; anything resembling a point; the sting of an epigram; a small cape or headland; a turn of thought or expression that strikes with agreeable surprise; in *geom.*, that which has position but no magnitude; a moment; a small space; punctilio; nicety; place or time near; critical moment; eve or verge, as of death; position; state; dot, mark, or spot; direction of view, or part viewed; particular mark or aim; particular mode or parts; instance; example; single part; part of a whole; single position; the main question; lace wrought with the needle, as point-lace; a division of the mariner's compass: v. to bring to a sharp end; to direct towards; to aim; to show by way of example; to mark with characters in order to indicate certain distinctions; to distinguish by stops or points by way of punctuation; to fill the joints with mortar and smooth them with a trowel, as a stone wall; to direct attention to an object by the finger; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen: **point'ing**, imp.: n. punctuation; the act or operation of filling the crevices of walls with mortar; the materials so employed: **point'ed**, pp. aimed at any particular person or thing: adj. having a sharp end; keen; smart, as a rebuke; in *arch.*, having arches sharply pointed: **point'edly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a manner or particular manner: **point'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being pointed; sharpness; keenness: **point'er**, n. *-ĕr*, anything that points; hand of a timepiece; a variety of sporting-dog employed to point out the game: **point'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without any sharpness at the termination: **point'ers**, n. plu. *-ĕrz*, the two bright stars of the Great Bear which serve to point out the pole-star, a line drawn through them and prolonged nearly indicating it: **points**, among *seamen*, flat pieces of plaited cordage tapering towards each end, used in reefing; on a *railway*, the switches or movable guiding-rails which admit a train on to a junction-line, to a siding, or from the one line of rail to the other; qualities, as good points: **pointsman**, n. *poynts'măn*, on a *railway*, a workman who has the charge of the switches or movable guiding-rails at or near a junction or station, to open or shut them on the approach of trains, as may be required: **point-work**, work done with a needle or small-pointed instrument: **point of sight**, in *perspective*, the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye: **points of the compass**, the points of the circumference of the compass-card, which is divided into 32 equal parts or points,—the circumference being 360 degrees, each point will be 11° 15': **cardinal points**, north, south, east, and west: **point d'appui**, *pwăng-dăp'pē-ē* (F. *point*, point, *de*, of, and *appui*, prop or support), in *mil.*, point of support; base of operations: **point devise** or **device**, *pwăng'dē-vēz'* or *poynt'dē-vīs'* (F. point of excellence: F. *devisare*, to appear, to seem unto), in Italy in 13th century, retainers of the great houses wore suits having the two halves of different colours as a distinguishing badge, and which was so called; a particular sort of lace worked with a point or needle; the condition of ideal excellence; anything uncommonly nice and exact: **point of incidence**, the point on the surface of a body on which a ray of light falls: **point of reflection**, the point from which a ray is reflected: **point-blank**, n. in *mil.*, direct; the position of a gun or rifle aimed at an object without any elevation—the distance, which is more or less short, is called *point-blank range*: ad. directly: **point of a horse**, in *mining*, the spot where the vein is divided into one or more branches: **vanishing-point**, in *perspective*, the spot to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation: **point of contact**, in *geom.*, the point in which a straight line touches a circle or curve: **points of a horse**, those properties of shape, symmetry, &c., upon which much of the value of a horse depends: **point of view**, aspect; mode of looking at: **to point out**, to show, as by the finger: **to point at**, to treat with scorn by directing attention to, as with the finger: **at point** or **on the point**, as near as can be; on the verge: **nine points of the law**, the greater chance of success in a suit at law: **to make** or **gain a point**, to accomplish a certain part of that which was proposed; to make advance by a step: **to mark** or **score a point**, in *billiards*, &c., to note down successful hits, &c.: **to strain a point**, to go beyond the proper limit; to exceed the bounds of strict propriety, or of duty—probably alluding to the points or tagged laces of olden costumes: **vowel-points**, in certain Eastern languages, as the Hebrew, a system of marks placed above or below the consonants to indicate vocal sounds and their character.

poise, n. *poyz* (F. *poiser* or *peser*, to weigh—from *pondus*, weight: L. *pensus*, weight), a regulating power or weight; the weight used with steelyards; gravity; that which balances: v. to make of equal weight; to balance; to load with a weight for balancing; to examine or ascertain, as by a balance: **pois'ing**, imp.: **poised**, pp. *poyzd*.

poison, n. *poy'zn* (F. *poison*, poison: L. *potio*, a drink: Sp. *ponzoña*, a venom, poison), any substance which, when swallowed, inhaled, or rubbed over the skin, injures the health or destroys life; venom; anything which taints moral purity: v. to injure the health, or cause death, by administering poison; to taint; to mar; to corrupt, as one's morals: **poi'soning**, imp.: n. the act of giving poison to, or of injuring or killing by poison: **poisoned**, pp. *poy'znd*: adj. infected or destroyed by poison: **poi'soner**, n. *-zn-ĕr*, one who poisons or corrupts: **poi'sonous**, a. *-zn-ŭs*, containing poison; injurious to health; deadly; corrupting morals or purity: **poi'sonously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **poi'sonousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being fatal to life or injurious to health.

poke, v. *pōk* (Dut. *poken*, to poke: *pook*, a dagger: Icel. *pikka*, to thrust, to pick: Norm. *pouk*; Sw. *pock*, a stick: prov. F. *poque*, a blow with a ball), to thrust

or push against with anything pointed, as a bull with its horns; to search or feel for, as in the dark; to grope; to search; to feel: **po'king**, imp. busying one's self without a definite object, followed by *about*: **poked**, pp. *pōkt*: **poker**, n. *pō'kĕr*, one who pokes; an iron bar used to stir fires; a bar of iron for driving hoops on masts: **poker-pictures**, imitations of pictures executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as that used in Italian irons: **poking-stick**, a laundress's wooden stirrer: **to poke fun**, to make fun: **to poke at**, to thrust the horns at: **poke-weed**, a tall N. Amer. weed.

poke, n. *pōk* (Dut. *poke*; Icel. *poki*; AS. *pocca*, a sack or bag), a sack; a bag; a pouch: **to buy a pig in a poke**, that is, a *pocket* or *bag*, to buy a thing without seeing it, or without knowing its qualities and real value.

polacca, n. *pō-lăk'kăĭ* (It.), also **polacre**, n. *pō-lăk'kĕr* (Sp. and F.), or **polaque**, n. *pō-lăk'* (F.), a three-masted vessel common in the ports of the Mediterranean—the masts, usually of one piece, have neither tops nor cross-trees.

polar, a. *pō'lĕr* (F. *polaire*; mid. L. *polaris*, polar—from L. *polus*; Gr. *polos*, the end of an axis, a pole), pert. to one of the poles of the earth; situated near one of the poles; proceeding from the regions around either pole: **polar angle**, on the *terrestrial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two meridians; on the *celestial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two hour-circles: **polar bear**, a species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions, having a silvery-white fur tinged with yellow: **polar circles**, the two parallels of latitude encircling the poles, each at a distance of about 23° 28′—the *north polar circle* is called the *arctic circle*, and the *south* the *antarctic circle*: **polar distance**, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens: **polar clock**, an optical instrument by which the hour is indicated by means of the polarisation of light: **polariscope**, n. *pō-lăr'ĭ-skōp* (Gr. *polos*, a pole, and *skopeo*, I see), an instrument for detecting polarised light, or for exhibiting its phenomena: **polarise**, v. *pō'lĕr-īz*, to render incapable of exhibiting the ordinary phenomena of reflection and transmission—applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces: **po'larising**, imp.: **adj.** effecting polarisation: **po'larised**, pp. *-īzd*: **adj.** affected by polarisation: **po'lari'ser**, n. *-ī'zĕr*, that which polarises: **po'lari'sable**, a. *-ī'zĕ-bĕl*, capable of being polarised: **polarisation**, n. *pō'lĕr-ĭ-zā'-shŭn*, the act of polarising; the state of being polarised, or of having polarity: **polarity**, n. *pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ*, the property

pole, n. *pōl* (L. *palus*, a pole; Sw. *pale*, a stake; AS. *pāl* or *pōl*, a pole), a long, slender, piece of wood; a long staff; a measure of length, 16½ feet or ¼ chain; in *land-measure*, 30¼ square yards; a mast: **bare poles**, state of a vessel having all the sails closely furled or down: **v.** to furnish with poles: **po'ling**, imp.: **poled**, pp. *pōld*: **pole-axe**, an axe or hatchet with a long pole or handle.

Pole, n. *pōl*, a native of Poland.

pole-cat, n. *pōl'kăt* (Dut. *paal-kat*, a pole-cat—a supposed corruption of *foul-cat*: old F. *puant*, stinking), a popular name of two small carnivorous animals, having a very offensive smell, and nearly allied to the weasel.

polemarch, n. *pōl'ĕ-mārk* (Gr. *polemos*, war, and *archos*, chief, leader), in *anc. Greece*, a magistrate having the charge of strangers and sojourners, &c.; a military officer, originally the military commander-in-chief.

polemic, a. *pō-lĕm'ĭk*, also **polem'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *polemikos*, warlike—from *polemos*, a battle, war; It. *polemico*; F. *polémique*), controversial; engaged in supporting an opinion or system in opposition to others; disputative: **polem'ic**, n. a disputant: **polem'ically**, ad. *-ĭ*: **polemics**, n. plu. *pō-lĕm'ĭks*, the art or practice of disputation—applied to theology.

polemoscope, n. *pō-lĕm'ō-skōp* (Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skopeo*, I see), a perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye; an instrument for seeing without being seen, so named by the inventor, under the idea that the instrument might be useful in time of war.

polenta, n. *pō-lĕn'tă* (It. *polenta*, polenta—from L. *polenta*, pearl-barley), a kind of pudding made of maize-meal, also of chestnut-meal.

polianthes, n. *pōl-ĭ-ăn'thēz* (Gr. *polis*, a city, and *anthos*, a flower), a genus of plants, the most familiar species of which, the tuberose, throws up from the heart of leaves a tall flowering scape crowned by a many-flowered spike of highly-fragrant flowers.

police, n. *pō-lēs'* (F. *police*, police; It. *policia*; Sp. *policia*, police, cleanliness—from Gr. *politeia*, the state, system of government—from Gr. *polis*, a city), a body of civil officers employed to enforce the laws respecting good order, cleanliness, &c.; the internal regulations of a town, city, or state: **policed**, a. *pō-lēst'*, regulated under a system of laws administered by the police: **police-officer** or **police'man**, one of the ordinary police; a constable: **police magistrate**, a stipendiary judge who tries petty cases preferred by the police: **police station**, the house to

powder, a preparation for brightening articles of metal.

polite, a. *pō-līt'* (L. *politus*, polished, refined: It. *polito*), refined or well-bred in manners: polished; courteous; obliging: **polite'ly**, ad. *-li*: **polite'ness**, n. *-nēs*, good breeding; refinement in manners; courtesy; obliging attentions: **polite literature**, those branches of knowledge or instruction, apart from art and science, which please the understanding and refine the taste.

politesse, n. *pō'li-tēs'* (F.), over-acted politeness, used in contempt.

politic, a. *pō'li-tik* (F. *politique*, political: L. *politicus*; Gr. *politikos*, of or belonging to civil polity or to the state: It. *politico*, cunning, political), wise, prudent, and discreet in the management of public affairs; well-devised, and adapted to promote the welfare of the state; judicious; artful; cunning: **politics**, n. plu. *pō'li-tiks*, the art or science of conducting the affairs of a kingdom; system of management of public affairs adopted by a party; the contest of parties in a state for power in the management of its affairs: **political**, a. *pō-lit'i-kāl*, pert. to the civil government of a state and its administration—derived from an office under government, or from some connection with it; artful; treating of politics or government: **polit'ically**, ad. *-li*: **political economy**, the science which treats of all those matters which are most favourable to the prosperity and permanent good of a country and its people: **politician**, n. *pō'li-tish'an*, a man skilled in politics, or who devotes himself to them; a man of artifice or deep contrivance: **polity**, n. *pō'li-ti* (Gr. *politeia*, system of government), the form or constitution of the civil government of a country; the general principles that regulate the conducting of public affairs.

polka, n. *pōl'ka* (Bohem. *pulka*, half), a dance of Polish origin, performed by two persons in common time; the air played to the dance: **polk**, v. *pōlk*, to dance the polka; **polk'ing**, imp.: **polked**, pp. *pōlkt*: **polka-jacket**, a kind of knitted jacket worn by women.

poll, n. *pōl* (Dut. *polle*, head, top: Icel. *kollr*, skull, head: Sp. *chulla*, skull), the head; the back part of the head; a register of heads or persons; the entry of the names of persons qualified to vote for civil officers and members of Parliament; election of civil officers, or the place where the votes are taken: v. to lop or cut off the head, as trees; to clip or cut off hair or wool; to shear; to enter a person's name in a list or register of voters; to receive or give votes: **poll'ing**, imp.: adj. receiving or giving votes, as a *polling*-clerk; designating the place where votes are given, as a *polling*-place: **polled**, pp. *pōld*, cropped; brought to the poll, as votes: adj. lopped, as trees; shorn: **poll-book**, a register of persons who can exercise the franchise, or who have exercised it: **poll-clerk**, a clerk who enters the names of voters at an election as they appear to give their vote: **poll-evil**, a swelling on the head or nape of the neck in horses: **poll-tax**, a sum of money exacted from each person or head as a tax: a **polled cow**, a hornless cow: **polled cattle**, hornless cattle, a mixed breed of Scotch cattle.

poll, n. *pōl* (Gr. *hoi polloi*, the many), a term applied at Cambridge to those men who do not take honours, but are contented with a degree merely.

pollard, n. *pōl'ärd* (from poll 1), a tree whose head has been lopped; a stag without horns—also applied to cattle; a clipped coin; a mixture of bran and meal: v. to poll, as trees: **pol'larding**, imp.: **pol'larded**, pp.: **pollard-trees**, trees cut down so as to leave only the lower part of the trunk, which gives off numerous buds and branches.

pollen, n. *pōl'en* (L. *pollen*, fine flour—akin to Gr. *pallo*, I shake: F. *pollen*, pollen), the fecundating powder or dust contained in the anthers of flowers, and afterwards dispersed on the stigma; the bloom of leaves: **pol'lenarius**, a. *-ä'ri-us*, consisting of pollen or meal: **pollenine**, n. *pōl'en-in*, a peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of certain plants: **pol'linar**, a. *-lin-är*, also **pol'linous**, a. *-us*, covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: **pollinic**, a. *pōl-lin'ik*, pert. to pollen: **pollinifèrous**, a. *pōl'lin-if'er-us* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing or containing pollen: **pollen mass**, also **pollinia**, n. *pōl-lin'i-ä*, an agglutinated mass of pollen, occurring in some orders of plants: **pollen-tube**, the tube emitted by the pollen-grain after it is applied to the stigma.

pollinctor, n. *pōl-lingk'tōr* (L.), one who prepares materials for embalming the dead.

pollock, n. *pōl'lok*, also **pol'lack**, n. *-lak* (Ger. *pollack*), a fish of the cod family, common around the British shores.

pollute, v. *pō-lūt'* (L. *pollutum*, to soil or defile: F. *polluer*), to make foul or unclean; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt; to vitiate; to violate: **pollu'ting**, imp.: adj. adapted or tending to defile or taint: **pollu'ted**, pp.: adj. rendered unclean; defiled; tainted with guilt: **pollu'tedly**, ad. *-li*, in a polluted manner; **pollu'tedness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being polluted; defilement: **pollu'tingly**, ad. *-li*, corruptingly: **pollu'ter**, n. *-tēr*, one who pollutes: **pollution**, n. *pō-lō'shun*, defilement; uncleanness; impurity; guilt; idolatry.

Pollux, n. *pōl'iuks* (in L. and Gr. myth., a famous pugilist, twin brother of Castor), a bright star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini or the Twins: **Castor and Pollux**, in *geol.*, two closely-allied minerals of the felspar family, resembling quartz in their hardness and transparency; a constellation.

polonaise, n. *pō'lō-nāz'* (F. *polonaise*, Polish), the Polish language; a robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles; in *music*, a movement of three crotchets in a bar; a dance adapted to such music; also **po'lonese'**, n. *-nēz'*, and **po'lonize'**, n. *-nīz'*.

poltroon, n. *pōl-trōn'* (F. and Sp. *poltron*, a scoundrel, a coward: It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow—from *poltra*, a bed to lie on during day: Ger. *polster*, a cushion or mattress), a coward; a wretch without spirit or courage: **poltroon'ery**, n. *-er-i*, baseness of mind; want of spirit.

polverine, n. *pōl'vēr-in* (It. *polverino*, ashes used in the making of glass—from *polvere*, dust: L. *pulvis*, dust), a kind of potash from the Levant, preferred in the manufacture of glass.

poly, *pōl'i* (Gr. *polus*, many), a common prefix, signifying many of; having many.

polyacoustic, a. *pōl'i-ä-kōs'tik* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *akoustos*, that may be heard), that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

polyadelphian, a. *pōl'i-ä-dēl'fi-an*, also **pol'yadel'phous**, a. *-fus* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *adelphos*, a brother), having the stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels, as in the class of plants **pol'yadel'phia**, *-fi-ä*.

polyandrian, a. *pōl'i-an'dri-an*, also **pol'yan'drous**, a. *-drus*, (Gr. *polus*, many, and *anēr*, a man or male—gen. *andros*), having many stamens, or any number above twenty; belonging to the class **pol'yan'dria**, *-dri-ä*.

polyandry, n. *pōl'i-an'dri* (see above), the practice of women having more than one husband at the same time; the opposite of *polygamy*: **pol yan'dric**, a. *-drik*, relating to polyandry; mating with several males.

polyanthus, n. *pōl'i-an'thus* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *anthos*, a flower), a favourite garden-flower, a cultivated variety of the primrose, of many hues.

polyarchy, n. *pōl'i-är-ki* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *archē*, government), the government by many—opposed to *monarchy*.

polybasite, n. *pōl'i-bā'sit* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *basis*, a base), a rich ore of silver of an iron-black colour: **pol'yba'sic**, a. *-bā'sik*, applied to acids which require two or more equivalents of a base for neutralisation.

polycarpous, a. *pōl'i-kär'pus*, also **pol'ycar'pic**, a. *-pik* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruit—applied to plants which flower and fruit many times in the course of their life.

polycephalous, a. *pōl'i-sef'a-lus* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *kephalē*, the head), in *bot.*, having a common support, capped by many like parts.

polychord, n. *pōl'i-kōrd* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *chordē*, a string or chord), an instrument having many strings; an apparatus which couples two octave notes.

polychroite, n. *pōl'i-krō'it* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *chroiza*, I colour), the colouring matter of saffron, which exhibits a variety of colours when acted upon by various re-agents.

polychrome, n. *pōl'i-krōm* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *chroma*, colour), a peculiar substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut, and in quassia-wood, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours when acted upon by reflected light: adj. executed in the manner of polychromy: **polychromatic**, a. *pōl'i-krō-mat'ik*, yielding many colours; exhibiting a play of colours—applied to an acid result-

ing from the action of nitric acid upon aloes: **polychromy**, n. *pŏl'i-krō-mi*, the art of colouring statuary to imitate nature; the art of heightening the effect of architectural decorations by the application of colours.

polycotyledon, n. *pŏl'i-kŏt-i-lē'don* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *kotuledon*, a hollow vessel), in *bot.*, a plant of which the seeds have more than two lobes: **pol'ycotyle'donous**, a. *-lē'dō-nŭs*, having more than two lobes to the seed, as in firs.

polycracy, n. *pō-lĭk'rā-sĭ* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *kratein*, power, rule), government by many rulers.

polydipsia, n. *pŏl'i-dĭp'sĭ-ā* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *dipsa*, thirst), a medical term for excessive thirst.

polyembryony, n. *pŏl'i-ĕm-brī'ō-nĭ* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *embrion*, an embryo), in *bot.*, the existence or development of two or more embryos in the same seed: **pol'yembryon'ic**, a. *-brī-ŏn'ĭk*, having more than one embryo.

polyfoil, n. *pŏl'i-foil* (Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *foil*), in *arch.*, an ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

polygamian, n. *pŏ-lĭ-gā'mi-an*, also **polygamous**, a. *pŏl-ĭg'ā-mŭs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage), in *bot.*, pert. to plants of the class **pol'yga'mia**, *-mi-ā*, which bear three descriptions of flowers—hermaphrodite, male, and female.

polygamy, n. *pŏ-lĭg'ā-mĭ* (see above), the practice or state of having several wives at the same time; **polyg'amous**, a. *-mŭs*, having more than one wife at the same time; mating with several females; inclined to polygamy; **polyg'amist**, n. *-mĭst*, one who practises or maintains the lawfulness of polygamy.

polygarchy, n. *pŏl'i-gär'kĭ* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *arche*, rule), government by many; also **polyarchy**.

polygastric, a. *pŏl'i-găs'trĭk* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *gaster*, the belly), having many stomachs: n. one of the most minute and simple animals of the infusoria, called **pol'ygas'tria**, *-trĭ-ā*.

polygenous, a. *pŏ-lĭj'ē-nŭs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *genos*, a kind), consisting of many kinds.

polyglot, a. *pŏl'i-glŏt* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *glotta*, the tongue), having or containing many languages—applied to books containing versions of the same text in several languages: n. a name given to an edition of the Bible in several languages.

polygon, n. *pŏl'i-gŏn* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *gonia*, a corner or angle), a figure having many sides and angles, or more than four: **polygonal**, a. *pŏ-lĭg'ō-nal*, also **polyg'onous**, a. *-nŭs*, having many angles and sides: **exterior polygon**, in *fort.*, the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastions with one

mathesis, learning), the knowledge of many arts and sciences; varied knowledge: **polymathic**, a. *pŏl'i-măth'ĭk*, pert. to polymathy.

polymerism, n. *pŏl-ĭm'ĕr-ĭzm* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *meros*, a part), in *chem.*, the state of a body in which, while the relative proportions of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element differs; a variety of isomerism: **polymeric**, a. *pŏl'i-mĕr'ĭk*, having the character of polymerism.

polymorph, n. *pŏl'i-môrf* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *morphe*, a shape), one of a numerous tribe or series of shells so irregular in form that they cannot be referred to any known genus: **pol'ymor'phous**, a. *-môr'fŭs*, having many forms; assuming many shapes; in *bot.*, applied to plants where parts or species are subject to considerable diversity of form.

Polynesia, n. *pŏl'i-nē'zhĭ-ā* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *nesos*, an island), that which consists of many islands; a term applied to the groups of islands in the Pacific, lying within or near the tropics: **Polyne'sian**, a. *-ăn*, pert. to Polynesia.

polynomial, n. *pŏl'i-nō'mi-ăl* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *onoma*, a name), an algebraic quantity consisting of many terms: adj. pert. to; containing many terms or many names: **polyonomous**, a. *pŏl'i-ŏn'ō-mŭs*, having many names or titles; **polyon'omy**, n. *-ō-mĭ*, variety of different names; the description of the same object under several names.

polyoptron, n. *pŏl'i-ŏp'trŏn*, also **pol'yop'trum**, n. *-trŭm* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *optomai*, I see), a glass with a lens so formed that, when looked through, objects appear multiplied, but diminished in size.

polyorama, n. *pŏl'i-ō-rā'mā* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *orama*, what is seen), a view of many objects.

polypary, n. *pŏl'i-pär-ĭ*, also **pol'ypa'ria**, n. plu. *-pā'rĭ-ā* (Gr. *polus*, many, and L. *parere*, to produce), a coral so called because produced by polypes: **polyparous**, a. *pŏl-ĭp'ăr-ŭs*, producing many.

polype, n., also **polyp**, n. *pŏl'ĭp* (L. *polypus*; Gr. *polupous*, a polypus—from Gr. *polus*, many, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*: F. *polype*), one of those radiate or worm-like water animals which are furnished with many tentacula or foot-like organs surrounding the mouth or free orifice.

polypetalous, a. *pŏl'i-pĕt'ā-lŭs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *petalon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having many petals; having the petals of the corolla perfectly distinct and not cohering.

polyphagous, a. *pŏ-lĭf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *phago*, I eat), omnivorous; feeding on different kinds of aliment.

polypus, n. *pŏl'i-pŭs*, plu. **pol'ypi**, *-pī* (L. *polypus*; Gr. *polupous*, a polypus—see **polype**), that which has many feet or roots; a fleshy tumour formed in the nose, &c., having branches or legs like feet: **pol'ypous**, a. *-pŭs*, resembling polypi; having many feet or roots.

polyrhizous, a. *pŏl'i-rī'zŭs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *rhiza*, a root), in *bot.*, possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

polyscope, n. *pŏl'i-skōp* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *skopeo*, I view), a glass through which objects appear multiplied.

polysepalous, a. *pŏl'i-sĕp'ą-lŭs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *sepal*), in *bot.*, applied to plants where the sepals of a calyx form no cohesion; a calyx composed of separate sepals.

polysperm, n. *pŏl'i-spĕrm* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *sperma*, seed), a pericarp containing numerous seeds: **pol'ysper'mous**, a. *-spĕr'mŭs*, many-seeded.

polystigma, n. *pŏl'i-stĭg'mą* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *stigma*, a mark), very minute species of brown fungi found in autumn on live sloe and birdcherry leaves: **pol'ystig'mous**, a. *-mŭs*, applied to plants where a flower has many carpels, each originating a stigma.

polystyle, n. *pŏl'i-stīl* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *stulos*, a column or pillar), a portico between rows of pillars; an edifice having many columns: **pol'ystyl'ous**, a. *-stīl'ŭs*, in *bot.*, applied to a compound ovary having several distinct styles.

polysyllable, n. *pŏl'i-sĭl'ą-bl* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a word of many or more than three syllables: **pol'ysyllab'ic**, a. *-sĭl-lăb'ĭk*, also **pol'ysyllab'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to or consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

polysyndeton, n. *pŏl'i-sĭn'dē-tŏn* (Gr. *polus*, many, *sundetos*, connected), a figure of speech, in which the conjunction is often repeated where usually suppressed.

polysynthetic, a. *pŏl'i-sĭn-thĕt'ĭk* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *sunthesis*, a writing or composition), a term applied to the general grammatical structure of the languages of America, because they are all said to agree in grammatical, though differing in glossarial, detail; a term applied to certain languages, especially the American, in which a composition is formed out of several words, which is not notably longer than any of them.—*Latham*. **pol'ysynthet'icism**, n. *-thĕt'i-sĭzm*, also **pol'ysyn'thesis**, n. *-thē-sĭs*, a polysynthetic character.

polytechnic, a. *pŏl'i-tĕk'nĭk* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *techne*, art), denoting or comprehending many arts—applied to a scientific institution in London, and to a celebrated school in Paris.

polythalamia, n. *pŏl'i-thą-lā'mi-ą* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *thalamos*, a chamber), an order of minute animals enclosed in calcareous shells, each consisting of a series of distinct chambers—these shells occur in such vast numbers that the fine calcareous sand of the seashore and sea-bottom is entirely composed of their microscopic remains: **pol'ythal'amous**, a. *-thăl'ą-mŭs*, having many chambers or cells.

polytheism, n. *pŏl'i-thē'ĭzm* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *theos*, a god), the doctrine of a plurality of gods having an agency in the government of the world: **pol'ythe'ist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who believes in a plurality of gods: **pol'ytheis'tic**, a. *-ts'tĭk*, also **pol'ytheis'tical**, a. *-ti-kăl*, pert. to or consisting in polytheism: **pol'ytheis'tically**, ad. *-li*.

polytomous, a. *pŏl'ĭ'ō-mŭs* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *tome*, a cutting), in *bot.*, having the limb of a leaf distinctly subdivided into many subordinate parts, but not jointed to the petiole.

polyzoa, n. *pŏl'i-zō'ą* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *zoa*, animals), a numerous living class of mollusca or plant-like animals, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, found fossil in all formations; known also as *bryozoa*: **pol'yzo'on**, n. *-ŏn*, one of the polyzoa.

polyzonal, a. *pŏl'i-zō'nąl* (Gr. *polus*, many, and *zone*, a zone or belt), composed of several zones or rings, applied to burning lenses.

pomaceous—see under **pome**.

pomade, n. *pō-mąd'* (F. *pommade*, a pomade—from F. *pomme*; L. *pomum*, an apple), a fragrant or perfumed ointment for the hair; also **pomatum**—see under **pome**—so called because originally made from apples.

pomander, n. *pō-măn'dĕr* (F. *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber), a scent-ball; a perfumed ball or powder; a small ornamental box containing perfumes, carried by ladies suspended from their girdles in the 16th century.

pome, n. *pōm* (L. *pomum*, an apple; F. *pomme*), in *bot.*, a fleshy many-celled fruit, as the apple, pear, &c.: **pomace**, n. *pō-mĭs'*, apples crushed by grinding; the refuse of cider-pressings: **pomaceous**, a. *pō-mā'shŭs*, consisting of apples; resembling apples or relating to them: **poma'tum**, n. *-tŭm*, formerly an ointment made from apples, rose-water, and lard; now any solid greasy substance used as a dressing for the hair: **poma'tumed**, a. *-tŭmd*, dressed with pomatum.

pomecitron, n. *pōm-sĭt'rŭn* (F. *pomme*, an apple, and Eng. *citron*), a citron-apple.

pomegranate, n. *pŏm'grăn-ăt* (L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatus*, having many grains or seeds: It. *pomogranato*), a very showy tree producing splendid flowers and fruit; also its fruit; an ornament on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest resembling the fruit.

pomeroy, n. *pŭm-rōy'*, also **pomeroy'al**, n. *-rōy'ąl* (F. *pomme*, an apple, and *roi*, a king), a particular variety of apple: **pommage**, n. *pŏm'mąj*, another name for **pomace**: **pomme**, n. *pŏm*, also **pommette**, n. *pŏm-mĕt'*, in *her.*, a device, or some part of it, resembling an apple.

pomiferous, a. *pō-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, I produce), apple-bearing; applied to the plants that yield the larger fruits.

pommel, n. *pŭm'mĕl* (F. *pommeau* or *pommelle*, a knob: It. *pomolo*, an apple, any round head), a knob; any globular ornament; the knob on a sword-hilt; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

pommel, v., also **pummel**, v. *pŭm'mĕl* (Bav. *pumsen*, to sound hollow, to beat: Lang. *poumpi*, to beat, to knock: W. *pwmp*, a blow—the root *pum* being used to signify striking, from direct imitation of the sound of a blow), to beat; to beat roughly: **pommelling**, imp.: n. a beating; a thumping; a bruising: **pommelled**, pp. *-mĕld*.

pomology, n. *pō-mŏl'ō-jĭ* (L. *pomum*, an apple or fruit, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the art or science of rearing fruit; a treatise on fruits: **pomological**, a. *pō'mō-lŏj'i-kăl*, pert. to pomology: **pomologist**, n. *pō-mŏl'ō-jĭst*, one who is skilled in pomology.

pomp, n. *pŏmp* (L. *pompa*; Gr. *pompe*, a solemn procession: It. *pompa*; F. *pompe*, pomp, splendour), exterior show; ostentation; parade; a splendid ceremony: **pompous**, a. *pŏm'pŭs*, showy; splendid; characterised by ostentation and display: **pom'pously**, ad. *li*: **pom'pousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **pompos'ity**, n. *pŏm-pŏs'i-ti*, the state of being pompous; ostentation; magnificence of display; showiness; boastfulness.

pompet, n. *pŏm'pĕt* (old F. *pompette*), old name of a printer's ball for spreading the ink on the types.

pompholyx, n. *pŏm'fō-lĭks* (Gr. *pomphalux*, a bubble or blister), flowers of zinc; an eruptive skin disease.

pompion, n. *pŏm'pi-ŏn* (F. *pompon*), a pumpkin.

pompire, n. *pŏm'pīr* (L. *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit, and *pirum*, a pear), an apple; a sort of pearmain.

pomposo, ad. *pŏm-pō'sō* (It.), in *music*, grandly: adj. dignified.

pompous, pompousness, pomposity—see **pomp**.

poncho, n. *pŏn'chō* (Sp.), a cloak worn by Sp. Americans, being merely a blanket or length of woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle for the head.

pond, n. *pŏnd* (AS. *ponden*, to prohibit: Ger. *spund*; F. *bondon*, a bung, a stopper, and thence the thing stopped up), a piece of water penned or dammed up; a small piece of still water: **pond-weed**, an aquatic plant.

ponder, v. *pŏn'dĕr* (L. *pondero*, I weigh in the mind, I ponder—from *pondus*, a weight: It. *ponderare*: F. *ponderer*), to weigh in the mind; to examine; to consider; to think on: **pon'dering**, imp.: **pon'deringly**, ad. *-li*: **pon'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **pon'derer**, n. *-dĕr-er*, one who ponders: **pon'derable**, a. *-d-bl*, that may be weighed; having appreciable physical weight—opposed to *imponderable*: **pon'derabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **pon'derableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality or state of being ponderable: **pon'deral**, a. *-ąl*, determined by weight—opposed to *numeral*: **pon'derous**, a. *-ŭs*, weighty; massive: **pon'derously**, ad. *-li*: **pon'derousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **pon'derosity**, n. *-dŏs'i-ti*, the state of being ponderous; heaviness; greatness in weight.

pongo, n. *pŏng'gō*, the largest species of ape known, inhabiting Borneo, and resembling the *orang-outang*.

poniard, n. *pŏn'yąrd* (F. *poignard*, a dagger—from

L. *pungere*, to pierce), a small dagger: **v.** to stab or pierce with a poniard: **pon'larding**, imp.: **pon'larded**, pp. *-ląr-ded.*

Pontac, n. *pŏn'tăk* (*Pontac*, in south of France), a fine kind of claret wine.

pontage, n. *pŏn'tăj* (Sp. *pontaje*; F. *pontage*, pontage—from L. *pons*, a bridge—gen. *pontis*), a tax paid for the repair of a bridge; the toll paid for passing over a bridge.

pontee, n. *pŏnte'* (F. *pontil*, tool used to skim liquid-glass), in *glass-works*, the iron rod with which a portion of the liquid glass is gathered up and taken out of the glass-pot—also written *pontil*, *puntel*, and *punty*.

Pontic, a. *pŏn'tĭk*, pert. to the *Pontus* or Black Sea.

pontifex, n. *pŏn'tĭ-fĕks*, plu. **pontifices**, *pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sēz* (L. *pontifex*: F. *pontife*: It. *pontefice*), in *anc. Rome*, a high priest: **pontiff**, n. *pŏn'tĭf*, a high priest; a title applied to the Pope, but who is more usually styled the *supreme pontiff*: **pontifical**, a. *pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kăl*, also **pontif'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, of or relating to a high priest or to the Pope; splendid; magnificent: **pontif'ical**, n. a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: **plu.** the full dress and ornaments worn by an officiating priest or bishop: **pontif'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pontificate**, n. *-kăt*, the office or dignity of a high priest or of the Pope; the reign of a Pope: **v.** to exercise solemn priestly functions with full ceremonial, said of the higher dignitaries of the R. Cath. Ch., as "to pontificate at high mass."

Pontine, a. *pŏn'tĭn* (L. *Pomptinus*, Pontine; It. *Pontino*: F. *Pontin*), applied to the extensive marshes or sea-fens near Rome.

pontlevis, n. *pŏn'lĕ-vĭs* or *-lē'-* (F. *pontlevis*, a draw-bridge—from L. *pons*, a bridge, and *levis*, light), the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs.

pontoon, n. *pŏn-tōn'* (F. *ponton*; It. *pontone*, a bridge of boats—from L. *pons*, a bridge—gen. *pontis*), a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or float, used in the construction of a temporary bridge across a stream—large tin cylinders are now employed, 22 feet long and 2½ feet in diameter; any floating body so employed, as an empty barrel: **pontonier**, n., also **pontonnier**, n. *pŏn'tŏn-ēr'*, a soldier having charge of pontoons: **pontoon-bridge**, a temporary bridge made by means of floating bodies: **pontoon-carriage**, a light carriage with two wheels.

pony, n. *pō'nĭ* (Pol. *konik*, a little horse—from *kon*, a horse), a small variety of horse.

pood, n. *pōd*, a Russian weight of 36 lb. avoirdupois.

poodle, n. *pōō'dl* (Dut. *poedele*, to paddle in the water; *poedel-hond*, a rough water-dog), a shaggy water-spaniel; a small dog covered with long curling hair.

pooh, pooh, int. *pō* (originally representing the sound of spitting, as in disgust: Gr. *ptuo*; L. *spuo*, I spit), an exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust.

pool, n. *pōl* (Dut. *poel*, a puddle: Icel. *polir*, a standing water: W. *pull*, a pool: It. *padule*; L. *palus*, sort of fish, so called as being formerly a cheap kind of fare: **poor-spirited**, a. mean; cowardly.

pop, v. *pŏp* (imitative of the sound produced by a small explosion of air), to make a small, smart, quick sound; to put out or in silly, or unexpectedly; to enter in or go out suddenly, or unexpectedly; to offer or present with a sudden quick motion: **n.** a smart quick sound or report: **ad.** suddenly; unexpectedly: **pop'ping**, imp.: **popped**, pp. *pŏpt*: **to pop off**, to disappear suddenly: **pop-gun**, a child's toy which drives out a pellet with a pop: **to pop the question**, familiarly applied to a man's asking a woman if she will marry him.

Pope, n. *pōp* (L. and It. *papa*, a father: Gr. *pappas*; F. *pape*), the bishop of Rome, head of the R. Cath. Ch., and formerly temporal as well as spiritual sovereign of that part of Italy called the States of the Church: **pope'dom**, n. *-dŭm*, the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope: **pope-joan**, *jō-ăn*, name of a game at cards: **Popery**, n. *pō'pĕr-ĭ*, a term of contempt for the R. Cath. religion, or for its priestcraft: **po'pish**, a. *-pĭsh*, of or relating to the Pope, or to the R. Cath. Ch. and its adherents, used offensively and in contempt: **po'pishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pope's eye**, the fatty gland in the thick of the thigh.

popinjay, n. *pŏp'ĭn-jā* (It. *pappagallo*; Sp. *papagayo*; old F. *papegay*, a parrot, literally, the talking-cock—from Ger. *papeln*, to babble, to chatter, and F. *gau*; It. *gallo*; L. *gallus*, a cock), a gay trifling fop; a prating coxcomb; a parrot.

poplar, n. *pŏp'lĕr* (Ger. *poppel*; L. *populus*; F. *peuplier*, the poplar), a tree of several species, having white, soft, stringy wood, one of which, the *aspen*, is distinguished by the tremulous movements of its leaves.

poplin, n. *pŏp'lĭn* (F. *popeline*), a cloth made of silk and worsted, of many varieties.

popliteal, a. *pŏp-lĭt'ē-ăl*, also **poplit'ic**, a. *-ĭk* (L. *poples*, the ham of the knee—gen. *popliteis*), in *anat.*, pert. to the ham or back part of the knee-joint.

poppet, n. *pŏp'pĕt* (another spelling of *puppet*), a familiar term of endearment.

poppets, n. plu. *pŏp'pĕts* (a probable corruption of *props*), pieces of timber placed perpendicularly to support a ship in the launching.

poppy, n. *pŏp'pĭ* (AS. *popig*; F. *pavot*; L. *papaver*, a poppy), a gay flowering plant of several species, some of which yield opium: **poppy-head**, in *arch.*, a carved ornament on the top of an upright end or elbow, representing the head of a poppy: **poppy-oil**, one of the three fixed oils used in painting.

populace, n. *pŏp'ū-lăs* (F. *populace*, the populace—from L. *populus*, the people), the common people; the multitude; the mob: **pop'ular**, a. *-lĕr* (F. *populaire*; L. *popularis*, popular), pert. to the common people or to the public; suitable or pleasing to the public in general; plain; easily comprehended: **pop'ularly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **popularity**, n. *pŏp'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality or state of being in favour with the public; the state of being beloved by the people: **popularise**, v. *pŏp'ū-lĕr-īz*, to render

converted by subterranean heat into a substance resembling in texture porcelain or kiln-baked clay: **por'cellanite**, n. *-sél-an-it*, a term applied to a clay or shale which has been converted by heat into a porcelain-like mass, varying in colours and degrees of hardness: **porcelain-clay**, a clay, generally composed of alumina and silica, used in making porcelain.

porch, n. *pôrch* (F. *porche*, a porch—from L. *porticus*, a gallery or porch—from *porta*, a gate: It. *portico*), in *arch.*, a roof supported on pillars before a doorway; a covered passage before the principal doorway of a church; when so large as to be fitted up as a small chapel, it is termed a *galilee*; a portico.

porcine, a. *pôr'sin* (L. *porcus*, a pig), pert. to swine or pigs.

porcupine, n. *pôr'kū-pin* (It. *porco spinoso*, a hedgehog, a porcupine—from It. *porco*; L. *porcus*, a pig, and It. *spinoso*; L. *spina*, a thorn), a small quadruped, about the size of a rabbit, covered with spines or quills.

pore, n. *pôr* (F. *pore*, a pore—from L. *porus*; Gr. *poros*, a channel or passage—from Gr. *peiro*, I pierce), one of the very minute openings or interstices in the skin through which the perspiration or sweat passes to the surface; any minute opening or cell on the surface of an organised body: **porous**, a. *pôr'ūs*, full of pores; light and spongy; opposed to *dense*: **po'rously**, ad. *-li*: **po'rousness**, n. *-nés*, also **porosity**, n. *pō-rôs'i-ti*, the state of having small interstices or holes; the opposite of *density*.

pore, v. *pôr* (from Eng. *bore*, to pierce, to enter: skin to Sw. *pada*, to pore, as over a book), to look on steadily and minutely; to look close and long: **po'ring**, inp.: **pored**, pp. *pôrd*.

porifera, n. *pō-rif'ér-a* (L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, I bear), a class of animals, including the sponges, perforated in every part with minute orifices: **porif'eran**, n. *-an*, one of the porifera or group of animals comprising the sponges.

poriform, a. *pôr'i-fâwrm* (L. *porus*, a pore, and *forma*, shape), resembling a pore or small puncture.

porism, n. *pôr'izm* (Gr. *porismos*, supply, gain—from *poriso*, I provide), in *geom.*, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions: **poris'tic**, a. *-ris'tik*, also **poris'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, pert. to or depending on a porism.

pork, n. *pôrk* (F. *porc*, a hog, swine's flesh: It. *porco*; L. *porcus*, a pig), the flesh of pigs or swine, either fresh or salted: **porker**, n. *pôrk'ér*, a young hog; a pig: **pork'ling**, n. *-ling*, a young pig: **porkman**, a butcher who deals in pork.

porous, porously, porousness—see under **pore**.

porphyry, n. *pôr'fi-ri* (Gr. *porphuritēs*; L. *porphyrites*, a purple-coloured precious stone—from Gr. *porphura*, purple: F. *porphyre*, porphyry), a term originally applied to a reddish igneous rock found in Upper Egypt; a term now employed by geologists to denote any rock of any colour containing embedded crystals distinct from the main mass or matrix; strictly speaking, those rocks which have a felspathic base: **porphyritic**, a. *pôr'fi-rit'ik*, having the aspect or texture of porphyry: **porphyra'ceous**, a. *-rā'shus*, pert. to porphyry: **por'phyrize**, v. *-riz*, to cause to resemble porphyry: **por'phyrizing**, imp.: **por'phyrised**, pp. *-izd*.

porpoise, n. *pôr'pus*, also **porpesse**, n. *pôr'pēs* (It. *porco pesce*, the hog-fish: mid. L. *porpesse*, a porpoise—from L. *porcus*, a hog, and *piscis*, a fish), the seahog or hog-fish, a cetaceous fish common in the Atlantic.

porraceous, a. *pôr-rā'shus* (L. *porraceus*, green—from *porrum*, a leek), greenish; resembling the leek in colour.

porrect, a. *pôr-rékt'* (L. *porrectum*, to reach out or extend), in *bot.*, extending forth horizontally as if to meet something.

porridge, n. *pôr'ij* (a corruption of Eng. *pottage*: F. *potage*, pottage: It. *porrata*, leek-pottage), a kind of pudding made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst water while boiling till a thickened mass is formed; a kind of broth: **porridge-pot**, the vessel in which porridge is made: **porringer**, n. *pôr'rin-jér* (from *porridge*), a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their porridge—also called *pottenger*.

port, n. *pôrt* (F. *porte*; It. *porta*, a door, a gate: It. *porto*, a harbour—from L. *porta*, a gate), a gate; an entrance; a harbour; a safe station for ships; the left side of a ship: **port'al**, n. *-al*, a small door or gate; any passage; the smaller gate where there are two; the arch over a door or gate: **adj.** in *anat.*, relating to the *porta* or gateway of the liver: **port'er**, n. *-ér*, a door or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall: **port'ress**, n. *-rés*, a woman who attends a gate: **port-admiral**, an officer in charge of a naval port, and of the vessels of war resorting thither: **port charges** or **dues**, certain sums paid for harbour or wharfage accommodation: **port-crayon**, a holder for a crayon or pencil: **port-fire**, a fuse or paper-case filled with a composition of saltpetre, brimstone, and pounded powder, used for firing mines, and formerly for artillery: **port-holes**, the openings for cannons in the sides of a ship of war, usually shortened into *ports*: **port-lids**, the hanging-doors that shut the ports: **port of entry**, a harbour where a custom-house is established for the lawful entry of excisable merchandise: **port-town**, a town having a port, or situated near one: **port-warden**, the officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master: **steam-port** and **exhaust-port**, in a *steam-engine*, the openings for the constant or alternate entrance or exit of the steam, the former for the entrance, the latter for the exit.

port, v. *pôrt* (L. *portare*, to carry, to bear: It. *portare*: F. *porter*), to carry a rifle or firearm in a slanting direction upwards across the body in front, as in the military command, "to *port* arms"; among *seamen*, to turn or put to the left side of a ship, as, "*port* the helm"—that is, "put the helm over to the larboard side of the ship": n. the larboard or left side of a ship, as, "the ship heels to *port*"—that is, inclines to the left or larboard side; the manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; demeanour; air: **port'able**, a. *-a-bl* (It. *portabile*: F. *portable*), that may be easily carried, as by hand; not bulky or heavy; easily transported: **port'abil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the state of being portable; fitness to be carried: **port'ableness**, n. *-bl-nés*, the quality of being portable: **port'age**, n. *-aj*, the act of carrying; the price of carriage; in *Amer.*, a break in a chain of water communication, over which merchandise, stores, and boats have to be carried on men's backs, or otherwise: **port'er**, n. *-ér*, one who carries burdens for hire; one who does the heavy work of a ship; a dark-coloured malt liquor, at first made for and drunk by *porters*: **port'erage**, n. *-aj*, the money paid for the carriage of parcels or luggage by porters: **port'ly**, a. *-li* (F. *se porter*, to carry one's self, to behave), stately; having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent: **port'liness**, n. *-li-nés*, dignity of personal appearance depending upon large size of body and dignified manners; bulkiness; corpulence.

port, n. *pôrt* (from *Oporto*, in Portugal), a dark purple wine from Portugal.

portcullis, n. *pôrt-kul'lis* (L. *porta clausa*, a shut gate: F. *porte-coulisse*, a sliding-gate—from *couler*, to slide), a gate like a harrow suspended over the doorway of a fortified place, and made to move in a groove up and down: v. to arm with a portcullis; to bar or obstruct: **portcul'lising**, imp.: **portcul'lised**, pp. *-lizd*: **adj.** having a portcullis.

Porte, n. *pôrt*, also **Sublime Porte** (F. *porte*; L. *porta*, a gate: name formerly given to the Ottoman Court, being a perverted F. translation of *Babi Ali*—literally, the High Gate—the chief office of the government), the government of the Turkish empire.

porte-feuille, n. *pôrt-fū'il* (F.—from *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf), a portfolio; a pocket-book.

porte-monnaie, n. *pôrt-mōn'nā* (F.—from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money), a small pocket-book for carrying money.

portend, n. *pôr-lênd'* (L. *portendere*, to indicate future events, to predict—from *pro*, forward, and *tendere*, to stretch: It. *portendere*), to indicate as something future by signs or tokens; to forebode; to presage: **portend'ing**, imp.: **portend'ed**, pp. previously indicated by signs: **portent**, n. *pôr'tênt* (L. *portentum*, an omen, a portent), an ill omen; a sign of coming calamity: **portentous**, a. *pôr-tên'tus*, ominous; foreshowing ill; wonderful, in an ill sense: **porten'tously**, ad. *-li*.

portfolio, n. *pôrt-fō'li-ō* (F. *porte-feuille*—from *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf: L. *portare*, to carry, and *folium*, a leaf), a portable case in which to keep loose papers; a collection of prints, designs, and sketches; the office and functions of a minister of state.

portico, n. *pôr'ti-kō* (It. *portico*, a portico—from L. *porticus*, an arcade, a gallery), a walk covered by a

roof supported on columns; an open space before the entrance of a building, fronted with columns; a piazza or arched pathway: **por'ticoed,** a. *-kōd,* furnished with a portico or porticoes.

portion, n. *pôr'shŭn* (L. *portio,* a share, a portion—gen. *portionis:* It. *porzione:* F. *portion*), a part; a share; lot; final state; fate; a wife's dower or fortune: **v.** to divide; to allot a share or shares: **portioning,** imp.: **portioned,** pp. *pôr'shŭnd;* **adj.** endowed with a portion: **por'tioner,** n. *-ėr,* one who divides or assigns in shares; in *Scot.,* the proprietor of a *feu* or small portion of land: **por'tionist,** n. *-ist,* one having an allowance from a foundation or college; the incumbent of a benefice having more rectors or vicars than one.

Portland, a. *pôrt-lănd,* of or from the island of Portland, in Dorsetshire: **Portland-stone,** a shelly freestone of a dull-white colour, and moderately hard, underlaid by thick beds of sand, from the island of Portland: **Portland cement,** a well-known cement, largely used in facing up brick and rough stone buildings to imitate hewn masses of stone, made from common limestone mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers which run over clay and chalk, which mixture is afterwards dried and calcined: **Portland Vase,** a celebrated anc. urn or vase found in the tomb of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British Museum.

portly, portliness—see under **port** 2.

portmanteau, n. *pôrt-măn'tō* (F. *porte-manteau*—from *porter,* to carry, and *manteau,* a cloak), a leather case or trunk for clothes, &c., in travelling; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

portrait, n. *pôr'trāt* (F. *portrait,* a portrait—from *portraire,* to draw, to delineate—from L. *pro,* forward, and F. *traire,* L. *trahere,* to draw forth or drag), the representation of a person's face, with a part or the whole of the body, in water or oil colours, or traced with a pencil or crayon, and taken from the life; any vivid representation in words, as of a person: **portraiture,** n. *pôr'trā-tūr,* the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing persons in words: **portray,** v. *pôr-trā',* to paint or draw the resemblance of anything; to describe vividly in words, as the appearance of a person: **portray'ing,** imp.: **portrayed',** pp. *-trād':* **portray'er,** n. *-trā-ėr,* one who paints or draws to the life: **portray'al,** n. *-āl,* the act of portraying: **portrait-painter,** one whose occupation or profession is to paint portraits.

portreve, n. *pôrt'rēv,* also **port'greve,** n. *-grēv* (AS. *port,* a harbour, and *gerefa,* a count or earl: L. *portus,* a harbour), the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

Portuguese, n. *pôr'tū-gēz,* of or from Portugal: **n.** the people or language of Portugal.

pose, v. *pōz* (F. *apposer,* to lay or set on or near to; *poser,* to set or lay: L. *appositum,* to put or place at or near—from *ad,* to or at, and *positum,* to put or trary appointment or agreement—from *positum,* to put, to place: It. *positivo:* F. *positif*), not admitting any condition or discretion; opposed to negative; absolute; direct; explicit; not implied; real; over-confident in opinion or assertion; dogmatical; affirmative; settled by arbitrary appointment; very certain; in *gram.,* applied to the state of an adjective, without any increase or diminution in its signification, indicated by a change in the form or termination: **n.** that which is capable of being affirmed; reality; a word which affirms or asserts existence: **pos'itively,** ad. *-li,* absolutely; really; in its own nature; directly; expressly; in strong terms: **pos'itiveness,** n. *-nĕs,* undoubting assurance; full confidence: **positivism,** n. *pŏz'i-tĭv-ĭzm,* a term applied to a French system of philosophy, originated by M. Auguste Comte, which excludes from philosophy everything except the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, and which holds all inquiry into causes, whether efficient or final, to be useless and unprofitable: **pos'itivist,** n. *-ist,* one who believes in positivism: **positive electricity,** the quantity of electricity which a body contains beyond its natural condition: **positive quantity,** in *alg.,* an affirmative quantity, or one to be added, which is distinguished by the sign (+) plus: **positive pole,** in the *voltaic battery,* the end of the wire which gives off the electric fluid; the other, which receives the fluid, is called the *negative pole.*

posse, n. *pŏs'ē* (L. *posse,* to be able—the first word of *posse comitatus,* number of persons able to attend), the civil power of a county that may be called to attend a sheriff in the execution of justice; a number or crowd of persons, as of the police.

possess, v. *pŏs-zĕs'* (L. *possessum,* to have and hold, to be master of: It. *possedere:* F. *posséder*), to have or hold as an owner; to enjoy; to occupy; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor; to have power over, or to affect by some invisible power: **posses'sing,** imp.: **possessed',** pp. *-zĕst':* **posses'sor,** n. *-sėr,* one who possesses; the owner: **possessi'on,** n. *-zĕsh'ŭn,* state of owning or having in one's own power; that which is possessed; occupancy; property; state of being under the power of invisible beings; madness: **posses'sive,** a. *-zĕs'sĭv,* having possession; in *gram.,* denoting the genitive case in nouns; in *Eng. gram.,* when one noun possesses another it is said to be in the possessive case, and terminates in the mark 's, s', or ': **posses'sively,** ad. *-li:* **posses'sory,** a. *-sėr-ĭ,* having possession: **to possess with,** to furnish or fill with: **to give possession,** to put in another's power or occupancy: **to take possession,** to bring within one's power or occupancy; to enter on: **writ of possession,** the written order of a court of law directing a sheriff to put a person into possession of property recovered by legal process.

posset, n. *pŏs'ĕt* (old F. *posque*—from L. *posca,* a drink of vinegar and water), milk curdled with wine or other acidulous liquor.

of a post-chaise: **post-captain**, the captain of a warship in the British navy—so called to distinguish him from a commander, to whom the title of captain is sometimes given by courtesy: **post-chaise**, a carriage for conveying travellers from one place to another for hire: **posted up**, made familiar with by study, as, "he is well posted up in the classics": **post-haste**, with speed: **postman**, a letter-carrier: **post-mark**, the stamp of a post-office on a letter: **postmaster**, one who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office: **postmaster-general**, the chief executive head of everything connected with the postal and telegraphic systems of the United Kingdom, and the appointment of vacant offices in his department, usually a member of the Cabinet: **post-office**, an office where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad: **post-office directory**, in any large town, a book containing the names of the ratepayers in it, with their residences, trades, occupations, or professions, together with a variety of other useful and postal information: **post-office order**—see **money-order**: **post-paid**, a. having the price for the carriage of the letter paid in advance, usually in the form of a stamp on the letter itself: **post-town**, a town having a regular post-office: **postage-stamp**, an adhesive government stamp, of different values, for affixing to letters or parcels to be sent by post: **from pillar to post**, to and fro: **knight of the post**, one who gains his living by false evidence; a sharper in general.

post, *pōst* (L. *post*, behind, after), a common prefix, signifying behind; after; afterwards; subsequent.

post-date, v. *pōst-dāt'* (L. *post*, after, and Eng. *date*), to date a document in advance of the real date on which it was written; to after-date: **post-dated**, a. dated in advance.

postdiluvial, a. *pōst'di-lō'vi-al* (L. *post*, after or behind, and *diluvium*, the deluge), happening after the flood of Noah: **post'diluvian**, n. *-an*, one who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the deluge.

post-entry, n. *pōst-en'tri* (L. *post*, after, and Eng. *entry*), a second or subsequent entry.

posterior, a. *pōs-tē'ri-ėr* (L. *posterior*, the comp. deg. of *posterus*, coming after), later in time or place; coming after; hinder: **poste'riorly**, ad. *-li*: **poste'rior'ity**, n. *-ōr'i-ti*, state of being later or after: **poste'riors**, n. *-ėrz*, the hinder parts of an animal: **posterity**, n. *pōs-tėr'i-ti*, descendants; succeeding generations; opposed to *ancestors*.

postern, n. *pōs'tėrn* (old F. *posterne*; F. *poterne*; It. *posterla*, for *porterula*, a little gate, a back door—from L. *posterus*, behind), any small door or gate; a private entrance; in *fort.*, a vaulted passage constructed under the mass of the parapet and through the rampart: adj. behind; private.

postfix, n. *pōst'fiks* (L. *post*, after, and *fixus*, fixed), letters, or a syllable, placed at the end of a word; an affix: v. to place behind or at the end; to place letters, or a syllable, at the end of a word; to affix.

posthumous, a. *pōst'ū-mūs* (F. *posthume*; It. and Sp. *postumo*, posthumous—from L. *postumus*, the last, the hindmost—from *posterus*, coming after), born after the death of a father, as a child; published after the death of an author, as a work; after one's decease, as fame: **post'humously**, ad. *-li*.

postil, n. *pōs'til* (L. *postilla*, afterwards—from *post*, after, and *illa*, that: Sp. *postila*; It. *postilla*, a postil), a marginal note, originally in the Bible; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a homily read after the Gospel.

postilion, n. *pōs-til'yun* (F. *postillon*, a postillon—from *poste*, the post), the rider on the near leader in a travelling-carriage.

post-meridian, n. *pōst'mė-ri'di-an* (L. *post*, after, and *meridies*, mid-day), afternoon—usually contracted into P.M.: adj. coming after the sun has passed the meridian.

post-mortem, a. *pōst-mōr'tėm* (L. after death—from *post*, after, and *mors*, death—gen. *mortis*), after death; made after death.

post-nuptial, a. *pōst-nup'shal* (L. *post*, after, and *nuptiæ*, marriage), being or happening after marriage.

post-obit, n. *pōst-ō'bit* (L. after he dies—from *post*, after, and *obitum*, to die), a bond payable after the death of a certain person named in it, from whom the person granting it has expectations.

postpone, v. *pōst-pōn'* (L. *post*, after, and *ponere*, to put or place), to put off to a future or later time; to adjourn; to delay: **postpo'ning**, imp.: **postponed'**, pp. *-pōnd'*: **postpo'ner**, n. *-nėr*, one who postpones: **postpone'ment**, n. *-mėnt*, the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

post-positive, a. *pōst-pōs'i-tiv* (L. *post*, after, and *positum*, to put or place), in *gram.*, placed after a word: **post-position**, n. *pōst'pō-zish'un*, in *gram.*, a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word, and which shows the relation it bears to another word in the sentence—distinguished from *preposition*, which regards the word or particle when it comes before: **post'-positi'onal**, a. *-al*, pert. to a post-position.

post-prandial, a. *pōst-pran'di-al* (L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a meal), occurring after dinner.

postscenium, n. *pōst-sē'ni-um* (L. *post*, behind, and *scena*, a scene), the part of a theatre behind the scenes.

postscript, n. *pōst'skript* (L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, to write), a paragraph added to a letter below the signature, and usually marked P.S.

post-tertiary system, n. *pōst-tėr'shėri sis'tėm* (see each word separately), in *geol.*, all the accumulations and deposits that have been formed since the close of the *boulder-drift* or *glacial period*.

postulant, n. *pōs'tū-lant* (L. *postulo*, I demand; *postulatum*, to demand), one who or that which demands; a candidate: **pos'tulate**, n. *-lāt*, also **pos'tula'tum**, n. *-lā'tum*, something to be assumed or taken for granted; in *logic* or *phil.*, a proposition whose truth is assumed as a foundation for further reasoning; in *geom.*, a self-evident problem; plu. **pos'tulates**, *-lāts*, or **pos'tula'ta**, *-lā'ta*: v. to assume; to take without positive consent: **pos'tulating**, imp.: **pos'tulated**, pp.: **pos'tula'tory**, a. *-lėr-i*, assuming without proof.

posture, n. *pōs'tūr* or *-chōōr* (F. *posture*, posture—from L. *positura*, position, situation—from *positum*, to put or place: It. *postura*), place; situation; the disposition of a figure and its several parts with regard to the eye, as a human body or a statue; attitude; position; frame: v. to place and dispose in a particular way for a particular purpose: **pos'turing**, imp.: **pos'tured**, pp. *-tėrd*: **posture-master**, one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

posy, n. *pō'zi* (F. *pensée*, thought, a pansy; but more likely a corrupt form of *poesy*, in the sense of "sentiment"), a motto or device; a bunch of flowers; a bouquet; a bunch of flowers, in the sense of the language or sentiment of flowers.

pot, n. *pōt* (F. *pot*; Icel. *pottr*; Gr. *τοῦφ*; Fin. *pata*, a pot—akin to L. *poto*, I drink), a circular vessel deeper than broad, in use for various domestic and other purposes, generally for cooking meat on a fire; a mug for liquor; a deep earthenware vessel of various shapes and sizes; paper of a certain size: v. to put into pots; to preserve in pots; to put into casks for draining, as sugar: **pot'ting**, imp.: n. the act or process of putting into pots, said specially of plants; the operation of pouring hot liquid-sugar into earthen moulds for refining it; the act of pouring new-made sugar into casks to cure it and drain off the molasses: **pot'ted**, pp.: adj. placed or preserved in a pot: **pot'ter**, n. *-tėr*, a maker of earthen vessels: **pot'tery**, n. *-tėr-i*, all kinds of clay or earthen ware; the place where earthenware goods are manufactured: **pot-bellied**, a. *-bel'lid*, having a prominent, bulging, or protuberant belly, in allusion to the prominent convexity of the circumference of common iron pots: **pot-boy**, the boy or man who carries out beer for sale: **pot-companion**, an associate in hard drinking: **pot-herb**, any vegetable suitable as an ingredient in soups, or for flavouring them: **pot-hook**, a hook for suspending an iron pot over a fire; an elementary turn for learners in writing: **pot-house**, a low drinking-house: **pot-luck**, a familiar term for taking chance of what may be for dinner, without a formal invitation: **pot-metal**, a kind of stained glass; melted glass as it comes from the glass-pot; an alloy of lead and copper for making pots: to go to pot, to go to ruin; to be destroyed or wasted: **pot-pourri**, n. *pō-pōōr'ri* (F.), a hotch-potch; a medley; a mixture of various vegetable ingredients: **potstone**, n. *pōt'stōn*, a soft magnesian or talcose rock of a greenish-grey or leek-green colour, which may be formed into pots or vases: **pot-valiant**, a. valiant over the liquor only: **potted meats**, meats preserved by being parboiled, or by other processes, and then placed in vessels, from which means is taken carefully to exclude the air: **potter's clay**, a clay suitable for being manufactured into pots or earthenware: **potter's wheel**, a wheel or revolving tool used by the potter in the manufacture of earthen-

ware goods: **potting-house,** a house where plants are potted.

potable, a. *pō'tȧ-bl* (L. *potabilis,* drinkable—from *poto,* I drink: It. *potabile:* F. *potable*), fit to be drunk; drinkable: **po'tableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* the quality of being drinkable: **potation,** n. *pō-tȧ'shŭn,* a drinking-bout; a draught: **potatory,** a. *pō'tȧ-tĕr-ĭ,* of or relating to drinking.

potage, a spelling of **pottage,** which see.

potal, n. *pō'tȧl,* also **potale,** n. *pō'ȧl* (from *pot*), the refuse, grains, &c., from a distillery, used for feeding cattle and swine.

potance, n. *pō'tȧns* (F. *potence,* a gibbet), the stud in a watch in which the lower pivot of the verge plays.

potash, n. *pŏt'ȧsh,* plu. **potash'es,** *-ȧsh'ĕz* (Dut. *potasch;* F. *potasse,* potashes: Eng. *pot,* and *ashes*), the impure alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants, so called because the ashes being washed in a large pot or vessel, the water is then evaporated to obtain the alkali; impure carbonate of potassa: **potassa,** n. *pō-tȧs'ȧ,* pure or caustic potash: **potas'sium,** n. *-sĭ-ŭm,* the metallic basis of potash.

potato, n. *pō-tȧ'tō* (Sp. *batata,* sweet potato or yam; *betate,* original name for the beet: S. Amer. *battatas),* a well-known plant and its tubers, natives of S. Amer.; plu. **pota'toes,** *-tōz:* **potato-starch,** the starch or flour obtained from potatoes: **potato-stones,** a quarryman's term for the *geodes,* being rounded irregular concretions of varied composition.

poteen, n. *pō-tēn'* (Ir. *potaim,* I drink), Irish whisky.

potent, a. *pō'tĕnt* (L. *potens,* powerful—gen. *potentis:* It. *potente,* potent: F. *potence,* potency), mighty; powerful; energetic; having power or efficacy, in a moral or physical sense; having great authority or dominion: **po'tently,** ad. *-lĭ:* **po'tentate,** n. *-tēn-tȧt,* a monarch or sovereign: **potential,** a. *pō-tĕn'shȧl,* existing in possibility, not in act; in *gram.,* applied to a mood which expresses possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; efficacious; powerful: **n.** anything possible: **poten'tially,** ad. *-lĭ,* in a potential or possible manner; in possibility; not in act: **poten'tial'ity,** n. *-shĭ-ȧl'ĭ-tĭ,* the state of being potential; possibility: **potence,** n. *pō'tĕns,* same sense as potency; in *her.,* a cross with crutch-like ends: **po'tency,** n. *-tĕn-sĭ,* physical or moral power; efficacy; influence.

poteriocrinites, n. *pō'tĕr-ĭ-ŏk'rĭ-nīts* (Gr. *poterion,* a cup or goblet, *en,* in or on, and *krinon,* a lily), in *geol.,* an extensive genus of encrinites, occurring in the carboniferous limestones of Britain and Ireland, having a goblet shape of body.

pother, n. *pŏth'ĕr* (a probable corruption of *potter,* to stir or disorder anything; also its synonyme *bother:* F. [illegible]

poult, n. *pōlt* (F. *poule,* a hen; *poulet,* a chicken: L. *pullus,* a young animal), a young chicken, usually of a turkey; a pullet: **poultry,** n. *pōl'trĭ,* domestic birds, generally reared for the table, or for their eggs: **poul'terer,** n. *-tĕr-ĕr,* one who deals in poultry or game: **poultry-yard,** a yard where poultry are confined, bred, or fattened.

poultice, n. *pōl'tĭs* (L. *puls,* a thick pap or pottage made of meal—gen. *pultis:* Gr. *poltos,* porridge), a soft preparation of meal, bread, or herbs, &c., applied to sores or tumours: **v.** to apply a poultice: **poul'ticing,** imp.: **poul'ticed,** pp. *-tĭst.*

pounce, n. *pŏŏns* (F. *ponce,* pumice-stone—from *poncer,* to smooth, to rub with pumice-stone: It. *pomice;* Sp. *pomez,* a pumice-stone), a powder used to prevent ink, or what may be written over an erasure, from spreading; powder used as a medicine or cosmetic: **v.** to rub with pounce: **pounc'ing,** imp.: **pounced,** pp. *pŏŏnst;* **adj.** ornamented with a continuous series of dots over the entire surface; sprinkled with pounce.

pounce, n. *pŏŏns* (Sp. *puncha,* a thorn, a prick; *punchar,* to sting or prick: L. *punctus,* punctured), the talon or claw of a bird of prey: **v.** to dash down upon like a bird of prey: **poun'cing,** imp.: **pounced,** pp. *pŏŏnst:* **adj.** furnished with claws.

pounce, n. *pŏŏns* (from **punch,** which see), cloth worked in eyelet-holes: **v.** to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes: **poun'cing,** imp.: **pounced,** pp. *pŏŏnst.*

pound, n. *pŏŏnd* (Dut. *pond;* Ger. *pfund;* L. *pondus,* a weight), a standard weight in Eng. of 16 oz., or 7000 gr. avoir.; 12 oz., or 5760 gr. troy or apoth.; a unit of money, of 20s. or 240d., so called from formerly weighing a pound: **pound'age,** n. *-ĭj,* a deduction or charge made for each pound in money or weight: **pound'er,** n. *-ĕr,* that which weighs two or more pounds, as a cannon-ball; a large heavy pear: **pound-cake,** a rich sweet cake, so called from the ingredients having originally been mixed of a pound each in weight: **pound-foolish,** neglecting the care of large sums in the anxiety to save small ones: **pound Scots,** an anc. coin or unit of money of Scotland, equal in value to 20d. sterling.

pound, n. *pŏŏnd* (Dut. *pand;* Ger. *pfand,* a pawn or pledge), a public enclosure for the safe custody of cattle found straying or doing damage: **v.** to shut in or confine in a public pound: **pound'ing,** imp.: **pound'ed,** pp.: **adj.** confined in a pound: **pound'age,** n. *-ĭj,* confinement of cattle in a pound; the charge or toll for it: **pound-breach,** in *law,* the crime of the breaking of a public pound to release beasts confined in it.

poverty—from F. *pauvre;* L. *pauper*, poor: It. *poverta*, poverty, want), want of sufficient means of subsistence; penury; defect or barrenness, as of words: **poverty-struck**, a. very destitute in means of subsistence.

powder, n. *pōu'dĕr* (F. *poudre*, powder—from L. *pulvis*, dust—gen. *pulveris*), any substance made fine and dry, as rough as sand, or as fine as flour: v. to reduce to fine or small particles; to sprinkle with powder: **pow'dering**, imp. reducing to powder; salting; preserving: **pow'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd:* adj. reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; sprinkled with salt: **pow'dery**, a. *-dĕr-i*, resembling powder; dusty; in *bot.*, having a surface coated with fine powder, as the bloom on plums: **gunpowder**, a composition in the form of small grains, made of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal: **hair-powder**, a composition used for dusting the hair: **powder flask** or **horn**, a case in which gunpowder is carried: **powder-mill**, a mill in which the ingredients of powder are ground and blended together: **powder-monkey**, in the *R.N.*, a boy that carries the powder to the gunners: **powder-room**, in a *ship*, the part in which the gunpowder is kept: **powder and shot**, material for charging a gun for one shot; the cost of obtaining any result.

power, n. *pōu'ĕr* (F. *pouvoir;* old F. *pooir;* It. *potere*, power), ability; capacity; strength; energy; faculty or energy of mind; influence; rule or authority; a sovereign; one invested with authority, usually in the plu.; a supernatural being or agent; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the product arising from the multiplying of a quantity or number into itself one or more times; in *law*, a reservation in a deed or agreement; in *mech.*, the moving force of a body or machine, or that which produces it; in *optics*, the magnifying strength: adj. possessing power, as a power-loom: **powers**, n. plu. *pōu'ĕrz*, those having resources, greater or less—applied to nations, as the great *powers:* **powerful**, a. *pōu'ĕr-fūl*, having great powers; mighty; intense; forcible; efficacious: **pow'erfully**, ad. *-li:* **pow'erfulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of having or exerting great power; force: **pow'erless**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of power; weak: **pow'erlessly**, ad. *-li:* **pow'erlessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being powerless: **power of attorney**, in *law*, a written authority empowering another to act: **horse-power**, in *mech.*, an expression to denote the power of a steam-engine—that is, to denote how many horses' work it will accomplish: **power-loom**, a loom moved by the mechanical force of steam, wind, or water, as distinguished from a *hand-loom:* **mechanical powers**, the five simple mechanical instruments—viz., the lever, the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the wheel and axle: **steam-power**, the strength or moving force of steam: **water-power**, the strength or moving force of water: **in power**, in office.

powter or **pouter**—see **pout**.

pow-wow, n. *pōu'-wōu'*, among the *N. Amer. Indians*, a priest or conjuror; a conjuration consisting of dancing, &c., for the cure of a disease.

pox, n. *pŏks* (another spelling of *pocks*—see **pock**), pustules or eruptions of any kind on the skin; an eruptive disease, as *small-pox*.

poy, n. *pōy* (a probable corruption of Eng. *poise:* F. *appui*, prop, stay), a rope-dancer's pole; a support.

poynding—see **poinding**.

poyntell, n. *pōyn'tĕl*, paving formed into small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

pozzuolana, n. *pŏz'zō-ō-lä'nä*, also **pozzolana**, n. *pŏz'zō-lä'nä*, a volcanic ash or sand from Pozzuoli (*pŏz'zō-ō'lē*), near the Bay of Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

praam, n. *prām* (Dut. *praam;* Ger. *prahm*, a flat-bottomed boat or lighter), a flat boat or lighter used in Holland, the Baltic, &c.; in *mil.*, a flat-bottomed vessel mounting cannon; a kind of battery used to cover the landing of troops.

practicable, a. *prăk'tĭ-kā-bl* (old F. *practicable;* F. *praticable*, practicable—from F. *pratique*, skill: Gr *praktikos*, fit for doing: Sp. *practicable*, practicable—from *practico*, practice, method), that may be done or effected by human means; that may be passed or travelled, as a road; feasible; that may be assailed: **prac'ticably**, ad. *-kā-bli*, in such a manner as may be performed: **prac'ticabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **prac'ticableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality or state of being practicable; feasibility; possibility of being performed: **practical**, a. *prăk'tĭ-kăl*, pert. to action or use; that may be done or acted; derived from practice or experience; that may be reduced to actual use; not theoretical: **prac'tically**, ad. *-li*, by practice; in real fact: **prac'ticalness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being practical: **prac'tice**, n. *-tĭs*, frequent actions of the same or a similar kind; custom or habit; use or usage; method or art of doing anything; exercise of any profession; a rule in arithmetic, so called from its being applicable to daily transactions: **practise**, v. *prăk'tĭs* (from the noun), to do frequently or habitually; to exercise any profession or art, as medicine, law, &c.; to use for instruction or discipline; to commit; to form a habit of acting in any manner: **prac'tising**, imp.: adj. exercising as an art or profession; engaged in a professional employment: **prac'tised**, pp. *-tĭzd:* adj. having had much practice; skilled: **prac'tiser**, n. *-ĕr*, one who practises; a practitioner: **practitioner**, n. *prăk-tĭsh'ŭn-ĕr*, one engaged in the actual exercise of any art or profession; one who does anything frequently or habitually: **practical joke**, a trick played that hurts or tends to hurt the body, results in an indignity, or injures or destroys property.

pra, *prē* or *prē* (L.), a prefix signifying before; in front of: as a prefix, *præ* is now commonly spelt *pre;* generally, for words beginning *præ*, see *pre*.

præcipe, n. *prē'sĭ-pē* (L. *præcipe*, take or receive beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *capio*, I take), in *law*, a writ to a defendant ordering something to be done, or requiring a reason why it has not been done.

præcordia, n. *prē-kōr'dĭ-ä*—see **precordia**.

prætexta, n. *prē-tĕks'tä* (L. *prætexta*, woven at front or edge), among the *anc. Romans*, a long white robe bordered with purple, worn by priests and magistrates, by boys of the higher class till seventeen years of age, and by girls till they were married.

prætor, n. *prē'tŏr* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, a magistrate or judge next in rank to the *consul;* at first only one held the office, but in latter times two, and even seven: **prætorial**, a. *prē-tō'rĭ-ăl*, and **præto'rian**, a. *-ăn*, pert. to a prætor: **præto'rium**, n. *-ŭm*, the judgment-hall; the part of the camp in which the general or prætor had his tent: **prætorship**, n. *prē'tŏr-ship*, the office of a prætor: **prætorian bands, guards**, or **cohorts**, in *anc. Rome*, household troops; the body-guards of the emperor.

pragmatic, a. *prăg-măt'ĭk*, also **pragmat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (L. *pragmaticus;* Gr. *pragmatikos*, one skilled in the business of the law—from Gr. *pragma*, that which is done: F. *pragmatique*), meddling; impertinently busy or officious; relating to some important business or affair: **pragmat'ically**, ad. *-li:* **pragmat'icalness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being pragmatic; activity; meddlesomeness: **pragmatic sanction**, in *law*, a solemn order or decree of a sovereign, promulgated by the advice of his council—applied specially, 1, to the decree issued by Charles VII. of France, A.D. 1438, which was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church; 2, to the settlement by the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany of his empire on his daughter Maria Theresa, 1724.

prairie, n. *prā'rĭ* (F. *prairie*, an extensive meadow: It. *prateria*, meadows—from L. *pratum*, a meadow), in *N. Amer.*, an open and slightly-undulating grassy plain of vast extent: **prairie-dog**, a small burrowing animal common on the prairies.

praise, n. *prāz* (It. *prezzo;* Ger. *preis*, price, praise: Dut. *prijs*, price, worth: Sp. *pres*, honour or glory: F. *priser*, to rate, to value: L. *pretium*, a price), commendation bestowed upon a person; admiration or approbation expressed; fame; renown; applause; a glorifying or extolling, as God: v. to express approbation of; to extol; to commend; to glorify in words or song, as God; to celebrate: **prais'ing**, imp.: **praised**, pp. *prāzd:* **praise'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without praise or commendation: **prais'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who praises or commends: **praisewor'thy**, a. deserving of praise or commendation: **praisewor'thiness**, n. the quality of being praiseworthy: **praisewor'thily**, ad. *-li*.

prance, v. *prāns* (Ger. *prangen*, to strike the eye with outward show: Dut. *pronk*, ostentation; *pronkpaard*, a horse of state: Sp. *brincar*, to jump, to frisk: W. *prancio*, to frolic), to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride ostentatiously; to walk or strut about in a showy manner: **prance'ing**, imp.: adj. moving as one who prances; bounding; riding with gallant show: n. the act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle: **pranced**, pp. *prānst:* **prance'ingly**, ad. *-li:* **prance'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which prances.

prank, n. *prăngk* (Sp. *brincar*, to jump, to frisk: W. *prancio*, to frolic—akin to **prance**, which see), a frolic

or freak; a mischievous or merry trick done for sport rather than injury; a capricious action: **v.** to dress or decorate to ostentation: **prank'ing**, imp.: **pranked**, pp. *prankt;* **prank'ish**, a. *-ish*, full of pranks.

prase, n. *prāz* (Gr. *prason*, a leek), a dark leek-green variety of vitreous quartz: **prasinous**, a. *prăz'i-nŭs*, in *bot.*, grass-green; green like a leek.

prate, n. *prāt* (prov. Ger. *praten;* Sw. *prata;* Dut. *praaten*, to chat, to tattle: Dan. *prate*, to prate), excessive or idle talking; chatter; tattle: **v.** to talk much and to little purpose; to chatter; to babble: **pra'ting**, imp.: **n.** chatter; silly or idle talking: **adj.** talkative; garrulous: **pra'ted**, pp.: **pra'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who prates; a chatterer: **pra'tingly**, ad. *-li.*

pratique, n. *prăt'ĭk* (F. *pratique*, custom, practice: It. *pratica*, custom), in the *European ports of the Mediterranean*, a licence granted to a vessel that has come from an infected place to have intercourse with land after having performed quarantine.

prattle, n. *prăt'l* (a dim. of Eng. *prate:* prov. Ger. *pratein*, to chat, to tattle: Swiss, *pradein*, to tattle), trifling talk; the pleasant trivial conversation of young children: **v.** to talk like a child; to chatter; to talk lightly: **prattling**, imp. *prăt'ling;* **adj.** talking much on trivial affairs; garrulous: **prat'tled**, pp. *-ld:* **prat'tler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who prattles.

prawn, n. *prawn* (may be connected with Fris. *porn;* Ger. *sporn*, a spur), a small sea crustacean of the shrimp family.

praxis, n. *prăks'ĭs* (G. *praxis*, a course of action—from *prattō*, I do or effect any work), an example or form for practice or improvement.

pray, v. *prā* (F. *prier*, to pray: It. *pregare;* L. *precari*, to beseech, to beg), to entreat; to ask with earnestness; to supplicate; to address or petition the Supreme Being; to ask with reverence and humility: **pray'ing**, imp.: **adj.** given to prayer: **prayed**, pp. *prād:* **pray'ingly**, ad. *-li:* **pray'er**, n. *-ĕr*, an earnest and solemn address to God; the form of supplication used; the favour or blessing asked for; earnest entreaty: **pray'erful**, a. *-fŭl*, given to prayer; devotional: **pray'erfully**, ad. *-li:* **pray'erfulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being prayerful: **pray'erless**, a. *-lĕs*, neglecting the duty of prayer to God: **pray'erlessly**, ad. *-li:* **pray'erlessness**, n. *-lĕs-nĕs*, the habitual neglect of prayer: **prayer-book**, a book containing printed forms of prayer for public or private use: **prayer-meeting**, a number of persons met together for making supplication to God; a private meeting for worship: **to pray in aid**, a term used in a court of justice, when help is called in from another bench, or interest in

prebend—from L. *praebens*, giving, furnishing), the stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral out of its estate: **prebendal**, a. *prē-bĕn'dăl*, pert. to a prebend: **prebendary**, n. *prĕb'ĕn-dĕr-ĭ*, one who enjoys a prebend; one who receives a stipend from a cathedral or collegiate church: **preb'endar'yship**, n. *-dĕr'ĭ-ship*, the office of a prebendary.

precarious, a. *prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *precarius*, that may be obtained by entreaty—from *precor*, I pray: It. *precario:* F. *précaire*), depending on the will or pleasure of another; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events; uncertain; held by no certain tenure: **preca'riously**, ad. *-li:* **preca'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being precarious; dependence on others.

precative, a. *prĕk'ā-tĭv*, also **prec'atory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ* (L. *precor*, I pray), suppliant; beseeching.

precaution, n. *prē-kăw'shŭn* (F. *précaution;* It. *precauzione;* Sp. *precaucion*, precaution, foresight—from L. *præ*, before, and *cautio*, wariness or circumspection—gen. *cautionis*), care or caution previously employed to prevent miscarriage, or to secure good: **v.** to warn or advise beforehand: **precau'tioning**, imp.: **precau'tioned**, pp. *-shŭnd:* **precau'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, preventive of mischief: **precau'tionary**, a. *-shŭn-ĕr-ĭ*, proceeding from caution; adapted to prevent miscarriage or mischief.

precede, v. *prē-sēd'* (L. *præcedere*, to precede—from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go or move: It. *precedere:* F. *précéder*), to go before in the order of time; to go before in place, rank, or importance: **prece'ding**, imp.: **prece'ded**, pp.: **precedent**, a. *prē-sē'dĕnt*, going before in time; former; previous: **precedent**, n. *prĕ'ē-dĕnt*, that may serve as an example or rule to be followed in future actions of the like kind; that which has been done before of a like kind; an authority, or a judicial decision to be followed in similar or analogous cases: **precedently**, ad. *prē-sē'dĕnt-lĭ*, beforehand: **prece'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, also **prece'dency**, n. *-dĕn-sĭ*, state of going or being before; priority; the right to a more honourable place: **precedented**, a. *prē-sē-dĕnt-ĕd*, authorised by an example of a like kind.

precentor, n. *prē-sĕn'tĕr* (It. *precentore;* F. *précenteur*, a precentor—from L. *præ*, before, and *canto*, I sing), the leader of a choir: in *Scot.*, the leader of the psalmody in a church; in *Eng. cathedrals*, the cleric, canon, or minor canon, who has the regulation of the music: **precen'torship**, n. the office of a precentor.

precept, n. *prē'sĕpt* (L. *præceptum*, a maxim, a precept—from *præ*, before, and *capio*, I take: F. *précepte;* Sp. *precepto*, any authoritative command or

precipice, n. *prē'si-pis* (F. *précipice*; It. *precipizio*, a precipice—from L. *præcipito*, I cast head-foremost—from *præceps*, head-foremost—from *præ*, before, and *caput*, the head), a steep fall or perpendicular descent of land or rocks; a headlong steep: **precipitate**, a. *prē-sip'i-tāt*, headlong; flowing or falling with a steep descent; over-hasty; incautious; without due deliberation: n. a substance thrown down from its state of solution in a liquid to the bottom of a vessel, generally in a pulverised form: v. to hurry or hasten on blindly or rashly; to urge or press on prematurely; to cause to separate or fall to the bottom, as a substance held in solution by a liquid: **precip'itating**, imp.: **precip'itated**, pp.: **precip'itator**, n. *-tēr*, one who precipitates: **precip'itant**, a. *-tānt*, falling headlong; hasty; rashly or unexpectedly brought on: n. any substance which causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state: **precip'itately**, ad. *-tāt-li*, headlong; in a hasty manner: **precip'itantly**, ad. *-tānt-li*, with great or unadvised haste: **precip'itance**, n. *-tāns*, also **precip'itancy**, n. *-tān-si*, rash haste; the forming of an opinion, or executing a purpose, thoughtlessly and rashly: **precip'itable**, a. *-tā-bl*, that may be cast to the bottom, as a substance held in solution: **precip'itabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality or state of being precipitable: **precip'ita'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, great hurry; tumultuous and blind haste; the operation of throwing down from a liquid a substance held in solution; the process of separating any substance from another. *Note.*—When substances held in solution fall down in a solid state, they are called *precipitates*; substances merely suspended in a liquid, as earthy matter in water, which fall or settle down, are called *sediments*—in the former case the operating cause is *chemical*, in the latter *mechanical*. **precip'itous**, a. *-i-tŭs*, very steep; abrupt; dangerous; hasty; rash: **precip'itously**, ad. *-li*: **precip'itousness**, n. *-nĕs*, steepness; rash haste: **red precip'itate**, red oxide or protoxide of mercury.

precise, a. *prē-sīs'* (F. *précis*, precise—from L. *præcisum*, to cut off at the end or extremity—from *præ*, before, and *cæsum*, to cut or kill), cut or trimmed into form; not loose, vague, or uncertain; definite; exact; accurate; correct; nice; scrupulous; formal; particular: **precise'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a precise manner; nicely; accurately; exactly; in exact conformity to truth: **precise'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being precise; rigid nicety; exactness: **precisian**, n. *prē-sizh'ăn*, one rigidly exact in the observance of rules: **precis'ianism**, n. *-izm*, excessive exactness; superstitious rigour: **precis'ion**, n. *-ŭn*, exact limitation; accuracy; definiteness.

preclude, v. *prē-klōd'* (L. *præcludere*, to shut up, to hinder—from *præ*, before, and *claudo*, I shut: It. *precludere*), to shut out; to hinder from access; to debar; to prevent from happening or taking place: **precluding**, imp.: **precluded**, pp.: **prec'lusion**, n. *prē-klō'zhŭn* (L. *præclusum*, to shut up), the act of shutting out from access or possession: **precluslve**, a. *-siv*, tending to shut out; hindering beforehand: **precluslvely**, ad. *-li*.

precocious, a. *prē-kō'shŭs* (L. *præcox*, early ripe, premature—gen. *præcocis*—from *præ*, before, and *coquo*, I cook or boil: It. *precoce*: F. *précoce*), ripe in understanding before the usual or proper time; having the mental powers developed at an early age; premature: **preco'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **preco'ciousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **precocity**, n. *prē-kŏs'i-ti*, the quality or state of being precocious; premature development.

precognition, n. *prē'kŏg-nish'ŭn* (L. *præcognitum* or *præcognoscere*, to foreknow—from *præ*, before, *cognitum*, to know; *cognitio*, knowledge), in *Scot. law*, the examination of witnesses before an offender is prosecuted: **precognosce**, v. *prē'kŏg-nŏs'*, to examine witnesses beforehand in order to ascertain whether there be good grounds for prosecuting: **pre'cognoscing**, imp.: **pre'cognosced'**, pp. *-nŏst'*.

preconceive, v. *prē'kŏn-sēv'* (*pre*, before, and *conceive*), to form a previous idea or notion of; to form an opinion beforehand: **pre'conceiv'ing**, imp.: **pre'conceived'**, pp. *-sēvd'*: **adj.** formed in the mind beforehand: **pre'concep'tion**, n. *-sĕp'shŭn*, the act of preconceiving; opinion previously formed.

preconcert, v. *prē'kŏn-sĕrt'* (*pre*, before, and *concert*), to settle by previous agreement: **preconcert**, n. *prē-kŏn'sĕrt*, a previous agreement: **pre'concert'ing**, imp.: **pre'concert'ed**, pp.: **adj.** settled by concert beforehand: **pre'concert'edly**, ad. *-li*.

precontract, v. *prē'kŏn-trăkt'* (*pre*, before, and *contract*), to contract or bargain beforehand: n. *prē-kŏn'trăkt*, a contract previous to another.

precordia, n. *prē-kōr'di-ă* (L. *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart—gen. *cordis*), in *anat.*, parts about the heart; the left side of the chest: **precor'dial**, a. *-di-ăl*, relating to the precordia.

precursor, n. *prē-kĕr'sĕr* (L. *præcursor*, one who runs before—from *præ*, before, and *cursum*, to run: It. *precursore*: F. *précurseur*), he or that which precedes an event to indicate its approach; a forerunner; an omen or token; a sign: **precur'sory**, a. *-sŏr-i*, indicating something that is coming.

predaceous, a. *prē-dā'shŭs* (L. *præda*, plunder, booty: It. *predace*, rapacious), living by prey; predatory: **preda'ceau**, n. *-shi-ăn*, a carnivorous animal: **adj.** living by prey: **predal**, a. *prē'dăl*, pert. to prey; practising plunder: **predatory**, a. *prē'dă-tŭr-i* or *prĕd'i-*, plundering; pillaging; ravenous: **pre'datorily**, ad. *-li*.

predecease, v. *prē'dē-sēz'* (*pre*, before, and *decease*), to die before some other person: n. the death of one before another: **pre deceas'ing**, imp.: **pre'deceased'**, pp. *-sēst'*.

predecessor, n. *prē'lē-sĕs'sĕr* (It. *predecessore*: F. *prédécesseur*), a predecessor—from L. *præ*, before, and *decessor*, he who withdraws or retires, as from the province he has governed), one who has preceded another in the same office, place, or business.

predesign, v. *prē'dē-zīn'* (*pre*, before, and *design*), to design or purpose beforehand.

predestinate, v. *prē-dĕs'tin-āt* (L. *prædestinare*, to determine beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *destinare*, to determine: It. *predestinare*: F. *prédestiner*), to appoint beforehand by unchangeable purpose to eternal happiness or misery; to foredoom; to preordain: **predes'tinating**, imp.: **adj.** indicating predestination: **predes'tinated**, pp.: **adj.** predetermined; forecordained: **predes'tinator**, n. *-ā-tĕr*, one who predestinates: **predes'tina'rian**, n. *-tin-ā'ri-ăn*, one who holds the doctrine of predestination: **adj.** pert. to or consisting in predestination: **predes'tina'rianism**, n. *-in-izm*, the system or doctrines of the predestinarians: **predes'tina'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the doctrine or belief that God has decreed by immutable purpose whatsoever comes to pass—especially in regard to man,—and that He has elected some to everlasting life by Jesus Christ: **predestine**, v. *prē-dĕs'tin*, to decree beforehand: **predes'tining**, imp.: **predes'tined**, pp. *-find*: **adj.** determined by predestination.

predetermine, v. *prē'dē-tĕr'min* (*pre*, before, and *determine*), to settle in purpose; to determine beforehand: **pre'deter'mining**, imp.: **pre'deter'mined**, pp. *-mind*: **pre'deter'minate**, a. *-mi-nāt*, determined beforehand: **pre'deter'mina'tion**, n. *-mi-nā'shŭn*, purpose formed beforehand; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions, good or bad: **pre'deter'minable**, a. *-nă-bl*, that may be determined or settled beforehand.

predial, a. *prē'dī-ăl* (L. *prædium*, an estate: It. *prediale*; F. *prédial*, predial), consisting of lands or farms; attached to lands, or pert. to them.

predicate, v. *prĕd'i-kāt* (L. *prædicatum*, to make publicly known, to declare; *prædico*, I declare—from *præ*, before, and *dico*, I say or tell: It. *predicato*, a predicate), to affirm one thing of another; to affirm: n. that which is affirmed or denied of the subject: **pred'icating**, imp.: **pred'icated**, pp.: **pred'ica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of affirming one thing of another: **pred'icator'y**, a. *-tēr-i*, affirming: **pred'icant**, n. *-kănt*, one who affirms anything: **pred'icable**, a. *-kă-bl* (It. *predicabile*: F. *prédicable*), that may be affirmed or said of something; that may be attributed to: n. in *logic*, one of the five things that can be affirmed of anything—viz., genus, species, difference, property, or accident: **pred'icabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being predicable or affirmable of something: **predicament**, n. *prē-dik'ă-mĕnt*, particular situation or state; bad position; in *logic*, one of the general heads or classes under one or other of which all the terms may be arranged—viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, suffering: **pre'dicamen'tal**, a. *-mĕn'tăl*, pert. to a predicament.

predict, v. *prē-dĭkt'* (L. *prædictum*, to mention beforehand, to foretell—from *præ*, before, and *dico*, I say or tell), to tell beforehand, as something that is to happen; to foretell; to forebode: **predict'ing**, imp.: **predict'ed**, pp.: **adj.** told before the event: **predict'er**, n. *-ĕr* one who predicts: **predic'tion**, n. *-dik'shŭn*,

a declaration of a future event; a prophecy: **predic'tive**, a. *-tiv*, foretelling; prophetic.

predilection, n. *prē-dĭ-lĕk'shŭn* (F. *prédilection*, preference—from *præ*, before, and *dilectus*, chosen, beloved), a preference; affection or liking beforehand; prepossession of mind in favour of.

predispose, v. *prē-dĭs-pōz* (*pre*, before, and *dispose*), to incline beforehand: **pre'dispo'sing**, imp.: **adj.** creating a tendency to anything or an adaptation for it: **pre'disposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **pre'dispositi'on**, n. *-pō-zĭsh'ŭn*, the state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity; previous adaptation to any change or impression, as of the body to disease.

predominate, v. *prē-dŏm'ĭ-nāt* (*pre*, before, and L. *dominor*, I am lord and master; *dominatus*, absolute rule: It. *predominare*; F. *prédominer*, to predominate), to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be ascendant; to prevail; to rule over: **predom'inating**, imp.: **predom'inated**, pp.: **predom'inant**, a. *-nănt*, having superior influence, strength, or authority; superior; prevailing; supreme in influence; ruling: **predom'inantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **predom'inance**, n. *-nănsĕ*, also **predom'inancy**, n. *-năn-sĭ*, superiority over others in power, influence, or authority.

pre-eminent, a. *prē-ĕm'ĭ-nĕnt* (*pre*, before, and *eminent*; F. *prééminent*), superior in excellence; surpassing others, sometimes in a bad sense: **pre-em'inently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pre-em'inence**, n. distinction in something excellent; superiority, as in rank or dignity.

pre-emption, n. *prē-ĕm'shŭn* (*pre*, before, and L. *emptum*, to buy: F. *préemption*), act or right of purchasing before others.

preen, n. *prēn* (Scot. *preia* or *preen*, a pin: Dut. *priem*, a bodkin), a forked instrument used in dressing cloth; **v.** to clean as with a preen,—said of birds that dress and oil their feathers with their beak: **preen'ing**, imp.: **preened**, pp. *prēnd*.

pre-engage, v. *prē-ĕn-gāj'* (*pre*, before, and *engage*), to engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence: **pre'-enga'ging**, imp.: **pre'-engaged'**, pp.: **pre'-engage'ment**, n. a prior engagement.

pre-establish, v. *prē-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh* (*pre*, before, and *establish*), to settle or establish beforehand: **pre'estab'lishing**, imp.: **pre'-estab'lished**, pp.: **adj.** settled beforehand: **pre'-estab'lishment**, n. a settlement beforehand.

pre-exist, v. *prē-ĕgz-ĭst'* (*pre*, before, and *exist*), to exist before something else: **pre'-exis'ting**, imp.: **adj.** previously existing: **pre'-exis'ted**, pp.: **pre'-exis'tent**, a. existing beforehand or before something else: **pre'-exis'tence**, n. existence in some former state, as some

figurar, to prefigure—from L. *præ*, before, and *figuro*, I figure, I imagine: F. *figurer*, to figure, to typefy), to show in antecedent types or similitudes; to foreshadow: **prefig'uring**, imp.: **prefig'ured**, pp. *-gŭrd*: **prefig'urement**, n. *-gŭr-mĕnt*, the act of prefiguring; that which is prefigured: **prefig'ura'tion**, n. *-ā-rā'shŭn*, the act of showing by types or similitudes.

prefix, v. *prē-fĭks'* (L. *præfixum*, to fix or fasten before—from *præ*, before, and *fixum*, to fasten or fix: F. *préfix*, settled), to put or place at the beginning of something else; to settle: n. *prē'fĭks*, a syllable or particle put at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning: **prefix'ing**, imp.: **prefixed**, pp. *prē-fĭkst'*.

pregnable, a. *prĕg'nā-bl* (old F. *pregner*; L. *prehendere*, to take), that may be taken by assault; that may be moved or convinced.

pregnant, a. *prĕg'nănt* (L. *pregnans*, with child, pregnant—from *præ*, before, and *genere*, to beget: It. *pregnante*: F. *prégnant*), being with child; breeding; fruitful; teeming; implying more than what is actually expressed: **preg'nantly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a pregnant manner; fruitfully: **preg'nancy**, n. *-năn-sĭ*, state of a female with child; fertility.

prehensile, a. *prē-hĕn'sĭl* (L. *prehendo*, I lay hold of; *prehensus*, laid hold of), adapted for seizing or laying hold, as the hands, or the tails of some monkeys: **prehen'sible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be seized: **prehen'sion**, n. *-shŭn*, a seizing or grasping, as with the hand.

prehnite, n. *prēn'īt* (after *Colonel Prehn*, the discoverer), a mineral occurring largely in trap-rocks, in crystals closely aggregated, also massive, of a greenish-white or yellowish-green colour.

prejudge, v. *prē-jŭj'* (*pre*, before, and *judge*; F. *préjuger*), to judge and determine in a cause before it is heard; to condemn beforehand, or unheard: **prejudg'ing**, imp.: **prejudged'**, pp.: **prejudg'ment**, n. the act of prejudging; decision without a hearing or full examination.

prejudicate, v. *prē-jōō'dĭ-kāt* (L. *præjudicatum*, to judge or decide beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *judico*, I judge), to form a judgment beforehand, or without due examination of the facts and evidence: **preju'dicating**, imp.: **preju'dicated**, pp.: **preju'dication**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of judging without the due examination of the facts and evidence.

prejudice, n. *prĕj'ō-dĭs* (L. *præjudicium*, disadvantage, prejudice—from *præ*, before, and *judico*, I judge: F. *préjudice*), a previous inclination of mind, formed without regard to evidence; bias; prepossession; damage or injury: **v.** to bias or prepossess the mind; to injure or impair: **prej'udicing**, imp.: **prej'udiced**,

to precede; to introduce a piece of music with a voluntary movement; to serve as an introduction to: **prelu'ding**, imp.: **prelu'ded**, pp.: **prelu'der**, n. *-dér*, one who preludes: **prelusive**, a. *prē-lū'siv*, also **prelu'sory**, a. *-sér-i* (L. *præludere*, to practise beforehand, to rehearse), introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow: **prelu'sively**, ad. *-siv-li*, also **prelu'sorily**, ad. *-sér-i-li*, introductorily.

premature, a. *prē'ma-tūr* (L. *præmaturus*, too early, untimely—from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe: It. *prematuro*: F. *prématuré*), ripe before the natural or proper time; happening, arriving, or done before the proper time; arriving or receiving without reliable evidence to authenticate, as a report; too early; too hasty: **pre'maturely**, ad. *-li*: **pre'mateness**, n. *-nés*, also **pre'matur'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, the quality of being premature; ripeness before the natural or usual time.

premaxillary, n. *prē'maks-il'ér-i* (L. *præ*, before, and *maxilla*, a jaw), in *anat.*, applied to a bone of the upper jaw, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone.

premeditate, v. *prē-mēd'i-tāt* (L. *præmeditatus*, thought over—from *præ*, before, and *meditor*, I muse over or think upon: It. *premeditare*: F. *préméditer*), to muse over or think on beforehand; to consider or revolve in the mind beforehand: **premed'itating**, imp.: **premed'itated**, pp.: **premed'ita'tion**, n. *-tā'shun*, previous contrivance or design formed in the mind.

premier, a. *prē'mi-ér* (F. *premier*, first, chief: L. *primarius*, chief, principal—from *primus*, first), first; chief: n. in *Eng.*, the first or chief Minister of State: the Prime Minister: **pre'miership**, the office of Prime Minister.

premillennial, a. *prē'mil-lēn'ni-al* (*pre*, before, and *millennial*), previous to the millennium.

premiss, n. *prēm'is* (L. *præmissum*, to send before—from *præ*, before, and *missum*, to send: F. *premisses*, the premises), a first or antecedent proposition: **prem'isses**, n. plu. *-is-ēz*, first two propositions of a syllogism from which the conclusion or inference is drawn: **premises**, *prēm'is-ēz*, in a *deed*, the things, as houses or lands, set forth or proposed to be conveyed or granted to another; houses or lands: **premise**, v. *prē-mīz'*, to speak or write as introductory to the main subject; to explain or offer previously; to lay down as first propositions on which the subsequent ones are based: **premi'sing**, imp.: **premised'**, pp. *-mizd'*.

premium, n. *prē'mi-ùm* (L. *præmium*, profit derived from booty—from *præ*, before, and *emere*, to buy: It. *premio*, a reward, a premium), a reward or recompense; a prize offered for some specific thing; value above the original cost or price, as of shares or stock; the sum paid to an office for insurance, as against fire, or to indemnify for losses of any kind; anything offered or given as an incentive.

premolar, n. *prē-mō'lér* (*pre*, before, and *molar*), a tooth between the canines and molars.

premonish, v. *prē-mōn'ish* (L. *præmonitus*, forewarned—from *præ*, before, and *moneo*, I warn), to forewarn: **premon'ishing**, imp.: **premon'ished**, pp. *-ishd*: **premon'itive**, a. *-i-tiv*, also **premon'itory**, a. *-i-tér-i*, giving previous warning or notice; foretokening: **premon'itor**, n. *-i-tér*, one who or that which gives warning beforehand: **premonition**, n. *prē'mō-nish'ùn*, previous notice or warning.

premorse, a. *prē-mórs'* (L. *præ*, before, and *morsum*, to bite), in *bot.*, applied to a root terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

premunire, n. *prē'mū-nī'ri* (a corruption of L. *præmonere*, to forewarn: F. *prémunir*, to forearm), in *law*, the crime of introducing a foreign authority into England, as that of the papal power; the offence and penalty of refusing to comply with a royal mandate or *congé d'élire*, as at the election of a bishop; a writ, so called from containing the word, whereby a penalty is like to be incurred, as infringing some statute; the penalty so incurred: **premunitory**, a. *prē-mū'ni-tér-i*, defining a penalty that may be incurred.

prentice, n. *prēn'tis*, a contraction for **apprentice**, which *see*.

preoccupy, v. *prē-ōk'kū-pī* (*pre*, before, and *occupy*: F. *préoccuper*, to preoccupy), to take possession of before another; to prepossess: **preoc'cupying**, imp.: **preoc'cupied**, pp. *-pīd*: **preoc'cupancy**, n. *-pàn-si*, also **preoc'cupa'tion**, n. *-pā'shùn*, the right of taking possession before others; prior occupation; prepossession: **preoc'cupant**, n. *-pànt*, one who.

preordain, v. *prē'ór-dān'* (*pre*, before, and *ordain*), to appoint beforehand; to predetermine: **pre'ordain'ing**, imp.: **pre'ordained'**, pp. *-dānd'*: **preordination**, n. *prē-ór'di-nā'shùn*, the act of foreordaining.

prepaid—see **prepay**.

prepare, v. *prē-pār'* (L. *præparare*, to make ready beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *paro*, I make or get ready: It. *preparare*: F. *préparer*), to make ready for some particular purpose or service; to fit; to adapt; to qualify; to equip; to put things in suitable order; to take the necessary preventive measures: **prepa'ring**, imp.: **prepared'**, pp. *-pārd'*: adj. made ready; adapted; made suitable: **prepa'rer**, n. *-rér*, one who prepares: **prepa'redly**, ad. *-li*: **prepa'redness**, n. *-nés*, state of being in readiness: **preparation**, n. *prēp-a-rā'shùn*, the act or operation of preparing; state of being ready; the thing prepared; part of an animal body, usually a diseased part, prepared and preserved for observation and instruction: **preparative**, a. *prē-par'a-tiv*, tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing or filling: n. that which has the power of preparing: **prepar'atively**, ad. *-li*: **prepar'atory**, a. *-tér-i*, previously necessary; introductory; preliminary.

prepay, v. *prē-pā'* (*pre*, before, and *pay*), to pay beforehand, as the postage of a letter: **prepay'ing**, imp.: **prepaid**, pp. *prē-pād'*, paid in advance: **prepayment**, n. *prē-pā'mènt*, payment in advance.

prepense, a. *prē-pèns'* (L. *præ*, before, and *pensum*, to weigh), preconceived; premeditated.

prepollent, a. *prē-pōl'lènt* (L. *præpollens*, exceeding or surpassing in power—from *præ*, before, and *polleo*, I am strong or powerful), having superior gravity or power; prevailing: **prepol'lence**, n. *-lèns*, also **prepol'lency**, n. *-lèn-si*, prevalence; prepollent character.

preponderate, v. *prē-pōn'dér-āt* (L. *præponderatum*, to be of greater weight—from *præ*, beyond, and *pondero*, I weigh: It. *preponderare*), to exceed in weight; to exceed in influence or power; to incline to one side: **prepon'derating**, imp.: **prepon'derated**, pp.: **prepon'derant**, a. *-dér-ànt*, exceeding in weight; having superior power, weight, or influence: **prepon'derantly**, ad. *-li*: **prepon'derance**, n. *-àns*, also **prepon'derancy**, n. *-àn-si*, superiority of weight, power, or influence: **prepon'dera'tion**, n. *-ā'shùn*, the act or state of outweighing.

preposition, n. *prēp-ō-zish'ùn* (F. *préposition*, a preposition—from L. *præpositio*, that which is put before—from *præ*, before, and *positum*, to put or set: It. *preposizione*), in *gram.*, one of a class of words which express the various relations subsisting between verbs, nouns, and pronouns, and are nearly always placed before the words they govern: **prep'ositional**, a. *-ùn-àl*, pert. to a preposition; having the nature or office of a preposition: **prep'ositionally**, ad. *-li*: **prepositive**, a. *prē-pōz'i-tiv*, put before: n. a word or particle put before another word: **prepos'itor**, n. *-tér*, generally *prē-pōz'tér*, one set over others; a provost: **prepositure**, n. *prē-pōz'i-tùr*, a provostship.

prepossess, v. *prē-pōz-zès'* (*pre*, before, and *possess*), to have or take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to bias; to prejudice: **pre'possess'ing**, imp.: adj. tending to secure favour; raising a favourable opinion beforehand; having qualities that give a favourable and pleasing impression: **pre'possessed'**, pp. *-zest'*, inclined previously to favour: **pre'possess'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **pre'possession**, n. *-zèsh'ùn*, prior occupation; preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart.

preposterous, a. *prē-pōs'tér-ùs* (L. *præposterus*, unreasonable, absurd—from *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after: It. *preposterо*), having that first which ought to be last; contrary to nature or reason; absurd; monstrous: **prepos'terously**, ad. *-li*: **prepos'terousness**, n. *-nés*, the quality or state of being preposterous; inconsistency with nature or reason; absurdity.

prepuce, n. *prē'pūs* (F. *prépuce*, the prepuce—from L. *præputium*, the foreskin), the membranous or cutaneous fold covering the glans penis; the foreskin.

prerequisite, a. *prē-rēk'wō-zit* (*pre*, before, and *requisite*), previously required: n. something previously necessary.

prerogative, n. *prē-rōg'a-tiv* (L. *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for an opinion, preference, prerogative—from *præ*, before, and *rogare*, to ask: It. *prerogativa*: F. *prérogative*), an exclusive or peculiar right or privilege; the special rights or powers of a sovereign: **prerog'atively**, ad. *-li*: **prerogative court**,

the court in which wills were formerly proved and administrations taken.

presage, n. *pre'sij* (F. *présage*, presage—from L. *præsagium*, presentiment, a foreboding—from *præ*, before, and *sagio*, I perceive quickly or keenly), something that foreshows or points out a future event; a presentiment; a foreboding: v. *pré-sāj'*, to forebode; to indicate by some present fact what may follow; to prophesy; to utter a prediction: **presa'ging**, imp.: adj. foreshowing: **presaged'**, pp. *-sājd'*: **presa'ger**, n. *-jer*, one who or that which presages: **presage'ful**, a. *-fūl*, foreboding; prophetic.

presbyopia, n. *prés-bi-ō'pi-ā* (Gr. *presbus*, old, and *ops*, the eye), in *med.*, a defect of vision in old persons, who, by a flattening of the cornea, see near objects less distinctly than those at a distance.

presbyter, n. *prés-bi-ter* (Gr. *presbuteros*, an elder, a presbyter—from *presbus*, old, venerable), an elder; a priest or minister; a member of a presbytery: **pres'byte'rian**, n. *-tē'ri-an*, one of a sect of Christians belonging to a church ruled by presbyters; one who upholds that system of church government: adj. pert. to or consisting of presbyters; also **pres'byte'rial**, a. *-tē'ri-al*: **pres'byte'rianism**, n. *-ri-an-izm*, the form of church government by presbyters—that is, by ministers and elders, without the intervention of prelates or superior ecclesiastics: **pres'bytery**, n. *-ber-i*, a judicatory of the Church of Scotland and other presbyterian churches, consisting of the clergymen of several adjoining parishes or districts, and one representative lay elder for each parish church, who all possess equal power and rank in their official capacity; a body or council of presbyters: **pres'bytership**, n. the office or station of a presbyter.

prescience, n. *pré'shi-ens* (F. *prescience*, prescience—from L. *præscientia*, knowing beforehand—from *præ*, before, and *scio*, to know), knowledge of events before they take place; foresight: **pre'scient**, a. *-ent*, foreknowing; prophetic.

prescind, v. *pré-sind'* (It. *prescindere*; F. *prescinder*, to cut off—from L. *præ*, before, and *scindo*, I cut off), in *meta.*, to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis: **prescind'ing**, imp.: **prescind'ed**, pp.

prescribe, v. *pré-skrīb'* (L. *præscribere*, to command, to prescribe—from *præ*, before, and *scribo*, I write; Sp. *prescribir*, to prescribe), to set or lay down for direction or guidance; to give authoritatively as a rule of conduct; to appoint; to order; to give law; to claim by prescription; in *med.*, to order as a remedy to be used by a patient: **prescri'bing**, imp.: **prescribed'**, pp. *-skrībd'*: **prescri'ber**, n. *-bér*, one who prescribes: **prescript**, n. *pré-skript* (L. *præ*, and *scriptus*, written, as a copy of a book by the author in testimony of respect or esteem: **presen'tative**, a. *-tē-tiv*, that has the right of presentation, or that admits of it; in *meta.*, capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind: intuitive: **presentee**, n. *prēz'en-tē'*, one who is presented to a benefice: **the present time**, now existing: **at present**, now: **to present arms**, to hold their rifles out in a position parallel to their bodies, as if delivering them up, being a token of respect paid by a company of soldiers: **presence-chamber**, the room in which a great personage receives company: **presence of mind**, quickness at expedients; a calm and collected state of mind, which enables a person to speak or act in the midst of unexpected difficulties without disorder or embarrassment.

presentiment, n. *pré-sen'ti-mēnt* (It. *presentimento*; F. *pressentiment*, presentiment, foreboding—from L. *præ*, before, and *sentio*, I discern or perceive by the senses), previous apprehension of something about to come—generally of something unpleasant or distressing; a foreboding.

preserve, v. *pré-zérv'* (It. *preservare*; F. *préserver*, to preserve, to keep—from L. *præ*, before, and *servo*, I save, I deliver), to keep or save from injury or destruction; to keep from decay or in a sound state; to secure; to defend; to maintain, as appearances; to boil with sugar to keep from decay: n. a fruit or vegetable boiled with sugar, to keep it from decay, and to render it pleasant to the taste; a place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport: **preserv'ing**, imp.: adj. keeping safe from injury or decay; defending from evil: **preserved'**, pp. *-zérvd'*: adj. kept from injury or decay: **preserv'able**, a. *-zérv'ā-bl*, capable of being preserved: **preserv'er**, n. *-ér*, one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin, or delivers from some impending danger: **preservation**, n. *prés-ér-vā'shun*, the act of preserving or keeping safe: **preserva'tive**, a. *pré-zérv'ā-tiv*, also **preser'vatory**, a. *-dér-i*, that has the power or quality of preserving: **preser'vative**, n. that which prevents injury or decay.

preside, v. *pré-zīd'* (L. *præsidere*, to have the care or management of—from *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit; F. *présider*), to sit over others, as a chairman or director; to have the place of authority over others; to direct or control, as a chairman or chief officer: **presi'ding**, imp.: adj. directing; controlling: **presi'ded**, pp.: **presidency**, n. *prés'i-dēn-si*, the term, office, or jurisdiction of the president of a state; a president's residence: **pres'ident**, n. *-dēnt*, an officer appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; a chairman; the highest officer of state in a republic; the chief officer of a college or

much sail as the state of the wind can possibly allow: **pressure-gauge**, a register of the pressure of steam.

prest, a. *prĕst* (L. *præsto*, at or in hand, ready: F. *prêt*; Norm. F. *prest*, ready), ready; prompt: to **give money in prest**, to give money in hand, but to be accounted for: **prest-money**, corruptly **press-money**, money given in hand; the *earnest*-money received by a soldier taking service: **to prest** or **press**, to engage soldiers. *Note.*—At a later period the practice of compelling men to enter the naval service gradually gave the idea that the word meant to force men, and the original reference to earnest-money was lost sight of.—See *Wedgwood* and *Latham*. **prestation-money**, money paid yearly by archdeacons, &c., to their bishops: **pressgang**, a body of seamen employed on land to take men by force to serve in the navy.

presdirostral, a. *prĕs'ĭ-rŏs'trăl* (L. *pressus*, flattened, and *rostrum*, a beak), having a compressed or flattened beak, as in the tribe of wading-birds, the **presdirostrĕ'ters**, *-tĕrs*.

prestige, n. *prĕs'tĭj* or *-tēzh'* (F. *prestige*, a charm: It. *prestigio*, an enchantment: L. *præstigia*, an obscuring, as of the mental powers for a while, an illusion), the moral influence derived from past successes and achievements, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs; influence of character or conduct: **prestiges**, n. plu. *prĕs'tĭ-gēz*, illusions; magical tricks.

prestimony, n. *prĕs'tĭ-mŏn-ĭ* (It. *prestimonia*, an annuity granted to a priest—from L. *præ*, before, and *stare*, to stand), an annuity paid to a priest for saying prayers at certain stated hours.

presto, ad. *prĕs'tō* (It. *presto*, quick: L. *præsto*, at hand, ready), in *music*, a term denoting quick time; used among *jugglers* as a word of command for sudden changes: at hand; at once; quick: **prestissimo**, ad. *prĕs-tĭs'sĭ-mō*, very quick.

presume, v. *prē-zūm'* (L. *præsumere*, to anticipate, to presuppose; *præsumptio*, an anticipation—from *præ*, before, and *sumo*, I take; *sumptus*, taken: It. *presumere*; F. *présumer*, to presume), to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief; to take for granted; to act without positive permission; to act with great confidence or arrogance: **presu'ming**, imp.: **adj.** venturing without leave; too confident or arrogant; unreasonably bold: **presumed**, pp. *prē-zūmd'*: **presum'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who presumes; an arrogant person: **presumable**, a. *prē-zū'mĭ-bl*, that may be taken for granted: **presu'mably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **presu'mingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, confidently; arrogantly: **presumption**, n. *prē-zŭm'shŭn*, a supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on strong probability; an argument strong but not demonstrative; blind or headstrong confidence; arrogance: **presump'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly; probable, as opposed to apparent: **presump'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **presumptuous**, a. *prē-zŭm'tū-ŭs*, bold and confident to excess; arrogant; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rashly confident; wilful; irreverent with respect to holy things: **presump'tuously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **presump'tuousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; arrogance; irreverence: **presumptive evidence**, evidence derived from circumstances which usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; circumstantial evidence: **presumptive heir**, one who would inherit were things to remain in their present state, but whose succession may be put aside by the birth of a nearer heir.

presuppose, v. *prē'sŭp-pōz* (*pre*, before, and *suppose*: F. *présupposer*, to presuppose), to suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted: **pre'suppo'sing**, imp.: **pre'supposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*.

pretence—see under **pretend**.

pretend, v. *prē-tĕnd'* (L. *prætendere*, to spread before or in front, to allege—from *præ*, before, and *tendo*, I stretch: It. *pretendere*; F. *prétendre*, to pretend), to hold out or allege to others something as true which is feigned or unreal; to assume or affect to feel; to claim or put in a claim; to hold out the appearance of possessing or performing: **pretend'ing**, imp.: **pretend'ed**, pp.: **preten'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one who lays claim to anything under the pretence of a right; in *Eng. Hist.*, a name applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of Parliament: **pretend'edly**, ad. *-lĭ*, by false appearance or representation: **pretend'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, arrogantly; presumptuously: **pretence'**, n. *-tĕns'* (L. *prætentus*, alleged: Sp. *pretenso*, pretence), a holding out to others something unreal or feigned; that which is assumed; a feigned claim; outside show; excuse: **pretence'less**, a. *-lĕs*, not having or making pretences: **preten'sion**, n. *-tĕn'shŭn*, a claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession; right alleged or assumed: **preten'tious**, a. *-shŭs*, exhibiting attempts to pass for more than one's real value; presuming: **preten'tiously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **preten'tiousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being pretentious.

preter, *prē'tĕr* (L. *præter*), a prefix, signifying beside; beyond; by; past; more than.

preterimperfect, a. *prē'tĕr-ĭm-pĕr'fĕkt* (*preter*, beyond, and *imperfect*), in *gram.*, a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past—more usually called the *imperfect tense*, as, I wrote, or was writing.

preterite, a. *prē'tĕr-ĭt* (L. *præteritum*, to go past or by—from *præter*, beyond, and *itum*, to go: It. *preterito*; F. *prétérit*), in *gram.*, a term applied to a tense which denotes time complete or finished, as, *I have written*; called also the *perfect tense*: **pret eri'tion**, n. *-ĭsh'ŭn*, the act of going past, or state of being past: in *rhet.*, the pretence to pass over anything, while at the same time we notice it briefly: **preteritive**, a. *prē-tĕr'ĭ-tĭv*, in *gram.*, applied to the preterite or past tenses of a verb.

pretermission, n. *prē-tĕr-mĭsh'ŭn* (L. *præter*, beyond, and *missus*, sent), a passing by; an omission: **pretermit**, v. *prē-tĕr-mĭt'* (L. *præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, I send), to pass by; to omit or neglect: **pre termit'ting**, imp.: **pre termit'ted**, pp.

preternatural, a. *prē'tĕr-năt'ū-răl* (*preter*, beyond, and *natural*), contrary to nature or the usual course of things; extraordinary: **pre'ternat'urally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **pre'ternat'uralness**, n. a state or manner different from the usual order of nature.

preterperfect, a. *prē'tĕr-pĕr'fĕkt* (*preter*, beyond, and *perfect*), in *gram.*, a term applied to a tense which denotes time completely past or finished—now usually called *perfect tense*.

preterpluperfect, a. *prē-tĕr'plū-pĕr'fĕkt* (*preter*, beyond, and *pluperfect*), in *gram.*, more than perfect; designating the tense of a verb which expresses a time past before another past time, as, *I had written* before you arrived—usually called *pluperfect tense*.

pretext, n. *prē'tĕkst* (L. *prætextum*, to weave before or around—from *præ*, before, and *textum*, to weave or plait: F. *prétexte*; Sp. *pretexto*, a pretext), a pretence; an assumed reason, not the real one; a motive or reason assigned as a cover for concealing the real motive.

pretor, pretorial—see **prætor**.

pretty, a. *prĭt'tĭ* (AS. *prætte*, adorned: W. *prŷd*, comeliness: Ger. *protzen*, to sulk; *protzig*, insolent, saucy—derived from the int. *prut*, the blurt of the mouth expressive of defiance), of a pleasing and attractive form; neatly arranged or ornamented; neat and handsome, but not exactly beautiful; in *contempt*, foppish; affected; in *irony*, fine; decent; excellent: **ad.** in some degree; tolerably; moderately; expressing a degree less than very, as *pretty* fair, *pretty* well done: **pret'tily**, ad. *-lĭ*, pleasingly; with neatness and taste: **pret'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being pretty; pleasingness without dignity; affectation of niceness; foppishness.

pretty, a. *prĭt'tĭ* (AS. *præt*, craft: Ger. *protzen*, to sulk: Dut. *pratten*, to be haughty: Icel. *pretta*, to deceive—connected with preceding), sly; crafty.

pretypify, v. *prē-tĭp'ĭ-fī* (*pre*, before, and *typ(ify)*, to foreshow by a type; to prefigure.

prevail, v. *prē-văl'* (L. *prævalere*, to be very powerful or superior—from *præ*, before, and *valeo*, I am strong: It. *prevalere*; F. *prévaloir*), to be in force; to overcome; to gain the victory or advantage; to have effect, power, or influence; to persuade or induce: **prevail'ing**, imp.: **adj.** gaining the advantage or superiority; predominant; most common or general: **prevailed'**, pp. *-văld'*: **prevail'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **prevalent**, a. *prĕv'ā-lĕnt* (L. *prævalens*, very strong, very powerful: It. *prevalente*), gaining advantage or superiority; predominant; powerful; current; most general: **prev'alently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **prev'alence**, n. *-lĕns*, also **prev'alency**, n. *-lĕn-sĭ*, the condition or quality of being prevalent; the most general reception or practice; predominance; the most general existence.

prevaricate, v. *prē-văr'ĭ-kāt* (L. *prævaricatus*, having the legs very wide apart in walking, not having acted uprightly—from *præ*, before, and *varicus*, with feet spread apart: It. *prevaricare*: F. *prévariquer*), to turn

from side to side; to evade the truth; to quibble; to swerve from the truth: **prevar'icating**, imp.: **prevar'icated**, pp.: **prevar'icator**, n. *-kā-tēr*, one who swerves from the truth; a quibbler: **prevar'ica'tion**, n. *-kā' shŭn*, a shuffling or quibbling to evade the disclosure of the truth; a cavil; in *law*, a collusive fraud in which the informer or prosecutor and the defendant make a sham prosecution.

prevent, v. *prē-vĕnt'* (L. *præventum*, to come or go before—from *præ*, before, and *ventum*, to come: It. *prevenire*: F. *prévenir*), to stop or hinder, as the approach of a person, or the performance of something; to impede; to obstruct; in *old usage*, to go before; to anticipate: **prevent'ing**, imp.: **prevent'ed**, pp.: **prevent'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **prevent'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who hinders: **prevent'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be stopped or hindered: **prevention**, n. *prē-vĕn'shŭn*, hindrance; obstruction of access or approach: **preven'tional**, a. *-al*, tending to prevent: **preven'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of; preservative: n. that which intercepts the access or approach of; an antidote previously taken or employed: **preven'tively**, ad. *-li*: **preventive service**, the armed police who protect the coast against smuggling; the duty or occupation of doing this.

previous, a. *prē'vi-ŭs* (L. *prævius*, going before, leading the way—from *præ*, before, and *via*, a way: It. *previo*), going before in time; before something; foregoing; preceding: **pre'viously**, ad. *-li*: **pre'viousness**, n. *-nĕs*, priority in time: **the previous question**, a mode of moving the rejection of a motion in a deliberating assembly,—a member gets a motion put, another holding different views, without moving a direct negative, may simply move "the previous question," and the adoption of the latter motion secures the rejection of the former. *Note.*—This practice is borrowed from the usage of the British Parliament, being an ingenious mode of endeavouring to avoid a vote on any question that is proposed. When a question is about to be put by the Speaker, a member may interpose by moving that the *same question* be *now* put, and if this be negatived, then the *main question* cannot be put at that time.

prewarn, v. *prē-wawrn'* (*pre*, before, and *warn*), to warn beforehand.

prey, n. *prā* (L. *præda*, property taken in war: It. *preda*: F. *proie*, prey, spoil: W. *praidd*, a flock or herd, prey taken in war), that which is or may be seized to be eaten, as by a wild beast; spoil; booty; plunder; ravage: v. to rob or pillage; to seize and devour; to rest heavily on, as the mind; to waste gradually; to corrode: **prey'ing**, imp.: **preyed**, pp. *prādd*:

wooden buildings framed intermediately between two principal ones: **prick-punch**, a smith's tool for marking on iron: **pricking-up**, in *arch.*, the first coating of lime and hair upon lath, the surface being scratched over with the trowel to enable the next coat to obtain a better hold: **pricking the ship off**, in *nav.*, marking a ship's position on the chart.

prickle, n. *prĭk'kl* (AS. *pricle*, a prickle or point—from **prick**, which see), a small sharp-pointed shoot or spine growing from the bark of a plant or tree; a thorn; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal or the bark of a plant: **prick'ly**, a. *-li*, full of prickles: **prick'liness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, the state of having many prickles; the state of being prickly: **prickly-back**, a small fish so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back: **prickly-pear**, a common name for several species of cactus; the Indian fig, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves and covered with spines, producing a purplish edible fruit.

pride, n. *prīd* (AS. *pryd*, haughtiness: Ger. *prunk*, pomp, splendour: Icel. *prydi*, to adore—from **proud**, which see), an unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority; insolence; rude treatment of others resulting from inordinate self-esteem; in a *good sense*, the noble and exalted pleasure springing from a consciousness of worth, upright conduct, or acts of benevolence; generous elation of heart; that of which men are proud, or which may excite boasting; splendour; ostentation; v. to rate high; to value, as to pride one's self: **pri'ding**, imp.: **pri'ded**, pp.: **pride'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, full of pride; insolent.

pried—see **pry**.

priest, n. *prēst* (old F. *prestre*; AS. *preost*, a priest—corrupted from Gr. *presbuteros*, an elder), in *anc. times* or in *pagan countries*, one who performed the rites of sacrifice; a minister of the Christian religion placed over the spiritual affairs of a congregation; in the *Ch. of Rome* and *Gr. Ch.*, the lowest order of ecclesiastics empowered to consecrate the host and perform mass; in the *Protestant Episcopal Ch.*, one of an intermediate order between bishop and deacon: **priest'ess**, n. *-ĕs*, among the *heathen*, a woman who officiated in a temple: **priest'ly**, a. *-li*, becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest: **priest-like**, a. pert. to or resembling a priest: **priest'liness**, n. *-nĕs*, the appearance and manner of a priest: **priest'craft**, the trickery and frauds practised by priests to obtain wealth, influence, or power: **priest'hood**, the collective body of priests; the office or character of a priest: **priest-ridden**, a. influenced or governed by priests.

prig, n. *prĭg* (a probable corruption of Eng. *pragmatical*, officious, meddling: Scot. *prig*, to haggle, to

ing man, monkeys, and bats: **primary colours**, red, yellow, and blue—so called because all the others are derived from them; the colours of the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet: **primary planets**, the planets which revolve around the sun as their centre, as distinguished from the satellites: **primary qualities of bodies**, such qualities as are inseparable from them: **primary rocks**, in *geol.*, all slaty and crystalline strata, as roofing-slate, micaschist, and gneiss, very hard and compact, and wholly destitute of organic remains: **primate**, n. *prī'māt* (L. *primatus*, the first place or rank: It. *primato*: F. *primat*), the chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop: **pri'mateship**, n. the office or dignity of a primate: **pri'macy**, n. *-mā-si*, the chief ecclesiastical dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop: **primatial**, a. *prī-mā'shi-āl*, pert. to a primate: **Primate of England**, the Archbishop of York: **Primate of all England**, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

prime, a. *prīm* (L. *primus*, first: It. *primo*), first; original; chief; first in quality or importance; first-rate; excellent; early: n. the first part; early morning; the best part; the spring of the year or life; full health and beauty; utmost perfection, as of life: v. to put powder in the pan of a firearm; to lay on the first colour in painting; to prepare: **pri'ming**, imp.: n. the powder put in the pan of a gun; first coat of painting; hot water carried over with the steam from the boiler into a cylinder: **primed**, pp. *prīmd*: **primely**, ad. *prīm'lī*: **prime'ness**, n. *-nēs*, supreme excellence: **prime equivalent**, atomic or combining weight: **prime mess**, the second quality of pickled pork, in which the barrels contain the hams and shoulders as well as the sides: **prime minister**, the head or chief minister of a state: **prime mover**, in *mech.*, a natural force applied to the production of power, such as muscular force, the weight and motion of fluids, &c.; an engine or piece of mechanism which receives and modifies force or motion in order to apply them to drive other machines: **prime number**, any number divisible only by units or one: **prime vertical**, in *astron.*, the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon: **priming-wire**, a pointed wire used to clear the touch-hole of a gun.

primer, n. *prīm'ėr* (L. *primus*, first), a child's first reading-book; a printing-type.

primeval, a. *prī-mē'vāl* (L. *primus*, first, original, and *ævum*, an age), being of the earliest age or time; first; original.

primigenial, a. *prī'mi-jē'ni-āl*, also **primigenous**, a. *prī-mij'i-nus* (see **primogenial**), first-born; original; first formed or generated.

primine, n. *prī'min* (L. *primus*, first), in *bot.*, the first or outermost covering of an ovule.

primitive, a. *prim'i-tiv* (It. *primitivo*, primitive, first—from L. *primus*, first: F. *primitif*), of or belonging to remote or early times; ancient; pristine; old-fashioned; denoting that from which others are derived or formed: n. an original word; a word not derived from another: **prim'itively**, ad. *-li*: **prim'itiveness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being primitive or original; antiquity: **primitive colours**—see **primary colours**: **primitive rocks**—see **primary rocks**.

primness—see **prim**.

primogenial, a. *prī'mō-jē'ni-āl* (L. *primigenius*, first of all, first of its kind—from *primus*, first, and L. *geno*; Gr. *gennao*, I produce or bring forth), first-born; original; primary—**primigenial**, the correct but less usual spelling: **pri'mogen'itor**, n. *-jēn'i-tėr*, the first father; the forefather: **pri'mogen'iture**, n. *-i-tūr* (F. *primogéniture*, birthright—from L. *primus*, and *genitura*, a begetting), the right which belongs to the eldest son and his heir to succeed to property or to an estate: **pri'mogen'itureship**, n. the state or right of the first-born son.

primordial, a. *prī-mōr'di-āl* (It. *primordiale*; F. *primordial*, original—from L. *primus*, first, and *ordior*, I commence), existing from the beginning; first in order; original; in *bot.*, earliest formed, applied to the first true leaves given off by the young plant, also the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike: n. origin; first principle or element: **primordial utricle**, the lining membrane of cells in their early state.

primrose, n. *prim'rōz* (L. *primus*, first, and *rosa*, a rose), an early spring flower, closely allied to the cowslip.

primus, a. *prī'mus* (L.), the first; the chief: n. the presiding bishop in the Scotch Episcopal Church.

prince, n. *prins* (F. *prince*, a prince—from L. *princeps*, a chief, a leader—from *primus*, first, and *capio*, I take), a sovereign of a state or territory; a title inferior to that of a king; the son of a king or emperor; a chief: **princess**, n. *prin'sēs*, the wife of a prince; the daughter of a king: **prince'dom**, n. *-dum*, the sovereignty or jurisdiction of a prince: **prince'ly**, a. *-li*, resembling or becoming a prince; high-born; stately; dignified; royal; very large, as a fortune: ad. in the manner of a prince: **prince'liness**, n. *-li-nēs*, the quality of being princely; the state or dignity of a prince: **prince's feather**, n. a flower, a variety of amaranth: **prince's metal**, a mixture of copper and zinc, imitating gold: **Prince of Wales**, eldest son of the sovereign of England.

principal, a. *prin'si-pl* (L. *principalis*, first, original—from *princeps*, a chief or leader: It. *principale*: F. *principal*), highest in rank or character; the most important; chief; leading; capital; essential: n. a head or chief; one who takes the lead; the governor or chief in authority; the proprietor or head of a school or academy; the capital or chief sum, as one lent on interest: **prin'cipally**, ad. *-li*: **prin'cipalness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being principal or chief: **prin'cipal'ity**, n. *-pal'i-ti*, the territory of a prince, or the part of a country which gives him a title; supreme power; sometimes in *Scrip.*, royal state or attire: **prin'cipal'ities**, n. plu. *-i-tiz*, in *Scrip.*, the persons or beings in whom the dominion or power is lodged; rulers, as in the phrase "principalities and powers."

principia, n. *prin-sip'i-ā* (L. *principia*, plu. of *principium*, a beginning), first principles; the contracted title of Newton's great work.

principle, n. *prin'si-pl* (L. *principium*, a beginning—from *princeps*, a chief—from *primus*, first, and *capio*, I take: It. *principio*: F. *principe*), the cause, source, or origin of anything; an element; ground of action; motive; a constituent part; a fundamental truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a settled law or rule of conduct or action; a tenet or doctrine: v. to establish firmly in the mind: **prin'cipling**, imp. *-pling*: **prin'cipled**, pp. *-pld*: adj. imbued with principles; established in opinions or tenets.

print, n. *print* (a contraction of Eng. *imprint*: F. *empreinte*, an impression; *imprimer*, to print: It. *imprenta*, an impression, a stamp—from L. *imprimere*, to mark or stamp), a mark or character made by impression; the representation or figure of a thing taken by pressure on paper from wood, from an engraved plate, or from a form of type; an impression from a collection of type; a small printed work or sheet of an ephemeral character; a fabric figured with impressed figures; calico; in *arch.*, a plaster-cast of any ornament in low relief: v. to form or copy by pressure, as from a form of type, or from an engraved plate; to impress, as in the mind; to fix deep; to stamp any fabric, especially cotton cloth, with coloured patterns; to publish, as a book: **prints**, n. plu. *prints*, engravings; printed calicoes: **print'ing**, imp.: n. the act of impressing figures or characters on paper; the business of a printer, on paper or cloth; typography: **print'ed**, pp.: adj. impressed with letters; represented in impressed letters; stamped or impressed, as a print: **print'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who prints on paper, as books, newspapers, and suchlike: **print'less**, a. leaving no print or impression: **letterpress printing**, that kind of printing which is done from movable types: **in print**, issued from the press; published; still in the hands of booksellers for sale: **out of print**, applied to a book of which no more new copies are to be had on sale: **printers' joiner**, a workman who makes the woodwork required by printers: **printers' rollers**, rollers made of a composition of glue, treacle, and other materials, on which the ink is finely spread, used for inking the forms of type; rollers of cloth used by calico-printers: **printing-ink**, the ink used by printers: **printing-office**, a place where the printing of books, newspapers, or general printing is carried on: **printing-paper**, the kind of paper generally used in printed books, for newspapers, and the like: **printing press** or **machine**, the machine used in printing: **printing-type**, the type of various kinds used by printers for books, newspapers, and for job-work: **print-seller**, a shopkeeper who sells engravings, lithographic, coloured, and other prints of various kinds: **print-shop**, the shop where engravings and suchlike are kept for sale: **print-works**, the place where machine or block printing is carried on; a place where calicoes are printed—see **calico**.

prior, a. *prī'ŏr* (L. *prior*, former, previous: It. *priore*), coming before in the order of time; preceding; foregoing: **priority**, n. *prī-ŏr'i-ti*, state of being first in time, place, or rank; precedence.

prior, n. *prī'ŏr* (F. *prieur*; It. *priore*, a prior—from L. *prior*, first), one placed before others in rank or authority; the superior in a convent of monks, inferior to an abbot: **priorate**, n. *prī'ŏr-āt*, also **pri'orship**, n. the dignity, government, or office of a prior: **pri'oress**, n. *-ĕs*, the female superior of a nunnery: **pri'ory**, n. *-i*, a convent or nunnery, in dignity below an abbey.

prise, v. *prīz* (F. *prise*, a taking, a seizing: Manx, *prise*, a fulcrum), to force open by leverage, as a box: **prisage**, n. *prī'zăj*, a duty formerly paid to the sovereign of England on wine imported; the share of merchandise taken as a lawful prize at sea, belonging to the admiral or sovereign.

prism, n. *prĭzm* (It. *prisma*; F. *prisme*, a prism—from Gr. *prisma*, that which has been sawn or cut, a prism), a solid whose ends or bases are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms; a triangular bar of glass: **prismatic**, a. *prĭz-măt'ĭk*, also **prismat'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to or resembling a prism, or formed as one; formed by a prism: **prismat'ically**, ad. *-li*: **prismatic colours**, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism—viz., the three primary colours, red, yellow, blue, and the secondary tints arising from their intermixture—orange, green, violet, indigo: **pris'moid**, n. *-moĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a figure resembling a prism, or only approaching to it: **prismoid'al**, a. *-al*, having the form of a prismoid.

prismenchyma, n. *prĭs-mĕn'ki-mă* (Gr. *prisma*, a prism, and *enchumos*, juicy), in *bot.*, tissues formed of prismatic cells.

prison, n. *prĭz'n* (F. *prison*: It. *prigione*, a prison: Sp. *prision*, capture, confinement—from L. *prehensio* or *prensio*, a seizure), a building for the punishment or safe custody of criminals; a place for the confinement of accused persons or debtors; any place of confinement or restraint; sometimes in *Scrip.*, spiritual bondage: **prisoner**, n. *prĭz'ŏ-nĕr*, one who is confined in a prison; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained: **prison-house**, a jail: **prisoner's base**, a boys' game.

pristine, a. *prĭs'tĭn* (L. *pristinus*, former, early: It. *pristino*), pert. to an earlier state or period; original; ancient.

pristis, n. *prĭs'tĭs* (Gr. *pristes*, a sawer, a fish of the ray kind), the saw-fish, having a long, flat, horny

grant some particular and peculiar benefit to; to exempt, as from censure, or from paying a tax or impost: **priv'leging**, imp.: **priv'leged**, pp. *-lĕjd*: **adj.** endowed with privileges; enjoying rights or immunities not granted to others.

privy, a. *prĭv'i* (L. *privus*, one's own, particular: It. *privo*: F. *privé*), assigned to private uses; not open or public; secret; admitted to the joint knowledge of some secret; admitted to state secrets: **n.** a place of retirement; a necessary house: **priv'ily**, ad. *-li*, secretly: **priv'ity**, n. *-ti*, private knowledge implying consent or concurrence; joint knowledge; secrecy: **privy chamber**, a retired or private apartment in a palace or mansion: **privy council**, the principal council of the sovereigns of England, the members of which are selected at their pleasure: **privy councillor**, a member of the sovereign's council of advisers: **privy purse**, money set apart for the personal or private use of the sovereign; the title of the person having charge of this money: **privy seal**, the seal used by the sovereign in subordinate matters, or prior to the use of the *great seal*; the principal secretary of state, whose proper title is *Lord Privy Seal*.

prize, n. *prīz* (F. *prise*, a taking, booty: L. *pretium*, a price), that which is gained by, or offered for, some performance; a reward; a premium; a capture from an enemy—applied to taking a vessel at sea: the money or goods gained by a lottery-ticket: v. to set a price on; to value; to esteem highly: **pri'zing**, imp.: **prized**, pp. *prīzd*: **prize-book**, a book given as a reward of merit or superior excellence to the pupil of a school, or to the student of a college: **prize-court**, a court which adjudicates on all captures made in war on the high seas, or of slave-vessels: **prize-fighter**, one who publicly fights another with his fists for money: **prize-fighting**, a public contest or battle with fists for money: **prizeman**, the winner of a prize: **prize-money**, in *nav.* or *mil.*, the money paid to the captors of a ship or a place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realised from the sale of the booty: **prize-ring**, the ring or enclosure for a prize-fight, usually spoken of as *the ring*; the system and practice of prize-fighting.

pro, *prō* (L. *pro*, for: Gr. *pro*, before), a prefix, signifying for; forth; forward; out—as in *proceed*, *provide*: **pro** is sometimes changed into **pur**, as in *pursue*, *purpose*: **n.** the positive side of a question: **pro** and **con**, *-kŏn* (L. *pro*, for, and *contra*, against), for and against—that is, both sides of a question: **pros** and **cons**, reasons or arguments for and against a thing.

probe, n. *prōb* (L. *probo*, I test, try, or prove), in *surg.*, a small slender rod for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity; that which searches or examines: v. to search or examine, as with a probe; to search into or examine thoroughly; to scrutinise: **pro'bing**, imp.: **probed**, pp. *prōbd*: **probe-scissors**, in *surg.*, a kind of scissors used for laying open wounds.

probity, n. *prōb'i-ti* (L. *probitas*, goodness—from *probus*, good, excellent: It. *probità*: F. *probité*), strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice; honesty; uprightness; integrity.

problem, n. *prōb'i-lĕm* (L., Gr., and It. *problema*, a question proposed for solution: F. *problème*, a problem—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *ballo*, I throw), a question involving doubt or uncertainty proposed for solution; in *geom.*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required; in *alg.*, a proposition which requires some unknown truth to be discovered or demonstrated; in *logic*, a proposition which, appearing neither absolutely true nor false, may consequently be asserted either in the affirmative or negative: **prob'lemat'ic**, a. *-mat'ik*, also **prob'lemat'ical**, a. *-mat'i-kal*, characterised by doubt and uncertainty; questionable: **prob'lemat'ically**, ad. *-kal-li*.

proboscis, n. *prō-bŏs'sis* (L. *proboscis*: Gr. *proboskis*, a trunk: It. and F. *proboscide*, a trunk—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *boskō*, I feed), the snout or trunk of an elephant; the long snout of other animals, particularly insects: **proboscidian**, n. *prōb'ō-sid'i-an*, an animal having a proboscis: **adj.** having a proboscis.

proceed, v. *prō-sēd'* (L. *procedere*, to advance—from *pro*, forward, and *cedo*, I go: It. *procedere*: F. *procéder*), to advance; to make progress; to come, as from a source; to emanate; to begin and carry on; to conduct; to prosecute any design; to have a course: **proceed'ing**, imp.: **n.** a process from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; a transaction: **proceed'ed**, pp.: **proceed'ings**, n. plu. *-ings*, course of dealing with others: **proced'ure**, n. *-ūr*, a series of actions; manner of proceeding; management; conduct: **proceeds**, n. plu. *prō'sēds*, the sum or amount of money obtained for goods or property sold.

proceleusmatic, a. *prōs'ĕ-lūs-mat'ik* (Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*—from *pro*, before, *keleusma*, a cheering cry), cheering or animating, as by a song or call; applied to a poetical foot consisting of four short syllables.

procellarian, n. *prōs'ĕl-la'ri-an* (L. *procella*, a storm), the petrel, one of a genus of birds living chiefly at sea—called the **proc'ella'ria**, *-la'ri-a*.

process, n. *prō'sĕs* (F.), process: **process verbal**, *prō'sĕs ver'bal*, in *F. law*, a written report of an official act, or a statement of facts.

process, n. *prō'sĕs* or *prō'sēs* (L. *processus*, an advance, process—from *pro*, forward, and *cessum*, to go or move along: It. *processo*: F. *procès*), advance; gradual progress; course of operations or proceedings; series of changes in growth, decay, &c.; continual passage, as of time; in *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a cause; in *anat.*, a projecting part of a bone; any protuberance: **procession**, n. *prō-sĕsh'ŭn*, a train of persons moving with ceremonious solemnity either on foot or on horseback; the act of issuing or proceeding from: **processi'onal**, a. *-al*, also **processi'onary**, a. *-un-ĕr'i*, relating to or consisting in a procession: **processi'onally**, ad. *-li*, in the way of procession: **processi'onal**, n. in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a book relating to religious processions: **in process**, in the condition of advance or accomplishment; begun but not completed.

prochein, n. *prō'shēn* (F. *prochain*: L. *proximus*, the nearest, next), next; nearest; in the *law phrase*, **pro'chein a'mi**, *-ā'mi* (F. *ami*, friend), nearest or next friend who is allowed by the law to manage the affairs of an infant or minor.

prochronism, n. *prō'krŏn-izm* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *chronos*, time), the dating an event before the time it happened.

procidence, n. *prōs'i-dĕns* (L. *procidentia*, parts of the body that fall from their place—from *pro*, forward, and *cadere*, to fall), in *surg.*, the falling down of some organ or part, as the anus, uterus, &c.: **procidenous**, a. *prō-sid'i-ŭs*, that falls from its place.

proclaim, v. *prō-klām'* (L. *proclamare*, to vociferate, to proclaim—from *pro*, forth, and *clamo*, I cry out or call: It. *proclamare*: F. *proclamer*), to utter openly; to announce or publish; to make public: **proclaim'ing**, imp.: **proclaimed'**, pp. *-klāmd'*: **proclaim'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who proclaims: **proclamation**, n. *prōk'la-mā'shŭn*, a public notice given by a sovereign or supreme authority of a state to the people; official notice given to the public; a decree; an edict.

proclivous, a. *prō-kliv'vŭs* (L. *proclivus*, inclining, sloping—from *pro*, forward, and *clivus*, a slope), inclining forward or towards; descending; tending by nature: **proclivity**, n. *prō-kliv'i-ti*, a steep descent; proneness; tendency; an inclination or disposition.

proconsul, n. *prō-kŏn'sul* (L. *pro*, for, and *consul*, a chief magistrate of anc. Rome: It. *proconsolo*), in *anc. Rome*, the governor of a province; one invested with consular power without the office: **procon'sular**, a. *-sū-lĕr*, pert. to a proconsul, or under his government: **procon'sulate**, n. *-sū-lāt*, also **procon'sulship**, n. *-sūl-ship*, the office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

procrastinate, v. *prō-krăs'ti-nāt* (L. *procrastinatum*, to procrastinate—from *pro*, for, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow—from *cras*, to-morrow: It. *procrastinare*: F. *procrastiner*), to put off till to-morrow, or to a future time; to defer; to delay: **procras'tinating**, imp.: **procras'tinated**, pp.: **procras'tinator**, n. *-nā-tĕr*, one who procrastinates: **procras'tina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, a putting off till to-morrow, or to a future time; delay.

procreate, v. *prō'krē-āt* (L. *procreatus*, generated, begotten—from *pro*, for, and *creo*, I make, I beget: It. *procreare*: F. *procréer*), to generate and produce; to beget; to propagate: **pro'creating**, imp.: **pro'created**, pp.: **pro'crea'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who procreates: **pro'crea'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of begetting; generation and production of young: **pro'creant**, a. *-ant*, generating; productive: **pro'creative**, a. *-ā-tĭv*, having power or tendency to beget; productive: **pro'creativeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the power of generating.

Procrustes, n. *prō-krŭs'tēz*, in *anc. myth.*, a robber of anc. Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on an iron bed, and fitting them to suit its length by stretching their bodies or mutilating them: **Procrus'tean**, a. *-tē-ŭn*, pert. to Procrustes, or his mode of torture.

proctor, n. *prŏk'tĕr* (a contr. of Eng. *procurator*—from L. *pro*, for, and *curo*, I take care of—see under **procure**), a duly-qualified person who acts for another in eccles. or civil courts; an officer in Eng. universities who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the regulations: **procto'rial**, a. *-tō'ri-al*, relating to a proctor: **proc'torship**, n. *-tĕr-ship*, the office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

procumbent, a. *prō-kŭm'bĕnt* (L. *procumbens*, leaning forward—from *pro*, forward, and *cubo*, I lie down: It. *procumbente*), lying down, or on the face; prostrate; in *bot.*, lying upon, or trailing along the ground; trailing.

procure, v. *prō-kūr'* (L. *procurare*, to attend to or look after—from *pro*, for, and *curo*, I take care of: It. *procurare*: F. *procurer*), to get; to gain; to acquire; to cause; to bring about; to bring on; to draw to; to attract: **procu'ring**, imp.: **procured'**, pp. *-kūrd'*: **procu'rer**, n. *-kū'rĕr*, one who procures; a man who, and **pro'curess**, *-rĕs*, a woman who procures gratification for the lewdness of another: **procurable**, a. *prō-kū'ra-bl*, that may be obtained: **procure'ment**, n. *-kūr-mĕnt*, the act of procuring or obtaining: **procuration**, n. *prōk'ū-rā'shŭn*, the management of another's affairs; the written instr. by which a person is empowered to act for another; the money paid to a bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations: **proc'urator**, n. *-tĕr*, a manager of another's affairs; a proctor: **proc'ura'torship**, n. the office of a procurator: **procurato'rial**, a. *-tō'ri-al*, pert. to or done by a procurator: **proc'ura'tory**, a. *-rā'tĕr-i*, tending to procuration: **procurator-fiscal**, the title of a public legal officer in Scotland, who prosecutes offenders in the inferior courts, who usually makes the preliminary inquiries into crimes committed within the limits of his jurisdiction, and who acts under the Lord Advocate, the public prosecutor-in-chief.

procyon, n. *prōs'i-ŏn* (L. *procyon*—from Gr. *prokuon*, a constellation—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *kuon*, a dog), a bright star in the constellation *Canis Minor*, so called from its rising before the dog-star *Sirius*.

prodigal, a. *prŏd'i-gal* (L. *prodigus*, prodigal, lavish—from *pro*, forth, and *agere*, to drive: It. *prodigo*: F. *prodigue*), given to reckless or unnecessary expenditure, as of money, strength, &c.; lavish; profusely liberal; not frugal: n. one who is profuse and lavish; a waster; a spendthrift: **prod'igally**, ad. *-li*: **prod'igality**, n. *-gal'i-ti*, excessive or profuse expenditure, particularly in money; waste.

prodigious, a. *prō-dij'ŭs* (L. *prodigium*, a monster, a prodigy: It. *prodigio*; F. *prodige*, a prodigy), very great; enormous; adapted to excite wonder; extraordinary; amazing; monstrous: **prodigi'ously**, ad. *-li*: **prodigi'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being prodigious, or enormous of size: **prodigy**, n. *prŏd'i-jĭ*, anything out of the ordinary course of nature; a thing so extraordinary as to excite wonder and astonishment; anything astonishing for good or bad; a token or omen drawn from any extraordinary event or appearance; a portent.

produce, n. *prŏd'ūs* (L. *producere* or *productum*, to lead or bring forward, to extend—from *pro*, forward, and *duco*, I lead or bring; *ductus*, led or brought: It. *producere*: F. *produire*), that which is brought forth or yielded; amount; profit: v. *prō-dūs'*, to bring or offer to view; to bring into existence or into view; to cause, as an effect; to raise, as crops; to yield; in *geom.*, to extend, as a line or surface: **produ'cing**, imp.: **produced'**, pp. *-dūsť*: **produ'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who produces: **produ'cible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be brought into being; that may be brought into view: **product**, n. *prŏd'ŭkt*, that which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is made by art or labour; performance; result; in *arith.*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers: **producta**, n. *prō-dŭk'tà*, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil mollusca, so called from one valve of the shell being prolonged beyond the other: **produc'tile**, a. *-tĭl*, that may be extended in length: **produc'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, that which is produced or made; fruit; work; composition; in *political economy*, the processes by which the labour of man, either directly or indirectly, is made available for the development of utilities from the materials and forces supplied by nature: **produc'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that has the power or quality of producing; fertile; fruitful; causing to exist: **produc'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **produc'tiveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being productive.

proem, n. *prō'ĕm* (L. *prooemium*; Gr. *prooimion*, an introduction—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *oimos*, a way or course), a preface or introduction: **proemial**, a. *prō-ē'mi-ăl*, introductory; prefatory.

proembryo, n. *prō-ĕm'brī-ō* (Gr. *pro*, before, and Eng. *embryo*), in *bot.*, a name given to the first part produced by the spore of an acrogen in germinating; also called *prothallus*.

proemptosis, n. *prō-ĕmp-tō'sĭs* (Gr. *proempiptein*, to fall in before—from *pro*, before, and *empipto*, I fall in), a happening before, applied to the lunar equation or addition of a day to the calendar every 330 years, and in trade or in agriculture, and the like—opposed to a *trade*; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession, as in law or medicine; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, formal entrance into a religious order: **profess'ional**, a. *-fĕsh'un-ăl*, pert. to a profession or calling; according to the etiquette or rules of a profession: **profess'ionally**, ad. *-ăl-lĭ*; **learned professions**, *lĕrn'ĕd-*, are divinity, law, and medicine, to which may be added that of a teacher or schoolmaster.

proffer, v. *prŏf'fĕr* (L. *profero*, I bring forth, I offer—from *pro*, forth, and *fero*, I bring; It. *proferire*, to proffer: F. *proférer*, to speak, to utter), to offer or propose for acceptance; to tender; to attempt of one's own accord; n. an offer made for acceptance: **proffering**, imp.: **proffered**, pp. *-fĕrd*, offered for acceptance: **proffer'er**, n. *-fĕr-ĕr*, one who proffers.

proficience, n. *prō-fĭsh'ĕns*, also **profici'ency**, n. *-ĕn-sĭ* (L. *proficiens*, going forward, making progress—from L. *pro*, forward, and *facio*, I make: It. *proficiente*), advancement in the acquisition of an art, a science, or any other branch of knowledge; progress in knowledge; improvement: **profici'ent**, n. *-ĕnt*, one who has attained to a competent knowledge of any branch of learning, or of a business, by study and application; an expert; an adept: **adj.** well qualified; skilful; competent: **profici'ently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

profile, n. *prō'fĭl* (F. *profil*, the side of the face, a profile: It. *profilo*; Sp. *perfil*, an outline, contour—from L. *pro* (for *per*), throughout, and *filum*, a thread: It. *filo*, line, edge), the head or portrait represented in outline sidewise, or in a side view; the contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the contour or outline of any object or objects shown in section as if cut through perpendicularly from top to bottom: v. to draw with a side view: **pro'filing**, imp.: **n.** the art or practice of taking profiles: **pro'filed**, pp. *-fĭld*: **pro'filist**, n. *-fĭl-ĭst*, one who takes profiles.

profit, n. *prŏf'ĭt* (F. *profit*; It. *profitto*, profit, gain—from L. *proficio*, I profit, I gain—from *pro*, forward, and *facio*, I make), gain; advantage; emolument; the difference in favour of the seller between the cost and selling price of commodities; improvement: v. to benefit; to improve; to gain advantage; to receive profit; to become wiser and better; to bring good to: **prof'iting**, imp.: **n.** in *Scrip.*, improvement: **prof'ited**, pp.: **prof'itable**, a. *-ă-bl*, bringing profit; lucrative; useful; beneficial: **prof'itably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **prof'itableness**, n. *-ă-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being profitable; gainfulness: **prof'itless**, a. *-lĕs*, void of gain or advantage: **prof'itlessly**, ad. *-lĕs-lĭ*.

profligate, a. *prŏf'lĭ-gāt* (L. *profligatus*, cast down,

prognostic, a. *prŏg-nŏs'tĭk*, foreshowing; **indicative**: n. something which foreshows; a sign; an omen; a symptom from which an opinion of the nature of a disease is formed: **prognosticate**, v. *prŏg-nŏs'tĭ-kāt*, to forebode; to indicate by present signs, as a future course or event; to foretell; to predict: **prognos'ticating**, imp.: **prognos'ticated**, pp.: **prognos'ticator**, n. *-kā-tĕr*, one who prognosticates: **prognos'tication**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of predicting a future course or event by present signs; a foretoken.

programme, n. *prō'grăm* (Gr. *programma*, a public notice posted up — from *pro*, before, and *grapho*, I write: It. *programma*: F. *programme*), an outline or brief explanation of the order and subjects of any entertainment or public ceremony; a preliminary sketch.

progress, n. *prŏg'rĕs* (L. *progressus*, a going forward, an advance — from *pro*, forward, and *gressus*, a step, a course: It. *progresso*: F. *progrès*), a moving or going forward; advancement; procession; improvement, either intellectual or moral; proficiency; passage from place to place: v. *prō-grĕs'*, to move or go forward; to proceed; to make a circuit through; to advance in any sense; to make improvement: **progres'sing**, imp.: **progressed'**, pp. *-grĕst'*: **progressi'on**, n. *-grĕsh'ŭn*, regular and gradual advance in any sense; improvement; a proportional and regular increase or decrease in numbers or magnitudes—applied to *arith.* and *geom.* respectively; in *music*, a regular succession of chords, or their movement in harmony: **progressi'onal**, a. *-ăl*, that is in a state of advance: **progres'sive**, a. *-grĕs'sĭv*, moving forward; advancing; improving: **progres'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **progres'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, state or quality of being progressive; state of improvement.

prohibit, v. *prō-hĭb'ĭt* (L. *prohibitum*, to hold back, to restrain—from *pro*, before, and *habeo*, I have, I hold: F. *prohiber*), to forbid; to repress; to debar; to hinder; to interdict by authority: **prohib'iting**, imp.: **prohib'ited**, pp.: **prohib'itor**, n. *-ĭ-tĕr*, one who prohibits: **prohibition**, n. *prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn*, the act of forbidding or interdicting; in *law*, a writ by a superior to an inferior court to stay proceedings in a cause; a declaration to disallow some action: **pro'hibiti'onist**, n. *-ŭn-ĭst*, in *commerce*, one who is favourable to the imposition of such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation or use: **prohibitive**, a. *prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv*, also **prohib'itory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, forbidding; tending to prohibit.

project, n. *prŏj'ĕkt* (L. *projectus*, stretched out, prominent—from *pro*, forward, and *jactum*, to throw or cast: It. *progettare*: F. *projeter*, to scheme or contrive), a scheme; a design or plan; a thing intended or devised; a contrivance: v. *prō-jĕkt'*, to cast or throw forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to scheme; to contrive; to draw or exhibit: **project'ing**, imp.: **adj.** jutting out; prominent: **project'ed**, pp.: **project'or**, n. *-ĕr*, one who projects or schemes; one who forms schemes or designs; by way of *disparagement*, one whose schemes are impracticable: **projec'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, a part jutting out; design of something to be executed; the representation of any object or surface made on a plane by straight lines; a plan; a scheme; in *alchemy*, the casting in of the powder which is to convert the prepared matter into gold: **projec'tile**, a. *-tĭl* (F. *projectile*), impelling forward; given by impulse; n. a body thrown or cast, and still in motion through the air, as a stone from the hand, or a ball from a gun: **projec'tiles**, n. plu. *-tĭlz*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven from the surface of the earth: **projec'ture**, n. *-tŭr*, in *arch.*, a jutting out beyond the main line or surface—applied to the prominence which the mouldings and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column: **projections of the sphere**, delineations of the surface of the sphere on a plane, made according to definite laws, and furnishing the means of constructing maps and charts,—the three most important projections are, *orthographic*, *stereographic*, and *central gnomonic*.

prolapse, n. *prō-lăps'*, also **prolapsus**, n. *prō-lăp'sŭs* (L. *prolapsus*, slidden or fallen down), in *surg.*, a protrusion or falling down of a part, especially the gut or womb, so as to be partly external and uncovered: **prolapse**, v. to fall down or out; to protrude: **prolap'sing**, imp.: **prolapsed'**, pp. *-lăpst'*.

prolate, a. *prō'lāt* (L. *prolatus*, carried or brought out, prolonged—from *pro*, forth, and *latus*, brought), lengthened; extended beyond the line of an exact sphere: **prolate spheroid**, a spheroid elongated in the direction of its axis, generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis; the opposite of an **oblate spheroid**, which see.

prolegomena, n. plu. *prō'lĕ-gŏm'ĭ-nă* (Gr. *prolegomena*, things said first—from *pro*, before, and *lego*, I speak), preliminary observations; an introduction or dissertation prefixed to any work: **pro'legom'enary**, a. *-nĕr-ĭ*, also **pro'legom'enous**, a. *-ĕ-nŭs*, preliminary; introductory.

prolegs, n. plu. *prō'lĕgz* (*pro*, for, and *legs*), the fleshy pediform organs, often retractile, which assist various larvæ in their movements.

prolepsis, n. *prō-lĕp'sĭs* (Gr. *prolepsis*, a taking or seizing before another—from *pro*, before, and *lambano*, I take), in *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which objections are anticipated and answered; an error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time: **prolep'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **prolep'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to; anticipatory; previous: **prolep'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

proletaire, n. *prō'lĕ-tăr'* (F. *prolétaire*—from L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class too poor to pay taxes), one of that class of the community whose only capital is their labour; one of the lower part of the lower orders: **pro'leta'rian**, a. *-tā'rĭ-ăn*, mean; vulgar: n. one of the lowest of the people: **pro'leta'riat**, n. *-rĭ-ăt*, general beggary; the lower part of the lowest orders of the people: **proletairism**, n. *prō'lĕ-tăr'ĭzm*, the condition, or political influence, of the lower orders of the community.

proliferous, a. *prō-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *proles*, offspring, and *fero*, I bear or carry), in *bot.*, producing another from its own centre—applied to flower-buds and leaves when an unusual development of supernumerary parts takes place, as flower-buds becoming viviparous, and leaves producing buds.

prolific, a. *prō-lĭf'ĭk*, also **prolifical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (It. *prolifico*: F. *prolifique*, prolific—from L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, I make), producing young or fruit in abundance; fruitful; productive: **prolifically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **prolifiveness**, n. *-ĭk-nĕs*, state of being prolific: **prolification**, n. *prō-lĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn*, generation; the growth of a second flower from the substance of the first.

prolix, a. *prō'lĭks* (L. *prolixus*, long, extended—from *pro*, forth, and *laxus*, wide, loose: It. *prolisso*: F. *prolixe*), extended to a great length; protracted; diffuse; tedious: **prolix'ly**, ad. *-lĭks'lĭ*: **prolix'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, also **prolix'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail; tediousness.

prolocutor, n. *prō'lō-kū'tĕr* (L. *prolocutus*, uttered, declared—from *pro*, before, and *locutus*, spoken), the speaker or chairman of a convocation: **prol'ocu'torship**, n. *-tĕr-ship*, the office or station of a prolocutor.

prologue, n. *prō'lŏg* (F. *prologue*, a prologue—from Gr. *prologos*, a preface—from *pro*, before, and *lego*, I speak), a short piece in verse, recited before a dramatic performance or play begins; a preface: v. to introduce by formally reciting a preface: **pro'loguing**, imp.: **pro'logued**, pp. *-lŏgd*.

prolong, v. *prō-lŏng'* (F. *prolonger*, to prolong—from L. *pro*, forth, and *longus*, long: Sp. *prolongar*), to lengthen or draw out in time or duration; to protract; to extend: **prolong'ing**, imp.: **prolonged'**, pp. *-lŏngd'*: **prolong'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who prolongs: **prolon'gate**, v. *-gāt*, to lengthen or extend in space: **prolon'gating**, imp.: **prolon'gated**, pp. extended in space; continued in length: **prolongation**, n. *prō'lŏng-gā'shŭn*, extension in time or space.

prolusion, n. *prō-lū'zhŭn* (L. *prolusio*, a preliminary exercise—from *pro*, before, and *lusus*, play, sport: It. *prolusione*: F. *prolusion*), preliminary game or trial; a preparatory exercise or trial in literary composition.

promenade, n. *prŏm'ĕ-nād'* (F. *promenade*, a walk, walking—from *promener*, to walk), a walk for pleasure or show; a place for walking: v. to walk for amusement or exercise: **prom'enad'ing**, imp.: **prom'enad'ed**, pp.: **pro'menad'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who promenades.

Promethean, a. *prō-mē'thē-ăn*, pert. to Prometheus, fabled in anc. myth. to have stolen fire from heaven; possessing the life-giving quality of that fire.

prominent, a. *prŏm'ĭ-nĕnt* (F. *prominent*, prominent—from L. *prominens*, projecting—from *pro*, before, and *minere*, to jut: It. *prominente*), standing out beyond the surface or other parts; full or large, as eyes; distinguished above others; most visible or striking; conspicuous: **prom'inently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **prominence**, n. *prŏm'ĭ-nĕns*, also **prom'inency**, n. *-nĕn-sĭ*, a standing out from the surface of something; protuberance.

prodigious, a. *prō-dij'ŭs* (L. *prodigium*, a monster, a prodigy: It. *prodigio*: F. *prodige*, a prodigy), very great, enormous; adapted to excite wonder; extraordinary; amazing; monstrous: **prodigi'ously**, ad. *-li:* **prodigi'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being prodigious, or enormous of size: **prodigy**, n. *prŏd'ĭ-jĭ*, anything out of the ordinary course of nature; a thing so extraordinary as to excite wonder and astonishment; anything astonishing for good or bad; a token or omen drawn from any extraordinary event or appearance; a portent.

produce, n. *prō-dūs'* (L. *producere* or *productum*, to lead or bring forward, to extend—from *pro*, forward, and *duco*, I lead or bring; *ductus*, led or brought: It. *producere*: F. *produire*), that which is brought forth or yielded; amount; profit; v. *prō-dūs'*, to bring or offer to view; to bring into existence or into view; to cause, as an effect; to raise, as crops; to yield; in *geom.*, to extend, as a line or surface: **produ'cing**, imp.: **produced'**, pp. *-dūst:* **produ'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who produces: **produ'cible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be brought into being; that may be brought into view: **product**, n. *prŏd'ŭkt*, that which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is made by art or labour; performance; result; in *arith.*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers: **producta**, n. *prō-dŭk'tă*, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil molluscs, so called from one valve of the shell being prolonged beyond the other: **produc'tile**, a. *-tĭl*, that may be extended in length: **produc'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, that which is produced or made; fruit; work; composition; in *political economy*, the processes by which the labour of man, either directly or indirectly, is made available for the development of utilities from the materials and forces supplied by nature: **produc'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that has the power or quality of producing; fertile; fruitful; causing to exist: **produc'tively**, ad. *-lĭ:* **produc'tiveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being productive.

proem, n. *prō'ĕm* (L. *proœmium*; Gr. *prooimion*, an introduction—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *oimos*, a way or course), a preface or introduction: **proemial**, a. *prō-ē'mĭ-ăl*, introductory; prefatory.

proembryo, n. *prō-ĕm'brĭ-ō* (Gr. *pro*, before, and Eng. *embryo*), in *bot.*, a name given to the first part produced by the spore of an acrogen in germinating; also called *prothallus*.

proemptosis, n. *prō'ĕmp-tō'sĭs* (Gr. *proemptptein*, to fall in before—from *pro*, before, and *empipto*, I fall in), a happening before, applied to the lunar equation or addition of a day to the calendar every 330 years, and another every 2400 years, in order to prevent the new moon being reckoned as happening a day too soon; the opposite of *metemptosis*.

profane, a. *prō-fān'* (L. *profanus*, unhallowed, unconsecrated—from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, a temple: It. *profano*: F. *profane*, profane), *literally*, outside, and therefore not consecrated; irreverent to anything sacred; tending to bring religious things into contempt; impious; godless; impure; unholy; secular; allowed for common use: v. to treat anything sacred with irreverence or contempt; to put to a wrong use; to pollute; to defile; to debase: **profa'ning**, imp.: in trade or in agriculture, and the like—opposed to a *trade*; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession, as in law or medicine; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, formal entrance into a religious order: **professi'onal**, a. *-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl*, pert. to a profession or calling; according to the etiquette or rules of a profession: **professi'onally**, ad. *-ăl-lĭ:* **learned professions**, *lĕrn'ĕd-*, are divinity, law, and medicine, to which may be added that of a teacher or schoolmaster.

proffer, v. *prŏf'fĕr* (L. *profero*, I bring forth, I offer—from *pro*, forth, and *fero*, I bring: It. *profferire*, to proffer: F. *proférer*, to speak, to utter), to offer or propose for acceptance; to tender; to attempt of one's own accord: n. an offer made for acceptance: **proffering**, imp.: **proffered**, pp. *-fĕrd*, offered for acceptance: **proffer'er**, n. *-fĕr-ĕr*, one who proffers.

proficience, n. *prō-fĭsh'ĕns*, also **profici'ency**, n. *-ĕn-sĭ* (L. *proficiens*, going forward, making progress—from L. *pro*, forward, and *facio*, I make: It. *proficiente*), advancement in the acquisition of an art, a science, or any other branch of knowledge; progress in knowledge; improvement: **profici'ent**, n. *-ĕnt*, one who has attained to a competent knowledge of any branch of learning, or of a business, by study and application; an expert; an adept: **adj.** well qualified; skilful; competent: **profici'ently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

profile, n. *prō'fĭl* (F. *profil*, the side of the face, a profile: It. *profilo*: Sp. *perfil*, an outline, contour—from L. *pro* (for *per*), throughout, and *filum*, a thread: It. *filo*, line, edge), the head or portrait represented in outline sidewise, or in a side view; the contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the contour or outline of any object or objects shown in section as if cut through perpendicularly from top to bottom: v. to draw with a side view: **pro'filing**, imp.: n. the art or practice of taking profiles: **pro'filed**, pp. *-fĭld:* **pro'filist**, n. *-fĭl-ĭst*, one who takes profiles.

profit, n. *prŏf'ĭt* (F. *profit*: It. *profitto*, profit, gain—from L. *proficio*, I profit, I gain—from *pro*, forward, and *facio*, I make), gain; advantage; emolument; the difference in favour of the seller between the cost and selling price of commodities; improvement; v. to benefit; to improve; to gain advantage; to receive profit; to become wiser and better; to bring good to: **prof'iting**, imp.: n. in *Scrip.*, improvement: **prof'ited**, pp.: **prof'itable**, a. *-ă-bl*, bringing profit; lucrative; useful; beneficial: **prof'itably**, ad. *-blĭ:* **prof'itableness**, n. *-ă-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being profitable; gainfulness: **prof'itless**, a. *-lĕs*, void of gain or advantage: **prof'itlessly**, ad. *-lĕs-lĭ*.

profligate, a. *prŏf'lĭ-gāt* (L. *profligatus*, cast down, miserable—from *pro*, forward, and *fligo*, I strike), lost to principle, virtue, or decency; shameless in vice; abandoned; dissolute; n. an abandoned man; one who has lost all regard to virtue or decency: **prof'ligately**, ad. *-lĭ:* **prof'ligateness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **prof'ligacy**, n. *-gă-sĭ*, an abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation.

profound, a. *prō-found'* (F. *profond*, profound—from L. *profundus*, deep—from *pro*, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom), far below the surface; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; intense; obscure or abstruse; very humble or lowly; n. the deep;

prognostic, a. *prŏg-nŏs'tĭk*, foreshowing; indicative: n. something which foreshows; a sign; an omen; a symptom from which an opinion of the nature of a disease is formed: **prognosticate**, v. *prŏg-nŏs'tĭ-kāt*, to forebode; to indicate by present signs, as a future course or event; to foretell; to predict: **prognos'ticating**, imp.: **prognos'ticated**, pp.: **prognos'ticator**, n. *-kā-tĕr*, one who prognosticates: **prognos'tication**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of predicting a future course or event by present signs; a foretoken.

programme, n. *prō'grăm* (Gr. *programma*, a public notice posted up—from *pro*, before, and *grapho*, I write: It. *programma*: F. *programme*), an outline or brief explanation of the order and subjects of any entertainment or public ceremony; a preliminary sketch.

progress, n. *prŏg'rĕs* (L. *progressus*, a going forward, an advance—from *pro*, forward, and *gressus*, a step, a course: It. *progresso*: F. *progrès*), a moving or going forward; advancement; procession; improvement, either intellectual or moral; proficiency; passage from place to place: v. *prō-grĕs'*, to move or go forward; to proceed; to make a circuit through; to advance in any sense; to make improvement: **progres'sing**, imp.: **progressed'**, pp. *-grĕst'*: **progressi'on**, n. *-grĕsh'ŭn*, regular and gradual advance in any sense; improvement; a proportional and regular increase or decrease in numbers or magnitudes—applied to *arith.* and *geom.* respectively; in *music*, a regular succession of chords, or their movement in harmony: **progressi'onal**, a. *-al*, that is in a state of advance: **progres'sive**, a. *-grĕs'sĭv*, moving forward; advancing; improving: **progres'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **progres'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, state or quality of being progressive; state of improvement.

prohibit, v. *prō-hĭb'ĭt* (L. *prohibitum*, to hold back, to restrain—from *pro*, before, and *habeo*, I have, I hold: F. *prohiber*), to forbid; to repress; to debar; to hinder; to interdict by authority: **prohib'iting**, imp.: **prohib'ited**, pp.: **prohib'iter**, n. *-ĭ-tĕr*, one who prohibits: **prohibition**, n. *prō-hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn*, the act of forbidding or interdicting; in *law*, a writ by a superior to an inferior court to stay proceedings in a cause; a declaration to disallow some action: **pro'hibiti'onist**, n. *-ŭn-ĭst*, in *commerce*, one who is favourable to the imposition of such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation or use: **prohibitive**, a. *prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv*, also **prohib'itory**, a. *-tŏr-ĭ*, forbidding; tending to prohibit.

project, n. *prŏj'ĕkt* (L. *projectus*, stretched out, prominent—from *pro*, forward, and *jactum*, to throw or cast: It. *progettare*: F. *projeter*, to scheme or contrive), a scheme; a design or plan; a thing intended or devised; a contrivance: v. *prō-jĕkt'*, to cast or throw forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to scheme; to contrive; to draw or exhibit: **project'ing**, imp.: adj. jutting out; prominent: **project'ed**, pp.: **project'or**, n. *-ĕr*, one who projects or schemes; one who forms schemes or designs; by way of *disparagement*, one whose schemes are impracticable: **projec'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, a part jutting out; design of something to be executed; the representation of any object or surface made on a plane by straight lines; a plan; a scheme; in *alchemy*, the casting in of the powder which is to convert the prepared matter into gold: **projec'tile**, a. *-tĭl* (F. *projectile*), impelling forward; given by impulse: n. a body thrown or cast, and still in motion through the air, as a stone from the hand, or a ball from a gun: **projec'tiles**, n. plu. *-tĭlz*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven from the surface of the earth: **projec'ture**, n. *-tŭr*, in *arch.*, a jutting out beyond the main line or surface—applied to the prominence which the mouldings and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column: **projections of the sphere**, delineations of the surface of the sphere on a plane, made according to definite laws, and furnishing the means of constructing maps and charts,—the three most important projections are, *orthographic*, *stereographic*, and *central gnomonic*.

prolapse, n. *prō-lăps'*, also **prolapsus**, n. *prō-lăp'sŭs* (L. *prolapsus*, slidden or fallen down), in *surg.*, a protrusion or falling down of a part, especially the gut or womb, so as to be partly external and uncovered: **prolapse**, v. to fall down or out; to protrude: **prolap'sing**, imp.: **prolapsed'**, pp. *-lăpst'*.

prolate, a. *prō-lāt* (L. *prolatus*, carried or brought out, prolonged—from *pro*, forth, and *latus*, brought), lengthened; extended beyond the line of an exact sphere: **prolate spheroid**, a spheroid elongated in the direction of its axis, generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis; the opposite of an **oblate spheroid**, which see.

prolegomena, n. plu. *prō-lē-gŏm'ĕ-na* (Gr. *prolegomena*, things said first—from *pro*, before, and *lego*, I speak), preliminary observations; an introduction or dissertation prefixed to any work: **pro'legom'enary**, a. *-nĕr-ĭ*, also **pro'legom'enous**, a. *-ĕ-nŭs*, preliminary; introductory.

proleges, n. plu. *prō'lēgz* (*pro*, for, and *legs*), the fleshy pediform organs, often retractile, which assist various larvæ in their movements.

prolepsis, n. *prō-lĕp'sĭs* (Gr. *prolepsis*, a taking or seizing before another—from *pro*, before, and *lambano*, I take), in *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which objections are anticipated and answered; an error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time: **prolep'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **prolep'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to; anticipatory; previous: **prolep'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

proletaire, n. *prō'lĕ-târ'* (F. *prolétaire*—from L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class too poor to pay taxes, one of that class of the community whose only capital is their labour; one of the lower part of the lower orders: **pro'leta'rian**, a. *-tā'rĭ-ăn*, mean; vulgar: n. one of the lowest of the people: **pro'leta'riat**, n. *-rĭ-ăt*, general beggary; the lower part of the lower orders of the people: **proletairism**, n. *prō'lĕ-târ'ĭzm*, the condition, or political influence, of the lower orders of the community.

proliferous, a. *prō-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *proles*, offspring, and *fero*, I bear or carry), in *bot.*, producing another from its own centre—applied to flower-buds becoming viviparous, and leaves producing buds.

prolific, a. *prō-lĭf'ĭk*, also **prolif'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (It. *prolifico*: F. *prolifique*, prolific—from L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, I make), producing young or fruit in abundance; fruitful; productive: **prolif'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **prolif'icness**, n. *-ĭk-nĕs*, state of being prolific: **prolification**, n. *prō-lĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn*, generation; the growth of a second flower from the substance of the first.

prolix, a. *prō'lĭks* (L. *prolixus*, long, extended—from *pro*, forth, and *laxus*, wide, loose: It. *prolisso*: F. *prolixe*), extended to a great length; protracted; diffuse; tedious: **prolix'ly**, ad. *-lĭks'lĭ*: **prolix'ity**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, also **prolix'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail; tediousness.

prolocutor, n. *prō'lō-kū'tĕr* (L. *prolocutus*, uttered, declared—from *pro*, before, and *locutus*, spoken), the speaker or chairman of a convocation: **prol'ocu'torship**, n. *-tĕr-ship*, the office or station of a prolocutor.

prologue, n. *prō'lŏg* (F. *prologue*, a prologue—from Gr. *prologos*, a preface—from *pro*, before, and *lego*, I speak), a short piece in verse, recited before a dramatic performance or play begins; a preface: v. to introduce by formally reciting a preface: **pro'loguing**, imp.: **pro'logued**, pp. *-lŏgd*.

prolong, v. *prō-lŏng'* (F. *prolonger*, to prolong—from L. *pro*, forth, and *longus*, long: Sp. *prolongar*), to lengthen or draw out in time or duration; to protract; to extend: **prolong'ing**, imp.: **prolonged'**, pp. *-lŏngd'*: **prolong'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who prolongs: **prolon'gate**, v. *-gāt*, to lengthen or extend in space: **prolon'gating**, imp.: **prolon'gated**, pp. extended in space; continued in length: **prolongation**, n. *prō-lŏng-gā'shŭn*, extension in time or space.

prolusion, n. *prō-lō'shŭn* (L. *prolusio*, a preliminary exercise—from *pro*, before, and *lusus*, play, sport: It. *prolusione*: F. *prolusion*), preliminary game or trial; a preparatory exercise or trial in literary composition.

promenade, n. *prŏm'ĕ-nād'* (F. *promenade*, a walk, walking—from *promener*, to walk), a walk for pleasure or show; a place for walking: v. to walk for amusement or exercise: **prom enad'ing**, imp.: **prom enad'ed**, pp.: **pro'menad'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who promenades.

Promethean, a. *prō-mē'thē-ăn*, pert. to Prometheus, fabled in anc. myth. to have stolen fire from heaven; possessing the life-giving quality of that fire.

prominent, a. *prŏm'ĭ-nĕnt* (F. *prominent*, prominent—from L. *prominens*, projecting—from *pro*, before, and *minere*, to jut: It. *prominente*), standing out beyond the surface or other parts; full or large, as eyes; distinguished above others; most visible or striking; conspicuous: **prom'inently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **prominence**, n. *prŏm'ĭ-nĕns*, also **prom'inency**, n. *-nĕn-sĭ*, a standing out from the surface of something; protuberance.

promiscuous, a. *prō-mis'kū-ŭs* (L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separate or distinct—from *pro*, forward, and *misceo*, I mix or mingle: It. *promiscuo:* old F. *promiscuz*), collected together without order or distinction, as an assembly or meeting; confused; common; not restricted: **promis'cuously,** ad. *-li*, indiscriminately: **promis'cuousness,** n. *-nĕs*, a state of being promiscuous.

promise, n. *prŏm'is* (L. *promissum*, a promise—from *pro*, forth, and *missum*, to send: It. *promessa:* F. *promesse*), word pledged; a declaration or engagement, more or less formal, to another; hopes; expectation: **v.** to assure by a binding declaration; to engage or undertake to do, or not to do; to afford hopes or expectation: **prom'ising,** imp.: **adj.** affording just grounds for expectation of good; giving tokens of future good: **prom'isingly,** ad. *-li:* **prom'ised,** pp. *-ĭst:* **prom'iser** or **prom'isor,** n. *-ĕr*, one who promises: **promissee,** n. *prŏm'is-sē'*, one to whom a promise is made: **promissory,** a. *prŏm'is-sŏr-i*, containing a binding declaration of something to be performed, or some engagement to be fulfilled: **prom'issor'ily,** ad. *-sŏr'i-li:* **promissory-note,** a written promise to pay a certain sum at a certain time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser: **to promise one's self,** to be assured; to have strong confidence.

promontory, n. *prŏm'un-tŏr-i* (L. *promontorium*, a mountain-ridge—from *pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain: It. *promontorio:* F. *promontoire*), a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

promote, v. *prō-mōt'* (L. *promotum*, to advance, to promote—from *pro*, forward, and *movere*, to move: It. *promovere:* F. *promouvoir*), to forward or advance; to contribute to the growth or progress of anything; to raise to higher rank or honour: **promo'ting,** imp.: **promo'ted,** pp.: **promo'ter,** n. *-tĕr*, one who promotes; an encourager: **promo'tion,** n. *-mō'shŭn*, advancement; encouragement; preferment: **promo'tive,** a. *-tĭv*, tending to promote.

prompt, a. *prŏmpt* (L. *promptus*, visible, manifest, ready — from *pro*, forth, and *emptum*, to take: F. *prompt*), ready and quick to act as occasion demands; quick without hesitation; done without delay; not dilatory; ready; told down, as *prompt* payment; unobstructed: **v.** to incite to action or exertion; to assist a speaker when forgetful or at a loss for words; to help at a loss; to suggest to the mind: **prompt'ing,** imp.: **n.** the act of suggesting words to a speaker; a suggestion: **prompt'ed,** pp.: **prompt'er,** n. *-ĕr*, one whose business in a theatre is to assist an actor or speaker when at a loss.

Scot. *prog*, a sharp point), one of the pointed divisions of a fork; a pointed projection; a pitchfork: **pronged,** a. *prŏngd*, having prongs like the tines of a fork: **prong-hoe,** a hoe having prongs.

pronominal, a. *prō-nŏm'i-nal* (It. *pronominale:* F. *pronominal*, pronominal—from L. *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name), belonging to or having the nature of a pronoun: **pronom'inally,** ad. *-li.*

pronoun, n. *prō'nŏun* (It. *pronome:* F. *pronom*, a pronoun—from L. *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name), in *gram.*, a word which refers to, or stands instead of, a noun.

pronounce, v. *prō-nŏuns'* (L. *pronuncio*, I tell or report publicly—from *pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, I declare: It. *pronunciare:* F. *prononcer*), to speak; to articulate; to utter formally or solemnly; to declare; to utter an opinion: **pronounc'ing,** imp.: **adj.** teaching pronunciation: **pronounced',** pp. *-nŏunst:* **adj.** declared; decided: **pronounc'er,** n. *-ĕr*, one who pronounces: **pronounc'able,** a. *-ă-bl*, that may be uttered: **pronun'cial,** a. *-nun'shăl*, pert. to the articulation of words: **pronun'cia'tion,** n. *-sĭ-ā'shŭn*, the act or mode of uttering or articulating syllables and words; utterance.

proof, n. *prōf* (AS. *profian*, to prove or try: F. *preuve*, a proof—see **prove**), evidence; testimony; test; trial; any effort, process, or operation to ascertain truth; that which convinces the mind and produces belief; capacity of resistance, as fire-*proof*, water-*proof;* firmness or stability of mind; a standard strength of spirit, containing nearly equal weights of pure alcohol and water; an impression taken from a form of type, or from an engraved plate, for examination and correction: **adj.** able to resist something; impenetrable: **proof'less,** a. *-lĕs*, incapable of being tested: **proof copy** or **impression,** one of the first and best impressions from a plate before it becomes worn: **proof-house,** a place where the strength of guns or gunpowder is tested: **proof-sheet,** an impression from type for correction: **proof-spirit,** spirit having pure alcohol in a certain fixed large proportion, generally 100 parts of alcohol to 103-09 water: **proof-text,** a passage of Scrip. for proving a doctrine.

prop, n. *prŏp* (Dut. *prop*, a stopper; *proppen*, to cram: Sw. *propp*, a bung or cork), that on which anything rests; a support; a stay: **v.** to keep up by placing something under or against; to support; to sustain: **prop'ping,** imp.: **propped,** pp. *prŏpt.*

propædeutics, n. plu. *prō-pē-dū'tĭks* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *paideuo*, I instruct), the preliminary learning necessary for the proper study of any art or science.

to urge or press onward by force: **propel'ling**, imp.: **adj.** driving forward: **propelled'**, pp. *-pĕld'*: **propel'ler**, n. *-pĕl'-r*, or **screw-propeller**, a screw placed in the stern of a ship and moved by steam, the action of which propels the vessel; the vessel thus propelled.

propense, a. *prō-pĕns'* (L. *propensus*, hanging forward—from *pro*, forward, and *pendeo*, I hang: It. *propenso*, propense), leaning toward, in a moral sense; disposed; prone: **propen'sity**, n. *-pĕn'sĭ-tĭ*, bent of mind; disposition; bias.

proper, a. *prŏp'ĕr* (F. *propre*, fit—from L. *proprius*, one's own, special: It. *proprio*), fit; suitable; agreeing; correct; becoming; decent; such as should be; peculiar; not common; pert. to one only of a species; in *gram.*, applied to such names as *John Smith*, *London*, *Edinburgh*, as opposed to *man*, *city*; in *astron.*, the real motion of the sun and stars, as opposed to their apparent motion: **prop'erly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

property, n. *prŏp'ĕr-tĭ* (F. *propriété*, propriety—from L. *proprietas*, peculiar nature, quality—from *proprius*, one's own: It. *proprietà*), peculiar quality; that which is inherent in a thing, or essentially natural to it; an acquired or artificial quality; the exclusive right of possessing and disposing of a thing; the thing owned or possessed; an estate: **prop'erties**, n. plu. *-tĭz*, articles required in a play by actors: **property-man**, one having charge of the loose articles and fittings in a theatre: **property-tax**, a duty on the annual value of houses, &c., payable by the owner to Government.

prophecy, n. *prŏf'ĕ-sĭ* or *-sĭ* (Gr. *prophetes*, a soothsayer, an interpreter of the will of God: F. *prophétie*: It. *profezia*), prophecy, a declaration of something to come by one commissioned by God; a prediction; a book of prophecies; preaching; instruction: **proph'esier**, n. *-sĭ-ĕr*, one who predicts events: **proph'esy**, v. *-sĭ*, to foretell future events by divine inspiration; to predict; to utter predictions; to interpret the Scriptures: **proph'esying**, imp.: **n.** the act of foretelling future events; interpretation: **proph'esied**, pp. *-sĭd*: **proph'et**, n. *-ĕt*, one who foretells future events; one inspired by God to reveal things that are to come; an interpreter of Scripture: **prophetic**, a. *prō-fĕt'ĭk*, also **prophet'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, foreseeing or announcing future events: **prophet'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **prophetess**, n. *prŏf'ĕt-ĕs*, a female prophet.

prophylactic, a. *prŏf-ĭ-lăk'tĭk* (Gr. *prophulaktikos*, qualified for guarding against, preservative—from *pro*, before, and *phulasso*, I preserve), in *med.*, defending from disease; preventive: **n.** a medicine which preserves against disease: **proph'ylac'tical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, same as the adj. prophylactic.

propinquity, n. *prō-pĭng'kwĭ-tĭ* (L. *propinquitas*, relationship—from *prope*, near: It. *propinquità*), nearness of blood; nearness of time or place.

propitiate, v. *prō-pĭsh'ĭ-āt* (L. *propitiatum*, to propitiate—from *propitius*, favourable, well-disposed: It. *propiziare*: old F. *propitier*), to render favourable; to conciliate; to make atonement: **propit'iating**, imp.: **propit'iated**, pp.: **propit'iator**, n. *-ĕr*, one who propitiates: **propit'iable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be rendered favourable: **propit'ia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of appeasing wrath and conciliating favour; the atonement: **propi'tiatory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, having the power to conciliate or render favourable: **n.** among the *Jews*, the mercy-seat: **propit'iator'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **propiti'ous**, a. *-pĭsh'ŭs*, favourable; kind; disposed to be merciful: **propiti'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **propiti'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, disposition to treat another kindly, or to forgive.

propolis, n. *prō-pō-lĭs* (L. and Gr. *propolis*, bee-glue—from Gr. *pro*, before, and *polis*, a city), a sort of glue or cement used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

proponent, n. *prō-pō'nĕnt* (L. *proponens*, proposing—from *pro*, forth, and *ponens*, placing), one who makes a proposal or lays down a proposition.

proportion, n. *prō-pōr'shŭn* (L. *proportio*, comparative relation, proportion—from *pro*, before, and *portio*, a part or share: It. *proporzione*: F. *proportion*), relation or correspondence of parts between unequal things of the same kind; symmetry; in *arith.*, a rule in which three terms are given to find a fourth; in *geom.*, the identity, equality, or similitude of ratios; mutual fitness or correspondence of parts to each other, and to the whole; equal degree; equal or just share; form; size: **v.** to adjust the comparative relation of one thing, or one part, to another; to form symmetrically; to divide into equal or just shares: **propor'tioning**, imp.: **propor'tioned**, pp. *-shŭnd*: **propor'tionable**, a. *-shŭn-ā-bl*, that may be proportioned: **propor'tionably**, ad. *-ā-blĭ*: **propor'tionableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being proportionable: **propor'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; having the same ratio: **n.** a number or quantity in proportion: **propor'tionals**, n. plu. *-ălz*, the terms of a proportion: **propor'tionally**, ad. *-ăl-lĭ*, in a stated degree: **propor'tionality**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being in proportion: **propor'tionate**, a. *-āt*, adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation: **v.** to adjust according to a settled rate: **propor'tionating**, imp.: **propor'tionated**, pp.: **propor'tionately**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a proportionate manner: **propor'tionateness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion; suitableness of proportions: **propor'tionless**, a. *-lĕs*, without symmetry of parts: **continued proportion**, a succession of several equal ratios: **harmonical or musical proportion**, a relation of three or four quantities, such, that the first is to the last, as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last: **in proportion**, according as; to the degree that: **reciprocal or inverse proportion**, a proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth is to the third: **continued proportionals**, quantities of which the ratio of the first to the second, of the second to the third, of the third to the fourth, and so on, are all equal: **mean proportional**, the middle term of three in continual proportion; or the square root of the first and third of three terms in continual proportion, as 4 is the mean proportional between 2 and 8.

propose, v. *prō-pōz'* (L. *propositum*, to place or set forth—from *pro*, forth, and *pono*, I place: It. *proponere*: F. *proposer*), to offer for consideration; to bring forward for consideration or adoption; to offer one's self in marriage: **propo'sing**, imp.: **proposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **propo'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who proposes or offers for consideration: **propo'sal**, n. *-zăl*, that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions laid before; an overture: **proposition**, n. *prŏp-ō-zĭsh'ŭn*, that which is proposed or offered for consideration or acceptance; an offer of terms; in *math.*, a theorem or problem for demonstration or solution; that which is offered or affirmed; the first part of a poem or discourse in which the subject of it is stated; in *gram.* and *logic*, a sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and a copula; a form of speech in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject: **prop'ositional**, a. *-ŭn-ăl*, pert. to or considered as a proposition: **to propose to one's self**, to intend or purpose.

propound, v. *prō-pound'* (L. *proponere*, to propose—from *pro*, before, and *pono*, I put or place), to offer for consideration; to propose: **propound'ing**, imp.: **propound'ed**, pp.: **propound'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who proposes or offers for consideration.

proprietor or **proprietor**, n. *prō-prī'ĕ-tŏr* (L.), among the *anc. Romans*, a magistrate who, after having administered the *prætorship* one year, was sent the following year as *prætor* in a province where there was no army.

proprietor, n. *prō-prī'ĕ-tĕr* (It. *proprietario*: F. *propriétaire*, a proprietor—from L. *proprius*, one's own), an owner of property, fixed or movable; one having a legal right to anything, whether in possession or not: **propri'etress**, n. *-trĕs*, a woman who has the legal right to anything: **propri'etorship**, n. the state of being proprietor: **propri'etary**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, belonging to a proprietor or proprietors: **n.** an owner or owners: **propri'ety**, n. *-ĭ-tĭ*, *formerly*, ownership or possession; state, state of being right or proper; appropriateness; conformity to established rules or customs; decorum.

proproctor, n. *prō-prŏk'tŏr* (*pro*, for, and *proctor*), in *Eng. universities*, an assistant proctor.

propulsion, n. *prō-pŭl'shŭn* (L. *propulsum*, to hurl or cast forwards—from *pro*, forward, and *pulsum*, to drive—see **propel**), the act of propelling or driving forward: **propul'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, also **propul'sory**, a. *-sĕr-ĭ*, having power to propel or drive forward.

prorogue, v. *prō-rōg'* (L. *prorogare*, to prolong, to continue: *prorogatio*, a prolonging—from *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask: It. *prorogare*: F. *proroger*), to put off; to defer; to continue Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned, done by royal authority: **pro'roguing**, imp. *-gĭng*: **prorogued'**, pp. *-rōgd'*: **prorogation**, n. *prō-rō-gā'shŭn*, the continuance of Parliament from the end of one session till the com-

mencement of another, by royal authority—an *adjournment* is a continuance of the session from day to day.

prosaic, prosaical—see under **prose.**

proscenium, n. *prō-sē'nī-ŭm* (L. *proscenium;* Gr. *proskenion,* the stage—from Gr. *pro,* before, and *skene,* a tent, a stage), the whole of the stage in an anc. theatre; in a modern one, the part from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the ornamental frame-work from which it hangs.

proscribe, v. *prō-skrīb'* (L. *proscribere,* to proscribe, to outlaw—from *pro,* before, and *scribo,* I write: Sp. *proscribir,* to outlaw), to doom to destruction by writing down in a list; to put out of the protection of law; to banish; to outlaw; to prohibit or interdict: **proscri'bing,** imp.: **proscribed',** pp. *-skrībd':* **the proscribed,** persons proscribed: **proscri'ber,** n. *-bĕr,* one who proscribes: **proscript,** n. *prōs'skript,* one proscribed: **proscription,** n. *prō-skrip'shŭn* (L. *pro,* before, and *scriptus,* written), the act of proscribing or outlawing; in *anc. Rome,* the offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy: **proscrip'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* pert. to proscription: **proscrip'tively,** ad. *-lĭ.*

prose, n. *prōz* (L. *prosa,* prose—from *prorsa,* right forward, right onward—from *pro,* forward, and *versus,* turned: It. *prosa;* F. *prose,* prose), the ordinary written or spoken language of man; the opposite of verse or poetry: **v.** to write in a dull tedious style: **adj.** relating to prose; not poetical; dull; unromantic: **pro'sing,** imp.: **adj.** talking or writing in an uninteresting manner: **n.** dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing: **prosed,** pp. *prōzd:* **prosaic,** a. *prō-zā'ĭk,* also **prosa'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl* (It. *prosaico;* F. *prosaïque,* prosaïc), pert. to or resembling prose; dull; tedious; uninteresting: **prosa'ically,** ad. *-kăl-lĭ:* **prosa'ist,** n. *-ĭst,* a writer of prose: **prosy,** a. *prōz'ĭ,* dull or tedious in discourse or writing: **pro'siness,** n. *-nĕs,* tedious dulness in talking or writing: **pro'singly,** ad. *-lĭ.*

prosecute, v. *prōs'ē-kūt* (L. *prosecutus,* followed after—from *pro,* forward, and *sequor,* I follow), to follow or pursue after for a purpose; to persist in or continue, as efforts already begun; to seek to obtain by legal process; to sue criminally; to carry on a legal prosecution: **pros'ecuting,** imp.: **pros'ecuted,** pp.: **pros'ecutor,** n. *-kū-tĕr,* one who carries on a criminal suit against another: **pros'ecutrix,** n. *-trĭks,* a woman who undertakes a prosecution in a law court: **pros'ecu'tion,** n. *-kū'shŭn,* a pursuit; a criminal suit; pursuit by efforts of body or mind.

proselyte, n. *prōs'ē-līt* (Gr. *proselutos,* a foreigner, *prōs-pĕk'tĭng,* a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, as preliminary to settled or continuous operations: **prospec'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* looking forward in time; viewing at a distance; future; opposed to *retrospective:* **prospec'tively,** ad. *-lĭ:* **prospec'tiveness,** n. *-nĕs,* state of being prospective: **prospec'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* the act of looking forward or providing for future wants: **prospec'tus,** n. *-tŭs,* a plan or outline of something proposed, submitted for public approval, as of a new company or joint-stock association; the plan of a literary work.

prosper, v. *prōs'pĕr* (L. *prosperare,* to prosper, to be propitious—from *prosperus,* fortunate: It. *prospero;* F. *prospère,* prosperous), to render fortunate or happy; to thrive; to be successful; to flourish: **pros'pering,** imp.: **pros'pered,** pp. *-pĕrd:* **pros'perous,** a. *-pĕr-ŭs,* flourishing; successful; thriving; making gain or increase: **pros'perously,** ad. *-lĭ:* **pros'perousness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being prosperous or successful: **prosperity,** n. *prōs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ,* success; good fortune; thriving condition.

prostate, a. *prōs'tāt* (Gr. *prostates,* one who stands before, a leader—from *pro,* before, and *stasis,* a setting or standing), in *anat.,* applied to a large heart-shaped gland situated before the neck of the bladder, and behind the bulb of the urethra: **prostatic,** a. *prōs-tăt'ĭk,* of or pert. to the prostate gland.

prosthesis, n. *prōs'thē-sĭs* (Gr. *prosthesis,* a placing to, an increase—from *pros,* to or towards, and *thesis,* a putting or placing), in *gram.,* a figure by which one or more letters are placed at the beginning of a word; opposite of *aphæresis;* in *surg.,* an overlapping; the artificial supplying of any defect or part lost—applied to the fresh growths which fill up ulcers or fistulæ: **prosthet'ic,** a. *-thĕt'ĭk,* prefixed.

prostitute, v. *prōs'tĭ-tūt* (L. *prostitutum,* to place or set forth openly—from *pro,* before, and *statuo,* I place: It. *prostituire:* F. *prostituer*), to give up or expose for hire that which ought not to be sold; to devote to an infamous or improper purpose: **adj.** sold or devoted to infamous purposes: **n.** a female openly given to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; a strumpet; a base mercenary or hireling: **pros'tituting,** imp.: **pros'tituted,** pp.: **pros'titutor,** n. *-tū-tĕr,* one who prostitutes anything: **prostitution,** n. *prōs'tĭ-tū'shŭn,* the common lewdness of a female for hire; the act or practice of offering for sale that which ought not to be sold.

prostrate, v. *prōs'trāt* (L. *prostratum,* to spread out, to prostrate—from *pro,* before, and *sternere,* to stretch out: It. *prosternare:* F. (se) *prosterner*), to lay flat or at length; to throw down; to demolish; to fall down in adoration; to bow in humble reverence; to

protect, v. *prō-tĕkt'* (L. *protectum*, to cover before or in front, to protect—from *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover, to conceal; It. *protegere*; F. *protéger*), to cover from danger; to throw a shelter over; to shield; to guard; to patronise: **protect'ing**, imp.: **adj.** shielding from injury; preserving in safety: **protect'ed**, pp.: **protec'tion**, n. *-tĕk'shŭn*, the act of preserving from evil or injury; shelter; refuge; a passport or other writing given by authority, which exempts or secures from molestation; advantage or favour given to any branch of industry by a government: **protect'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **protec'tionist**, n. *-ist*, one opposed to free trade: **protec'tional**, a. *-al*, pert. to protection: **protec'tive**, a. *-tĕk'tĭv*, serving or tending to defend or shelter: **Protec'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, or **Lord Protector**, a title applied to Oliver Cromwell during the period of his government of Great Britain and Ireland: **protec'tor**, n. one who protects; a guardian: **protec'tress**, n. *-trĕs*, a woman who shields or preserves from danger: **protec'torless**, a. *-lĕs*, without a protector: **protec'torship**, n. the office or government of a protector: **protec'torate**, n. *-tĕr-ăt*, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the Government of Oliver Cromwell; the protection granted by a superior power to an inferior or dependent one: **protectorial**, a. *prō-tĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to a protector.

protege, n., **protegee**, fem. *prō'tā-zhā'* (F. *protégé*, a dependent person; *protégée*, a female under the protection of another; L. *protegere*, to shield from danger), one under the care and protection of another.

proteine, n. *prō'tē-in* (Gr. *proteuo*, I hold the first place or rank—from *protos*, first), in *chem.*, a peculiar nitrogenous substance forming the basis of albumen, caseine, and fibrine: **proteinous**, a. *prō-tē'i-nŭs*, of or pert. to, or containing proteine.

proteranthous, a. *prō'tĕr-ăn'thŭs* (Gr. *proteros*, first, and *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, applied to flower-buds that expand before the leaf-buds.

protest, n. *prō'tĕst* (It. *protestare*; Sp. *protestar*, to protest—from L. *pro*, before, and *testor*, I bear witness), a solemn or formal declaration of opinion against some act or resolution; the written paper containing reasons of dissent from a motion or resolution; in a *bill of exchange*, a declaration against, for non-acceptance or non-payment: **v.** *prō-tĕst'*, to make or enter a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; to mark or note, through a notary public, a bill of exchange for non-payment or non-acceptance: **protest'ing**, imp.: **protest'ed**, pp. marked or declared against for non-payment, as a bill of exchange: **protest'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who protests: **protestation**, n. *prō'tĕs-tā'shŭn* or *prō'tĕs-*, a formal declaration of dissent; a solemn declaration of fact, opinion, or resolution: **prot'estator**, n. *-tĕr*, one who protests: **protest'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

Protestant, n. *prō'tĕs-tănt* (It. *protestante*; F. *protestant*, a Protestant—from L. *pro*, before, and *testor*, I bear witness), one who adhered to Luther in 1529 when he made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of Charles V. and the Diet of Spires; a name applied to all Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome—restricted to those sprung from the Reformation: **adj.** of or relating to Protestants, or their doctrines or forms of religion: **prot'estantism**, n. *-tĭzm*, the principles or religion of Protestants.

proteus—see **protean**.

prothalamium, n. *prō'thă-lā'mĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *thalamos*, a bedchamber, a bridal chamber), the song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, and which opened the marriage ceremonies; opposed to *epithalamium*, which concluded them.

prothallus, n. *prō-thăl'lŭs*, also **prothal'lium**, n. *-li-ŭm* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *thallos*, a sprout), in *bot.*, a name applied to the first results of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

prothesis, n. *prŏth'ē-sĭs* (Gr. *prothesis*, a placing before—from *pro*, before, and *thesis*, a putting or placing), the place where the elements of the Eucharist are put before being set on the altar.

prothonotary, n. *prō-thŏn'ō-tĕr-ĭ* (Gr. *protos*, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe; It. *protonotario*; F. *protonotaire*), a chief notary or clerk; originally the chief or principal notary of the Emperor of the East; one of the officers in the Court of King's Bench, now superseded by the master; in *Rome*, one of the chief secretaries of the Chancery; in *U.S.*, a registrar or clerk of certain courts.

prothorax, n. *prō-thō'răks* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *thorax*, a breastplate), in *entom.*, the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

protide, n. *prō'tĭd* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *ide*, signifying a family or group), a chemical substance obtained from proteinous bodies.

proto—see **prot**.

protocol, n. *prō'tō-kŏl* (F. *protocole*, a register—from Gr. *protos*, first, and *kolla*, glue; mid. L. *protocollum*, a register of public acts made up into a book by gluing the leaves together by their edges; It. *protocollo*), in *diplomatics*, the minutes or rough draft of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a record or registry.

protoctista, n. *prō'tŏk-tĭs'tĭ*, or **protista**, n. *prō-tĭs'tĭ* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *ktista*, created beings), a term proposed to embrace those minute fossil organisms which seem to stand on the confines of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

protogine, n. *prō'tō-jĭn* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *ginomai*, I am formed), the French term for granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc.

protomartyr, n. *prō'tō-mär'tĕr* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *martur*, a witness), the first martyr, St Stephen; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

protopapas, n. *prō'tō-păp'ăs* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *pappas*, a father), in *Russia*, the chief pope or imperial confessor; one of the clergy of the first rank in cathedrals.

protophytes, n. plu. *prō'tō-fīts* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *phuton*, a plant), applied to those microscopic fossil organisms which apparently belong to the vegetable kingdom.

protoplasma, n. *prō'tō-plăz'mă*, also **pro'toplasm**, n. *-plăzm* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *plasma*, what has been formed, a model), in *bot.*, a coating of matter deposited on the inside of the cells of the cellular tissue, from which the cell-nuclei are formed: **pro'toplas'mic**, a. *-mĭk*, pert. to the first growth or formation; pert. to the material of formation of living bodies.

protoplast, n. *prō'tō-plăst* (Gr. *protoplastos*, first formed—from *protos*, first, and *plastos*, formed), the thing first formed, as a copy to be followed or imitated; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species: **pro'toplas'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, first formed.

protornis, n. *prō-tōr'nĭs* (G. *protos*, first, and *ornis*, a bird), the most ancient example known of a passerine fossil bird, of about the size of a lark, and somewhat similar to it.

protorosaurus, n. *prō'tō-rō-săw'rŭs*, also **protosaurus**, n. *prō'tō-săw'rŭs* (Gr. *protos*, first, or *proteros*, earlier, and *sauros*, a lizard), the fossil monitor of Thuringia, long the earliest-known fossil reptile.

protostrophis, n. *prō-tŏs'trō-fĭs* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *trophe*, means of living), in *bot.*, a spiral vessel separating from the main bundle that enters the leaf, and forming part of the primary veins.

prototype, n. *prō'tō-tīp* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *tupos*, a type or mould), the original from which others are copied; the primary form to which others in their principal features or characteristics bear resemblance.

protoxide, n. *prō-tŏks'īd* (Gr. *protos*, first, and Eng. *oxide*), in *chem.*, a compound containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one of a base—that is, the first oxide—and so of numerous other words similarly formed.

protozoa, n. plu. *prō'tō-zō'ă*, also **pro'tozo'ans**, n. plu. *-ănz* (Gr. *protos*, first, and *zoe*, life, or *zoon*, an animal), the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom, including a number of creatures of a very low type, and apparently occupying a sort of neutral ground between animals and vegetables: **pro'tozo'an**, n. one of the protozoa: **pro'tozo'ic**, a. *-zō'ĭk*, belonging to the protozoa; containing the first traces of life.

protract, v. *prō-trăkt'* (L. *protractum*, to protract—from *pro*, forth, and *trahere*, to draw), to draw out or lengthen in time; to delay; to defer: **protract'ing**, imp.: **protract'ed**, pp.: **adj.** drawn out; lengthened out: **protract'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who protracts or lengthens in time: **protrac'tion**, n. *-trăk'shŭn*, the act of delaying the termination of a thing; in *surv.*, the plotting or laying down dimensions on paper, as of a field: **protrac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to delay; dilatory: **protrac'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, a math. instr. for laying down and measuring angles on paper that have been taken in the field; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws forward any part; in *surg.*, an instr. for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound: **protract'edly**, ad. *-li*.

protrude, v. *prō-trōd'* (L. *protrudere*, to thrust forward—from *pro*, forward, and *trudo*, I thrust), to thrust forward; to thrust or put out; to thrust for-

ward beyond the usual limits: **protru'ding**, imp.: **protru'ded**, pp.: **protru'sion**, n. *-trō'zhŭn* (L. *protrusum*, to thrust forward), the act of thrusting forward beyond the usual limit; a push: **protru'sile**, a. *-sil*, that may be protruded and withdrawn: **protru'sive**, a. *-siv*, thrusting or impelling forward.

protuberant, a. *prō-tū'bĕr-ănt* (It. *protuberanza*; F. *protubérance*, a protuberance, a prominence—from L. *pro*, forth, and *tuber*, a hump or hard excrescence), prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling: **protu'berantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **protu'berance**, n. *-ăns*, a swelling; a prominence; a bunch or knob: **protu'berate**, v. *-āt*, to swell out; to be prominent beyond the level surface; to bulge out: **protu'berating**, imp.: **protu'berated**, pp.: **protu'bera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

proud, a. *prōud* (AS. *prut*, pröud; Ger. *protzig*, saucy, insolent; Dut. *pruttica*, to show arrogance, to pout—see **pride**), having inordinate self-esteem; lofty of mien; grand of person; possessing an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; conceited; arrogant; haughty; diseased or fungous, as *proud* flesh: **proud'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **proud'ish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat proud: **proud-hearted**, a. having a proud spirit.

prove, v. *prōōv* (AS. *profian*, to try: Ger. *proben*; F. *prouver*; It. *provare*; L. *probare*, to try, to test), to ascertain by trial or comparison; to subject to trial or test; to verify; to demonstrate; to deposit and register for probate, as a will; to be found by experience; to turn out; to be ascertained by the event: **pro'ving**, imp.: **proved**, pp. *prōōvd*: **proven**, pp. *prōōvn*, in *Scotch law*, proved, as in the verdict of acquittal *not proven*, which does not express the opinion of the jury that the accused is innocent, but only that on the evidence they cannot find him guilty: **prover**, n. *prōōv'ĕr*, one who proves; one who tests by sample or average to ascertain the value of the whole: **pro'vable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be verified or proved: **pro'vably**, ad. *-blĭ*.

proveditor, n. *prō-vĕd'ĭ-tĕr*, also **provedore**, n. *prōv-ē-dōr'* (It. *proveditore*, a purveyor or provider—from *provedere*, provident, prudent: L. *pro*, forward, and *video*, I see), one employed to procure supplies for the army; in *Italy*, an officer who superintends matters of policy; in *Amer.*, an officer engaged in treaties with the Indians, &c.

proven—see **prove**.

Provencial, a. *prō-vĕn'shăl*, also **Provence**, a. *prōv' ăns*, of or from Provence in France, as a Provence rose.

provender, n. *prŏv'ĕn-dĕr* (F. *provende*; It. *pro-*

province, n. *prŏv'ĭns* (L. *provincia*, a territory out of Italy acquired by the Romans—from *pro*, before, and *vinco*, I conquer: It. *provincia*; F. *province*), a division of a kingdom of considerable extent; the jurisdiction of an archbishop; a district of a country, as distinguished from the capital; the proper office or business of any one: **provincial**, a. *prō-vĭn'shăl*, relating to a province; local; not polished; rude or improper, as the pronunciation of a word; pert, to the jurisdiction of an archbishop: **n.** an inhabitant of a district of the country, as distinguished from an inhabitant of the capital; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a monastic superior or governor: **provin'cially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **provin'cialism**, n. *-ĭzm*, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district of country: **provin'cialist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who lives in a province, or who speaks with the peculiar dialect and accent of the district.

provision, n. *prō-vĭzh'ŭn* (L. *provisio*, foresight, providence—from *provisum*, to take care, to act with foresight—from *pro*, before, and *video*, I see: It. *provvisione*; F. *provision*, provision, victuals), care or measures taken beforehand; terms settled; care taken; food; the thing or things provided or collected: **v.** to supply with articles of food; to victual: **provisi'oning**, imp.: **provisi'oned**, pp. *-ănd*: **provisi'ons**, n. plu. *-ănz*, articles of food; victuals: **provisi'onal**, a. *-ŭn-ăl*, provided merely for the occasion; temporary; selected or appointed in the mean time: **provisi'onally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **provisional registration**, a preliminary and conditional registration of a new public company at the proper government office: **provision-dealer**, a grocer or shopkeeper who retails articles of food of daily use.

proviso, n. *prō-vī'zō* (L. *provisus*, foreseen or provided for—from *pro*, before, and *video*, I see), a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed or other legal writing, beginning with "provided that"; a stipulation: **provi'sor**, n. *-zĕr*, in *eccles.*, one appointed by the Pope to a benefice or church-living before the death of the incumbent, to the prejudice of the rightful patron; the steward or treasurer of a religious house: in *France*, the principal of a college: **provi'sory**, a. *-zŏr-ĭ*, making temporary provision; conditional: **provi'sorily**, ad. *-zŏr-ĭ-lĭ*.

provocation, provocative—see **provoke**.

provoke, v. *prō-vōk'* (F. *provoquer*, to provoke—from L. *provocare*, to call forth, to provoke—from *pro*, forth, and *voco*, I call: It. *provocare*), to call forth or bring into action; to excite or move to; to make angry; to irritate; to produce anger: **provo'king**, imp.: **adj.** causing irritation or inclination to quarrel: **provoked**,

i-ti, state of being next; immediate nearness: **proximate cause**, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect; opposed to *remote* or *mediate*: **proximate principles**, in *chem.*, distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals, as albumen, fat, &c., and in vegetables, as sugar, starch, &c.

proximo—see curt. 2.

proxy, n. *prŏks'i* (a corruption of L. *procurator*, one who takes care of, a manager for another: or of Dut. *prokuratie*, an authority or warrant of attorney), the person who is substituted to act for another; the agency of a substitute; the writing by which one person is authorized to vote for another: v. to vote or act by the agency of another: **prox'ying**, imp.; **proxied**, pp. *prŏks'id*.

prude, n. *prōd* (F. *prude*, wise, discreet; *prude*, a prude: L. *prudens*, knowing, wise), a name ironically given to a woman who sets up for preciseness of conduct; a woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue: **prudery**, n. *prō'dĕr-i*, behaviour or manners of a prude; excessive nicety in conduct: **pru'dish**, a. *-dish*, of or like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved: **pru'dishly**, ad. *-li*.

prudent, a. *prō'dĕnt* (It. *prudente*; F. *prudent*, prudent—from L. *prudens*, discreet, prudent), careful of the consequences of measures or actions; correct and decorous in manner; cautious; wary; judicious: **pru'dently**, ad. *-li*, discreetly; judiciously: **pru'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion; wisdom applied to practice; carefulness: **pruden'tial**, a. *-dĕn'shăl*, proceeding from or dictated by prudence: **pruden'tially**, ad. *-shăl-li*: **pruden'tials**, n. *-shăls*, maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

prud'homme, *prŏd'ŏm* (F. *prud'homme*, a skilful person—from *prude*, grave, sober, and *homme*, a man—from L. *homo prudens*, a wise man), a prudent or discreet man—applied in France to tribunals of reference and arbitration, composed of citizens, their principal office being the decision of disputes between masters and workmen in manufacturing towns.

pruinose, a. *prō'i-nōz* (L. *pruinosus*, full of hoar-frost—from *pruina*, hoar-frost), in *bot.*, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it.

prune, n. *prōn* (F. *prune*; It. *pruna*, a plum—from L. *prunum*, a plum), a dried plum: **pruniferous**, a. *prō-nif'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry or produce), plum-bearing.

prune, v. *prōn* (Icel. *prjon*; Scot. *preen* or *prin*, a pin or knitting-needle—from the notion of arranging nicely with a pointed implement; Dut. *prieem*, a pin or bodkin), to dress or trim, as trees or shrubs, to improve their growth; to divest of anything superfluous: **pru'ning**, imp.; n. the dressing of trees and shrubs by lopping off their superfluous branches: **pruned**, pp. *prōnd*: **pru'ner**, n. *-nĕr*, he or that which prunes: **pruning-hook**, **-knife**, or **-shears**, tools used for lopping or dressing plants or trees.

prunella, n. *prō-nĕl'lă*, also **prunel'lo**, n. *-lō* (F. *prunelle*, cloth made of wool dyed, from its colour resembling prunes), a smooth, strong, woollen stuff, usually black; a variety of plum.

prurient, a. *prō'ri-ĕnt* (L. *pruriens*, itching or longing for—gen. *prurientis*: It. *prurire*, to itch), itching; uneasy with desire: **pru'riently**, ad. *-li*: **pru'rience**, n. *-ĕns*, also **pru'riency**, n. *-ĕn-si*, an itching; a longing desire or appetite for anything.

prurigo, n. *prō-ri'gō* (L. *prurigo*, an itching: It. *prurigine*), an eruptive disease of the skin, accompanied by much itching; the itch: **prurig'inous**, a. *-rij'i-nŭs*, tending to prurigo; itching.

Prussian, a. *prush'ăn*, from or relating to Prussia: n. a native of Prussia: **Prussian-blue**, a well-known pigment of a rich blue colour: **prus'siate**, n. *-shi-ăt*, a term applied to supposed compounds of prussic acid with bases, now known as cyanides: **prussic**, a. *prŭs'sik*, a common epithet of a deadly poison (*prussic acid*), originally obtained from Prussian-blue, existing also in the laurel, and in the bitter kernels of fruit, &c., prepared commercially from the prussiate of potass.

pry, v. *prī* (probably Scot. *prize* or *pry*, to raise by a lever, to force up or open, as a lid or door), to inspect narrowly or closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity: n. narrow inspection: **pry'ing**, imp.; **adj.** inspecting closely: **pried**, pp. *prīd*: **pry'er** or **pri'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who pries: **pry'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

pryan, n. *prī'ăn* (Cornish, *pryi*, clay), in *mining*, ore contained in pebbles with a mixture of clay; a white, fine, somewhat friable clay.

psalm, n. *sām* (L. *psalmus*; Gr. *psalmos*, playing and singing to the psaltery—from L. and Gr. *psallo*, I sing to the harp: F. *psaume*), a sacred song or hymn; one of the hymns by David and others which form a book of the Hebrew Scriptures: **The Psalms**, one of the books of the Old Test.: **psalmist**, n. *sal'mĭst* or *sām'ĭst*, a writer or composer of psalms; a name applied to David, the anc. Jewish king, and the other authors of the Psalms: **psalmodic**, a. *sal-mŏd'ik*, also **psalmod'ical**, a. *-i-kăl* (Gr. *psalmos*, a psalm, and *ode*, a song), pert. to psalms: **psalmodist**, n. *sal'mŏ-dĭst* or *sām'ŏ-dĭst*, one who sings psalms: **psalmody**, n. *sal'mŏ-di* or *sām'ŏ-di*, the art or practice of singing psalms: **psalmography**, n. *sal-mŏg'rĕ-fi* (Gr. *psalmos*, a psalm, and *grapho*, I write), the art or practice of writing psalms: **psalmog'rapher**, n. *-rĕ-fĕr*, also **psalmog'raphist**, n. *-fĭst*, one skilled in writing psalms.

psalter, n. *sawl'tĕr* (L. *psalterium*; Gr. *psalterion*, a stringed instr. of the lute kind: It. *salterio*; old F. *psaltère*), the Book of Psalms bound up in a separate book; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number; a rosary of 150 beads: **psalterium**, n. *sawl-tĕ'ri-ŭm*, a psalter; the manyplies or third cavity of the stomach of a ruminant animal; in *anat.*, a part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix: **psaltery**, n. *sawl'tĕr-i*, among the *anc. Hebrews*, an instr. of the harp kind.

psammite, n. *sām'mit* (Gr. *psammites*, sandy—from *psammos*, sand), among *geologists*, fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those more silicious and gritty: **psammitic**, a. *sām-mit'ik*, pert. to or containing psammite.

psarolites, n. plu. *sar'ŏ-lits*, also **psar'onites**, n. plu. *-nits* (Gr. *psaros*, speckled, and *lithos*, a stone), in *prot.*, silicified stems of tree-ferns, found abundantly in the New Red Sandstone, which have a speckled or star-like appearance, and are popularly called **star-stones**.

psellismus, n. *sĕl-lĭz'mŭs* (Gr. *psellizo*, I stammer), in *med.*, hesitation of speech; bad utterance.

pseudæsthesia, n. *sū'dĕs-thē'shi-ă* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *aisthesis*, perception), in *med.*, false or imaginary feeling or sensation; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

pseudepigraphy, n. *sū'dĕ-pĭg'rĕ-fi* (Gr. *pseudepigraphos*, having a false title—from *pseudes*, false, *epi*, upon, and *grapho*, I write), the ascription of false names of authors to works.

pseudo, *sū'dō* (Gr. *pseudes*, lying, false), a word frequently prefixed to another, and meaning false; spurious; in *scientific terms*, something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation.

pseudo-apostle, n. *sū'dō-ă-pŏs'l* (*pseudo*, false, and *apostle*), one who pretends to be an apostle.

pseudoblepsis, n. *sū'dō-blĕp'sis* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *blepsis*, a beholding), in *med.*, a term applied to depraved sight, in which objects are imagined or seen different from what they are.

pseudo-bulb, n. *sū'dō-bŭlb* (*pseudo*, and *bulb*), in *bot.*, a swollen aerial of many orchids, resembling a tuber.

pseudograph, n. *sū'dō-grăf* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *grapho*, I write), a piece of false writing: **pseudography**, n. *sū-dŏg'rĕ-fi*, false writing.

pseudology, n. *sū-dŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *logos*, a discourse), falsehood of speech.

pseudo-martyr, n. *sū'dō-mär'tĕr* (*pseudo*, and *martyr*), a false martyr.

pseudomorphous, a. *sū'dō-mŏr'fŭs* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *morphe*, form), applied to substances found in the form of regular crystals, though not possessing a crystalline structure: **pseu'domorphs**, n. plu. *-mŏrfs*, substances in the form of regular crystals, but not possessing a crystalline structure: **pseu'domorphism**, n. *-fĭzm*, the state of having regular crystals, though not possessing the crystalline structure.

pseudonym, n. *sū'dō-nĭm* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *onoma*, a name), a false name; a false signature: **pseudonymous**, a. *sū-dŏn'i-mŭs*, bearing a false name or signature—applied to an author who uses a false or feigned name.

pseudopodia, n. *sū'dō-pō'di-ă* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), the pediform processes which give the power of progression to certain animals.

pseudoscope, n. *sū'dō-skōp* (Gr. *pseudes*, false, and

skopeo, I see or view), in *optics*, an instr. which exhibits bodies, with their proper appearance as regards relief, reversed—thus a hollow body appears as if solid and convex.

pseudo-spermous, a. *sū'dō-spēr'mŭs* (*pseudo*, and *spermous*), in *bot.*, applied to plants bearing fruits which contain a single seed, or but a small number, the pericarp of which so closely adheres to the seeds that they seem to have but one envelope.

pshaw, int. *shaw* (see **pish**), an expression of contempt or disdain.

psilanthropist, n. *sī-lăn'thrō-pĭst* (Gr. *psilos*, bare, naked, and *anthropos*, a man), a name sometimes applied to those who believe that Jesus Christ was but an ordinary man, and really the son of Mary and Joseph.

psilomelane, n. *sī-lŏm'ē-lān* (Gr. *psilos*, bare, smooth, and *melas*, black), an uncleavable manganese ore, usually occurring in botryoidal, kidney-shaped, or stalactitic masses, having a smooth surface, foliated texture, and dark glistening colour.

psilophyton, n. *sī-lŏf'ĭ-tŏn* (Gr. *psilos*, smooth, bare, and *phuton*, a stem), in *geol.*, fossil stems having closely-pressed minute leaves, and springing from a root-stalk having circular areoles.

psittaceous, a. *sĭt-tā'shŭs*, also **psittacid**, a. *sĭt'tā-sĭd* (L. *psittacus*; Gr. *psittakos*, a parrot), of or relating to the parrot tribe—called the **psittacids**, *sĭt-tăs'ĭ-dē*.

psoas, n. *sō'ăs* (Gr. *psoa*, the loins), in *anat.*, applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psoas magnus* and *psoas parvus*—that is, the *great psoas* and the *little psoas*: **psoadic**, a. *sō-ăd'ĭk*, relating to or connected with the psoas.

psora, n. *sō'rā* (Gr. and L. *psora*, the itch, the mange: Gr. *psoriasis*, being itchy or mangy—from Gr. *psoein*, to rub), in *med.*, the itch; a rough scaliness of the skin; scabies: **psoriasis**, n. *sō-rī'ā-sĭs*, a skin disease characterised by a rough scaly cuticle, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures; **psoric**, a. *sō-rĭk*, of or relating to psora; scurfy: **pso'rics**, n. plu. *-rĭks*, medicines for the itch.

psorophthalmia, n. *sō-rŏf-thăl'mĭ-ā* (Gr. *psora*, the itch, and *ophthalmos*, the eye), inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations.

psyche, n. *sī'kē* (Gr. *psuche*, a butterfly, the soul, breath), in *Gr. myth.*, a beautiful maiden whom *Cupid* married; spirit; breath: **psychical**, a. *sī'kĭ-kăl*, relating to or connected with the soul, spirit, or mind.

psychology, n. *sī-kŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *psuche*, the soul, and *logos*, a word), the doctrine of man's spiritual nature; the science conversant about the phenomena of the *geol.*, an order of extinct saurians, fitted for aerial flight.

pterygium, n. *tĕr-ĭj'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *pterugion*, a small wing—from *pterux*, a wing), in *med.*, a disease of the mucous membrane of the eye, consisting of a thickening of the parts between the external angle and the cornea; a disease in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle remains attached to the surface of the nail, and advances with its growth till the nail is more or less completely covered.

pterygoid, a. *tĕr'ĭ-gŏĭd* (Gr. *pterux*, a wing, and *eidos*, appearance), in *anat.*, applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

pterygotus, *tĕr'ĭ-gō'tŭs* (Gr. *pterux*, a wing, and *ous*, an ear—gen. *otos*), in *geol.*, a fossil, gigantic, lobster-like crustacean.

ptilodictyon, n. *tĭl'ō-dĭk'tĭ-ŏn* (Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, a plume, and *diktuon*, a fishing-net), in *geol.*, a genus of Silurian polyzoans—so termed from its flat, branching, feather-like aspect.

ptilopora, n. *tĭl-ŏp'ōr-ā* (Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, a plume, and *poros*, a passage), in *geol.*, a genus of Carboniferous polyzoans, whose pores or cells are arranged in feather-like form on a common axis.

ptisan, n. *tĭz'ăn* (Gr. *ptisane*; L. *ptisana*, barley crushed and cleaned), a mucilaginous decoction, as barley-water; an aqueous medicine, containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic, a. *tŏl'ē-mā'ĭk* (Gr. *Ptolemaios*, an anc. Greek astronomer), pert. to Ptolemy, or to his system of astronomy, which supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and the other bodies to revolve round it.

ptyalism, n. *tĭ'ā-lĭzm* (Gr. *ptualismos*, a spitting—from *ptualon*, spittle), in *med.*, an excessive flow of saliva: **ptyaline**, n. *tĭ'ā-lĭn*, a peculiar substance obtained from saliva.

ptyalogogues, n. plu. *tĭ-ăl'ō-gŏgz* (Gr. *ptualon*, spittle, and *agogos*, a leading or driving), medicines that promote discharges of saliva; also **ptysmagogue**, n. *tĭz'mā-gŏg* (Gr. *ptusma*, saliva, *agogos*, driving), in the same sense.

ptychoceras, n. *tĭ-kŏs'ēr-ăs*, also **ptychoceratite**, n. *tĭ'kō-sĕr'ā-tīt* (Gr. *ptuche*, a fold, and *keras*, a horn), in *geol.*, a genus of chambered shells of the ammonite family, peculiar to the cretaceous formation—so named from the shell being bent or folded upon itself.

ptychodus, n. *tĭ'kō-dŭs* (Gr. *ptuche*, a fold or wrinkle, and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fish-teeth found in the Chalk formation.

ptycholepis, n. *tĭ-kŏl'ē-pĭs* (Gr. *ptuche*, a fold or wrinkle, and *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a genus of

make common, to publish: Sp. *publicar*, to publish—see **public**), to make known to all what before was private or unknown; to announce; to proclaim; to reveal, as a secret; to print and offer for sale—applied chiefly to printed books, engravings, &c.: **pub'lishing**, imp.: **adj.** making known; issuing a new book, engraving, &c., for sale: **n.** the act of making public: **pub'lished**, pp. *-lisht*: **pub'lisher**, n. *-er*, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works for sale: **pub'lica'tion**, n. *-li-kā'shŭn*, the act of making public; a book or other literary work printed and offered for sale.

puce, a. (L. *pix*, pitch—gen. *picis*; Gr. *pissa*; It. *pece*, pitch; Gr. *peuke*, a fir or pine tree), of a dark-brown or brownish-purple colour: **n.** a dark-brownish purple.

puceron, n. *pū-sēr-ŏn* (F. *puceron*, a grub—from *puce*, a flea), the plant-louse; the aphis or vine-fretter.

puck, n. *pŭk* (Icel. *pukl*, the evil spirit: W. *pucca*, a hobgoblin: It. *buco*, a bo-peep), name of an elf in Shakespeare; a demon; a mischievous spirit.

pucker, v. *pŭk'ĕr* (F. *poche*, the bagging of an illcut garment), to gather into small folds or wrinkles, applied to cloth; to rumple: **n.** a fold or wrinkle; a collection of folds: **puck'ering**, imp.: **puck'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **adj.** gathered in folds; wrinkled.

pudding, n. *pōōd'ing* (F. *boudin*; W. *poten*, a pudding: Dan. *pude*; Sw. *puta*, a cushion), flour or meal mixed and seasoned with a variety of ingredients, and cooked in a bag, case, or gut of an animal; a proverbial name for victuals: **pudding-faced**, a. having a face which, from its roundness, smoothness, and fatness, is suggestive of a pudding: **pudding-headed**, a. stupid; having a head thick, round, and fat, suggestive of a pudding: **pudding-pie**, pudding with meat baked in it: **pudding-sleeve**, the full sleeve of a clerical gown: **pudding-stone**, a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a silicious paste, having the appearance of a plum-pudding; any conglomerate: **pudding-time**, time of dinner; very nick of time, in reference to the pudding having anciently been the first dish set upon the table.

puddle, n. *pŭd'dl* (an imitative word, like *paddle*, representing the sound of dabbling in the wet: Low Ger. *pladdern*, to dabble in the water: Dan. *pludre*, to work up peat and water together), a small pool of muddy water; stiff clay and sand worked together: **v.** to make foul or muddy; to mix dirt and water; to make impervious to water by means of clay, as the embankment of a reservoir; to convert cast-iron into wrought-iron by stirring it while at a red heat in a furnace until it adheres into a lump: **pud'dling**, imp. *-dling*: **n.** the process of converting cast into wrought iron: **pud'dled**, pp. *-dld*: **adj.** made foul and turbid as a puddle: **pud'dler**, n. *-dlĕr*, one who works at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron: **pud'dly**, a. *-dli*, consisting of or resembling puddles; muddy.

pudency, n. *pū'dĕn-si* (L. *pudens*, bashful), extreme modesty.

pudenda, n. plu. *pū-dĕn'dā* (L. *pudendus*, of which one ought to be ashamed), the external organs or parts of generation.

pudic, a. *pū'dĭk*, also **pudical**, a. *pū'dĭ-kăl* (L. *pudicus*, bashful, modest: It. *pudico*: F. *pudique*), pert. to the pudenda or private parts: **pudicity**, n. *pū-dĭs'i-ti* (L. *pudicitia*, modesty, chastity: F. *pudicité*), modesty; chastity.

puerile, a. *pū'ĕr-il* (L. *puerilis*, childish; *puerilitas*, childhood—from *puer*, a boy: It. *puerile*; F. *puéril*, puerile), pert. to a boy; childish; trifling; in *med.*, applied to an unnatural and morbid kind of breathing: **pu'erilely**, **ad.** *-li*: **pu'eril'ity**, n. *-il'i-ti*, the quality of being puerile; the manner or actions of a boy; that which is trifling; childishness.

puerperal, a. *pū-ĕr'pĕr-ăl* (It. *puerperale*; F. *puerpéral*, puerperal—from L. *puerpera*, a woman in childbed—from L. *puer*, a child, a boy, and *pario*, I bring forth), relating to or following childbirth; said of a fever coming after childbirth.

puff, n. *pŭf* (an imitative word: It. *buffare*; F. *bouffer*, to puff, to swell: Dut. *poffen*, to blow), a breath from the mouth emitted suddenly and with some force; a whiff; a slight gust of wind; anything swollen and light; an exaggerated commendation or advertisement: **v.** to send air from the mouth with a single and sudden blast; to swell, as with wind; to inflate; to swell with pride; to praise unduly; to breathe quick and hard, as after violent exertion: **puf'fing**, imp.: **n.** the practice of one who puffs; vehement breathing, as after great exertion; exaggerated praise: **puffed**, pp. *pŭft*: **adj.** blown out; inflated: **puf'fer**, n. *-fĕr*, one who puffs: **puffery**, n. *pŭf'fĕr-i*, extravagant praise: **puf'fingly**, ad. *-li*, with shortness of breath; with exaggerated praise: **puffy**, a. *pŭf'fi*, swelled with air or other light matter; tumid with a soft substance; windy; bombastic: **puf'fily**, ad. *-li*: **puf'finess**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being puffy: **puffin**, n. *pŭf'fin*, a water-fowl of several species which makes a puffing sound when caught; a kind of fungus containing dust—also **puff-ball**: **puff-paste**, among *cooks*, a dough for making the light crust of tarts, &c.

pug, n. *pŭg* (Scot. *pud*, a little plump child: corruption of Eng. *puck*, a mischievous elf), a lap-dog; a tame monkey; a familiar term of endearment; also **pug'gy**, n. *-gi*: **pug-face**, a monkey-like face: **pug-faced**, a. having a face somewhat like a monkey: **pug-nose**, a nose like a monkey: **pug-nosed**, a. having a nose like a monkey's: **pug-dog**, a small dog with a face and nose like a monkey's.

pugh, int. *pō*, an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

pugilism, n. *pū'jil-ĭzm* (L. *pugil*, a boxer: It. and F. *pugile*), the art or practice of fighting with the fists: **pu'gilist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who fights with the fists; a boxer: **pu'gilis'tic**, a. *-is'tĭk*, pert. to boxing or fighting with the fists.

pug-mill, n. *pŭg'-mĭl* (Dan. *pukke*, to pound ore before smelting: L. *pugio*, a weapon for stabbing: Pol. *puk*, the noise of a blow), a mill for working up clay for bricks: **pug'ging**, n. a stuffing or plaster put between floors to deaden sound.

pugnacious, a. *pŭg-nā'shŭs* (L. *pugnax*, combative—gen. *pugnacis*: It. *pugnace*, pugnacious—from L. *pugnare*, to fight), inclined to fighting; quarrelsome: **pugnacously**, ad. *-li*: **pugnacity**, n. *pŭg-nās'i-ti*, inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puing, n. *pū'ing* (Ger. *pauen*; Scot. *pew*, to cheep as a chicken—see **pule**), a word expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

puisne, n. *pū'nē* (F. *puisné*, since born, younger—from *puis*, since, and *né*, born), younger or inferior in rank; a term applied to most of the English judges: this word is now anglicised into **puny**, in the sense of *small*.

puissant, a. *pū'is-ănt* (F. *puissant*, powerful: It. *possente*, powerful—from L. *posse*, to be able), powerful; strong; mighty: **pu'issantly**, ad. *-li*: **pu'issance**, n. *-sănz*, power; strength; might.

puke, v. *pūk* (Ger. *spucken*, to spit: Hung. *pök*, spittle), to eject from the stomach; to vomit: **n.** a fit of vomiting; an emetic: **pu'king**, imp.: **puked**, pp. *pūkt*.

puke, n. *pūk*, another form of **puce**, which see.

pulchritude, n. *pŭl'krĭ-tūd* (L. *pulchritudo*, beauty—from *pulcher*, beautiful), beauty; comeliness; grace; moral beauty.

pule, v. *pūl* (F. *pleurer*, to cheep as a young bird: L. *pipilare*, to chirp), to cry like a chicken; to whine; to cry as a whimpering child: **pu'ling**, imp.: **adj.** whimpering: **n.** a cry, as of a chicken; a whining: **puled**, pp. *pūld*: **pu'lingly**, ad. *-li*.

pulkha, n. *pŭl'kă*, a Laplander's travelling sledge, made in the form of a boat.

pull, v. *pōōl* (AS. *pullian*, to pull: Low Ger. *pulen*, to pick), to draw forcibly; to rend; to draw towards one; to pluck; to gather; to haul or tug: **n.** a pluck; a drawing; a contest: **pul'ling**, imp.: **pulled**, pp. *pōōld*: **to pull apart**, to separate by pulling: **to pull down**, to demolish; to degrade: **to pull off**, to remove; to separate by pulling: **to pull out**, to extract; to draw out: **to pull up**, to pluck up; to extirpate.

pullet, n. *pōōl'ĕt* (F. *poulet*, a chicken—from F. *poule*, a hen: L. *pullus*, the young of an animal), a young hen; a chicken.

pulley, n. *pōōl'i* (F. *poulie*; It. *poliga*, a pulley: Dut. *paleye*, a frame for torture, a pulley—from L. *polus*; Gr. *polos*, the end of an axis), one of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel turning on an axis, on which a rope or chain runs in a groove.

pulmograde, a. *pŭl'mō-grād* (L. *pulmo*, a lung, and *gradi*, to walk), having a lung-like movement; moving by the expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the disc, as in the case of the medusæ.

pulmonary, a. *pŭl'mŏn-ĕr-i* (It. *pulmonare*; F. *pulmonaire*, pulmonary—from L. *pulmo*, a lung), pert. to the lungs; affecting the lungs: **pulmonic**, a. *pŭl-mŏn'ĭk*, pert. to the lungs; consumptive: **n.** a medicine good for affections of the lungs.

pulmonifer, n. *pŭl-mŏn'ĭ-fĕr* (L. *pulmo*, a lung, and *fero*, I bear), an animal having lungs: **pul'monif'erous**, a. *-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs*, having lungs; having organs acting as lungs.

pulp, n. *pŭlp* (L. *pulpa*, flesh, pith: It. *polpa*: F. *pulpe*), the soft and juicy tissue of plants; any soft mass; the aril of the coffee-berry; in *anat.*, the inner surface of the tooth: **v.** to reduce to a soft mass; to separate from the fibrous and harder portions: **pulp'ing**, imp.: **pulped**, pp. *pŭlpt*: **pulpy**, a. *pŭlp'ĭ*, soft; fleshy: **pulp'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being pulpy: **pulp'ous**, a. *-ŭs*, resembling pulp; soft like pap: **pulp'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being pulpous.

pulpit, n. *pŭl'pĭt* (It. and Sp. *pulpito*, a pulpit—from L. *pulpitum*, a stage or platform: F. *pupître*, a desk), a raised and generally enclosed desk in a church or chapel from which the sermon or lecture is delivered: **adj.** pert. to or resembling the pulpit; connected with the pulpit.

pulque, n. *pōōl'kā* (Sp. *pulque*), a liquor prepared from the juice of the agave, a species of aloe, having slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans.

pulsate, v. *pŭl'sāt* (L. *pulsatum*, to beat, to strike; *pulsus*, a beating, a stroke of the oars in rowing: It. *pulsare*, to beat: Sp. *pulso*, the pulse, the wrist), to beat or throb, as the heart: **pul'sating**, imp.: **pul'sated**, pp.: **pulsation**, n. *pŭl-sā'shŭn*, the beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a stroke by which some medium is affected, as light, sound, &c.; vibration: **pulsatile**, a. *pŭl'sā-tĭl*, that may be beaten; played by beating, as a drum; beating, as a pulse: **pul'sative**, a. *-tĭv*, also **pul'satory**, a. *-tŏr-ĭ*, beating; throbbing, as the heart or pulse: **pulse**, n. *pŭls*, the alternate contractions and dilatations of an artery, caused by the action of the heart, and perceptible to the touch; a throb; any measured or regular beat: **pulse'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a perceptible pulse: **pulse'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being pulseless: **to feel one's pulse**, to try and know one's mind; to sound one's opinion.

pulse, n. *pŭls* (Sw. *pylsa*, a pucker in clothes: Icel. *pylsa*: Dan. *pölse*, a sausage: Sp. *bolsa*, a bag), grain contained in a pod or case.

pultaceous, a. *pŭl-tā'shŭs* (L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal or pulse—gen. *pultis*: Gr. *poltos*, pottage), macerated; softened with fluid; soft like a poultice.

pulverise, v. *pŭl'vĕr-īz* (F. *pulvériser*, to pulverise—from L. *pulverare*, to reduce to powder—from *pulvis*, dust—gen. *pulveris*: It. *polvere*, powder), to reduce to

idea of splashing, and akin to *plump*), a machine for raising water or other liquid, consisting of a tube, in which a piston and two valves work in those of the simplest description: **v.** to raise water or a liquid with a pump; *familiarly*, to elicit or draw out from a person by artful questions, as information or secrets: **pump'ing**, imp.: **pumped**, pp. *pŭmpt*: **pump'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who pumps: **force-pump**, a more complicated machine than a common *lift-pump*, being fitted to raise water above the level to which it is driven by the pressure of the atmosphere: **chain-pump**—see **chain**: **pump-dale**, the wooden tube that carries off the water raised by a chain-pump: **pump-gear**, the materials or fittings of a pump: **pump-room**, the room at a mineral well where the waters are drawn and drunk: **pump-stock**, the solid body of a common pump.

pump, n. *pŭmp*, a low shoe or slipper with a single sole, without a heel, and unwelted, chiefly used in dancing.

pumpkin, n. *pŭmp'kĭn*, formerly **pompion**, n. *pŏmp'yŭn*, or **pumpion**, n. *pŭmp'yŭn* (old F. *pompon*, a melon: a dim. of W. *pump*, a round mass), a well-known species of gourd; also its fruit.

pun, n. *pŭn* (old Eng. *pun*, to pound, as if hammering on the word), a play upon words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning, by applying them in an odd or ludicrous sense; a kind of wit by quibbling on words: **v.** to make or utter puns; to quibble on words: **pun'ning**, imp.: **punned**, pp. *pŭnd*: **punster**, n. *pŭn'stĕr*, one who puns or is skilled in punning.

punch, n. *pŭnsh* (It. *punzone*, a sharp-pointed thing: F. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a stamp: Sp. *punchar*, to sting, to prick: L. *punctum*, to prick, to sting: Dut. *ponsen*, to punch), a tool of iron or steel for piercing holes by stamping out a piece: **v.** to perforate or pierce with a steel tool by stamping out a piece: **punch'ing**, imp.: **punched**, pp. *pŭnsht*: **punch'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which punches.

punch, n. *pŭnsh* (Low Ger. *bunsen*, to knock so that it sounds: prov. Dan. *pundse*, to butt like a ram), a stroke or thrust with the fist or with the elbow: **v.** to strike or thrust with the fist or the elbow: **punch'ing**, imp.: **punched**, pp. *pŭnsht*: **punch'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who punches.

punch, n. *pŭnsh* (said to be derived from the Hind. *pŭnch*, five—so called as compounded of five ingredients—spirit, acid, spice, sugar, and water), a drink whose use and manufacture was originally obtained from India; a well-known beverage composed of

tual'ity, n. *-ăl'i-ti*, also **punc'tualness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being punctual; scrupulous exactness as to time: **punc'tualist**, n. *-ist*, one who is exceedingly exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

punctuate, v. *pŭngk'tū-āt* (L. *punctum*, a point or dot: F. *ponctuer*, to make stops), to mark off portions of written language by points or stops in order to render the meaning more easy of apprehension by the reader, and to indicate pauses or rests for the voice: **punc'tuating**, imp.: **punc'tuated**, pp.: **punc'tuist**, n. *-ist*, one who is skilled in punctuation: **punc'tuation**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the art of marking off portions of written language by points or stops.

puncture, n. *pŭngk'tūr* (L. *punctura*, about to puncture—from *punctum*, a small hole, a point: It. *puntura*, a puncture), a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: v. to pierce with a small-pointed instrument: **punc'turing**, imp.: **punc'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd*.

pundit—see **pandit**.

pung, n. *pŭng*, in *N. Amer.*, a rudely-made one-horse sleigh.

pungent, a. *pŭn'jĕnt* (L. *pungens*, causing a pricking or stinging sensation: It. and Sp. *pungente*, pricking, pungent), sharp; stinging or pricking; sharp on the tongue; sharp-tasted; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic: **pun'gently**, ad. *-li*: **pun'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, the state of being pungent or pricking, as to the taste; acrimoniousness; keenness.

Punic, a. *pū'nĭk* (L. *Punicus*, pert. to Carthage—from *Puni*, the Carthaginians), pert. to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous: n. the language of anc. Carthage: **Punica fides**, *pū'nĭ-kā fī'dēs* (L. Punic faith), the faith of the Carthaginians, whom the anc. Romans stigmatised as unfaithful and perfidious; hence treachery; perfidiousness.

puniness—see **puny**.

punish, v. *pŭn'ish* (F. *punissant*, punishing—from *punir*, to punish—from L. *punire*, to punish: It. *punire*), to afflict with pain, suffering, loss, or any calamity, as a penalty for a fault or crime, or with a view to amendment; to correct; to chasten: **pun'ishing**, imp.: **pun'ished**, pp. *-ishť*: **pun'isher**, n. *-ĕr*, one who inflicts punishment: **pun'ishable**, a. *-ish-ă-bl*, worthy of punishment; capable of being punished by law or right: **pun'ishably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **pun'ishment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the infliction of suffering for a crime or fault; the suffering inflicted: **punitive**, a. *pū'nĭ-tĭv*, that punishes or tends to punish: **pu'nitory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, punishing; tending to punishment.

punka, n. *pŭng'kă*, in the *East Indies*, a large fan or machine used for cooling the atmosphere in rooms, kept in motion by pulling a cord.

punning, punster—see **pun**.

punt, n. *pŭnt* (Dut. *pont*; F. *ponton*, a ferry-boat: Sp. *ponton*, a bridge—from L. *pons*, a bridge), a flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing in shallow waters.

punt, v. *punt* (F. *ponter*, a punter at cards—from L. *punctum*, a point), to play at basset, faro, or ombre against the banker or dealer: **punt'ing**, imp.: **punt'ed**, pp.: **punt'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who punts.

puny, a. *pū'nĭ* (corrupted from old F. *puisne*: F. *puiné*, younger—see **puisne**), inferior in size or strength; small; feeble: **pu'niness**, n. *-nĕs*, the condition of being puny; littleness; smallness with feebleness.

pup, n. *pŭp* (L. *pupus*, a boy; *pupulus*, a small boy: It. *puppa*, a child's baby: F. *poupée*, a baby: Dut. *pup*, a doll), one of the young of the dog kind; a whelp: v. to bring forth young, applied to the dog kind: **pup'ping**, imp.: **pupped**, pp. *pŭpt*: **pup'py**, n. *-pĭ*, plu. **pup'pies**, *-iz*, a young dog; a conceited, finely-dressed young man (from the obsolete sense of a doll): **puppyism**, n. *pŭp'pĭ-ĭzm*, extreme affectation or conceit: **pup'pyish**, a. *-ish*, like a puppy; conceited.

pupa, n. *pū'pă*, plu. **pupæ**, *pū'pē* (L. *pupa*, a doll or puppet), the third or last state but one of insect existence—the first being the *egg*, the second the *caterpillar*, the third the *pupa*, and the fourth or last the perfect insect or *imago*; a genus of small fossil land-snails: **pupe**, n. *pūp* or *pū-pē*, plu. **pupes**, *pū'pēs*, one of the oviform nymphs of lepidopterous insects; one of the nymphæ or chrysalides of metabolian insects.

pupil, n. *pū'pĭl* (F. *pupille*, a pupil, the pupil of the eye—from L. *pupillus*, a little boy: *pupilla*, a little girl—from *pupa*, a girl, a puppet: It. *pupilla*, the eye-ball): *pupillus*, a young man; a boy or girl under the care of a teacher or instructor; a scholar; in *law*, a boy or girl before puberty; the apple of the eye; in the *eye*, the opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina: **pu'pilage**, n. *-ăj*, state of being a pupil: **pu'pilar'ity**, n. *-ăr'i-ti*, wardship; minority: **pu'pilary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, pert. to a pupil or ward.

pupiparous, a. *pū-pĭp'ă-rŭs* (L. *pupus*, a child, and *pario*, I bring forth), pert. to eggs of insects which are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become pupæ—these insects are called **pupip'ara**, *-ă-rĭ*, or **pupip'ares**, *-ă-rēz*: **pupivorous**, a. *pū-pĭv'ō-rŭs* (L. *voro*, I devour), feeding on the *pupæ* or *larvæ* of insects.

puppet, n. *pŭp'pĕt* (L. *pupus*, a boy or child: It. *puppa*, a child's baby: F. *poupée*, a baby), a doll; a small image in human form in a show; in *contempt*, one meanly under the control of another: **puppet-show**, a theatrical exhibition or play performed by puppets moved by wires.

puppy, puppyism, puppyish—see **pup**.

pur or **purr**, v. *pĕr* (a word imitative of the sound), to utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased: **pur'ring**, imp.: n. the sound uttered by a cat when pleased: **purred**, pp. *pĕrd*.

Purana, n. *pū-rā'nă* (Sans. *purana*, old, ancient), among the *Hindoos*, a sacred poetical work explanatory of the Shaster: **puranic**, a. *pū-răn'ĭk*, pert. to the sacred poems of the Hindoos.

Purbeck-stone, n. *pĕr'bĕk-stōn*, a calcareous sandstone, or a limestone from the island of Purbeck, on the coast of Dorsetshire: **Purbeck-beds**, in *geol.*, the uppermost members of the Oolite proper, consisting of argillaceous and calcareous shales, and fresh-water limestones and marbles.

purblind, a. *pĕr'blīnd* (Dut. *puur*, simple, only, and Eng. *blind*—a corruption of Eng. *pure blind*, that is, nearly blind), near-sighted; seeing obscurely: **purblind'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **purblind'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being purblind; shortness of sight; dimness of vision.

purchase, n. *pĕr'chăs* (F. *pourchasser*, eagerly to pursue: It. *procacciare*, to endeavour to get), anything acquired by paying a price in money; anything obtained by labour or danger, &c.; any mechanical power or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies: v. to buy; to obtain in exchange for money; to obtain at the expense of labour, skill, &c.; to gain advantage or power by mechanical means: **pur'chasing**, imp.: **pur'chased**, pp. *-chăst*: **pur'chaser**, n. *-ĕr*, one who purchases: **pur'chasable**, a. *-chăs-ă-bl*, that may be obtained or bought for money or other consideration: **purchase-money**, the amount or sum of money paid for property, or anything bought.

pure, a. *pūr* (L. *purus*, clean, undefiled: It. *puro*; F. *pur*, pure: Sans. *pu*, to purify), free from everything that can debase or render unclean; unpolluted; clear; not dirty; genuine; not adulterated; holy; guiltless; chaste; not foul; mere; absolute: **pure'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, merely; completely; in a pure manner: **pure'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **purity**, n. *pū'rĭ-tĭ*, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt; freedom from anything improper: **pure mathematics**, mathematics which treat of the principles of the science alone, and deal in abstract quantity only; opposed to *mixed* or *applied* mathematics.

purfle, n. *pĕr'fl* (It. *porfilo*, the outline of a person's face: F. *pourfiler*, to overcast with gold thread), ornamental work about the edge of a garment—now written in the contracted form of **purl**, a kind of edging for lace; in *her.*, ermine, furs, &c., composing a border: v. to decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider: **pur'fling**, imp. *-flĭng*: **adj.** showing a border: **pur'fled**, pp. *-fld*: **adj.** bordered as with embroidery.

purge, v. *pĕrj* (L. *purgare*, to purify—from *purus*, pure: It. *purgare*: F. *purger*), to cleanse or clear from impurities; to purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to have frequent loose evacuations from the intestines: n. a medicine that causes frequent evacuations of the intestines: **purg'ing**, imp.: n. great looseness of the bowels; diarrhœa: **purged**, pp. *pĕrjd*: **purgation**, n. *pĕr-gā'shŭn*, the act of clearing from imputation of guilt: **purgative**, a. *pĕr'gă-tĭv*, cleansing; having the power of evacuating the bowels: n. a medicine that causes the bowels to evacuate freely: **Pur'gatory**, n. *-tĕr-ĭ*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the state after death in which souls are purged from impurities of earth before they are received into heaven: **adj.** cleansing: **pur'gato'rial**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to Purgatory.

puriform, a. *pū'rĭ-fŏrm* (L. *pus*, the viscous mat-

ter of a note—gen. *puris*, and *forma*, shape), in *med.*, consisting of or resembling pus.

purify, v. *pū'rĭ-fī* (L. *purifico*, I make clean—from *purus*, clean, and *facio*, I make: It. *purificare*: F. *purifier*—see **pure**), to free from guilt or uncleanness; to clear from any extraneous mixture; to free from pollution; to grow or become clear: **pu'rifying**, imp.: **adj.** making clear or pure; fining; cleansing: **n.** the act or operation of cleansing: **pu'rified**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** made pure: **pu'rifier**, n. *-fī-ĕr*, one who or that which purifies: **pu'rifica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act or operation of making clean; the act of cleansing from extraneous mixture; in the *Old Test.*, the operation of removing ceremonial defilement or pollution: **purifi'cative**, a. *pū-rĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv*, also **purifi'catory**, a. *-kā-tŭr-ĭ*, able or tending to purify or cleanse.

purim, n. *pū'rĭm* (Heb. *pur*, plu. *purim*, a lot), among the *Jews*, the feast of lots, observed to commemorate their deliverance from destruction by the machinations of Haman—see the Book of Esther.

purist, n. *pū'rĭst* (L. *purus*, clean, unstained—see **pure**), one excessively nice in the choice of words; one who holds that the New Test. was written in pure Greek; one who affects great purity of conduct: **pu'rism**, n. *-rĭzm*, the practice or affectation of rigid purity in the use of words; the affectation of great purity of conduct.

Puritan, n. *pū'rĭ-tăn* (from Eng. *pure*, which see), one who affects rigid purity in religious matters; a name given in contempt to a dissenter in the reign of Elizabeth and in those of her two successors: **adj.** pert. to the Puritans or early dissenters: **pu'ritanism**, n. *-tĭzm*, doctrines and practices of the Puritans: **pu'ritan'ic**, a. *-tăn'ĭk*, also **pu'ritan'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, rigid in religious matters, usually as a term of reproach: **pu'ritan'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

purity—see **pure**.

purl, n. *pĕrl* (corruption of *purfle*, which see), a kind of edging used for lace.

purl, v. *pĕrl* (Ger. *perlen*, to bubble; Sw. *porla*, to simmer, to bubble; Dut. *borrelen*, to bubble), to flow or run with murmuring broken sounds, as water among small stones: **n.** the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream of water running over small stones; beer or ale warmed and flavoured with an aromatic bitter, so named from its foaming like shallow water running over small stones: **purl'ing**, imp.: **adj.** murmuring: **n.** the gentle sound of shallow water running over small stones: **purled**, pp. *pĕrld*: **purls**, n. plu. *pĕrls*, the dung of sheep and horses; dried cowdung.

himself: F. *proposer*, to purpose or design—from L. *propositum*, a purpose, a design—from *pro*, before, and *positum*, to lay or place), design; intention; end or aim desired: **v.** to determine on some end or object to be accomplished; to resolve; to intend: **pur'posing**, imp.: **purposed**, pp. *pĕr'pūzd*: **pur'poseless**, a. *-lĕs*, without any end or object in view: **pur'posely**, ad. *-lĭ*, by design: **on purpose**, ad. designedly.

purpresture, n. *pĕr-prĕs'tŭr*, also **pourpresture**, n. *pōr-prĕs'tŭr* (F. *pourprendre*, to possess wholly), in *law*, an encroachment; the taking part of the common property into one's own possession.

purpura, n. *pĕr'pū-rā* (L. *purpura*; Gr. *porphura*, the shell-fish that yields purple), in *med.*, a disease, having several varieties, in which small distinct purple specks and patches appear on the skin: **purpuric**, a. *pĕr-pū'rĭk*, applied to an acid of a purple colour obtained from the excrement of the boa-constrictor, and from urinary calculi: **purpurate**, n. *pĕr'pū-rāt*, a salt of purpuric acid: **pur'purine**, n. *-rĭn*, pure madder-red.

purr—see **pur**.

purse, n. *pĕrs* (F. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; Sp. *bolsa*, a purse; Gr. and L. *bursa*, a hide, a skin), a small money bag or case; a sum of money given as a prize or present; in *Turkey*, the sum of 500 piastres: **v.** to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse: **purs'ing**, imp.: **pursed**, pp. *pĕrst*: **purser**, n. *pĕrs'ĕr*, the officer who keeps the accounts of the ship to which he belongs, and who acts as general purveyor—now called a *paymaster*: **purse'ful**, n. *-fŏol*, as much as can be contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse: **purse-proud**, a. puffed up by wealth: **purse'net**, a net that can be closed like a purse: **long** or **heavy purse**, wealth; riches: **light purse**, poverty; want of resources.

pursiness—see **pursy**.

purslane, n., also **purslain**, n. *pĕrs'lăn* (L. *porcillaca*, purslane: It. *porcellona*: old F. *pourcelaine*), garden annuals with fleshy succulent leaves, growing wild in the S. of Europe and America, but a native of Africa.

pursue, v. *pĕr-sū'* (F. *poursuivre*, to pursue—from L. *persequi*, to follow up), to go or proceed after; to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to prosecute; to follow as an example; to strive to reach or gain; to go on; to proceed: **pursu'ing**, imp.: **pursued'**, pp. *-sūd'*: **pursu'er**, n. *-sū'ĕr*, one who follows or pursues; in *Scotch law*, a plaintiff: **pursu'able**, a. *-ă-bĭl*, that can be followed or prosecuted: **pursu'ant**, a. *-sū'ănt*, agreeable; conformable; done in consequence of anything: **pursu'ance**, n. *-ăns*, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish a thing: **pur'suit**, n.

Puseyism, n. *pū'zi-izm*, the principles of Dr Pusey and others of the University of Oxford, whose object is to bring the Church of England in discipline and doctrines to the state in which it was on its first separation from the Church of Rome: **Puseyite**, n. *pū'zi-it*, one who holds the principles of Dr Pusey, and endeavours to introduce them into the service of the Ch. of Eng.

push, n. *pŭsh* (F. *pousser*, to push: It. *bussare*, to knock: L. *pulsare*, to push, to beat), a thrust; a shove; any pressure, impulse, or force employed; a vigorous effort; a sudden emergency; a little swelling, pustule, or pimple: v. to press against with force; to urge or drive; to make a thrust; to enforce; to press forward; to make an attack; to importune: **push'ing**, imp.: adj. pressing forward in business; enterprising; forcing one's way: n. the act of forcing one's way in business, or into a position in society: **pushed**, pp. *pŭsht*: **push'er**, n. *-ér*, one who pushes: **push'ingly**, ad. *-li*: to **push down**, to overthrow by pushing: to **push on**, to drive or urge forward.

pusillanimous, a. *pū-sil-lăn'i-mŭs* (It. *pusillanimo*; F. *pusillanime*, pusillanimous—from L. *pusillus*, very little, petty, and *animus*, courage, spirit), mean-spirited; without firmness or courage; cowardly: **pusillanimously**, ad. *-li*: **pusillanimousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **pusillanim'ity**, n. *-lăn-im'i-ti*, want of firmness and strength of mind; weakness of mind; want of courage.

puss, n. *pŭs* (Dut. *poes*; Low Ger. *puus*, a familiar name for a cat: an imitative word, from the noise of the cat spitting), the familiar name for a cat; a hare: **pus'sy**, n. *-si*, a diminutive of puss.

pustule, n. *pŭs'tūl* (F. *pustule*, a pustule—from L. *pustula*, a blister, a pimple—from *pus*, the matter on a sore: It. *pustula*), a small elevation of the skin or cuticle containing pus; a small blister: **pus'tular**, a. *-tū-lĕr*, also **pus'tulous**, a. *-lŭs*, covered with or resembling pustules: **pus'tulate**, v. *-lāt*, to form into pustules or blisters; to cover with blisters: adj. in *bot.*, covered with glandular excrescences: **pus'tulating**, imp.: **pus'tulated**, pp.

pustulopora, n. *pŭs'tū-lŏp'ō-rā* (L. *pustula*, a blister, and *porus*, a passage or channel), in *geol.*, a common tubular branched coral of the Chalk formation.

put, v. *pŭt* (F. *bouter*, to thrust: It. *botta*, a stroke: Dan. *putte*, to put), to lay; to place; to set; to propose, as a question; to offer; to reduce to any state; to shoot or germinate: **put'ting**, imp.: **put**, pt. pp.: **to put about**, to turn; to change the course, as a ship; to occasion inconvenience, trouble, or worry: **to put away**, to discard; to expel; to divorce: **to put back**, to hinder; to delay; to place in the former position, or in the proper one: **to put by**, to lay aside: **to put down**, to deposit; to repress; to silence: **to put forth**, to extend; to shoot out or germinate; to exert; to propose; to publish: **to put forward**, to advance; to promote: **to put in**, to insert; to place in due form before a court; to enter a harbour: **to put in for**, to stand as a candidate: **to put in practice**, to use; to exercise: **to put off**, to delay or postpone; to lay aside; to divest; to push from land; to leave the shore: **to put on**, to invest; to assume; to impose; to hasten motion, as *to put on* steam: **to put out**, to eject; to shoot or sprout; to extinguish; to place at interest, as money; to protrude; to stretch forth; to publish; to disconcert: **to put over**, to sail over or across: **to put the hand to**, to take hold of; to begin: **to put to**, to add; to refer: **to put to a stand**, to stop; to arrest by difficulties or obstacles: **to put together**, to unite; to connect; to accumulate into one sum or mass: **to put to it**, to press hard; to distress: **to put to rights**, to arrange, as objects in disorder: **to put to sea**, to set sail; to begin a voyage: **to put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; to slay: **to put to trial** or **on trial**, to bring to a test; to try; to place under judicial examination: **to put trust in**, to confide in; to repose confidence in: **to put up**, to offer publicly; to store; to set in order: **to put up at**, to take abode at, as at an hotel: **to put upon**, to impose; to lay upon: **to put up with**, to receive patiently; to overlook or suffer without resentment; to take without dissatisfaction: **to be put to it**, to have difficulty: **a put off**, an excuse; an evasion for delay.

put, n. *pŭt* (see above entry), a certain game at cards; an action of distress: v. in *Scot.*, to throw, with the hand raised somewhat on a level with the head, a heavy stone, &c., in playing a certain outdoor game, or in a series of sports: **put'ting**, imp.: n. in *Scot.*, an outdoor sport, which consists in tilting a stone to a distance, the stone being held in the hand somewhat on a level with the head, or above it: **putting-stone**, the stone used in the sport.

putamen, n. *pū-tā'mĕn* (L. *putamen*, a pod or shell), in *bot.*, the shell or stone of a fruit, called the endocarp.

putative, a. *pū'tā-tĭv* (It. *putativo*; F. *putatif*, supposed—from L. *putatum*, to suppose or imagine), supposed; reputed.

putchock or **putchuck**, n. *pŭt-chŭk'*, in *India*, a fragrant root, highly esteemed by the Chinese as an incense—called by Europeans *orris-root*.

puteal, n. *pū'tē-al* (L. *puteal*—from *puteus*, a well), the enclosure surrounding the opening of a well to protect persons from falling into it.

putlog, n. *pŭt'lŏg*, also **put'lock**, n. *-lŏk* (Eng. *put*, to insert, and *log*, a thick piece of wood), one of the pieces of timber, about 7 feet long, used in building scaffolds, one end of which is inserted into the wall, and the other fastened to one of the upright poles, forming the skeleton of the scaffold.

putrefy, v. *pū'trē-fī* (F. *putrefier*, to putrify—from L. *putrifacere*, to make or become rotten—from *puter*, rotten, and *facio*, I make: It. *putrefare*), to make corrupt or rotten; to rot: **pu'trefying**, imp.: adj. rotting; corrupting with rottenness: **pu'trefied**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. rotten; decomposed: **pu'trefier**, n. *-fī-ĕr*, one who or that which putrefies: **pu'trefac'tion**, n. *-făk'shŭn*, rottenness; the spontaneous decomposition of organic bodies: **pu'trefac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to promote decomposition; making putrid or rotten: **pu'trefac'tiveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being putrefactive.

putrescent, a. *pū-trĕs'sĕnt* (L. *putrescens*, growing rotten—from *puter*, rotten), becoming putrid or rotten: **putres'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, a putrid or rotten state: **putres'cible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, liable to grow putrid.

putrid, a. *pū'trĭd* (L. *putridus*, decayed—from *puter*, rotten: It. *putrido*; F. *putride*), rotten; corrupt: **pu'tridness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **putridity**, n. *pū-trĭd'i-ti*, corruption; rottenness: **putrednous**, a. *pū-trĕd'i-nŭs*, rotten; stinking.

putting, putting-stone—see **put** 2.

puttocks, n. *pŭt'tŏks* (It. *bozzago*, a buzzard), long-winged kites; among *seamen*, small shrouds which go from one mast to the other—a supposed corruption of *futtock*.

putty, n. *pŭt'ti* (F. *potée*, brass, copper, tin, &c., burnt or calcined: Milanese, *poltia*, batter, mud—from L. *puls*, pap, pottage—gen. *pultis*), a thick cement formed of whiting and linseed-oil, with or without white-lead, chiefly used by glaziers for fastening glass in window-frames; in *chem.*, oxide of tin, or calcinated tin in powder; in *pottery*, the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing; in *foundries*, the mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds; the mixture of dust and oil arising from the grinding of precious stones: v. to fix or fill up with putty: **put'tying**, imp.: **put'tied**, pp. *-tĭd*.

puy, n. *pwē* (F.), a provincial term for the conical hill-tops of Auvergne, in France, being for the most part the craters of extinct volcanoes.

puzzle, n. *pŭz'zl* (an imitative word taken from the *puddling* or troubling of water, the sound of *dd* and *zz* being easily interchanged, especially before *l*—*puzzle-headed* and *muddle-headed* being synonymous terms), bewilderment; perplexity; something to try ingenuity: v. to confuse; to bewilder; to be perplexed: **puz'zling**, imp. *-zling*: adj. bewildering; causing perplexity: **puz'zled**, pp. *-zld*: **puz'zler**, n. *-zlĕr*, one who or that which puzzles.

pozzolano, n. *pŏt'zō-lā-nō*, also **puzzolan**, *pŭt'zō-lăn* or *pŭz'-*—see **pozzolana** and **pozzolana**.

pyæmia, n. *pī-ē'mi-a* (Gr. *puon*, pus, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, a dangerous disease apt to occur after injuries and wounds, produced by the mingling of the poisonous matters of pus with the blood.

pycnite, n. *pĭk'nīt* (Gr. *puknos*, dense), a massive variety of topaz, of a dull-yellowish or reddish-white colour.

pycnodonts, n. plu. *pĭk'nō-dŏnts* (Gr. *puknos*, dense, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, an extensive family of fossil fishes, having the mouth provided with a dense pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth.

pycnostyle, n. *pĭk'nō-stīl* (Gr. *puknos*, dense or thick, and *stulos*, a column), in *anc. arch.*, a colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other.

pye—see **pie**.

pyelitis, n. *pī'ē-lī'tĭs* (Gr. *puelos*, a basin, a trough, and *itis*, a Greek terminal denoting inflammation), inflammation of the pelvis or expanded open space of the kidney.

pygarg, n. *pĭ'gärg* (Gr. *pugargos*, literally, white-rump), a species of antelope), the female of the hen-harrier; in *Scrip.*, a species of antelope.

pygmy, n. *pĭg'mĭ* (F. *pygmée*, a pygmy—from L. *pygmæi*; Gr. *pugmaios*, a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity—from Gr. *pugme*, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles), one of a fabulous nation of dwarfs a cubit in height; a little or dwarfish person; in *zool.*, the chimpanzee: **pygmean**, a. *pĭg-mē'an*, very small; dwarfish.

pygopterus, n. *pĭ-gŏp'tĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *puge*, the rump, and *pteron*, a wing), in *geol.*, a genus of saurioid fossil fishes having their subdorsal and caudal fins greatly developed.

pyloridæans, n. plu. *pĭl'ō-rĭ-dē'ăn-z* (Gr. *puloros*, a gate-keeper, and *oidos*, likeness), certain bivalves, including those having the shell nearly always equivalve and gaping at the two extremities.

pylorus, n. *pĭ-lō'rŭs* (Gr. *puloros*, a gate-keeper—from *pule*, a gate), the lower and right-hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines: **pyloric**, a. *pĭ-lŏr'ĭk*, pert. to the pylorus.

pyr, *pir*, or **pyro**, *pīr'ō* (Gr. *pur*, fire; L. *pyra*, a funeral pile), a prefix signifying, literally or figuratively, "fire"; in *chem.*, altered by heat, or obtained by the action of heat; in *geol.*, igneous.

pyracanth, n. *pīr'ā-kănth* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *akantha*, a spine), an evergreen thorn producing flame-coloured berries: **pyr'acan'thous**, a. *-kăn'thŭs*, having yellow spines.

pyrallolite, n. *pīr-ăl'ō-līt* (Gr. *pur*, fire, *allos*, another, and *lithos*, a stone—referring to the changes of colour it undergoes before the blow-pipe), a mineral found in Finland, of a greenish-white colour.

pyramid, n. *pĭr'ā-mĭd* (F. *pyramide*, a pyramid—from L. *pyramis*—gen. *pyramidis*; Gr. *puramis*—gen. *puramidos*, a pyramid—a word of Egyptian origin), one of the great anc. structures of Egypt set apart for some sacred or religious use, the base forming a square and facing the four cardinal points, the sides bounded by plane triangles ending at a common point at the vertex; in *geom.*, a solid figure whose sides are plane triangles ending in a common point at the vertex, and whose base may be a triangle, square, &c.: **pyramidal**, a. *pĭr-ăm'ĭ-dăl*, also **pyramidic**, a. *pĭr-ăm-ĭd'ĭk*, and **pyr'amid'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, having the form of a pyramid: **pyram'idally**, ad. [illegible] **pyramidalis**, n. *-dăl'ĭs*, pert. [illegible] ores containing a large portion of sulphur: **copper pyrites**, a combination of copper and sulphur, being the most common ore of copper: **iron pyrites**, a combination of iron and sulphur, one of the most abundant minerals in nature: **pyritic**, a. *pĭr-ĭt'ĭk*, also **pyrit'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or resembling pyrites: **pyrit'erous**, a. *pĭr'ĭ-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and L. *fero*, I produce), containing or producing pyrites.

pyro—see **pyr**.

pyro-acetic spirit, n. *pīr'ō-ā-sĕt'ĭk-* (*pyro*, and *acetic spirit*), a limpid ethereal liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the acetates.

pyro-acids, n. *pīr'ō-ăs'ĭds* (*pyro*, and *acid*), products obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat, as **pyr'ocit'ric**, **pyr'olig'neous**, **pyr'omal'ic**, **pyr'ogal'lic**, &c.

pyrogallate, n. *pīr'ō-găl'lāt* (*pyro*, and *gallic*), a salt of *pyrogallic acid*: **pyrogallic acid**, an acid obtained by the action of heat on *gallic acid*.

pyrogenous, a. *pīr-ŏj'ĭ-nŭs* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *gignomai*, I am formed), produced by the agency of fire; igneous.

pyrolatry, n. *pīr-ŏl'ā-trĭ* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *latreia*, worship), fire-worship.

pyroligneous, a. *pīr'ō-lĭg'nē-ŭs*, also **pyr'olig'nous**, a. *-nŭs* (Gr. *pur*, fire—gen. *puros*, and L. *lignum*, wood), obtained from the distillation of wood, usually beech, birch, or boxwood; applied to wood-vinegar, also to crude acetic acid: **pyroligneous spirit**, another name for *pyroxylic spirit*: **pyr'olig'nite**, n. *-nīt*, a salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrology, n. *pīr-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *logos*, discourse), a treatise on heat; the science of heat: **pyrol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one who is versed in the doctrines of heat.

pyrolusite, n. *pīr'ō-lōō'sīt* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *lusis*, decomposition, in allusion to its extensive use in glass manufactories), in *min.*, a term for the black oxide of manganese—a substance very rich in oxygen, and much employed in chem. and the arts, of an iron-black or steel-grey colour.

pyromancy, n. *pīr'ō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *manteia*, divination), divination by fire: **pyr'oman'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, pert. to pyromancy: **n.** one who pretends to skill in divination by fire.

pyromania, n. *pīr'ō-mā'nĭ-ā* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *mania*, madness), an insane desire for burning houses.

pyrometer, n. *pīr-ŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *metron*, a measure), in *chem.*, an instrument for measuring very high degrees of temperature; a contrivance for ascertaining the temperature of the flues of boilers: **pyrom'etry**, n. *-trĭ*, the art of measuring degrees of

off when heated), a mineral of a liver-brown colour, a Swedish ore of iron.

pyrotechnic, a. *pir·ō·tĕk'nĭk*, also **pyr'otech'nical**, a. *-nĭ-kăl* (F. *pyrotechnique*, pyrotechnic—from Gr. *pur*, fire, and *techne*, art), pert. to fireworks, or the art of making them: **pyr'otech'nics**, n. plu. *-nĭks*, also **pyr'otech'ny**, n. *-tĕk'nĭ*, the art of making fireworks; the science which relates to the management and application of fire in its various operations: **pyr'otech'nist**, n. *-nĭst*, one skilled in the application and management of fire, or in the manufacture of fireworks.

pyroxene, n. *pir'ŏks-ēn* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *xenos*, a guest), a mineral of various shades of green, grey, and black, sometimes colourless; another name for *augite*, in allusion to its usual mode of occurrence in the igneous rocks: **pyr'oxen'ic**, a. *-ēn'ĭk*, composed of or containing pyroxene.

pyroxylic spirit, n. *pir·ŏks·ĭl'ĭk* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and *xulon*, wood), one of the products of the destructive distillation of wood; wood-naphtha: **pyroxyline**, n. *pir·ŏks'ĭ-lĭn*, also **pyrox'ylo**, n. *-lĭ*, in *chem.*, gun-cotton.

pyrrhic dance, n. *pir'rĭk dăns*, a military war-dance in great favour with the early Greeks, invented by Pyrrhicus: **adj.** pert. to the dance; applied to a poetic foot containing two short syllables.

pyrrhonism, n. *pir'rō-nĭzm*, the tenets of the philosopher Pyrrho, who taught universal scepticism; scepticism; universal doubt: **pyrrhonic**, a. *pir·rŏn'ĭk*, pert. to the tenets of Pyrrho: **pyrrhonist**, n. *pir'rō-nĭst*, a follower of Pyrrho; a sceptic.

pyrrhotine, n. *pir'rō-tĭn* (Gr. *purrhotes*, redness—from *pur*, fire), a sulphuret of iron of a reddish or light bronze-yellow colour, inferior in hardness to common *iron pyrites*; magnetic iron pyrites.

pyruvic, a. *pir-ō-vĭk* (Gr. *pur*, fire, and L. *uva*, a grape), in *chem.*, applied to an acid obtained from the wine-grape; also from the destructive distillation of the racemic and tartaric acids.

pythagorean, a. *pĭth·ăg'ō-rē'ăn*, also **pythagoric**, a. *pĭth'ă-gŏr'ĭk*, or **pyth'agor'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to Pythagoras, or to his philosophy: **pythag'ore an**, n. a follower of Pythagoras in doctrines or practice: **pythag'orism**, n. *-rĭzm*, the doctrines or teachings of Pythagoras, an anc. Greek philosopher who taught that the solution of the principal philosophical problems is to be sought for in the study of mathematical relations, and who is popularly esteemed the author of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls through different orders of animal existence.

Pythoness, n. *pĭth'ō-nĕs* (Gr. *puthon*, the serpent or dragon which Apollo slew, whence he received the name of *Pythia*: L. *Pytho*, anc. name of Delphi), the priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, in anc. Greece, who gave oracular answers; any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination: **pyth'ian**, a. *-ĭ-ăn*, pert. to the Pythoness: **Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated in honour of Apollo: **python**, n. *pī'thŏn*, in *anc. Gr. myth.*, the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo; a genus of large serpents nearly allied to the boa, chiefly found in the E. Indies and S. Africa: **pythonic**, a. *pĭth-ŏn'ĭk*, pretending to prophecy; prophetic: **pythonist**, n. *pĭth'ō-nĭst*, a conjurer; a soothsayer: **pyth'onism**, n. *-nĭzm*, the art of foretelling future events, after the manner of the anc. Delphic oracle.

pyx or **pix**, n. *pĭks* (L. *pyxis*; Gr. *puxis*, a box), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the shrine or depository for the host or consecrated wafer; in *nav.*, the box in which the nautical compass is suspended; the box in which certain selected coins are set aside to be tested previous to the coinage being issued from the mint; a trial of the purity of silver-plate manufactured by silversmiths.

pyxidiculum, n. *pĭks'ĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭm* (L. *pyxidicula*, a small box), in *geol.*, a genus of diatoms whose minute silicious shields present the appearance of a saucer-shaped box, found abounding in existing waters.

pyxidium, n. *pĭks-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm* (L. *pyxis*; Gr. *puxis*, a box), in *bot.*, a fruit dividing into an upper and lower half, the former acting as a kind of lid.

Q

quack, n. *kwăk* (an imitative word: the anc. Gr. comic poet Aristophanes represents the croaking of a frog by *koax koax*: L. *coaxo*, I croak: Ger. *quacken*, to croak like a frog), the cry of a duck: v. to cry like a duck: **quack'ing**, imp.: n. the act of uttering sounds as a duck: **quacked**, pp. *kwăkt*.

quack, n *kwăk* (Dut. *kwak*, a jest or story: Low Ger. *quackeln*, to talk much and idly, to work unskillfully: Dan. *quakle*, to dabble in, to bungle), an ignorant pretender to medicine; a boastful pretender to skill or knowledge not possessed; an empiric: **adj.** falsely pretending to cure diseases; pert. to or tainted with quackery: v. to act or practise as a quack: **quack'ing**, imp.: **quacked**, pp. *kwăkt*: **quackery**, n. *kwăk'ĕr-ĭ*, also **quack'ism**, n. *-ĭzm*, ignorant pretensions to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art: **quack'ish**, a. *-ĭsh*, boasting of skill not possessed: **quack'salver**, n. *-săl-vĕr* (Ger. *quacksalber*—from *quack*, and *salber*, one who deals in salves: Dut. *kwakzalver*), one who boasts of skill in medicines and salves; an ignorant pretender.

quadr, *kwŏd'r*, also **quadra**, *kwŏd'rā*, **quadri**, *kwŏd'rĭ*, and **quadru**, *kwŏd'rō* (L. *quatuor*, four), common prefixes in scientific words, signifying "four," "containing four parts."

quadra, n. *kwŏd'rā* (L. *quadra*, a square), in *arch.*, a square frame or border round a bass-relief, panel, &c.; the square piece used to support the pedestals of statues, vases, &c.: **quadræ**, n. plu. *kwŏd'rē*, the bands or fillets of the Ionic base between which the hollow occurs.

quadragene, n. *kwŏd'rā-jēn* (L. *quadragenī*, forty each), in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, an indulgence of forty days.

quadragesima, n. *kwŏd'rā-jĕs'ĭ-mā* (L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth—from *quatuor*, four), Lent, because it consists of forty days: **quad'rages'imal**, a. *-ĭ-măl*, pert. to Lent; Lenten; used in **Lent: Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quadrangle, n. *kwŏd'răng'gl* (L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered—from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, a corner or angle: It. *quadrangolo*, a quadrangle: F. *quadrangulé*, with four angles), in *geom.*, a plane figure having four right angles; a square; in *arch.*, a four-cornered space enclosed by buildings; the rectangular court of a building: **quadran'gular**, a. *-grā-lĕr*, having four right angles; square: **quadran'gularly**, ad. *-lĕr-lĭ*.

quadrant, n. *kwŏd'rănt* (L. *quadrans*, a fourth, a quarter: It. *quadrante*), in *geom.*, the quarter of a circle; an arc of 90°; in *nav.* and *astron.*, an instr. for taking elevations, adapted for measuring an arc of not more than 90°: **quadran'tal**, a. *-răn'tăl*, pert. to a quadrant, or included in it: **quadrans**, n. *kwŏd'rănz*, the fourth part of the Roman coin called an *as*.

quadrat, n. *kwŏd'răt* (F. *quadrat*, a quadrat—from L. *quadratus*, squared), in *printing*, a piece of type-metal cast less in depth than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line or page, so as to leave a blank space on the paper when printed from.

quadrate, a. *kwŏd'rāt* (L. *quadratum*, to square—from *quadrus*, square: It. *quadrare*, to square: F. *quadrat*, a quadrate), squared; having four equal sides and four right angles; divisible into four equal parts; equal; exact; correspondent: n. a square: v. to reduce to a square; to suit; to correspond: **quad'rating**, imp.: **quad'rated**, pp.: **quadratic**, a. *kwŏd-răt'ĭk*, pert. to or containing a square: **quadratic equation**, in *alg.*, an equation in which the unknown quantity is a square: **quadratrix**, n. *kwŏd-rā'trĭks*, in *geom.*, a curve by means of which right lines equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves, and their various parts, may be found mechanically: **quadrature**, n. *kwŏd'rā-tūr*, the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; in *astron.*, the position of a heavenly body, when the lines from the earth to the sun and it form an angle of 90°—applied particularly to the moon in its first and last quarters: **quadratus**, a. *kwŏd-rā'tŭs*, in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles from their shape, as **quadratus femoris**, *-fĕm'ŏr-ĭs* (L. *femur*, thigh—gen. *femoris*).

quadrel, n. *kwŏd'rĕl* (It. *quadrello*, a square brick—from L. *quadrus*, square), in *arch.*, a kind of artificial stone or brick made from chalky earth, and moulded into a square form.

quadrennial, a. *kwŏd-rĕn'nĭ-ăl*, also **quad'rien'nial**, a. *-rĭ-ĕn'nĭ-ăl* (L. *quadriennium*, a period of four

years—from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, a year), occurring once in four years; comprising four years: **quadren'nially**, ad. *-li*.

quadricapsular, a. *kwŏd'ri-kăpsū-lĕr* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a small box), in *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadricornous, a. *kwŏd'ri-kôr'nŭs* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn), in *zool.* or *ent.*, having four horns, or four antennæ.

quadricostate, a. *kwŏd'ri-kŏs'tāt* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *costa*, a side), having four ribs.

quadridentate, a. *kwŏd'ri-dĕn'tāt* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *dentatus*, toothed), in *bot.*, having four teeth on the edge.

quadrifarious, a. *kwŏd'ri-fā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold—from *quatuor*, four), in *bot.*, in four rows.

quadrifid, a. *kwŏd'rĭ-fĭd* (L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft—from *quatuor*, four, and *findo*, I cleave), in *bot.*, four-cleft; cut down into four parts to about the middle.

quadriga, n. *kwŏd'rĭ-gĕ* (L. *quadrare*, to square; *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke), in *anc. times*, a car drawn by four horses abreast, used chiefly in triumphal processions.

quadrigeminous, a. *kwŏd'rĭ-jĕm'ĭ-nŭs* (L. *quadrans*, a fourth part, and *gemini*, twins), in *bot.*, fourfold; having four similar parts.

quadrigenarious, a. *kwŏd'rĭ-jĕn-ā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *quadringenarius*, of four hundred each—from *quatuor*, four, and *centum*, a hundred), consisting of four hundred.

quadrijugous, a. *kwŏd-rĭj'ū-gŭs* (L. *quadrijugus*, belonging to a team of four—from *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair), in *bot.*, having four pair of leaflets.

quadrilateral, a. *kwŏd'rĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl* (It. *quadrilatero*, quadrilateral; F. *quadrilatère*, a quadrilateral—from L. *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, a side), having four sides and four angles: **n.** in *geom.*, a plane figure having four sides: **quad'rilat'eralness**, n. *-nĕs*, the property of being quadrilateral.

quadriliteral, n. *kwŏd'rĭ-lĭt'ĕr-ăl* (L. *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter), in *gram.*, consisting of four letters.

quadrille, n. *kă-drĭl'* (F. *quadrille*, a dance: It. *quadriglia*, a troop or band of men formed into a square—from L. *quadrare*, to make four-cornered—from *quatuor*, four), a game at cards played by four persons; something consisting of fours; a dance made up of sets of dancers, four in each set.

quadrillion, n. *kwŏd-drĭl'yŭn* (L. *quadra*, a square, with four folds or leaves: **quad'rivalve**, a. *-vălv*, also **quad'rivalv'ular**, a. *-vălv'ū-lĕr*, in *bot.*, having four valves.

quadrivium, n. *kwŏd-rĭv'ĭ-ŭm* (L. *quadrivium*, a thing pert. to four ways—from *quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way), the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy: **quadriv'ial**, n. *-rĭv'ĭ-ăl*, one of the four lesser arts: **adj.** having four ways meeting in a point.

quadroon, n. *kwŏd-rōn'* (L. *quadrans*, a fourth part—from *quatuor*, four: F. *quarteron*), in *Amer.*, the offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

quadrumane, n., also **quadruman**, n. *kwŏd'rū-mān* (F. *quadrumane*, having four hands—from L. *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand), an animal having four hands corresponding to the hands of a man, as in the monkey tribe: **quadrumana**, n. plu. *kwŏd'rū-mănĭ-d*, the order of mammals which have four hand-like extremities, as in the monkey tribe: **quadrumanous**, a. *kwŏd'rū-mănĭ-ŭs*, having four hands.

quadruped, n. *kwŏd'rū-pĕd* (L. *quadrupes*, a four-footed animal—from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), any animal having four legs and four feet: **adj.** four-footed.

quadruple, a. *kwŏd'rū-pl* (L. *quadruplus*, fourfold—from *quatuor*, four, and *plico*, I fold: It. *quadruplo*: F. *quadruple*), fourfold: **n.** four times the same or quantity: **v.** to multiply by four: **quad'rupling**, imp. *-plĭng*: **quad'rupled**, pp. *-pld*: **adj.** multiplied by four; **quad'ruply**, ad. *-plĭ*, to a fourfold quantity: **quadruplicate**, a. *kwŏd-rū-plĭ-kăt*, fourfold: **v.** to make fourfold; to double twice: **quadru'plicating**, imp.: **quadru'plicated**, pp.: **quadru'plica'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the taking four times the simple sum or amount.

quare, v. *kwē'rē* (impera. of L. *quæro*, I search or inquire), search; inquire—see **query**.

quæstor, n. *kwĕs'tŏr* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, an officer who had the charge of the revenue.

quaff, v. *kwăf* (an imitative word: Scot. *wauchť* or *waught*, to drink copiously; *quaich*, a small drinking-cup with two ears: Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl), to swallow in large draughts; to drink copiously and luxuriously: **quaf'fing**, imp.: **n.** the act of one who quaffs; a draught: **quaffed**, pp. *kwăft*: **quaf'fer**, n. *-fĕr*, one who quaffs or drinks largely.

quag, n. *kwăg* (a corruption of *quake*), a quagmire: **quag'gy**, a. *-gĭ*, yielding or trembling under the feet, as soft wet earth, or a bog.

quagga, n. *kwăg'gă* (Hottentot, *quagga*—from its cry), a S. African animal, allied both to the ass and the zebra.

to dilute: **qual'ifying**, imp.: **adj.** modifying; restraining; furnishing with legal power: **n.** the act of one who qualifies for a place or station: **qual'ified**, pp. *-fid:* **adj.** fitted; competent: **qual'ifiedly**, ad. *-fid-li:* **qual'ifiedness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being qualified or fitted: **qual'ifier**, n. *-fi-ér*, one who or that which qualifies: **qual'ifiable**, a. *-fid-bl*, that may be qualified: **qual'ifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kā'shun*, any natural endowment, or any acquirement, enabling a person to fill with success a particular office or position; legal power or ability; abatement; modification: **qual'ifica'tive**, a. *-tiv*, having the power to qualify or modify: **n.** that which serves to qualify: **qual'ifica'tor**, n. *-kā'tér*, in *Rome*, an officer who prepares cases for trial in the ecclesiastical court.

quality, n. *kwŏl'i-ti* (L. *qualitas*, a quality or property—from *qualis*, of what sort or kind: F. *qualité;* It. *qualità*, quality), that which belongs to a body or substance; the power or property of producing certain effects; disposition; temper; virtue or vice; acquirement; condition in relation to others; superior rank or distinction; persons of high rank taken collectively: **qual'itative**, a. *-tā-tiv*, connected with or relating to quality; in *chem. analysis*, intended merely to determine the nature or the names of component parts: **qual'itatively**, ad. *-tiv-li.*

qualm, n. *kwäm* (AS. *cwealm* and *cwylan*, destruction, death: Dan. *quale*, to choke: Ger. *qualm*, a choking smoke), a feeling of sickness; a sudden fit of nausea; a distressing thought; an uneasiness of conscience: **qualm'ish**, a. *-ish*, affected with nausea or sickly languor; sick at the stomach: **qualm'ishly**, ad. *-li:* **qualm'ishness**, n. *-nés*, nausea.

quandary, n. *kwŏn-dā'ri* (a corruption of F. phrase, *qu'en dirai-je*, what shall I say to it?), doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or uncertainty.

quant, n. *kwŏnt*, a small piece of flat wood at the bottom of a leaping-pole, or of a pole used by a bargeman to push along his vessel, to prevent it sinking too easily under the weight of a person, in marshy places.

quantify, v. *kwŏn'ti-fī* (L. *quantus*, how great, and *facere*, to make), to modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to mark with the sign of quantity: **quan'tifying**, imp.: **quan'tified**, pp. *-fīd:* **quan'tifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kā'shun*, a modification by a reference to quantity; process or form by which anything is quantified.

quantity, n. *kwŏn'ti-ti* (L. *quantitas*, greatness, extent—from *quantus*, how great: It. *quantità:* F. *quantité*), that property of anything capable of being increased or diminished; bulk, weight, or number; a large portion; an indefinite extent of space; an indeterminate mass or aggregate of matter; the measure of the time of a syllable or vowel in pronouncing it; in *logic*, a general conception; in *math.*, anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured: **quan'titative**, a. *-tā-tiv*, relating to quantity; estimable according to quantity: **quan'titatively**, ad. *-tiv-li.*

quantum, n. *kwŏn'tŭm* (L. *quantum*, as much as), quantity; amount.

quaquaversal, a. *kwā'kwā-vér'sāl* (L. *quaqua*, on every side, and *versus*, turned), dipping on all sides; in *geol.*, applied to strata dipping on all sides from a common centre.

quarantine, n. *kwŏr'ăn-tēn* (It. *quarantina;* F. *quarantaine*, forty—from L. *quadraginta*, forty), the time, originally forty days, during which a ship arriving from a foreign port, and suspected to be infected with some malignant contagious disease, must refrain from any communication with the shore: v. to compel a ship's company to forbear intercourse with the shore for a limited period on account of the real or supposed existence of some malignant contagious disease on board: **quar'antining**, imp.: **quar'antined**, pp. *-tēnd.*

quarrel, n. *kwŏr'rĕl* (F. *querelle*, altercation: L. *querela*, complaint: Ger. *quirren*, to grumble: Fin. *kurista*, to speak in a high thin tone), a petty fight or scuffle; an angry dispute; open variance between parties; ground of dispute: v. to find fault; to dispute; to disagree; to be at variance: **quar'relling**, imp.: **n.** dissension; strife: **quar'relled**, pp. *-rĕld:* **quar'reller**, n. *-ér*, one who quarrels: **quar'relsome**, a. *-sŭm*, disposed to quarrel; contentious: **quar'relsomely**, ad. *-li:* **quar'relsomeness**, n. *-nés*, disposition to engage in contention and brawls.

quarrel, n. *kwŏr'rĕl* (F. *quarreau*, a quarrel), in *anc. archery*, an arrow for a crossbow with a four-square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

quarry, n. *kwŏr'ri* (F. *quarrière*, a quarry—from *quarrer*, to cut square—from L. *quadrare*, to cut square), a place where stones are excavated and roughly hewn: v. to excavate from a stone-mine: **quar'rying**, imp. *-ri-ing:* **n.** the act or business of digging stones from a mine: **quar'ried**, pp. *-rid:* **quarryman**, n. one who works in a quarry: **quarry-water**, n. a familiar term among quarrymen and builders for the moisture contained in stone newly raised from the quarry, which gradually evaporates when exposed to the air.

quarry, n. *kwŏr'ri* (F. *curée;* old F. *cuyerie*, the entrails of the game given to the dogs at the death: It. *curata*, the contents of the abdomen and thorax of an animal), among *falconers*, any game flown at and killed; dead game.

quart, n. *kwärt* (It. *quarta;* F. *quarte*, a fourth part, a quart—from L. *quartus*, the fourth), the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; the vessel or measure which contains it.

quart, n. *kärt* (F. *quarte*, a quarter), a sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.

quartan, a. *kwär'tăn* (L. and It. *quartana*, the quartan ague—from L. *quartus*, fourth), occurring every fourth day—applied to a form of ague.

quartation, n. *kwär-tā'shun* (F. *quartation*, quartation—from L. *quartus*, fourth), in an alloy of gold and silver, the separation of the gold from the silver by means of sulphuric acid, which dissolves the silver—the silver, however, must not be less than three-fourths of the alloy, else the gold protects the silver.

quarter, n. *kwär'tér* (L. *quartarius*, a fourth part—from *quartus*, fourth: It. *quartiere:* F. *quartier:* Ger. *quartier*), the fourth part of anything; a weight of 28 lb. avoirdupois; a measure of capacity of 8 bushels; a point of the compass; a region; a territory; a particular portion or district of a town, city, &c.; proper station; in *mil.*, mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy; a part or side of a thing; the part of the side of a shoe from the heel to the vamp; the part of a ship's side lying towards the stern; the fourth part of the year; one limb of a quadruped with adjacent parts: **plu.** military stations; lodgings or residence; in *R. N.*, the stations or places assigned on duty or in action; in *building*, those slight upright pieces of timber placed between the puncheons and posts used to lath upon: v. to divide into four equal parts; to separate into parts; in *mil.*, to station for lodgings; to have a temporary residence: **quar'tering**, imp.: **n.** in *arch.*, a series of quarters; in *mil.*, assignment of quarters; in *her.*, one of the divisions of a shield containing many coats: **quar'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd:* **quar'terly**, a. *-li*, consisting of a fourth part; done or held once every quarter of a year; relating to a quarter: **ad.** once in the quarter of a year: n. a periodical published at intervals of three months: **quar'tern**, n. *-tĕrn*, the fourth part: **quar'teron**, n. *-tér-ŏn*, a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a hundred with one added; a variable measure: **quartern-loaf**, the 4-lb. loaf, so called because originally made of one-fourth of a peck, or of a stone, of flour: **quarter-day**, the last day of the quarter, on which payment of rent or interest is due: **quarter-deck**, in a *ship*, the short upper deck from the aftmost end of the main chains to the stern: **quarter-face**, a face turned away so that but one quarter of it is visible: **quarter-foil**, an ornament in Gothic arch. formed by a moulding disposed in four segments of circles: **quarter-gallery**, in a *ship*, the projecting convenience and ornament of the top side connected with the stern: **quartermaster**, a regimental staff-officer charged with the duty of assigning quarters and providing food and clothing, &c., to his regiment; in the *navy*, a petty officer who assists the mates or master in their duties in stowing the hold, attending the steerage, &c.: **quartermaster-general**, a staff-officer whose duty it is to lay down the routes, to regulate the marches of the troops, and to assign them quarters, &c.: **quarter-pieces**, the carved figures at the aft part of the quarter-gallery: **quarter sessions**, in *Eng.*, a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county; in *Scot.*, quarterly meetings of the justices of the peace at their county town: **quarter-staff**, a staff, so called from the manner of using it in attack or defence, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end: **quarter-round**, in *arch.*, any moulding whose

contour is a quadrant—also called an *ovolo*: **head-quarters**, the tent or residence of the commander-in-chief of an army: **on the quarter**, in *nav.*, in the direction of a point of the horizon abaft the beam, but not quite in the direction of the stern: **to keep quarter**, to keep within certain bounds, limits, or terms: **to give** or **show quarter**, to accept as prisoner an enemy in battle who submits; to forbear to kill a defeated enemy—that is, by sparing his life you keep within bounds, and do not proceed to the utmost extremities against him: **to quarter arms**, in *her.*, to place the arms of other families in certain compartments of a shield, the family arms being placed in the first.

quartet, n. *kwär-tĕt'*, also spelt **quartett'** or **quartette'** (It. *quartetto*, a quartet—from L. *quartus*, the fourth), a musical composition in four parts, to be performed by four voices or instruments; a stanza of four lines.

quartile, n. *kwär'tĭl* (F. *quartile*, a quartile—from L. *quartus*, the fourth), an aspect of the planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees.

quartine, n. *kwär'tīn* (L. *quartus*, the fourth), in *bot.*, the fourth coat of the ovule, which is often changed into albumen.

quarto, a. *kwär'tō* (L. *quartus*, the fourth: It. and F. *quarto*), the fourth part of a sheet, or a sheet folded in four parts: **n.** a book consisting of sheets so divided; a book of a square or nearly square form.

quartz, n. *kwärts* (Ger. *quarz*, a name formerly given to crystals forming in the earth), a name applied to numerous varieties of rock-crystal of many shades of colour, or to crystallised silica, known under the various names of *rock-crystal*, *amethyst*, *citerite*, *topaz*, *cairngorm*, *milk-quartz*, *rose-quartz*, &c.: **quartifer-ous**, a. *kwär'tĭ-fĕr-ŭs* (Ger. *quarz*, and L. *fero*, I produce), in *geol.*, composed of quartz, or largely containing quartz: **quartzite**, n. *kwär'tsīt*, an aggregation of quartz-grains, applied to sandstones which have been indurated or altered by heat so as to assume the appearance of quartz-rock: **quart'zose**, a. *-sōz*, abounding in quartz, applied to sands, sandstone, and grits, essentially composed of quartz: **quartz-rock**, a term properly applied to a stratified rock of the metamorphic series, consisting almost entirely of silica.

quash, n. *kwŏsh*, a species of pumpkin; the Amer. *squash*, which see.

quash, v. *kwŏsh* (old F. *quasser*; F. *casser*, to crash in pieces, to annul: L. *quassare*, to shatter or shiver: Ger. *quetschen*, to crush, to bruise—an imitative word), to crush; to subdue suddenly; in *law*, to annul or

arch., an ornamental arrangement of cusps or foliations into four leaves; the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps; in *her.*, four-leaved grass.

quaver, v. *kwā'vĕr* (Ger. *quabbeln*, to shake like a jelly: Dut. *quabbe*, a dewlap, from its quavering movement: Sp. *quiebro*, a quaver, a movement of the body), to tremble; to vibrate; in *music*, to produce a note with a tremulous modulation of the voice: **n.** a musical note of very short time, equal to half a crotchet; a rapid vibration of the voice: **qua'vering**, imp.: **adj.** tremulous: **n.** the act of shaking the voice; the act of producing a shake on a musical instrument: **qua'vered**, pp. *-vĕrd*: **adj.** distributed into quavers: **qua'verer**, n. *-vĕr-ĕr*, one who quavers.

quay, n. *kē* (F. *quai*; Dut. *kaai*; Bret. *kae*, a quay, an enclosure, a dyke along a river or canal: Dut. *kade* or *kae*, a dyke or causeway), a bank or wharf at which vessels are loaded and unloaded: **quay'age**, n. *-āj*, quay-dues; wharfage: **quay-berth**, a loading or discharging space for a ship in a dock: also written *key* and *keyage*.

quean, n. *kwēn* (Dut. *queen*, a barren cow: Low Ger. *quene*, a heifer), an abusive term for a woman; a worthless woman.

queasy, a. *kwē'zĭ* (Icel. *quasa*, to pant; *quelsa*, colic: Wal. *quase*, a belch), sickish at stomach; squeamish; causing nausea: **quea'sily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **quea'siness**, n. *-nĕs*, nausea; qualmishness.

queen, n. *kwēn* (AS. *cwen*, a woman, a wife, queen: Icel. *quinna*, a woman; *quen* or *quæn*, a woman, a wife: Gr. *gune*; Sans. *gani*, a woman), the wife of a king; a female sovereign; the highest of her kind: **queen'ly**, a. *-lĭ*, or **queen-like**, like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to the dignity of a queen: **queen-bee**, the fertile female of a hive or swarm: **queen-consort**, the wife of a reigning king: **queen-dowager**, the widow of a king: **queen-mother**, the mother of a reigning king: **queen-post**, one of the two posts rising at right angles from the tie-beam, which passes across the roof of a house—they support the timber roof; when there is only one it is called a *king-post*: **queen's bench**—see under **king**: **queen's counsel**—see under **king**: **queen's evidence**—see under **king**: **queen's metal**, a superior kind of pewter: **queen regent** or **regnant**, a queen reigning in her own right: **queen's yellow**, a colour formed from the subsulphate of mercury: **queen's ware**, a cream-coloured glazed earthenware: **queens**, in *slating*, slates three feet long and two feet wide.

queer, a. *kwēr* (an old cant term, *quier*, bad: *quer-kyn*, a prison-house), curious; out of the common way; odd; singular: **queer'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **queer'ish**, a. *-ish*,

disposition to complain; the habit of murmuring or complaining.

query, n. *kwēr'i* (L. *quære*, seek, ask; *quæro*, I seek: old F. *querre*; F. *quérir*, to seek, to go and fetch), an inquiry or question to be answered or resolved; an interrogatory, or one marked by a point of interrogation: v. to ask a question or questions; to mark with a query; to doubt of: **que'rying**, imp.: **que'ried**, pp. *-rid*: **que'rist**, n. *-rist*, one who asks questions.

quest, n. *kwĕst* (F. *quête*; old F. *queste*, quest—from L. *quæsitum*, to seek for), search; inquiry; pursuit.

question, n. *kwĕst'yŭn* (It. *questione*; F. *question*, a question—from L. *quæstio*, a seeking—from *quæsitum*, to seek), an interrogatory; something proposed which is to be solved by answer; examination by torture; inquiry; doubt; subject of dispute or debate: v. to examine by questions; to interrogate; to doubt; to have no confidence in; to inquire: int. a call to speak to the point: **quest'ioning**, imp.: **quest'ioned**, pp. *-yŭnd*: **quest'ioner**, n. *-yŭn-ĕr*, one who interrogates or questions: **quest'ionable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be doubted; disputable; suspicious: **quest'ionably**, ad. *-ă-blĭ*: **quest'ionableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality or state of being questionable: **quest'ionary**, a. *-ĕr-ĭ*, asking questions: **quest'ionist**, n. *-ĭst*, an inquirer: pln. those in their last college course in the English universities, and about to be examined for honours or degrees: **begging the question**, taking for granted; assuming without proof: **in question**, in debate; under discussion, or in course of examination: **leading question**, a question that suggests to a person questioned the reply it is desirable to make: **out of the question**, not worthy of consideration; not a matter to be thought of; impossible: **past question**, beyond question; undoubtedly: **previous question**—see previous: **to the question**, to the point in dispute, or to the real matter under debate.

questor—see **quæstor**.

queue, n. *kū* (F. *queue*, a tail), the tie of a wig; in *her.*, the tail of a beast; a cue.

quibble, n. *kwĭb'bl* (Bret. *gwiblen*, a weather-cock: Gael. *cuibhle*, circular motion: W. *chwip*, a quick flirt or turn), a petty or contemptible evasion; a petty cavil; a pretence: v. to evade by artifice, or by a play upon words; to cavil in argument or discourse: **quib'bling**, imp.: **quib'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **quib'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, one who acts by trifling evasions; a caviller: **quib'blingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

quick, a. *kwĭk* (AS. *cwic*, living: Icel. *quika*, to move: Dut. *quicken*, to shake, to move: Dan. *quæg*, living, quick: Sans. *gîva*, living), done or occurring in a short time; active; alive; living; sprightly; ready; swift; nimble: ad. speedily; without delay; in a short time: n. the living flesh; the living, as "the quick and the dead"; sensitive parts or points; a living plant—applied to the hawthorn: **quick'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **quick'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, rapidity of motion; celerity; activity: **quick-grass**, couch-grass; quitch-grass: **quick-lime**, recently-burnt lime, or lime yet unslaked—so called from its caustic and corrosive qualities: **quick-match**, cotton strands dipped in a composition of white vinegar, saltpetre, and gunpowder: **quick-sand**, sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure: anything deceptive, treacherous, or dangerous: **quick-scented**, a. acute of smell: **quick-set**, n. a living plant set to grow for a hedge—applied to the hawthorn: adj. made of quick-set: **quick-sight'ed**, a. *-sīt'ĕd*, acute of sight or perception: **quick-wit'ted**, a. *-wĭt'ĕd*, of ready wit.

quicken, v. *kwĭk'n* (from **quick**, which see), to make alive; to become alive; to revive or resuscitate; to increase the speed or velocity of; to hasten; to sharpen; to stimulate; to incite; to reinvigorate; to move with activity: **quick'ening**, imp. *-nĭng*: adj. giving life to; inciting; reviving: n. the first felt motion of the fœtus in the womb: **quick'ened**, pp. *-nd*: **quick'ener**, n. *-nĕr*, one who or that which quickens.

quicksilver, n. *kwĭk'sĭl-vĕr* (*quick*, and *silver*), the familiar term for fluid mercury, in allusion to its mobility, and silver-white colour: **quick'silvered**, a. *-sĭl-vĕrd*, overlaid with quicksilver: **quicksilver horizon**, a shallow trough of quicksilver to form an artificial horizon, used for observing altitudes.

quid, n. *kwĭd* (AS. *cud*, what is chewed: In Surrey, *quid*, what is chewed), a piece of tobacco rolled about in the mouth, like a cow chewing the cud.

quiddity, n. *kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ* (mid. L. *quidditas*, the whiteness or distinctive nature of a thing, a byword introduced by the nice distinctions of the schools—from L. *quid*, what: It. *quiddità*, quiddity), a subtility or nice refinement; a trifling nicety; a captious question.

quidnunc, n. *kwĭd'nŭngk* (L. *quidnunc*, what now?), a term of reproach applied to one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all occurrences: **quid-pro-quo**, n. *kwĭd-prō-kwō* (L. what for what), one thing for another; in *law*, an equivalent.

quiesce, v. *kwī-ĕs'* (L. *quiesco*, I rest or keep quiet—from *quies*, rest), to be silent, as a letter: **quies'cing**, imp.: **quiesced'**, pp. *-ĕst'*: **quies'cent**, a. *-ĕnt*, resting; being in a state without motion; calm; unruffled, as the mind; silent; not sounded, as a letter: n. a silent letter: **quies'cently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **quies'cence**, n. *-ĕns*, rest; state of being without motion; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion; silence.

quiet, a. *kwī'ĕt* (F. *quiet*, quiet—from L. *quietus*, enjoying rest, quiet—from *quies*, rest: It. *quieto*), calm; still; free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; without noise or resistance; unruffled; smooth; not noisy or restless: n. repose; stillness; freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace; security: v. to still; to calm; to pacify; to allay or suppress: **qui'eting**, imp.: adj. reducing to stillness; appeasing; tranquillising: **qui'eted**, pp.: **qui'eter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which quiets: **qui'etly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **qui'etness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being quiet; stillness; calmness; tranquillity: **Qui'etists**, n. pln. *-ĭsts*, a sect of mystics who flourished towards the close of the 17th century, and who taught that the soul, in the pursuit of the supreme good, must retire from the reports and gratifications of sense, and in silence be absorbed in contemplation of the Deity: **qui'etism**, n. *-ĭzm*, mental tranquillity or inaction; the tenets of the Quietists: **qui'etis'tic**, a. *-ĭs'tĭk*, pert. to quietism: **qui'etude**, n. *-tūd*, rest; repose: **quietus**, n. *kwī-ē'tŭs* (L.), rest; repose; death: **quie'tus est**, *-ĕst* (L. he is quiet), a term used in the exchequer on giving an accountant a discharge or acquittance.

quill, n. *kwĭl* (Ger. *kiel*, a stalk or quill: Dan. *kogle*, a fir-cone: F. *quille*, the keel of a ship: Bret. *kigel*, a distaff: L. *caulis*; Gr. *kaulos*, a stalk or stem), one of the large strong feathers of a goose or other large bird, used in making pens for writing; an instrument for writing; the spine of a porcupine; the piece of reed on which weavers wind the thread which is to form the woof of cloth: v. to plait or form with small quill-like ridges; to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn: **qui'ling**, imp.: n. a narrow border or trimming of lace and the like, somewhat resembling a row of quills: **quilled**, pp. *kwĭld*.

quilt, n. *kwĭlt* (W. *cylch*, a hoop; *cylched*, what goes round about or enwraps: Gael. *coilc*, bed-clothes: L. *culcita*, a mattress: Dut. *kulcht*; It *coltre*; F. *couître*, a quilt), a thick cover for a bed, formed by stitching one cover over another with some soft substance or stuffing between; any thick or warm coverlet: v. to stitch two plies of cloth, one over the other, with some soft stuffing between: **quilt'ing**, imp.: n. the act of making a quilt; that which is quilted; the materials for bed-quilts, bed-covers, and the like: **quilt'ed**, pp.: adj. formed as a quilt, or into a quilt.

quinary, a. *kwī'nĕr-ĭ* (L. *quinarius*, containing five—from *quinque*, five), consisting of five, or of a multiple of five.

quinate, a. *kwī'nāt* (L. *quini*, five each—from *quinque*, five), in *bot.*, applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets coming off from one point.

quince, n. *kwĭns* (F. *coignasse*, pear-quince: It. *cotogno*; L. *cotoneum*, a quince: L. *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, whence they are said to have come), the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris* or quince-tree, much used in making preserves and tarts.

quincunx, n. *kwĭn'kŭngks* (L. *quincunx*, five-twelfths, the form of a quincunx—from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, a twelfth part, a bit or atom), an arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner, and one in the middle; in *bot.*, the arrangement of the leaves of a bud into five, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior: **quincuncial**, a. *kwĭn-kŭn'shĭ-ăl*, arranged in a quincunx: **quincun'cially**, ad. *-lĭ*.

quindecagon, n. *kwĭn-dĕk'ă-gŏn* (L. *quinque*, five, Gr. *deka*, ten, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle), in *geom.*, a plane figure having 15 sides and 15 angles.

quindecemvir, n. *kwĭn'dĕ-sĭ'mĭr* (L. *quindecem*, fifteen, and *vir*, a man), in *anc. Rome*, a college or

board of fifteen priests who had the charge of the sibylline books, and of religious affairs generally; plu. **quin'decem viri,** *-vic-i*: **quin'decem'virate,** a. *-vi-rāt,* the body of fifteen priests, or their office.

quinine, n. *kwin-in* (F. *quinine,* quinine—from Sp. *quina,* Peruvian bark—from *cinchona,* the Peruvian bark, said to have derived its name from *Cinchon,* vice-queen of Peru, who was cured by its bark), one of the alkaline proximate principles in which the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark reside, highly valued in the treatment of agues, &c., and for its tonic properties; also called **quina,** *kwī'nā,* **quinia,** *kwin'i-ā,* or **quinina,** *kwin'i-nā*: **quinicine,** n. *kwin'i-sin,* an alkaloid much resembling quinine and quinidine, from either of which it may be prepared: **quinidine,** n. *kwin'i-din,* an alkaloid found in quinine.

quink, n. *kwink* (see **quirk**), in *building,* a piece of ground for a court or yard taken out of any regular round plot or floor.

quinoidine, n. *kwin-oid'in* (Sp. *quina,* the Peruvian bark, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance), a resinous substance obtained from the mother liquors of the quinine manufacturers, remaining after all the crystals of quinine that can be separated are obtained; called also *amorphous quinine.*

quinquagesima, a. *kwin'kwā-jes'i-mā* (L. *quinquagesimus,* the fiftieth), fiftieth; applied to the seventh Sunday before Easter; also to the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular, a. *kwin-kwang'gū-lēr* (L. *quinque,* five, and *angulus,* an angle), having five angles or corners.

quinque, *kwin'kwē,* contr. **quinqu** (L. *quinque,* five), a prefix in many compound words, signifying "five."

quinquecapsular, a. *kwin'kwē-kap'sū-lēr* (L. *quinque,* five, and *capsula,* a little chest), in *bot.,* having five capsules.

quinquecostate, a. *kwin'kwē-kos'tāt* (L. *quinque,* five, and *costa,* a rib), in *bot.,* five-ribbed.

quinquedentate, a. *kwin'kwē-den'tāt* (L. *quinque,* five, and *dens,* a tooth—gen. *dentis*), in *bot.* or *zool.,* five-toothed.

quinquefarious, a. *kwin'kwē-fā'ri-ūs* (F. *quinquéfarié*—from L. *quinque,* five), in *bot.,* applied to leaves disposed in five rows along the stem.

quinquefid, a. *kwin-kwē-fid* (L. *quinque,* five, and *findo,* I split), in *bot.,* five-cleft; cut into five parts as far as the middle.

quinquefoliate, a. *kwin'kwē-fō'li-āt* (L. *quinque,* five, and *folium,* a leaf), in *bot.,* having five leaves.

quinqueliteral, a. *kwin'kwē-lit'ēr-āl* (L. *quinque,* [illegible]

knocked the rider off his horse as it turned on its pivot, if he struck the flat-board end unskilfully.

quintal, n. *kwin'tāl* (It. *quintale;* F. *quintal*—from L. *centum,* a hundred), a weight consisting of 100 lb. or 112 lb.

quintessence, n. *kwin-tes'ēns* (F. *quintessence;* It. *quintessenza,* quintessence—from L. *quinta essentia,* fifth essence), the pure essential part of anything; according to the *alchemists,* the highest essence of power in a natural body; a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine: **quin'tessen'tial,** a. *-sēn'shāl,* consisting of quintessence.

quintet or **quintette,** n. *kwin-tēt',* also spelt **quintet'to,** n. *-to* (It. *quintetto*—from *quinto,* the fifth: L. *quintus,* the fifth), in *music,* a composition for five voices or five instruments.

quintile, n. *kwin'til* (F. *quintil,* quintile—from L. *quintus,* fifth), the position of two planets when distant from each other 72 degrees, or the fifth part of a circle.

quintillion, n. *kwin-til'yūn* (L. *quintus,* fifth, and Eng. *million*), in *Eng. notation,* a number produced by raising a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by 30 ciphers; in the *F.* and *It. notations,* a unit followed by 18 ciphers.

quintine, n. *kwin'tin* (L. *quintus,* the fifth), in *bot.,* the fifth coat of the ovule; also called the *embryosac.*

quintuple, a. *kwin'tū-pl* (L. *quintuplex,* fivefold—from *quintus,* fifth, and *plico,* I fold: It. *quintuplo;* F. *quintuple*), fivefold; in *music,* having five crotchets in a bar: v. to multiply by five; to make fivefold: **quin'tupling,** imp. *-pling:* **quin'tupled,** pp. *-pld.*

quinzaine, n. *kwin'zān* (F. *quinzaine,* a fortnight—from *quinze,* fifteen—from L. *quindecim,* fifteen), the 14th day after a feast-day, or the 15th if the feast-day be included.

quip, n. *kwip* (W. *chwip,* a quick turn or flirt; *chwipio,* to whip: Icel. *hvipp,* moving swiftly), a cut; a smart stroke, as with a whip; a jibe; a jeer: v. to taunt; to scoff: **quip'ping,** imp.: **quipped,** pp. *kwipt.*

quippa, n. *kwip'pā* (Peruvian, *quipu,* a knot), in *anc. Mexico* and *Peru,* a knotted cord of variously-coloured threads, from which there hung smaller threads, in the manner of a fringe, used to record events; also spelt **quip'po,** *-pō,* and **quip'pu,** *-pū.*

quire, n. *kwīr* (F. *quaier,* a quire of written paper: L. *quaterni,* four at a time: Sp. *quaderno,* four sheets of paper stitched together: Dut. *quatern,* a few sheets stitched together), a quantity of twenty-four sheets of [illegible]

koger; Dut. *koker*, a case), a case for arrows, slung at the back of the warrior, or hung to his belt: **quiv'ered**, a. *-erd*, sheathed as in a quiver; furnished with a quiver.

quiver, v. *kwiv'ér* (related to Eng. *quaver;* L. *vibrare*, to set in tremulous motion: Sp. *quebrar*, to break: Dut. *kuyveren*, to shiver, to tremble), to tremble or shake; to quake; to shiver; to be agitated with a tremulous motion: **quiv'ering**, imp.: adj. fluttering; tremulous: n. a fluttering tremulous motion: **quiv'ered**, pp. *-erd:* **quiv'eringly**, ad. *-li.*

qui vive, *ké-vév'* (F. *qui vive*, who is there—from *qui*, who, and *vivre*, to live), the challenge of a French sentinel, "who goes there?" "to what party do you belong?": **to be on the qui vive**, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quixotic, a. *kwiks-ót'ik*, like the hero *Don Quixote*, of the famous Spanish romance of the same name, who had high-flown and absurd notions of chivalry; romantic to absurdity: **quixotism**, n. *kwiks'ó-tizm*, and **quix'otry**, n. *-tri*, romantic and absurd notions; visionary schemes.

quiz, n. *kwiz* (originated as a slang term), something to puzzle; an odd fellow; one addicted to mockery and jesting in simulated gravity: v. to banter and play upon familiarly; to examine narrowly with an air of mockery; to peer at: **quiz'zing**, imp. *-zing:* n. the act of mocking by pretended seriousness of conversation, or by seeming serious flattery: adj. fitted for quizzing: **quizzed**, pp. *kwizd:* **quizzing-glass**, a small eye-glass: **quiz'zical**, a. *-zi-kál*, comical.

quodlibet, n. *kwód'li-bét* (L. what you please), a nice point; a subtility: plu. questions on general subjects without order or connection: **quod'libet'ical**, a. *-i-kál*, not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment: **quod'libet'ically**, ad. *-li.*

quoif, n. *koif* (F. *coiffe*, a hood), a cap or hood: **quoiffure**, n. *koif-úr'* (F.), a head-dress—see **coif.**

quoin, n. *koyn* (F. *coin*, a corner—from L. *cuneus*, a wedge: It. *cuneo;* Sp. *cuna*, a wedge), the corners of brick or stone walls in brick buildings, frequently formed of stones, laid in long and short courses; a wedge used to elevate a mortar or gun to a proper level; in *printing*, a small wedge used to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit, n. *kóyt* (Scot. *coit;* F. *coître*, to butt or strike with the horns: prov. Eng. *coit*, to toss, to throw: Fin. *kuutta*, a quoit), a heavy flat ring of iron for tossing or throwing at a mark on the ground at play: plu. the game played: v. to throw or play at quoits: **quoit'ing**, imp.: n. the act of playing at quoits: **quoit'ed**, pp.

quondam, a. *kwón'dám* (L. *quondam*, formerly), having been formerly; former, as *quondam* friend.

quorum, n. *kwór'úm* (L. *quorum*, of whom, being the gen. plu. of *qui*, who—from the first word of the commission, beginning "quorum aliquem vestrum," issued to certain special justices, whose presence, along with the ordinary justices, was legally required to constitute a court), such a number of individuals of any regularly-constituted body who are entitled by law, or by their own rules, to transact business; a special commission of justices.

quota, n. *kwó'tá* (L. *quotus*, which or what in number, order, &c.—from *quot*, how many), the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.

quote, v. *kwót* (old F. *quoter;* F. *coter*, to set or put marks: L. *quotus*, what in number), to cite or note with chapter and verse; to name or adduce, as a passage from some author, by way of authority or illustration; to name, as the price of an article: **quo'ting**, imp.: **quo'ted**, pp.: **quo'ter**, n. *-tér*, one who quotes: **quo'table**, a. *-tá-bl*, that may be quoted or cited: **quotation**, n. *kwó-tá'shún*, the act of quoting or citing; the words or passage from an author quoted; the price of an article named or given.

quoth, v. *kwóth* (Ger. *quatschen*, to chatter: AS. *cwaethan;* Goth. *quitha*, to say), say, says, or said, —used only in the 1st and 3d persons, and always followed by its nominative, as, *quoth he.*

quotidian, a. *kwó-tid'i-án* (L. *quotidianus*, every day—from *quotus*, how many, and *dies*, a day), daily; occurring every day, or returning daily: n. anything returning daily; a particular form of ague.

quotient, n. *kwó-shént* (F. *quotient*, quotient—from L. *quoties*, how often, how many times), in *arith.*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, thus showing *how often* a less number is contained in a greater.

quotum, n. *kwó'túm* (L. *quotus*, how many—see **quota**), part or proportion; share.

R

rabate, v. *rá-báť* (F. *rabattre*, to beat down), to recover or bring back a hawk from its flight to the fist: **raba'ting**, imp.: **raba'ted**, pp.

rabbet, n. *rab'bét* (F. *rabater*, to plane), in *carpentry*, a groove cut in the edge of a piece of timber or plank in order that it may lap over, or evenly fit, another like piece; that part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into: v. to lap over and unite by a rabbet: **rab'betting**, imp.: n. the act or work of preparing rabbets; the process by which a plank is rabbeted: **rab'beted**, pp.

rabbi, n. *rab'bí* or *-bi*, also **rab'bin**, n. *-bin* (Gr. *rhabbi;* Heb. *rabi*, my master—from Heb. *rab*, master, a chief: F. *rabbin*), a chief; a doctor; a master; a title assumed by the Jewish learned men: **rabbinic**, a. *rab-bin'ik*, also **rabbin'ical**, a. *-i-kál*, pert. to the rabbis, or to their opinions and learning: **rabbin'ic**, n. the later Hebrew: **rabbin'ically**, ad. *-li:* **rabbinism**, n. *rab'bin-izm*, an expression or phraseology peculiar to the rabbins; also their doctrines or traditions: **rab binist**, n. *-ist*, or **rab'binite**, n. *-it*, one who adheres both to the teachings of the Talmud and to the traditions of the rabbins.

rabbit, n. *rab'bit* (prov. F. *rabotte;* Wal. *robett;* Dut. *robbe*, a rabbit), a well-known animal of the hare kind, which burrows in the earth and feeds on herbage: **rabbit-warren**, an open common or enclosure where wild rabbits breed in great numbers.

rabble, n. *rab'bl* (Dut. *rabbelen*, to gabble: Swiss, *rábbele*, an uproar, a crowd of people: L. *rabula*, a brawler: It. *rabulare*, to bawl, to scold), a tumultuous crowd of the lower classes; the mob; a disorderly crowd: **rab'blement**, n. *-ment*, a tumultuous crowd of the lower orders.

rabdology, **rabdomancy**, &c.—see **rhabdology.**

rabid, a. *rab'id* (L. *rabidus*, furious—from *rabies*, madness: It. *rabido*), furious; raging; mad, as a dog: **rab'idly**, ad. *-li:* **rab'idness**, n. *-nés*, the condition of being rabid; madness.

rabies, n. *rá'bi-ez* (L. *rabies*, madness), that distemper of dogs—rarely of other animals—under which, should their saliva be absorbed into the human system by a bite or scratch, the disease called *hydrophobia* is produced.

raca, n. *rá'ká* (Syriac), an expression of extreme contempt among the anc. Jews, expressing "beggarliness, vanity, or folly."—(Mat. v. 22).

raccoon, n. *rák-kón'* (F. *raton*, a small rat), a N. Amer. animal somewhat larger than the fox, and resembling a badger.

race, n. *rás* (AS. *ras*, a course, a stream: old F. *esracer*, to pluck off or pull down: Ger. *reissen*, to rage or tear: Pol. *raz*, a stroke or blow: AS. *reosan*, to rush: Norm. *raas*, a stream: old F. *rase*, a mill-race), a rapid course, whether of animals or of waters; any running with speed; a contest in running; progress; course; career; the tide-wave when arrested by a promontory, and caused to flow off obliquely with considerable velocity, as the "race of Portland"; the water-course leading to a water-wheel: plu. a meeting of horses to contend against each other in running: v. to run swiftly; to run or contend in a race: **ra'cing**, imp.: **raced**, pp. *rást:* **racer**, n. *rá'sér*, a race-horse: **race-course**, the road staked off in which horses contend in swiftness of running; the canal along which the water is conveyed to and from a water-wheel: **race-horse**, a horse bred and trained to run in the race-course.

race, n. *rás* (F. *race;* It. *razza*, race, family: Sp. *raza*, a race, a ray or line of light: old H. Ger. *reis* or *reiza*, a line: L. *radix*, a root), a continued series of descendants from a parent, called the "stock"; a family; a particular breed, sort, or variety; in *bot.*,

a permanent variety; the particular strength, taste, or flavour of wine, indicating its kind and origin; smack—see under **racy**: **race-ginger** (old F. *raiz*, root), ginger in the root.

raceme, n. *rā·sēm'* (L. *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes), in *bot.*, an inflorescence in which there is a common axis or stem bearing stalked flowers, as in the hyacinth, the currant, &c.: **racemed'**, a. *-sēmd'*, having a raceme or racemes: **racem'ic**, n. *-sēm'ik*, a peculiar acid found in the tartar obtained from the grapes of certain vineyards on the Rhine, called *paratartaric acid*: **racemation**, n. *rās'ē·mā·shŭn*, a cluster, as of grapes; their cultivation: **rac·emif'erous**, a. *-mif'ēr·ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), bearing racemes: **rac'emous**, a. *-mŭs*, also **rac'emose**, a. *-mōz*, bearing flowers in racemes or clusters.

rachis, n. *rā'kis* (Gr. *rhachis*, the spine or backbone), in *bot.*, that part of a culm which runs up through the ear of corn; the stalk or axis which bears the flowers in other plants; the stalk of the frond in ferns; the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses; in *zool.*, the vertebral column in mammals and birds: **rachitic**, a. *rā·kit'ik*, pert. to the muscles of the back; rickety: **rachitis**, n. *rā·kī'tis* (Gr. *rhachis*, the spine, and *itis*, denoting inflammation), the diseased state of the bones called rickets; in *bot.*, a disease producing abortion in the fruit or seed.

raciness—see under **racy**.

rack, v. *rak* (F. *raque*, dirt, mire), to decant or strain, as wines; to draw wines off the lees: **rack'ing**, imp.: n. the act of drawing off liquors from the lees: **racked**, pp. *rakt*.

rack, v. *rak* (Dut. *rekken*; Ger. *recken*, to stretch: AS. *racan*, to extend: Dut. *racke*, a frame on which torture was inflicted by stretching the joints), to strain; to stretch; to torture by stretching; to affect with extreme pain or anguish: n. an instrument for stretching; an engine of torture; extreme pain; anguish: **rack'ing**, imp.: adj. distressing; torturing; tormenting: **racked**, pp. *rakt*: **rack'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who racks: **rack-rent**, n. the rent of premises unduly raised, and beyond the real value: **rack-rented**, a. subject or liable to excessive rent: **to put to the rack**, to subject to extreme torture; to torment: **to rack one's brains**, to strain them to the utmost without adequate results: **racking-pace**, the pace of a horse, the same as an amble, but swifter in time and shorter in tread.

rack, n. *rak* (Ger. *rücken*; Dan. *ryg*, the ridge or back), the neck or spine of a fore quarter of veal or

spokes, as a wheel, to emit beams—from *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, a beam or ray from any shining object—akin to *radix*, a root: It. *radiare*, to sparkle), to send out rays or beams, as from a centre; to shine; to fill with brightness; to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface: **ra'diate**, a., also **ra'diated**, a. formed of rays; in *bot.*, arranged like rays spreading from a common centre; disposed like the spokes of a wheel; in *min.*, having crystals diverging from a common centre; in *zool.*, belonging to the radiata or rayed animals: **ra'diating**, imp.: adj. emitting rays: **ra'diated**, pp.: adj.—see above—adorned with rays: **ra'diator**, n. *-ėr*, a body from which rays proceed: **ra'dia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; the diverging or shooting forth from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light: **ra'dial**, a. *-dĭl*, having the quality or appearance of a ray; in *anat.*, belonging or attached to the outer bone of the forearm, called the *radius*: **ra'diant**, a. *-dnt*, emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; in *bot.*, applied to flowers which form a ray-like appearance: n. in *geom.*, a straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve; in *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates: **ra'diantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ra'diance**, n. *-dns*, also **ra'diancy**, n. *-dn·sĭ*, brilliant brightness; lustre; splendour: **ra'dia'ta**, n. *-dā'tą*, in *zool.*, one of the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom, including all those animals whose parts are disposed round a central axis in a radiated form, like that of the star-fish; also called **ra'dia'ria**, n. *-ā'ri·ą*: **ra'diary**, n. *-ėr·ĭ*, one of the radiata: **ra'diative**, a. *-ā·tĭv*, having a tendency to radiate.

radical, a. *răd'ĭ·kăl* (It. *radicale*; F. *radical*, radical—from L. *radix*, a root—gen. *radicis*; probably akin to Sans. *ridh*, to grow, to arise), pert. to or arising from the root; fundamental; implanted by nature; constitutional; original; not derived or compounded; primitive; in *bot.*, proceeding from a point close to the summit or crown of the root, applied to leaves close to the ground clustered at the base of a flower-stalk; complete; thorough: n. a root; in *chem.*, the base or distinguishing part of a compound, whether itself a simple or compound; a primitive or uncompounded word or letter; a democrat or extreme politician: **rad'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **rad'icalness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being fundamental: **rad'icalism**, n. *-izm*, the principles or doctrines of democrats: **radical quantity**, in *alg.*, the quantity before which the

teract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam.

radix, n. *rā'dĭks* (L. *radix*, a root: Gr. *rhadix*, the branch of a tree), in *arith.* and *math.*, the base of any system of computation, as of logarithms; in *bot.*, the part of a plant situated in the ground, by which the plant is fixed, and through which it derives its nourishment; the root; a primitive word; origin.

raff, n. *raf* (It. *raffola-ruffola*, a scrambling crowd, riff-raff: Ger. *raffen*, to rake together), the sweepings of society—the rabble, used chiefly as a compound, *riff-raff*.

raffle, n. *rāf'fl* (It. *raffolare*, to rake or scrape together: F. *rafler*, to scrape or scratch: Icel. *hrafla*; Ger. *raffen*, to scrape together), a game of chance in which the winner sweeps all the stakes away; a petty kind of lottery: v. to cast dice or draw tickets for a prize or stake: **raf'fling**, imp.: **raf'fled**, pp. *-fld*: **raf'fler**, n. *-flĕr*, one who raffles.

raft, n. *rāft* (Icel. *raftr*, a pole, a stake: Dan. *raft*, a spar, a pole: Fris. *rafte*, a lath: Bav. *rafen*, the roof-spar), a number of pieces of timber, logs, or planks fastened together for floating on water; prepared timber fastened together and floated down a stream to a certain point: v. to carry on or in a raft: **raf'ting**, imp.: **raf'ted**, pp.: **raf'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one of the inclined or sloping beams in the side of a roof, which serves to support the roof-covering: **raf'tered**, a. *-tĕrd*, furnished with rafters: **raftsman**, n. *rāfts'mȧn*, one who manages a raft floating down a river.

rag, n. *răg* (Sw. *rugg*, long coarse hair, as of goats: Dan. *rage*, to project: Lith. *ragus*, a horn, tooth of a wheel: Gael. *rag*, a rag, a wrinkle: AS. *hracod*, torn), a piece of cloth torn or rent from the rest; a tatter; a fragment; cloth or dress very much worn: **plu.** garments much worn; apparel tattered and torn: **ragged**, a. *răg'gĕd*, rent or worn into rags; having a rough fracture; rough; uneven; rugged; intended for the very poor, as a school: **rag'gedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **rag'gedness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being dressed in torn or tattered clothes: **ragamuffin**, n. *răg'ȧ-mŭf'fĭn* (Eng. *rag*, and prov. Ger. *wuffen*, to smell musty), a low disreputable person; a blackguard: **rag-bolts**, iron pins having jags or barbs on both sides: **rag'man**, one who collects or deals in rags: **rag'stone**, a prov. Eng. term for any hard coarse-textured rock, as *Kentish rag*, much used for building purposes: **rag-tag**, the scum of the population: **rag-wheel**, in a *machine*, a wheel having a notched margin.

rage, n. *rāj* (L. *rabies*; It. *rabbia*; Sicil. *raggia*; F. *rage*, rage: Dut. *rabbelen*, to gabble: Ger. *rappeln*, to rattle), fury; anger excited to fury; anger expressed in wild excited words and gestures; an unsupportable increase of anything painful; extreme violence; extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object: v. to be furious with anger; to be violent and tumultuous; to ravage; to continue with unchecked fury or fatal effect, as a storm or a pestilence; to be driven with impetuosity: **ra'ging**, imp.: **adj.** acting with violence or fury; violent; impetuous; vehement: **n.** fury; impetuosity; violence: **raged**, pp. *rājd*: **ra'gingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

ragg, n. *răg*, another spelling for **rag** or **ragstone**—see **rag**.

ragged, &c.—see **rag**.

ragout, n. *rȧ-gōō'* (F. *ragoût*, a ragout—from *ragouter*, to restore the appetite—from L. *re*, again, and *gustus*, a tasting), a sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; meat stewed and highly seasoned.

raid, n. *rād* (Scot.—from AS. *rȧd*, a riding, an incursion), a hostile or predatory incursion; a foray.

rail, n. *rāl* (It. *riga*, a streak, a line: Dut. *regel*, a row or line: Ger. *riegel*, a bar, a rail: F. *rayaux*, bars, or long narrow pieces of metal), a bar or strip of wood, metal, &c., extending from one upright post or support to others; in *arch.*, the horizontal bar in any piece of framing; one of the iron bars on which a railway-carriage runs; the railway itself: v. to enclose with rails or railing: **rail'ing**, imp.: **n.** a fence or barrier made of posts and rails; materials for rails: **railed**, pp. *rāld*: **rail-fence**, a framework of upright posts and wooden or other rails: **rail or life guards**, in *locomotive engines*, strong iron rods, reaching down within two inches of the rails, to catch and throw to one side any obstruction that may chance to be on the rails: **railway**, n. *rāl'wā*, also **rail'road**, n. *-rōd* (*rail*, and *way* or *road*), a road or way on which bars of iron are laid for the easy passage over them of wheel-carriages; a prepared and exclusive highway for passenger and goods traffic by means of locomotives: **railway-chairs**, grooved pieces of cast-iron bolted on to the sleepers, in which the rails are firmly set: **railway-plant**, the tools, machinery, locomotives, carriages, trucks, &c., for either constructing or working railways: **railway-sleepers**, planks of wood laid across the permanent way, usually at a distance of 3 feet from each other, from centre to centre, on which the chairs are fastened: **railway-slide**, a turn-table: by **rail**, by railway.

rail, n. *rāl* (F. *râle*; Fin. *raakka*, the rail: It. *raglíare*, to bray like an ass), a bird having peculiar harsh notes; a name applied to the corncrake or land-rail, and the water-rail.

rail, n. *rāl* (AS. *hragel* or *ragel*, a garment: old H. Ger. *hragil*, a garment) a woman's upper garment, as *night-rail*.

rail, v. *rāl* (F. *railler*, to jest or sport: Dan. *ralle*, to rattle: Norm. *ralla*, to tattle: Dut. *rallen*, to talk idly), to use opprobrious words; to utter reproachful language; to scoff: **rail'ing**, imp.: **adj.** opprobrious: **n.** insolent or reproachful language: **railed**, pp. *rāld*: **rail'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who rails or insults: **rail'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **raillery**, n. *rāl'ĕr-ĭ* or *rāl'-* (F. *raillerie*), slight satire; banter; good-humoured irony: **railleur**, n. *rāl-yĕr'* (F.), one who uses raillery; a banterer.

raiment, n. *rā'mĕnt* (contr. of *arrayment*—see array), clothing in general; dress.

rain, n. *rān* (AS. *ræga*; Ger. *regen*; Fris. *rein*; Goth. *rigo*, rain: L. *rigo*, I wet: Gr. *raino*, I sprinkle), water that falls from the clouds or the atmosphere in drops: v. to fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to shower down like rain: **rain'ing**, imp.: **n.** the falling of rain; the showering or falling of bodies like rain: **rained**, pp. *rānd*: **rain'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without rain: **rain'y**, a. *-ĭ*, abounding in rain; wet: **rain'ness**, n. *-ĭ-nĕs*: **rain-beaten**, a. exposed to the rain, or beaten by it: **rainfall**, the water that falls in rains: **rain-gauge**, an instr. for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at any given place: **rain-tight**, a. so close as to exclude rain: **rain-prints**, in *geol.*, those markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks of every formation, presenting an appearance precisely similar to the markings after a shower on the half-consolidated muds and sands of our present shores: **rain-water**, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain: **rainbow**, n. *rān'bō* (*rain*, and *bow*), a bow or arch formed in the heavens, consisting of many beautiful and brilliant colours, which are produced by the refraction and reflection of rays of light falling on watery particles in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun: **rainbow-hued**, a. having tints or colours like those of the rainbow.

raise, v. *rāz* (Goth. *risan*, to stand up: *raisjan*, to raise: Icel. *reisa*, to excite, to raise: AS. *rœsin* or *hrœsan*, to rush, to fall), to cause to rise; to elevate from high to low; to lift up; to elevate; to erect or build; to set up; to utter loudly; to enhance or prefer; to increase, as the price; to arouse or stir up; to call into view from the state of spirits; to bring from death to life; to collect or obtain, as a sum of money; to occasion or begin; to ordain or appoint; to assemble or levy; to make porous; to leaven; to procure; to propagate: **rais'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of lifting or setting up; in *Amer.*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building: **raised**, pp. *rāzd*: **raiser**, n. *rāz'ĕr*, one who raises: **to raise a blockade**, to remove the ships that make it, either voluntarily, or by their being driven away: **to raise a purchase**, among *seamen*, to dispose mechanical agents in such a way as to exert the force required: **to raise a siege**, to relinquish, on the part of the besieging force, the attempt to take a place, or to drive away from besieging it.

raisin, n. *rā'zĭn* or *rāz'n* (F. *raisin*; Prov. *razim*, a grape: L. *racemus*; Sp. *racimo*, a bunch of grapes), a dried grape.

rajah, n. *rā'jȧh* or *rā'jĭh* (Sans. *radsh*, to shine, to rule: Gael. *righ*, a king), in *Hindostan*, a native king, prince, or chieftain: **ra'jahship**, n. the dignity or territory of a rajah: **rajpoot**, n. *rāj-pōōt'* (Sans. *raja-putra*, the offspring of a king), in *India*, a Hindoo of the higher military tribe or order.

rake, n. *rāk* (Gael. *rac*, to rake: Icel. *raka*, to scrape: F. *racler*, to rasp or grate: Dut. *raeckelen*, to rake), a toothed instrument like a large comb crossed on a long handle, used for dressing the soil in gardens, and for drawing together light bodies; among *seamen*, a term for "slope," as a mast, &c.; the inclination of a mast of a ship from the perpendicular to the keel: in *mining*, a rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly

inclined; all that part of the hull of a ship which hangs over both ends of the keel: **v.** to gather or smooth with a rake; to collect or gather together something scattered; to gather with difficulty or labour; in *mil.*, to fire guns in the direction of the length of anything, as at the stern or head of a ship, that the balls may pass over the whole length of the deck; to scratch into in search of something; to grope: **ra'king,** imp.: **adj.** cannonading a ship in the direction of its length: **raked,** pp. *rākt*: **raker,** n. *rāk'ĕr*, one who or that which rakes; a self-acting contrivance in a locomotive engine for cleaning its grate; a gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship: **ra'kish,** a. *-kish*, applied to the particular appearance of a vessel, with its mast sloping towards the stern: **to rake up,** to cover the ashes over the fire; to bring up or revive, as old quarrels and grievances.

rakehell, n. *rāk'hĕl* (Dut. *helleveeg*; F. *racaille*, the base and rascal sort: Low Ger. *raoken*, to scrape), a profligate; the scrapings of hell.

rally, v. *răl'lĭ* (F. *railler*, to jest, to deride—see **rail**), to joke; to banter; to attack with good-humoured satire, or with slight contempt: **ral'lying,** imp.: **ral'lied,** pp. *-lĭd*.

rally, v. *răl'lĭ* (F. *rallier*, to reassemble, to reunite: prov. F. *ralour*, to put together the bits of a broken thing: L. *religare*, to bind fast), to collect and reduce to order, as troops thrown into confusion after a defeat; to put into order; to recover or resume strength and vigour: **ral'lying,** imp. collecting and reducing to order: **ral'lied,** pp. *-lĭd*: **rallying-point,** the spot, or subject, or purpose, round which people unite or agree.

ram, n. *răm* (Dut. *ram*, a ram: Dan. *ram*, rank in smell or taste, in allusion to the strong smell of the animal: Ger. *ramm*, the male sheep), a male sheep—called also a *tup*; an anc. warlike instrument for battering walls; Aries, a sign of the ecliptic; a steam war-ship armed with a heavy steel or iron beak for driving against, and so destroying other vessels; a machine for raising water by the moving force of part of the water to be raised; the hammer of a pile-driver; the piston of a hydraulic press: **v.** to strike like a ram

ramify, v. *răm'ĭ-fī* (It. *ramificare*; F. *ramifier*, to ramify—from L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, I make), to divide into branches; to shoot or spread out into branches: **ram'ifying,** imp.: **ram'ified,** pp. *-fīd*: **ram'ifica'tion,** n. *-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of branching, or dividing into branches; a branch; in *bot.*, subdivisions of roots or branches; the manner in which a tree produces its branches; in *anat.*, the issuing or spreading of small vessels from a large one.

rammed, rammish, &c.—see **ram.**

ramollescence, n. *răm'ŏl-lĕs'ĕns* (F. *ramollir*, to soften—from L. *mollio*, I make soft), a softening; enervation: **ram'ollisse'ment,** n. *-lĭs'mĕnt*, in *anat.*, a diseased condition of a part of the body in which it becomes softer than is natural.

ramous, a. *rā'mŭs*, also **ramose,** *răm'ōs* (L. *ramus*, a branch), in *bot.*, producing branches; very much branched.

ramp, v. *rămp*, also **romp,** v. *rŏmp* (It. *rombare*, to rumble: F. *ramper*, to creep: Dut. *rammelen*, to rattle: Ger. *rammeln*, to sport in an excited manner: allied to Eng. *rampage*, to scour up and down), to jump; to leap; to bound; to sport about in a wild riotous manner; to climb, as a plant: **n.** a leap; a bound; in *hand-railing*, a concave bend or slope on the upper side; in *fort.*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of a rampart, or of a parapet: **ramp'ing,** imp.: **ramped,** pp. *rămpt*: **rampant,** a. *rămp'ănt*, overgrowing the usual bounds; overleaping restraint; in *her.*, standing erect on the hind legs, as if for attack: **ramp'antly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **ramp'ancy,** n. *-ăn-sĭ*, exuberance; excessive growth or practice.

rampage, v. *răm'pāj* (It. *rampare*, to clamber, to paw like a lion or bear: F. *ramper*, to climb: Ger. *rammeln*, to tumble and toss about the limbs—the same as Eng. *ramp* or *romp*), to romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits: **ram'paging,** imp.: **ram'paged,** pp. *-pājd*.

rampart, n. *răm'pärt* (F. *rempart*, the wall of a fortress: It. *riparo*, a defence), a mound or wall of earth or masonry, usually of both, surrounding a fortified place, on which troops and guns are placed, and on which the parapet is raised,—situated between the ditch and the place thus protected, it consists of an interior and exterior slope, a banquette, &c.; in a restricted sense, the platform behind the parapet; anything that fortifies or secures safety.

ramphorhynchus, n. *răm'fō-rĭn'kŭs* (Gr. *ramphos*, a bird's beak, and *rhunchos*, a beak or snout), in *geol.*, a fossil genus of pterosaurians or winged reptiles, having horny toothless mandibles.

random, a. *rănˈdŏm* (AS. *randus*, rushing: F. *randon*, force, violence: It. *randello*, a violent hurling or whistling noise in the air: Ger. *randal*, noise, uproar), done at hazard, or without settled aim, purpose, or calculation; left to chance; done or uttered without previous calculation: n. want of direction; chance: at random, ad. without external guidance; without settled aim or purpose.

rang, pt. of ring, which see.

range, n. *rānj* (F. *rang*, order; *ranger*, to arrange or set in order: W. *rhenc*, a row, a line: It. *rangiare*, to range or set in order), a rank; a row; a class or order; things in a line; compass or extent of excursion, or space or room for it; compass taken in; an extended kitchen apparatus for cooking; a piece of wood fixed to the inside of a ship to belay the ropes; the distance to which a shot can be projected or thrown from a gun; the line a shot describes to the point where it lodges; a bolting-sieve to sift meal: v. to set or place in a row or line; to dispose in proper order; to pass over, or from one point to another; to rove at large; to lie in a particular direction; to travel about without restraint or direction; to separate the flower from the bran, as to *range* through a sieve: ranger, n. *rānˈjĕr*, a dog that beats the ground for game: ran'ging, imp.: ranged, pp. *rānjd*: adj. placed in order, or in rank: range of a gun, as far as the shot from the gun will reach: range of mountains, a stretch or line of mountains.

ranger, n. *rānˈjĕr* (old F. *ramage*, the right of cutting branches in the forest, and the duty payable for the same; *ramageur*, the officer appointed to look after the woods: mid. L. *ramagium*, the right of cutting branches in the forest—from L. *ramus*, a branch), an officer whose duty it is to take care of a forest or park: ran'gership, n. the office of a ranger.

ranine—see rana.

rank, n. *răngk* (F. *rang*, order: W. *rhenc*, a line, a rank—see range), a row or line, as of soldiers standing abreast; grade; station or condition; class or order; status or station in society; degree of eminence or dignity; high place: v. to place abreast in a line or row; to include in a particular class or division; to set or place in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain grade in the orders of civil or military life; to be ranged; to be esteemed: rank'ing, imp.: n. arrangement; order: ranked, pp. *răngkt*: adj. arranged or disposed in an order or class: the ranks, the order of common soldiers; the common people: rank and file, the whole body of common soldiers: to take rank of, to enjoy precedence over; to have the right to occupy a higher place.

rank, a. *răngk* (AS. *ranc*, strong in growth, fruitful: Icel. *rammr*, robust, strong: Ger. *ranken*, to climb by the help of tendrils: Norm. *rangla*, to revel, to riot), strong or luxuriant in growth; vigorous; excessive in any quality; raised to a high degree; extreme; violent; strong; barefaced: ad. strongly; fiercely: rank'ly, ad. *-li*, with vigorous growth; coarsely; grossly: rank'ness, n. *-nĕs*, the condition or quality of being rank; luxuriance; vigorous growth; excess.

rank, a. *răngk* (F. *rance*; Dut. *ranst*; Ger. *ranzig*, musty—see rancid), musty; strong-scented; over-rich or offensive from excess; high or strong tasted: rank'ly, ad. *-li*: rank'ness, n. *-nĕs*, rancidness; rank smell; strong taste.

rankle, v. *răngˈkl* (from Eng. *rank*, vigorous, excessive in any quality), to fester; to become putrid; to become painfully disquieted or irritated in mind: ran'kling, imp. *-kling*: n. a festering; deep and active irritation of mind: ran'kled, pp. *-kld*.

rannee, n. *rănˈnē* (Hind. *rajni*), in *Hindostan*, a queen or princess; the wife of a rajah.

ranny, n. *rănˈnī* (L. *mus araneus*, a kind of small mouse), the shrew-mouse.

ransack, v. *rănˈsăk* (Sw. *ransaka*, to search for stolen goods: Gael. *rannsaich*; Manx, *ronsee*, to search, to scrutinise), to search for plunder; to search thoroughly; to pillage: ran'sacking, imp.: ran'sacked, pp. *-săkt*: adj. plundered; pillaged; searched thoroughly.

ransom, n. *rănˈsŭm* (F. *rançon*; Ger. *ranzion*, ransom—from L. *re-emptio*, a purchase back), price paid for the freedom of a prisoner or slave, or for the restitution of goods taken by an enemy; a fine paid for pardon, or in lieu of corporal punishment: v. to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by the payment of a price; to redeem from the bondage or punishment of sin: ran'soming, imp.: ran'somed, pp. *-sŭmd*: ran'somer, n. *-ĕr*, one who ransoms: ran'somless, a. *-lĕs*, incapable of being ransomed.

rant, v. *rănt* (Ger. *ranzen* or *ranten*, to move noisily about: Dut. *randen* or *randlen*, to be foolish, to rave), to rave or swagger in violent or extravagant language; to be boisterous and noisy in speech or declamation: n. boisterous empty talk or declamation: rant'ing, imp.: rant'ed, pp.: ranter, n. *rănˈtĕr*, a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher: Ran'ters, n. *-tĕrz*, a term applied in contempt and reproach to the Primitive Methodists, a fanatical religious sect which arose in 1645.

ranula—see rana.

ranunculus, n. *rā-nŭnˈkū-lŭs* (L. *ranunculus*, a little frog—from *rana*, a frog: It. *ranuncolo*: F. *renoncule*), crow-foot or frog's-foot, a genus of flowering plants, including also the kingcups and buttercups among native plants—so called from the species which grow where frogs abound.

rap, n. *răp* (Sw. *rapp*, a stroke, a blow: Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk: Manx, *ruip*, to rend or tear: Gr. *rapizo*, I smite: L. *rapidus*, quick, swift), a quick sharp blow; the noise caused by a blow; a knock: v. to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: rap'ping, imp.: n. a noise made by knocking: rapped, pp. *răpt*: rap'per, n. *-pĕr*, same as *knocker*—see knock.

rap, v. *răp* (AS. *rypan*, to break in pieces, to spoil: L. *rapere*, to seize and carry off), to seize and bear away, as one's mind or thoughts; to raise to ecstasy or rapture; to snatch by sudden violence: rap'ping, imp.: rapped or rapt, pp. *răpt*, transported; ravished: adj. enraptured: to rap out, to utter or throw out with rapidity or vehemence.

rap, n. *răp* (Scot. *rap*, a cheat, an impostor, a counterfeit coin: a counterfeit coin formerly used in Ireland as small change), *familiarly*, the smallest coin; a halfpenny; money in general, as, I haven't a *rap*, I don't care a *rap*: rapscallion, n. *răp-skălˈyŭn* (*rap*, and F. *escouillon*, a dishclout), a low tattered wretch not worth a *rap*.

rapacious, a. *rā-pāˈshŭs* (It. and F. *rapace*, rapacious—from L. *rapax*, greedy of plunder—gen. *rapacis*), given to plunder; subsisting on prey; voracious; greedy of gain; extortionate: rapa'ciously, ad. *-li*: rapa'ciousness, n. *-nĕs*, also rapacity, n. *rā-păsˈĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being rapacious; the act or practice of seizing by force; excessive greediness.

rape, n. *rāp* (F. *rapt*, rape: Dut. *rapen*, to snatch away: L. *rapio*, I seize or snatch), a carrying away by violence; sexual intercourse with a woman forcibly and against her will.

rape, n. *rāp* (L. *rapum*, a turnip, rape: It. *rapa*: Gr. *rapus*), a plant of the cabbage kind, cultivated chiefly for the oil obtained from the seed; a plant: rape-cake, compressed refuse of rape-seeds after the expression of the oil: rape-oil, oil expressed from the rape-seeds.

rape, n. *rāp* (F. *râpe*, grapes put among spoiled wine to mend it: Dut. *rapen*, to bind or restrain), fruit plucked from the cluster; the refuse stalks and skins of raisins used in making a kind of wine.

rape, n. *rāp* (Norm. *repp*, a district: Scot. *raip*, a rope, a measure of length), a division of the county of Sussex.

raphe, n. *rāˈfē* (Gr. *rhaphe*, a seam), in *bot.*, a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewn together; in *seeds*, the channel of vessels which connects the chalaza with the hilum; in *umbelliferous plants*, the line of junction of the two halves of which their fruit is composed; in *anat.*, the raised seam-like line which runs along the perinæum to the anus.

raphides, n. plu. *răfˈĭ-dēs* (Gr. *rhaphis*, a needle—gen. *rhaphidos*), in *bot.*, minute crystals, like needles, found in the tissues of plants: raphidian, a. *rā-fĭdˈĭ-ăn*, pert. to the raphides.

raphilite, n. *răfˈĭ-lĭt* (Gr. *rhaphis*, a needle, and *lithos*, a stone), a variety of *asbestiform tremolite*, found in groups of delicate acicular crystals, of a white or bluish-green colour.

rapid, a. *răpˈĭd* (L. *rapidus*, tearing or hurrying along, swift: It. *rapido*; F. *rapide*, rapid: Dan. *rap*, swift), characterised by quickness of motion or of utterance; quick; swift; expeditious: rapids, n. plu. *răpˈĭdz*, those portions of a river-course—often obstructed by rocks—where the current moves with much greater swiftness than the ordinary flow of the stream: rap'idly, ad. *-li*: rap'idness, n. *-nĕs*, also

rapidity, n. *rə-pid'i-ti*, quickness of motion or of utterance; speed; haste; velocity.

rapier, n. *rā'pi-ér* (F. *rapière*, a rapier: Sp. *raspadera*, a raker: Ger. *rappier*), formerly a long sword for thrusting; *now*, a small sword: **rapier-fish**, the sword-fish.

rapil, n. *rāpil* (It. *rapillo*), pulverised volcanic substances.

rapine, n. *rāp'in* (L. *rapina*, robbery, pillage: It. *rapina*: F. *rapine*), the act of plundering; pillage; robbery with violence.

rapparee, n. *rāp-p-ā-rē'* (from the *rapary* or half-pike with which he was armed), a wild Irish plunderer.

rappee, n. *rāp-pē'* (F. *rapé*, a grater—from *raper*, to grate), a coarse pungent kind of snuff.

rappel, n. *rāp-pēl'* (F. *rappel*, the act of recalling), the beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

rapport, n. *rāp-pōrt'* (F. *rapport*, relation), relation; contact; reference: **en rapport**, *ang rāp-pōr'*, in relation; in connection.

rapt—see **rap**.

raptores, n. plu. *rāp-tō'rēz* (L. *raptor*, a snatcher, a robber; *raptores*, robbers—from *rapio*, I snatch), the birds of prey; the systematic name of an order of birds characterised by the strength of their claws and bills: **rap'tor**, n. *-tōr*, one of the order of the birds of prey: **raptorial**, a. *rāp-tō'ri-al*, also **rapto'rious**, a. *-ūs*, pert. to birds of prey.

rapture, n. *rāp'tūr* or *-chūr* (L. *raptura*, about to seize and carry off: It. and Sp. *raptura*, ravishment), violence of any pleasing passion; transport; extreme joy or pleasure; great enthusiasm: **rap'tured**, a. *-tūrd*, transported: **rap'turous**, a. *-tū-rūs*, ravishing; transporting: **rap'turously**, ad. *-li*.

rare, a. *rār* (L. *rarus*, not thick or dense: It. *raro*: F. *rare*), occurring but seldom; scarce; unusual; unusually excellent; incomparable; thin; not dense: **rare'ly**, ad. *-li*: **rare'ness**, n. *-nēs*, also **rarity**, n. *rā'ri-ti*, state of being uncommon; value arising from scarcity; thinness; opposed to density: **rare bit**, a dainty morsel.

raree-show, n. *rā'rē-shō* (contracted from *rarity-shōw*), a show carried in a box.

rarefy, v. *rā'rē-fī* (L. *rarefacere*, to rarefy—from *rarus*, thin, and *facio*, I make: It. *rarefare*: F. *raréfier*), to make or become thinner and lighter; to cause to expand or increase in bulk without adding any new portion, as air by heat: **ra'refying**, imp.: **ra'refied**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** made thin or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra'refiable**, a. *-fīā-bl*, able to be made thinner or less dense: **ra're-**

turkey, &c.: **raso'rial**, a. *-ri-al*, pert. to the rasores or scraping birds.

rasp, n. *rāsp* (Sp. *raspar*, to rake or scrape: It. *rascare*, to scrape, to hawk or spit up phlegm with a harsh noise: Bav. *raspen*, to scrape upon a fiddle), a kind of rough file; a fruit, so called from its roughness: v. to rub or grate with a rough file or rasp: **rasp'ing**, imp.: **rasped**, pp. *rāspt*: **rasp'er**, n. *-ér*, a scraper: **rasp'ings**, n. plu. *-ings*, particles scraped off: **rasp'atory**, n. *-tēr-i*, an instr. used by surgeons in scraping diseased bones.

raspberry, n. *rāz'bēr-i* (It. *raspo*, a bunch or cluster of any berries: Eng. *rasp*, and *berry*), the fruit of a kind of bramble.

rastrites, n. plu. *rās-trī'tēz* (L. *rastrum*, a rake), in *geol.*, that division of graptolites or sea-pens that have their cells widely placed, and standing out like the pointed teeth of a rake.

rat, n. *rāt* (Ger. *ratze*; It. *ratto*; F. *rat*; Gael. *radan*; AS. *ræt*, a rat), an animal of the mouse kind, but much larger and more voracious, which infests the lower floors of houses, ships, &c.; one who deserts his party; one who works at less than the established prices: v. to work under the established prices—a term in use among printers; to forsake one's party for the sake of gain or power: **rat'ting**, imp.: **rat'ted**, pp.: **rat'ter**, n. *-ér*, one whose business it is to catch rats: **to smell a rat**, to suspect something and be on the watch: **rat's-tail**, a virulent disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost: **ratbane** (*rat*, and *bane*), a poison for rats; arsenious acid.

ratable—see **rate**.

ratafia, n. *rāt-ā-fē'ā* (Sp. *ratafia*, ratafia—from Malay, *arak*, and *tafia*, spirit distilled from molasses), a fine spirituous liquor, consisting of a brandy flavoured with the kernels of apricots and cherries, &c., and sweetened; in *France*, the generic name of liqueurs made of alcohol and sugar, and flavoured with the odoriferous principles of plants.

ratan, n. *rā-tān'* (Malay, *rotan*; Javan, *rottangi*, the long slender shoots or stems of the Indian cane; a cane; a walking-stick made from a ratan.

ratchet, n. *rāch'ēt*, also **rochet**, n. *rōch'ēt*, and **ratch**, n. *rāch* (so named from its resemblance to a watchman's rattle: It. *rocchetto*, the cog-wheel of a mill: F. *rochet*, a ratchet: Eng. *rack*), in *clock* and *watch making*, a small arm or bar, one end of which abuts against a toothed wheel, called a *ratchet-wheel*, whose use is either to communicate motion or to prevent backward motion—in the former case being called a *click* or *pawl*, and in the latter a *detent*; in *mech.*, a bar having

with better liking; somewhat; more so than otherwise; in some degree; more correctly speaking; sooner: **the rather**, the sooner; the more so: **I had rather**, I would sooner: **rather deaf**, slightly or somewhat deaf.

ratify, v. *rat'i-fi* (It. *ratificare*; F. *ratifier*, to ratify —from L. *ratus*, fixed, settled, and *facio*, I make), to confirm; to approve and sanction: **rat'ifying**, imp.: **rat'ified**, pp. *-fid:* **rat'ifier**, n. *-fi-ér*, one who ratifies: **rat'ification**, n. *-fi-kā'shŭn*, confirmation; act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another.

ratio, n. *rā'shi-ō*, plu. **ratios**, *rā'shi-ōz* (L. *ratio*, a reckoning, a calculation—from *reor*, I reckon or think), the relation of two quantities of the same kind to one another; the rate in which one quantity exceeds or is less than another—thus, 3 is to 4 in the same ratio as 6 to 8; rate; degree; proportion.

rationcinate, v. *rāsh'i-ō-si-nāt* (L. *rationatus*, computed, reasoned—from *ratio*, a computation), to offer a reason; to reason deductively: **rat'ioc'inating**, imp.: **rat'ioc'inated**, pp.: **rat'ioc'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act or process of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises: **rat'ioc'inative**, a. *-nā-tiv*, argumentative.

ration, n. *rā'shŭn* (It. *razione;* F. *ration*, a ration —from L. *ratio*, a proportion, a computation), the fixed quantity of provisions allowed to a soldier or sailor for his daily subsistence; a fixed allowance dealt out.

rational, a. *rāsh'ŭn-ăl* (L. *rationalis*, belonging to reason—from *ratio*, reason; F. *rationnel*), endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; judicious; acting in conformity to reason; sane: **rati'onally**, ad. *-li:* **rati'onalness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **rati'onal'ity**, n. *-ăl'i-ti*, the power of reasoning; soundness or sanity of mind; in *arith.* and *alg.*, applied to definite quantities, or to those of which an exact root can be found: **rat'iona'le**, n. *-ă'lē*, a series of reasons assigned as the solution of the principles of an opinion, action, phenomena, &c.: **rati'onalise**, v. *-ăl-iz*, to convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist: **rati'onalising**, imp.: **adj.** professing or affecting rationalism: **rati'onalized**, pp. *-izd:* **rati'onalist**, n. *-ăl-ist*, one whose opinions and arguments are grounded solely on human reason; one who denies the inspiration of Scripture, and the supernatural character of its recorded miracles: **rati'onalism**, n. *-izm*, a system of opinions deduced from reason, as opposed to inspiration, in the interpretation of Scripture: **rati'onalis'tic**, a. *-is'tik*, also **rati'onalis'tical**, a. *-is'ti-kăl*, pert. to or resembling rationalism: **rati'onalis'tically**, ad. *-li:* **rational horizon**, in *geog.*, the plane passing through the earth's centre parallel to the sensible horizon at the observer's station: **rational quantity**, in *alg.*, a quantity that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign—opposed to *irrational* or *radical* quantity.

ratlines, n. *rāt'linz* (a corruption of *rattling lines* —see **rattle**), in *ships*, the small lines or cords which traverse the shrouds horizontally at regular distances, thus forming ascending-ladders to the mast-head; also called *rattling*.

ratoon, n. *rā-tōn'* (Sp. *retono*, a ratoon; F. *rejeton*, a young shoot), a sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut: **v.** to sprout or spring up from the root, as the sugar-cane of the previous year's planting: **ratoon'ing**, imp.: **ratooned'**, pp. *-tōnd'*.

ratsbane—see **rat**.

rattening, n. *rāt'in-ing* (probably from *rat*, in allusion to its destructive propensities; or a word merely coined from the general idea of such syllables as *rat*, *tat*, *pat*, signifying a touching or handling), the form of organised terrorism of trades-unions, which consists in the secret injuring or destruction of the tools or property used in the workshops by those workmen who are non-unionists.

rattle, n. *rāt'tl* (Ger. *rasseln;* Dut. *ratelen*, to make a collection of sounds as might singly be represented by the syllable *ras* or *rat;* Low Ger. *rattern*, to speak quick and indistinct), a succession of short noisy sounds, quickly repeated; clattering sounds; loud, rapid, but empty talk; a child's toy, also an instr. possessed by a policeman, which produces a clattering noise when shaken: **v.** to produce a rapid and confused succession of sounds, not sonorous, by the shaking of bodies; to speak rapidly and noisily: **rat'tling**, imp. *-ling:* **adj.** sounding as a rattle: n. noise produced by a quick succession of small sounds not musical, as the wheels of a carriage over a causeway: **rat'tled**, pp. *-ld:* **rat'tler**, n. *-lér*, a giddy noisy person: **rat'tlesnake**, n. *-snāk*, a very poisonous Amer. snake, having bones in the tail, which produce a rattling noise when the creature is in motion.

rauous, a. *rau'si-ŭs* (L. *raucus*, hoarse: It. *rauco:* F. *rauque*), hoarse; rough; harsh: **rau'cously**, ad. *-li:* **raucity**, n. *rau'si-ti*, hoarseness; a loud rough sound.

ravage, n. *răv'ăj* (F. *ravage*, spoil — from *ravir*, to snatch, to seize—from L. *rapere*, to seize and carry off), destruction by violence or by decay; spoil; ruin; waste: **v.** to lay waste; to pillage; to destroy: **rav'aging**, imp.: **rav'aged**, pp. *-ăjd:* **rav'ager**, n. *-ă-jér*, one who ravages; a plunderer.

rave, v. *rāv* (F. *ravacher* or *rawasser*, to rave, to talk idly: Dut. *raveien*, to rave, to dote: It. *rabullare*, to scold—akin to L. *rabies*, rage, madness), to act or talk semelessly: **rav'ing**, imp.: **adj.** delirious: n. delirium: **raved**, pp. *rāvd:* **ra'ver**, n. *-vér*, one who raves: **ra'vingly**, ad. *-li*.

ravel, v. *răv'l* (F. *raveler;* It. *ravagliare*, to ravel out: Dut. *ravelen*, to ravel out, to talk confusedly), to become confused and entangled, as thread; to entangle; to involve; to untwist or unweave, followed by *out:* **rav'elling**, imp.: n. the act of untwisting; that which is ravelled out: **rav'elled**, pp. *-ld*.

ravelin, n. *răv'lin* or *răv'ĕ-lin* (F. *ravelin;* It. *ravellino*, a wicket or postern gate), in *fort.*, a detached triangular work having two faces meeting in a salient angle towards the country; a half-moon battery.

raven, n. *rā'vn* (AS. *hræfen;* Icel. *hrafn*, a raven: Dut. *raven*, to croak: L. *ravus*, hoarse), the largest of the crow family: **raven's duck**, a kind of sail-cloth.

raven, v. *răv'ĕn* (F. *ravine;* prov. F. *rabina*, violence, impetuosity—from F. *ravir*, to snatch—see **ravage**), to devour with great eagerness; to prey with great rapacity: **ravening**, imp. *răv'ĕn-ing:* **adj.** preying with violence: n. violence; propensity to plunder: **rav'ened**, pp. *-ĕnd:* **rav'ener**, n. *-ĕn-ér*, one who or that which plunders: **raven** or **ravin**, n. *răv'in*, prey; plunder: **rav'enous**, a. *-ĕn-ŭs* (prov. F. *ravineux*, impetuous, violent), eating with indecent haste and greediness; furiously voracious or eager: **rav'enously**, ad. *-li:* **rav'enousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being ravenous; extreme voracity.

ravine, n. *rā-vēn'* (F. *ravin*, gutter caused by a flood; *ravine*, a great flood: It. *rovina*, ruin, decay: L. *ruina*, ruin), a deep hollow formed by violent floods; the narrow excavated channel of some mountain-stream; a gorge; a mountain-cleft.

ravish, v. *răv'ish* (F. *ravir*, to snatch, to seize: L. *rapere*, to seize and carry off: It. *arrappare*, to ravish —see **ravage**), to fill with great joy and delight; to entrance; to enrapture; to have sexual intercourse with a woman by force and against her consent; to violate: **rav'ishing**, imp.: n. rapture; transport: **rav'ished**, pp. *-isht:* **adj.** delighted to rapture: **rav'isher**, n. *-ér*, one who ravishes: **rav'ishment**, n. *-mĕnt*, forcible violation of chastity; transport of delight: **rav'ishingly**, ad. *-li*, with rapture.

raw, a. *răw* (AS. *hreaw;* Dut. *rouw*, rough, raw: Ger. *rauh;* It. *ruvido*, rough, raw: L. *rudis*, rough, unwrought), not roasted, boiled, or cooked; not altered from its natural state; not manufactured; bare, as flesh; immature; inexperienced; bleak; chilly; cold, with damp: **raw'ish**, a. *-ish*, rather raw: **raw'ly**, ad. *-li:* **raw'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being raw; uncooked; state of being inexperienced; chillness with dampness: **raw-boned**, a. having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned.

ray, n. *rā* (F. *ray*, a beam of the sun: L. *radius;* It. *radio*, a ray: Sp. *rayo*, a beam of light; *rayo*, the stroke or dash of a pen: Ger. *reihe*, a line, order), a line of light; something that shoots forth as from a centre; a gleam of intellectual light; in *bot.*, the outer flowers in umbels, when differently formed from the inner; a flat fish, so named from the structure of the pectoral fins, which resemble the rays of a fan: **v.** to shoot forth in lines; to streak: **ray'ing**, imp.: **rayed**, pp. *rād:* **ray'less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of rays.

rayah, n. *rā-yā*, in *Turkey*, a non-Mohammedan subject who pays the capitation tax.

raze, v. *rāz* (F. *raz*, cut close away; *ras*, level: L. *rasum*, to scrape—see **rase**), to lay level or even with the ground; to ruin utterly; to destroy: **ra'zing**, imp.:

razed, pp. *rāzd*, overthrown; wholly ruined: **razee**, n. *rā-zē'*, a large ship of war cut down to one of a smaller class, as a seventy-four to a frigate: **v.** to cut down to an inferior class, as a ship of war: **razee'ing**, imp.: **razeed'**, pp. *-zēd'*: **razor**, n. *rāzĕr*, a knife with a keen edge and broad back, used for shaving: **razor-bill**, a bird, the common auk: **razor-fish**, a common shell-fish, having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor: **razor-strop**, a strop for sharpening razors on.

razzia, n. *răt'-zī-ā* (Ar. *rgazia*, a razzia), a hostile incursion for plunder and destruction.

re, *rē* or *rĕ* (L. *re* or *red*, back: Sans. *pard*, backwards), a prefix, signifying "back or again"; anew or a second time.

re, *rā*, in *music*, the second note of the scale in ascending according to the *sol-fa* system = D.

reabsorb, v. *rē-ăb-sŏrb'* (*re*, again, and *absorb*), to absorb again; to draw or imbibe again what has passed off, said of fluids.

reach, v. *rēch* (Ger. *reichen*, to extend to: Dut. *reiken*, to reach: Low Ger. *raken*, to reach or touch: It. *recare*, to reach unto: Gr. *oregein*: L. *porrigere*, to reach forward), to extend, or extend to; to stretch; to touch; to attain; to take by extending the arm; to strike from a distance, as with a weapon; to include or comprehend: **n.** extent; a stretching; act of touching or seizing by extending the hand; the power of extending to; power of attainment; limit of faculties; effort of mind; of a *river*, as far as it stretches in one direction: **reach'ing**, imp.: **reached**, pp. *rēcht*.

reach, v. *rĕch*, **reach'ing**, other spellings of **retch** and **retching**—see **retch**.

react, v. *rē-ăkt'* (L. *re*, again, and *actus*, done or acted), to resist by an opposite force; to resist any influence or power: in *chem.*, to act mutually on each other, as two reagents: **reaction**, n. *rē-ăk'-shŭn*, the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body; an action or force arising in opposition to another which has preceded: **reac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having power to react; able or tending to react: **reac'tionary**, a. *-shŭn-ĕr-ĭ*, implying reaction; in *politics* and *history*, applied to certain stages in the progress of events, when, after a decided movement in one direction, as, for example, towards democracy, the movement either remains stationary, or contrary sentiments begin to predominate.

read, v. *rēd* (AS. *rædan*, to advise, to interpret: Icel. *rada*, to consult; *ræda*, discourse: Ger. *reden*, to talk), to pronounce or give utterance to that which the written symbols placed before the eyes are meant to arrange), prepared: quick; prompt; not embarrassed; furnished with what is necessary; arranged; set in order; not hesitating; willing; disposed; being at the point; not distant; easy; expeditious; expert; skilful; in hand, as a weapon or money; next to hand: **ad.** in such a state of preparation as to need no delay: **read'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **read'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, quickness; freedom from reluctance; promptitude; willingness; fitness of condition; being in a state of preparation: **to make ready**, to prepare; to put in order: **ready-made**, a. made beforehand; kept on hand for sale or use; not made to order: **ready money**, cash; means of immediate payment; not credit: **ready-reckoner**, a book of tables and figures giving the calculated prices of articles in any number from a farthing each in value upwards: **ready-wit'ted**, a. having ready wit.

reaffirm, v. *rē-ăf-fĕrm'* (*re*, back or again, and *affirm*), to affirm a second time.

reagent, n. *rē-ā'-jĕnt* (*re*, back or again, and *agent*), in *chem.*, a substance used to detect the presence of other bodies in compounds; a test.

reaggravation, n. *rē-ăg-grā-vā'-shŭn* (*re*, back or again, and *aggravation*), in the *eccles. law* of the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the last monitory or warning, published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

real, a. *rē-ăl* (Sp. *real*, actual: F. *réel*, real: mid. L. *realis*, real—from L. *res*, a thing), not fictitious or imaginary; true; genuine; permanent or immovable, as *real estate*—that is, lands and tenements: **re'ally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **reality**, n. *rē-ăl'-ĭ-tĭ*, actual being or existence of anything; fact; truth; not a mere appearance or show: **real action**, an action at law in regard to lands or tenements: **real estate**, lands, and all that appertain to them: **real presence**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the believed actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist.

real, n. *rē-ăl* (Sp. *real*—from L. *regalis*, royal), a Sp. coin of small value, from about 3d. to 6d. sterling; spelt also *rial*.

realgar, n. *rē-ăl'-gär* (F. *réalgar*—origin unknown—name used by the alchemists), a mineral, generally of a brilliant red colour, occurring native in various formations in the form of fine prismatic crystals, or massive and disseminated; a similar substance prepared artistically and used as a pigment; known also as *red orpiment* and *red sulphuret of arsenic*.

realise, v. *rē-ăl-īz* (It. *realizzare*; F. *réaliser*; Sp. *realizar*, to realise—see **real**), to bring into being or act; to convert money into lands or tenements; to

rīpan, to harvest the corn: Goth. *raupjan;* Ger. *raufen;* Dut. *roopen;* Low Ger. *ruppen*, to pluck), to cut with a sickle or machine, as grain at harvest; to obtain; to receive as a reward; to perform the operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or work: **reap'ing**, imp.: **reaped**, pp. **rēpt:** **reap'er**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which reaps: **reaping-hook**, an instrument used in cutting down grain with the hand: **reaping-machine**, a machine propelled by horse-power for cutting and laying down grain, which has to a great extent superseded the labour of reaping with the hand.

reapparel, v. *rē·ăp·păr'ĕl* (*re*, back or again, and *apparel*), to clothe again.

reappear, v. *rē·ăp·pēr'* (*re*, back or again, and *appear*), to appear a second time: **re'appear'ance**, n. *-ăns*, a second appearance.

reapply, v. *rē·ăp·plī'* (*re*, back or again, and *apply*), to apply again: **re'applica'tion**, n. a second application.

reappoint, v. *rē·ăp·poĭnt'* (*re*, back or again, and *appoint*), to appoint again: **re'appoint'ment**, n. a second appointment.

reapportion, v. *rē·ăp·pōr'shŭn* (*re*, back or again, and *apportion*), to apportion again.

rear, n. *rēr* (old F. *riere*, *rear*—from L. *retro*, behind: It. *dietro*, behind), the part behind the rest; the part of an army or fleet behind the other; the last class; the last in order: **rear-admiral**, an admiral of the third rank: **rear-guard**, the portion of an army marching behind to cover and protect the main body: **rear-line**, the last rank of a battalion, &c., when drawn up in open order: **rear-rank**, the hindermost rank of a body of troops: **rearward**, n. *rēr'wŏrd*, the last troops; the train behind: **ad.** at or towards the rear.

rear, v. *rēr* (another form of *raise*, which see: AS. *ræran*, to rear, to raise), to raise; to stir or rouse up; to breed and bring up to maturity, as cattle; to educate or instruct; to rise on the hind legs, as a horse: **rear'ing**, imp.: **reared**, pp. *rērd:* **rear-mouse**, the mouse that raises itself from the ground; the bat.

reascend, v. *rē·ăs·sĕnd'* (*re*, back or again, and *ascend*), to rise, mount, or climb again: **re'ascen'sion**, n. *-sĕn'shŭn*, a remounting: **re'ascent'**, n. *-sĕnt'*, a returning ascent.

reason, n. *rē'zn* (F. *raison;* Sp. *razon;* It. *ragione*, reason—from L. *ratio*, judgment, understanding, a computation—see **rend**), that power or faculty in man which eminently distinguishes him from the other animals, and the possession of which enables him to deduce inferences from facts or propositions, and to distinguish good from evil, and truth from falsehood; a thought or a consideration as bearing on a question; cause; ground; motive; that which justifies or supports a determination, or a plan, &c.; final cause; end or object sought; justice; moderation; purpose; design: v. to debate or discuss; to persuade by argument; to deduce inferences justly from premises: **rea'soning**, imp.: n. the act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; arguments employed: **rea'sonless**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of reason; not warranted or supported by reason: **reasoned**, pp. *rē'zŭnd:* **rea'soner**, n. *-ér*, one who reasons; an arguer: **rea'sonable**, a. *-ă·bl*, endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not excessive; sane: **rea'sonably**, ad. *-ă·blī:* **rea'sonableness**, n. *-bl·nĕs*, the quality of being reasonable; the state or quality of a thing which justifies; moderation: **by reason of**, by means of; on account of: **in reason or in all reason**, in justice; on rational grounds.

reassemble, v. *rē·ăs·sĕm'bl* (*re*, back or again, and *assemble*), to assemble or convene again: **re'assem'blage**, n. assemblage a second time.

reassert, v. *rē·ăs·sĕrt'* (*re*, back or again, and *assert*), to maintain after an interval of suspension or cessation.

reassign, v. *rē·ăs·sīn'* (*re*, back or again, and *assign*), to transfer back what has been assigned.

reassimilate, v. *rē·ăs·sĭm'ĭ·lāt* (*re*, back or again, and *assimilate*), to change again into a like substance; to cause to resemble anew.

reassume, v. *rē·ăs·sūm'* (*re*, back or again, and *assume*), to assume or take again: **re'assump'tion**, n. *-sŭm'shŭn*, a second assumption.

reassure, v. *rē·ăs·shōr'* (*re*, back or again, and *assure*), to restore courage to; to insure a second time against loss: **re assu'rance**, n. *-ăns*, an assurance of property by an underwriter to relieve himself from the risk he has undertaken.

reattach, v. *rē·ăt·tăch'* (*re*, back or again and *attach*), to attach a second time: **re'attach'ment**, n. a second attachment of the same person or thing.

reattempt, v. *rē·ăt·tĕmpt'* (*re*, back or again, and *attempt*), to attempt again.

Reaumur's thermometer, *rā'ō·mĕrs-*, a thermometer, named after its inventor, in which the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 80°, the freezing-point being marked 0°—see **thermometer**.

reave, v. *rēv* (AS. *reaf*, spoil; *reafian*, to seize, to take hold of: Ger. *rauben*, to plunder: L. *rapio*, I seize), to take away by violence or stealth: **reav'er**, n. *-ér*, a robber; a reiver.

reavow, v. *rē·ă·vŏw'* (*re*, back or again, and *avow*), to vow again.

rebaptise, v. *rē·băp·tīz'* (*re*, back or again, and *baptize*), to baptise a second time: **rebap'tism**, n. a second baptism.

rebate, v. *rē·bāt'* (F. *rabattre*, to abate, to beat or press down), to blunt; to deprive of keenness; to deduct from: n. the deep groove or channel to receive the edge of a plank, or of a number of planks; a hard freestone used for paving: **reba'ting**, imp.: **reba'ted**, pp.: **rebate meat**, n. *-mēnt*, a deduction from, as of discount or interest.

rebec, n. *rē'bĕk* (F. *rebec;* It. *ribecca*), a Spanish stringed instrument like a violin, having three strings tuned in fifths.

rebel, n. *rĕb'ĕl* (F. *rebeller*, to rebel, to revolt—from L. *rebellare*, to rebel—from *re*, back or again, and *bellare*, to make war), one who makes war against constituted authorities; one who takes up arms against the authority of a government to which he owes allegiance; in *feudal law*, one who disobeys his lord: **adj.** rebellious: v. *rē·bĕl'*, to take up arms and openly resist a constituted government to which allegiance is due; to revolt: **rebel'ling**, imp.: **rebelled'**, pp. *-bĕld':* **rebel'lion**, n. *-bĕl'yŭn*, open and avowed resistance to a government by force of arms: **rebel'lious**, a. *-yŭs*, opposing a government by force of arms, to which allegiance or obedience is due; disobedient: **rebel'liously**, ad. *-li:* **rebel'liousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being rebellious.

rebiting, n. *rē·bī'tĭng* (*re*, back or again, and *biting*), the act of restoring worn lines on an engraved plate by means of the action of an acid.

rebound, v. *rē·bŏŭnd'* (*re*, back or again, and *bound*), to start or spring back; to drive back: n. the act of starting or springing back; a recoil: **rebound'ing**, imp.: adj. re-echoing: **rebound'ed**, pp.: adj. produced by a rebound.

rebreathe, v. *rē·brēth'* (*re*, back or again, and *breathe*), to breathe again.

rebuff, n. *rē·bŭf'* (L. *re*, back or again, and It. *buffa*, a blurt or puff with the mouth made at one in scorn; *rabbuffare*, to check, to rebuke: old F. *rebouffer*, to drive away with contempt), a sudden check; refusal; a sudden and unexpected repulse: v. to refuse quickly and suddenly; to reject solicitation: **rebuf'fing**, imp.: **rebuffed'**, pp. *-bŭff'*.

rebuild, v. *rē·bĭld'* (*re*, back or again, and *build*), to build again; to renew a structure.

rebuke, v. *rē·būk'* (F. *rebecquer*, to answer sancily: Bret. *rebecka*, to reprove: It. *ribeccamento*, a check or rebuke; *rimbeccare*, to beat back, to retort back), to reprove or reprimand for a fault; to check by reproof; in *Scrip.*, to afflict for correction: n. a reproof or reprimand for faults; a chiding into silence; in *Scrip.*, chastisement; affliction for correction: **rebu'king**, imp.: **rebuked'**, pp. *-būkt'*: **rebu'ker**, n. *-kĕr*, one who rebukes: **rebu'kable**, a. *-kă·bl*, deserving of rebuke: **rebu'kingly**, ad. *-li*.

rebury, v. *rē·bĕr'ĭ* (*re*, back or again, and *bury*), to inter again.

rebus, n. *rē'bŭs* (L. *rebus*, to or from things), a riddle in which words and phrases are represented by pictures of things, whose names chance to bear some resemblance to them in sound, as the figure of an *eye* for the pron. *I;* common in former times as a family device or bearing, an example of which may be seen on one of the windows of a chapel in Gloucester Cathedral—the name *Compton* is represented by the picture of a *comb*, followed by the syllable *ton;* plu. **rebuses**, *rē·bŭs'ĕz*.

rebut, v. *rē·bŭt'* (F. *rebuter*, to put or thrust back: It. *buttare*, to throw or fling; *ributtare*, to cast back, to reject), to oppose by argument; to repel; in *law*, to return an answer: **rebut'ting**, imp.: **rebut'ted**, pp.:

rebut'ter, n. *-ér*, in *law*, a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

recall, v. *rē-kâl'* (*re*, back or again, and *call*), to call back or again; to revoke; to revive in the mind: n. the act or power of calling back; a revocation.

recant, v. *rē-kant'* (L. *recanto*, I sound back, I recall, —from *re*, back or again, and *canto*, I sing: It. *ricantare*, to sing again: F. *deschanter*, to recant, to unsay), to recall words; to retract former words or a former declaration; to unsay something formerly said: **recant'ing**, imp.: **recant'ed**, pp.: **recant'er**, n. *-ér*, one who recants; **recantation**, n. *rē-kan-tā'shŭn*, the act of recalling; a declaration that contradicts a former one.

recapitulate, v. *rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt* (F. *récapituler*; It. *ricapitolare*, to recapitulate—from L. *re*, back or again, and *capitulum*, a small head—from *caput*, the head), to go over again the principal things mentioned or written, as in a discourse or essay; to detail again: **re'capit'ulating**, imp.: **re'capit'ulated**, pp.: **re'capit'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a summary or concise statement of the principal heads or points in a discourse or essay: **re'capit'ulatory**, a. *-lē-ri*, repeating a summary.

reception, n. *rē-kep'shŭn* (L. *re*, back or again, and *capium*, to lay hold of, to seize), reprisal; the act of retaking one's own goods, chattels, &c., from one wrongfully retaining them: **recap'tor**, n. *-tér*, one who takes a prize which had formerly been taken: **recap'ture**, v. *-tūr*, to retake: n. the act of retaking.

recast, v. *rē-kâst'* (*re*, back or again, and *cast*), to cast again; to mould anew: to compute a second time: **recast'ing**, imp. moulding anew.

recede, v. *rē-sēd'* (L. *recedere*, to fall back—from *re*, back, and *cedo*, I go or move: It. *recedere*), to retreat; to withdraw; to desist: **rece'ding**, imp.: **rece'ded**, pp.

receipt, n. *rē-sēt'* (F. *recette*; It. *ricetta*, a receipt—from L. *receptus*, received or taken back—from *re*, back, and *captus*, taken), a written acknowledgment of having received goods or money, &c.; in *Scrip.*, place of receiving; written instructions for compounding certain ingredients, as for making a cake, pastry, a cordial, for tanning leather, &c.: v. to sign a written acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: **receipt'ing**, imp.: **receipt'ed**, pp.: **receipt-book**, a book containing instructions or prescriptions; a book containing printed forms of receipts, to be filled up as may be required, in acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: **receipt-stamp**, a government stamp affixed to all accounts at settlement, or to any acknowledgment of the receipt of money, when such amount to £2 or upwards—see **tained**; in *bot.*, that part of the fructification which bears or receives other parts, as the expanded top of the peduncle of a dandelion, the inner surface of a fig, &c.: **receptacular**, a. *rē-ĕp-tăk'ū-lér*, in *bot.*, pert. to the receptacle, or growing on it.

reception, n. *rē-sĕp'shŭn* (L. *receptio*, a receiving—gen. *receptionis*—from *re*, back, and *capio*, I take: F. *réception*), the act or the power of receiving; admission of anything sent or communicated; treatment at first coming; entertainment; a receiving officially; admission, as of an opinion or doctrine: **recep'tibil'ity**, n. *-ti-bil'i-ti*, possibility of receiving or being received: **recep'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated: **receptivity**, n. *rē-sĕp-tĭv'i-ti*, the state or quality of being receptive; the power or capacity of receiving, as the impressions of the external senses.

recess, n. *rē-sĕs'* (L. *recessus*, a going back, a retreat —from *re*, back or again, and *cedo*, I go or move: It. *recesso*: F. *recès*), a cavity in a wall made for use or ornament; suspension of business or procedure; the time or period during which public business is suspended; retreat; retirement; place of retirement; a secret part; a receding, as of the shore: **reces'ses**, n. plu. *-sĕs*, in *bot.*, the bays or sinuses of lobed leaves: **recession**, n. *rē-sĕsh'ŭn*, the act of receding—see **recede**.

Rechabites, n. plu. *rĕk'a-bīts*, in *Scrip.*, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of *Rechab*, who carefully followed their father's injunctions to abstain from all intoxicating liquors; a society of modern abstainers.

rechange, v. *rē-chânj'* (*re*, back or again, and *change*), to change again.

recharge, v. *rē-chârj'* (*re*, back or again, and *charge*), to charge or accuse in return; to attack again.

recharter, n. *rē-châr'tér* (*re*, back or again, and *charter*), a new charter or contract.

recheat, n. *rē-chēt'* (F. *requête*, a note of the chase to recall the dogs—from *requêter*, to hunt anew), among *hunters*, a particular sounding on the horn to recall the hounds when they have lost the scent of the game: v. to sound the recall on the horn: **recheat'ing**, imp.: **recheat'ed**, pp.

recherche, a. *rē-shĕr'shā* (F. *recherché*, well finished), nice to an extreme; out of the common; rare; exquisite.

rechoose, v. *rē-chōz'* (*re*, back or again, and *choose*), to choose a second time.

recipe, n. *rĕs'i-pē*, plu. **rec'ipes**, *-pēz* (L. *recipe*, take or receive—from *recipio*, I receive or get back: F. *récipé*, the first word of a medical prescription written to

which confers equal privileges, especially in regard to trade.

recision, n. *rē-sizh'ŭn* (L. *recisio*, a cutting off—gen. *recisionis*—from *re*, back, and *caido*, I cut: It. *recisione*: F. *récision*), the act of cutting off.

recite, v. *rē-sīt'* (L. *recito*, I repeat from memory—from *re*, back or again, and *cito*, I proclaim: It. *recitare*: F. *réciter*), to repeat, as the words of another; to relate; to go over particulars; to rehearse or repeat, as a lesson from memory: **reci'ting**, imp.: **reci'ted**, pp.: **reci'ter**, n. *-ter*, one who recites: **reci'tal**, n. *-tal*, the repetition of the words of another; rehearsal from memory; narration: **recitation**, n. *rēs-i-tā'shŭn*, the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory; the composition or matter delivered or rehearsed: *rē-si-tā'shŭn*, a second citation: **recitative**, n. *rēs'i-tā-tēv'* (It. *recitativo*), a kind of speaking, more musical than ordinary speech; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; a kind of half-singing and half-speaking the words of a written composition: **adj.** pert. to the musical pronunciation of words: **recitativo**, a. *rēs'i-tā-tē-vō* (It.), recitative.

reck, v. *rek* (AS. *reccan*; Low Ger. *rochen*; Dut. *roecken*, to reck, to care for), to regard; to heed; to care for: **reck'ing**, imp.: **recked**, pp. *rekt*: **reck'less**, a. *-les*, careless; heedless: **reck'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **reck'lessness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; negligence.

reckon, v. *rek'n* (AS. *reccan*, to number, to reckon: old H. Ger. *ruchon*, to say or tell: Low Ger. *reken*; Ger. *rechnen*, to reckon), to number; to compute; to set in the number or rank of; to regard; to esteem; to estimate; to take into calculation; to be answerable for; to depend on: **reckoning**, imp. *rek'n-ing*: n. a statement and comparison of accounts with another person; computation; an account of time; money charged for entertainment or refreshments; in *nav.*, the computation of a ship's way, usually by the log: **reckoned**, pp. *rek'nd*: **reck'oner**, n. *-ner*, he or that which reckons or computes: **ready-reckoner**—see **ready**.

reclaim, v. *rē-klām'* (L. *reclamo*, I cry out against—from *re*, back or again, and *clamo*, I call: It. *reclamare*: F. *réclamer*), to claim back; to bring back from error or vicious habits; to reduce from a wild or uncultivated state, as land; to recover or regain: **reclaim'ing**, imp.: **reclaimed**, pp. *rē-klāmd'*: **reclaim'able**, a. *rē-klām'ā-bl*, that may be brought from a wild state, or reformed: **reclaim'ably**, ad. *-bli*: **reclamation**, n. *rēk-lā-mā'shŭn*, state of being reclaimed; recovery: **reclaiming note**, in *Scots law*, a note of exceptions to the judgment of the Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session by a dissatisfied party, who appeals to a higher division of the same court.

recline, v. *rē-klīn'* (L. *reclino*, I bend back—from *re*, back, and L. *clino*; Gr. *klino*, I bend: It. *reclinare*: F. *recliner*), to lean to one side; to lean; to rest or repose: **recli'ning**, imp.: **reclined**, pp. *rē-klīnd'*: **reclinate**, a. *rē-klī'nāt* (L. *reclinatum*, to recline), in *b.*, curved downwards from the horizontal; bent down on some other part; applied to leaves which are folded longitudinally from apex to base in the bud: **reclination**, n. *rēk'li-nā'shŭn*, a leaning; in *surg.*, an operation for the cure of cataract; in *dialling*, the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane.

recluse, v. *rē-klōz'* (*re*, back or again, and *close*), to close again.

recluse, n. *rē-klōs'* (F. *reclus*: Sp. *recluso*—from L. *re*, back or again, and *clausus*, shut), one who lives in retirement or seclusion from the world, as a hermit or monk; a religious devotee who lived in one of a series of isolated cells, usually attached to a monastery: **adj.** retired from the world or from public notice; solitary: **reclusely**, ad. *-li*: **recluse'ness**, n. *-nes*, retirement from society: **reclu'sion**, n. *-zhŭn*, religious retirement; the life of a recluse: **reclu'sive**, a. *-siv*, affording retirement or seclusion.

recognise, v. *rēk'ōg-nīz* (L. *recognosco*, I know again, I recall to mind—from *re*, again, and *cognosco*, I know: It. *ricognoscere*: old F. *recognoistre*), to know again; to recollect or recover the knowledge of; to avow; to admit with a formal acknowledgment: **rec'ognising**, imp.: **rec'ognised**, pp. *-nizd*: **rec'ogniser**, n. *-zer*, one who recognises: **rec'ogni'sable**, a. *-zi-bl*, that may be known again: **rec'ogni'sably**, ad. *-bli*: **recognisance**, n. *rē-kōg'ni-zŭns*, also *rē-kōn'i-zŭns*, an acknowledgment of a person or thing; in *law*, an obligation of record which an individual enters into before a court of record, or before a magistrate duly authorised, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear before the court again, or to keep the peace; the verdict of a jury upon assize: **recognisee**, n. *rē-kōg'ni-zē'* or *rē-kōn'i-zē'*, one to whom a recognisance is made: **recog'nisor**, n. *-zer*, one who enters into a recognisance: **recognition**, n. *rēk'ōg-nish'ŭn* (L. *recognitum*, to know again), renewed or revived knowledge; knowledge confessed or avowed: **recognitor**, n. *rē-kōg'ni-ter*, one of a jury upon an assize: **recog'nitory**, a. *-ter-i*, pert. to or containing recognition.

recoil, n. *rē-koyl'* (F. *reculer*, to draw back—from *cul*, the rump: L. *re*, back, and *culus*: It. *culo*, the posteriors: formerly written *recule* or *reculi*), a starting or springing back; a rebound, particularly of fire-arms: v. to rebound; to fall back; to move or start back; to shrink or revolt; to feel abhorrence: **recoil'ing**, imp.: n. act of shrinking back; revolt: **recoiled'**, pp. *-koyld'*: **recoil'er**, n. *-er*, one who recoils: **recoil'ment**, n. *-ment*, the act of recoiling: **recoil'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

recoin, v. *rē-koyn'* (*re*, back or again, and *coin*), to coin again: **recoin'age**, n. *-aj*, that which is coined anew.

recollect, v. *rēk'ōl-lekt'* (L. *re*, back or again, and *collectum*, to gather together—see **collect**), to bring back to the mind or memory; to call to mind; to remember; to recover composure or resolution of mind after temporary confusion or surprise: **rec'ollect'ing**, imp.: **rec'ollect'ed**, pp.: **rec'ollec'tion**, n. *-lek'shŭn*, the act of recalling to the memory; the operation by which things of the past are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind; period within which things can be recalled to the mind: **rec'ollec'tive**, a. *-lek'tiv*, having the power of recollecting.

re-collect, v. *rē-kōl-lekt'* (*re*, again, and *collect*), to gather again what has been scattered.

recollet, n. *rēk'ōl-let* (F. *récollet*, a Franciscan friar or nun: Sp. *recoleto*, belonging to a convent—from L. *re*, back, and *collectum*, to gather), a monk of a reformed branch of the order of Franciscans; also spelt **rec'ollect**, n. *-lekt*.

recolonise, v. *rē-kōl'ō-nīz* (*re*, again, and *colonise*), to colonise anew.

recombine, v. *rē-kōm-bīn'* (*re*, again, and *combine*), to combine again.

recommence, v. *rē-kōm-mēns'* (*re*, again, and *commence*), to begin anew.

recommend, v. *rēk'ōm-mēnd'* (*re*, again, and *commend*), to praise or commend to another; to introduce to another's notice as worthy of some kindness or advancement; to advise to some particular course or act: **rec'ommend'ing**, imp.: **rec'ommend'ed**, pp.: **rec'ommend'er**, n. *-er*, one who recommends: **rec'ommend'able**, a. *-d-bl*, worthy of commendation or praise: **rec'ommenda'tion**, n. *-mēn-dā'shŭn*, the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the goodwill and confidence of another; anything which secures a kind or favourable reception: **rec'ommen'datory**, a. *-dā-ter-i*, that commends to another.

recommission, n. *rē-kōm-mish'ŭn* (*re*, again, and *commission*—see **commit**), a new commission.

recommit, v. *rē-kōm-mit'* (*re*, again, and *commit*), to give back into keeping; to refer again to a committee: **re'commit'ting**, imp.: **re'commit'ted**, pp.: **re'commit'tal**, n. *-tl*, also **re'commit'ment**, n. *-mēnt*, the act of giving back into keeping; a renewed reference to a committee.

recompact, v. *rē-kōm-pakt'* (*re*, again, and *compact*), to join anew.

recompense, v. *rēk'ōm-pēns* (It. *ricompensare*: F. *récompenser*, to reward—from L. *re*, again, and *compensare*, to compensate), to reward; to return an equivalent for some service; to remunerate; to repay or requite: n. the equivalent returned for anything given or done; compensation: **rec'ompensing**, imp. *-sing*: **rec'ompensed**, pp. *-pēnst*.

recompile, v. *rē'kōm-pīl'* (*re*, again, and *compile*), to compile or digest anew: **recompilation**, n. *rē-kōm'pil-ā-shŭn*, a new compilation of what had been compiled before.

recompose, v. *rē'kōm-pōz'* (*re*, again, and *compose*), to compose or tranquillise anew; to form or adjust again: **re'compo'sing**, imp.: **re'composed**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **recomposition**, n. *rē-kōm'pō-zish'ŭn*, a new composition of matter that had previously been composed.

reconcile, v. *rēk'ōn-sīl* (L. *reconciliare*, to reunite—

from *re*, again, and *concilio*, I unite, I make friendly: It. *reconciliare*: F. *réconcilier*), to reunite in friendship and goodwill after estrangement; to restore to favour; to content; to bring to quiet submission; to bring to agreement seeming contradictions; to adjust; to compose, as differences: **rec'onci'ling**, imp.: **rec'onciled**, pp. *-sild*: **rec'onci'ler**, n. *-si'lèr*, one who reconciles: **rec'onci'lable**, a. *-lā-bl*, capable of renewed kindness; that may be made to agree or be consistent: **re'conci'lably**, ad. *-bli*: **rec'onci'lableness**, n. *-lā-bl-nès*, the quality of being reconcilable; the possibility of being restored to friendship: **rec'oncile'ment**, n. *-mènt*, renewal of friendship: **rec'oncilia'tion**, n. *-sil-i-ā'shun*, renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; agreement of things apparently contradictory or inconsistent; in *Scrip.*, the divine method of bringing sinners into a state of favour with the Creator by Christ Jesus: **rec'oncil'iatory**, a. *-sil'i-ā-tō-ri*, able or tending to reconcile.

recondense, v. *rē-kŏn-dens'* (*re*, again, and *condense*), to condense again.

recondite, a. *rēk'ŏn-dīt* or *rē-kŏn'dīt* (L. *reconditus*, hidden, concealed: It. *recondito*: old F. *recondit*), secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse.

reconduct, v. *rē-kŏn-dŭkt'* (*re*, back or again, and *conduct*), to conduct back or again.

reconfirm, v. *rē-kŏn-ferm'* (*re*, again, and *confirm*), to confirm anew.

reconnaissance, n. *rē-kŏn'nā-sāns'* (F.), the examination of a tract of country for military or civil engineering operations: **reconnaissance in force**, a demonstration or attack with a large body of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of the enemy.

reconnoitre, v. *rēk-ŏn-noy'tèr* (F. *reconnaître*, to observe: L. *recognoscere*, to know again), to examine an enemy's position and movements, and the state of his army or camp, by as near an approach to them as can be attained; to examine or survey the line of country intended for military operations: **rec'onnoi'tring**, imp. *-tring*: **rec'onnoi'tred**, pp. *-tèrd*.

reconquer, v. *rē-kŏng'kèr* (*re*, again, and *conquer*), to recover by conquest: **recon'quest**, n. *-kwèst* (*re*, again, and *conquest*), a second conquest.

reconsecrate, v. *rē-kŏn'sē-krāt* (*re*, again, and *consecrate*), to consecrate anew.

reconsider, v. *rē-kŏn-sīd'èr* (*re*, again, and *consider*), to turn over in the mind again; to take up for consideration again that which has already been acted upon, as a vote, a motion, &c.: **re'consid'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shun*, renewed consideration or review.

to tell distinctly; to narrate; to describe: **recount'ing**, imp.: **recount'ed**, pp.

re-count, v. *rē-kŏŏnt'* (*re*, again, and *count*), to count or reckon over again.

recoup, v. *rē-kōp'* (F. *recouper*, to cut again—from *re*, again, and *coup*, a blow, a stroke), to diminish a claim for damages by keeping back a part; to make good.

recourse, n. *rē-kōrs'* (L. *recursum*, to run back—from *re*, back, and *cursum*, to run: It. *ricorso*: F. *recours*), a going to with a request or application; resort; application of efforts, labour, or art.

recover, v. *rē-kŭv'èr* (L. *recupero*, I get or obtain again—from *re*, again, and *capio*, I take: It. *ricoverare*: F. *recouvrer*, to recover, to retrieve), to get or obtain again; to get or regain that which was lost; to restore, as from sickness; to revive; to release, as in 2 Tim. ii. 26; to bring back to a former state or condition, often implying a better one; to grow well; in *law*, to obtain title to by judgment of a court: **recov'ering**, imp.: **recov'ered**, pp. *-èrd*: **recov'erer**, n. *-èr-èr*, one who recovers: **recov'erable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be regained; that may be brought back to a former state or condition: **recov'erableness**, n. *-ā-bl-nès*, the state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered: **recov'eree'**, n. *-èr-ē'*, the person against whom a judgment is obtained in common *recovery*—the person who obtains it is called the *recoveror*: **recov'ery**, n. *-èr-i*, the act of regaining; the obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from sickness; in *law*, the obtaining a right to something from an opposing party by the judgment of a court.

recreant, a. *rēk'rē-ant* (mid. L. *recredere*: It. *ricredere*: old F. *recroire*, to give up, to yield, as in a combat), cowardly; mean-spirited; craven: **n.** a cowardly wretch; a mean-spirited creature; a coward: **rec're'antly**, ad. *-li*: **rec'reancy**, n. *-an-si*, mean-spiritedness.

re-create, v. *rē'krē-āt'* (*re*, again, and *create*), to create anew: **re'crea'ted**, a. created anew.

recreate, v. *rēk'rē-āt* (L. *recreatum*, to make or create anew—from *re*, again, and *creo*, I make: It. *recreare*: F. *récréer*), to revive or refresh after toil, as the spirits or strength; to amuse; to entertain; to cheer; to afford pleasurable occupation to weariness, or in depression of spirits; to enliven: **rec'reating**, imp.: **rec'reated**, pp.: **recreation**, n. *rēk'rē-ā'shun*, refreshment of the strength or spirits; amusement; diversion: **rec'reative**, a. *-ā-tiv*, enlivening after weariness of body or mind; amusing; diverting: **rec'rea'tively**, ad. *-li*: **rec'rea'tiveness**, n. *-ā'tiv-nès*, the

straight, and Gr. *embryon*, the fœtus), in *bot.*, those leguminous plants which have the embryo straight in the axis of the seed.

rectify, v. *rĕk'tĭ-fī* (F. *rectifier*, to rectify—from L. *rectus*, straight, and *facio*, I make), to make or set right; to correct; to redress; in *chem.*, to purify a substance by repeated distillation; to regulate or adjust: **rec'tifying**, imp.: **rec'tified**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** improved by redistillation: **rec'tifier**, n. *-fī-ĕr*, one who rectifies; that which rectifies or corrects; one licensed to refine and compound spirits: **rec'tifiable**, a. *-fī'd-bl*, capable of being corrected or set right: **rectification**, n. *rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'-shŭn*, the act or operation of correcting or setting right; in *chem.*, the repeated distillation of a spirit in order to make it finer and purer; in *astron.* and *geog.*, putting the globe into a proper position for obtaining a correct answer to a problem; in *geom.*, the determination of a straight line, the length of which is equal to a portion of a curve.

rectilineal, a. *rĕk'tĭ-lĭn'ē-ăl*, also **rec'tilin'ear**, a. *-ĕr* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *linea*, a line: Sp. *rectilíneo*, rectilinear), consisting of right lines, or bounded by them; straight.

rectinervis, a. *rĕk'tĭ-nĕr'vĭs* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *nervus*, a nerve), in *bot.*, straight and parallel-veined.

rectirostral, a. *rĕk'tĭ-rŏs'trăl* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *rostrum*, a beak), having a straight beak.

rectisérial, a. *rĕk'tĭ-sē'rĭ-ăl* (L. *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row), in *bot.*, disposed in a rectilinear or straight series—applied to leaves.

rectitude, n. *rĕk'tĭ-tūd* (F. *rectitude*, rectitude—from L. *rectus*, straight or upright), uprightness; rightness of principles and practice; integrity; right judgment.

rector, n. *rĕk'tĕr* (L. *rector*, a ruler, a master—from *rego*, I rule or govern; *rectum*, to rule or govern: F. *recteur*), in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman of a parish who receives the large and small tithes, or the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate; in *Scot.*, the head-master of a higher-class school; the head of a convent or religious house: **rec'torship**, n. the office of a rector: also **rec'torate**, n. *-āt*: **rectory**, n. *rĕk'tĕr-ĭ*, a rector's house; also, his church, benefice, or rights: **rec'toral**, a. *-ăl*, also **rectorial**, a. *rĕk-tō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to a rector.

rectrix, n. *rĕk'trĭks*, plu. **rectrices**, *rĕk'trĭ-sēs* (L. *rectrix*, she that leads or guides—see **rector**), the chief feathers in the tails of birds, which regulate the direction of their flight.

rectum, n. *rĕk'tŭm* (L. *rectus*, straight), in *anat.*, the last part of the large intestine, so called because formerly supposed to be straight: **rec'tus**, n. *-tŭs*, in *bot.*, applied to the stem and other straight parts of plants; in *anat.*, a name for several muscles of the body, on account of the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

recumbent, a. *rē-kŭm'bĕnt* (L. *recumbens*, lying down, reclining at table—from *re*, back, and *cumbens*, lying), leaning; reclining; prostrate; inactive: **recum'bently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **recum'bence**, n. *-bĕns*, also **recum'bency**, n. *-bĕn-sĭ*, the posture of lying or leaning; rest; repose.

recuperative, a. *rē-kū'pĕr-ā'tĭv*, also **recu'pera'tory**, a. *-ā-tŏr-ĭ* (L. *recuperatum*, to recover—from *re*, back, and *capio*, I take: It. *recuperare*: F. *récupérer*, to recover), tending or pert. to recovery: **recu'pera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, recovery, as of anything lost.

recur, v. *rē-kĕr'* (L. *recurrere*, to return, to recur—from *re*, back, and *curro*, I run: Sp. *recurrir*: F. *recourir*), to return to the thoughts or mind; to have recourse to; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some established rule: **recur'ring**, imp.: **adj.** applied to that portion of a decimal fraction which repeats itself in the same order of figures—more usually called *circulating decimals*: **recurred**, pp. *rē-kĕrd'*: **recurrent**, a. *rē-kŭr'ĕnt*, returning from time to time; reflected or running back again: **recur'rently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **recur'rence**, n. *-rĕns*, also **recur'rency**, n. *-rĕn-sĭ*, return; resort.

recurvate, a. *rē-kĕr'văt* (L. *recurvatum*, to curve backwards—from *re*, back, and *curvus*, crooked), in *bot.*, bent or curved downwards; bent backwards: **v.** to bend back; to recurve: **recur'vating**, imp.: **recur'vated**, pp.: **recurvation**, n. *rē'kĕr-vā'shŭn*, also **recurvature**, n. *rē-kĕr'vā-tŭr*, the act of recurving, or state of being recurved: **recurve**, v. *rē-kĕrv'*, to bend or curve back: **recur'ving**, imp.: **recurved'**, pp. *-kĕrvd'*, bent backwards: **recurvity**, n. *rē-kĕr'vĭ-tĭ*, a bending or flexure backwards.

recurvirostral, a. *rē-kĕr'vĭ-rŏs'trăl* (L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak), having the beak recurved or bending upwards—applied to the genus of birds, the **recur'viros'tra**, *-rŏs'trĭ*.

recusant, a. *rĕk'ū-zănt* (L. *recusans*, rejecting, refusing—gen. *recusantis*: It. *recusare*: F. *récuser*, to except against, to refuse), refusing to conform, or to take certain oaths: n. in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy as head of the Church, or to conform to the Church's rites: **rec'usancy**, n. *-zăn-sĭ*, non-conformity.

red, n. *rĕd* (Goth. *rauds*; Icel. *raudr*; W. *rhudd*; L. *rufus*; Gr. *eruthros*, red), one of the primary colours, having several varieties of shade, as scarlet, crimson, pink, &c.: **adj.** having a bright colour like that of arterial blood: **red'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **red'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being red: **red'dish**, a. *-ĭsh*, having some degree of redness: **red'dishness**, n. *-nĕs*, a moderate degree of redness: **red-ant**, a very small species of ant, of a red colour: **red antimony**, a crystalline mineral of a red colour: **red-bay**, a species of laurel: **red-book**, a name applied to a book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state: **redbreast**, a well-known bird—so called from the colour of its breast; the robin: **red-berried**, a. *-bĕr'rĭd*, having red berries, as a plant: **red-chalk**, a kind of clay ironstone; reddle: **redcoat**, a familiar name for a soldier: **red coral**, a species of coral of a bright red colour: **red cross**, the cross of St George, the national emblem of England: **red-deer**, the common stag, a native of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia: **red-fire**, a pyrotechnical compound, which burns with a beautiful red or pink flame: **red-haired**, a. having red hair, as on the head: **red-hand** or **red-handed**, ad. in the very act, as it were with red or bloody hands: **red-hot**, a. heated to redness: **red-iron ore**, a name applied to an ore of iron, including those varieties of hæmatite which have a non-metallic or sub-metallic lustre: **red-lead**, a fine scarlet pigment, the deutoxide of lead of the chemists—used for painting, and in the arts: **red-liquor**, a crude acetate of alumina employed in calico-printing: **red-man** or **red-skin**, one of the copper-coloured aboriginals of Amer., as distinguished from the *white* men: **red-marl**, a familiar name for the upper members of the New Red Sandstone or Trias, developed in England—known also by the name *variegated marls*: **red ochre**, a term comprehending a class of colours rather than an individual colour, as Indian red, scarlet ochre, &c.: **red orpiment** or **realgar**, a pigment obtained in a native state, or prepared from yellow orpiment by burning it: **red-precipitate**, the red oxide of mercury obtained by calcining the nitrate: **red republican**, one prepared to maintain and enforce extreme republican doctrines, even at the expense of blood: **Red Sea**, the long, narrow, deep channel lying between Arabia and Africa, formerly separated from the Mediterranean Sea by the Isthmus of Suez, but now united to it by a canal admitting the passage of vessels of large burden from sea to sea: **red-short**, a. breaking short when red-hot, as a metal: **red-tape**, the tape of a red colour—used for tying up loose documents in public offices; extreme official formality: **red-tapism**, *-tăp'ĭzm*, strict adherence to official formalities: **red-tapist**, a public official who is stupidly tenacious of strict official formality and routine: **red-water**, a disease of cattle.

redaction, n. *rē-dăk'shŭn* (F. *rédaction*—from L. *re*, again, and *agere*, to act, to do), the act of digesting or arranging in order; the digest so made: **redacteur**, n. *rā-dăk-tĕr'* (F.), one who digests and arranges matter for publication; an editor: **redactor**, n. *rē-dăk'tŭr*, one who puts anything into shape.

redan, n. *rē-dăn'* (F. *redan*; old F. *redent*, a redan—from L. *re*, back or again, and *dens*, a tooth), in *fort.*, a field-work, consisting of two parapets of earth placed in the form of an inverted V, the angle being turned towards the enemy.

red-deer—see under **red**.

redden, v. *rĕd'n* (from **red**, which see), to make red; to become red; to blush: **reddening**, imp. *rĕd'nĭng*: **adj.** becoming red: **reddened**, pp. *-rĕd-nd*.

reddendum, n. *rē-dĕn'dŭm* (L. *reddendum*, to be returned—from *re*, back, and *dare*, to give), in *law*, the clause in a lease by which rent is reserved.

reddish, **reddishness**—see **red**.

redditión, n. *rĕd dish'ŭn* (F. *redditión*, redditión—from L. *redditio*, a giving back, returning—from *re*, back, and *dare*, to give), a returning of anything;

restitution; surrender; explanation: **red'ditive**, a. *-tiv*, returning; answering to an interrogative.

reddle, n. *rĕd'ĕl* (from **red**, which see), a red argillaceous ore of iron—called also *red-clay* or *red-chalk*, being simply decomposed hæmatite, and having a strong clayey odour when breathed on; the term *reddle* in this country is generally applied to the kind used for marking sheep—also spelt *ruddle* and *raddle*.

redeem, v. *rē-dēm'* (L. *redimere*, to buy back—from *re*, back, and *emo*, I buy; *emptum*, to buy; It. *redimere*; F. *rédimer*), to deliver from captivity, or from any liability to suffer, by paying a price; to ransom; to recover; to repurchase; to save or improve, as time; to make good by performance; to regain a thing alienated by repaying the price of it to the possessor; to perform the work of redemption: **redeem'ing**, imp.: **redeemed'**, pp. *-dēmd'*: **redeem'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who ransoms; a title of the Lord Jesus: **redeem'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be redeemed: **redeem'ableness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being redeemable: **redemp'tion**, n. *-dĕm'shŭn*, ransom; release; repurchase; deliverance from sin and misery by the death of Christ: **redemp'tioner**, n. *-ĕr*, an emigrant who sells his services for a certain time to pay his passage-money: **redemp'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, pert. to redemption: **redemp'torist**, n. *-tĕr-ĭst*, in *R. Cath. Ch.*, one of a religious order founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732: **redemp'tory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*, paid for ransom.

redeliberate, v. *rē-dē-lĭb'ĕr-āt* (*re*, again, and *deliberate*), to reconsider.

redeliver, v. *rē-dē-lĭv'ĕr* (*re*, again, and *deliver*), to deliver again; to liberate a second time: **re deliv'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*, a second delivery or liberation: **re deliv'erance**, n. *-dŭs*, a second deliverance.

redemand, v. *rē-dē-mănd'* (*re*, again, and *demand*), to demand back again; n. a demanding back again.

redemption—see **redeem**.

redented, a. *rē-dĕnt-ĕd* (L. *re*, back or again, and *dens*, a tooth—gen. *dentis*), formed like the tooth of a saw; indented.

redescend, v. *rē-dē-sĕnd'* (*re*, again, and *descend*), to descend again.

redigest, v. *rē-dī-jĕst'* (*re*, again, and *digest*), to digest or reduce to form a second time.

redintegration, n. *rē-dĭn-tē-grā'shŭn* (L. *redintegratio*, a renewal—from *re*, again, and *integro*, I make whole; F. *réintégration*), renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.

redisburse, v. *rē-dĭs-bĕrs'* (*re*, again, and *disburse*), to repay or refund.

redraw, v. *rē-drăw'* (*re*, again, and *draw*), to draw again; in *commerce*, to draw a new bill of exchange; to draw or write a second draft or copy.

redress, v. *rē-drĕs'* (F. *redresser*; It. *ridrizzare*, to straighten, to redress—from L. *re*, again, and *dirigo*, I place or lay straight), to rectify; to amend; to repair; to remedy; to relieve: n. a rectifying; an adjusting; remedy; deliverance from injury or oppression: **redres'sing**, imp.: **redressed'**, pp. *-drĕst'*: **redres'ser**, n. *-sĕr*, one who redresses: **redress'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without redress or relief: **redres'sible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be relieved or repaired: **redres'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, affording relief.

red-tape, red-tapism—see under **red**.

reduce, v. *rē-dūs'* (L. *reducere*, to lead or bring back—from *re*, back, and *duco*, I lead: It. *reducere*; F. *réduire*), to bring into any state, particularly one made less or diminished; to degrade; to lessen; to subdue; to conquer; to class or arrange; to impoverish; to bring down; to make less in size, quantity, or value; in *arith.*, *alg.*, and *logic*, to bring from a form less fit, to one more fit, for the operation; in *metallurgy*, to convert an oxide or an ore into the metallic state, as by smelting; in *surg.*, to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated bone: **redu'cing**, imp.: **reduced'**, pp. *-dūst'*: **redu'cer**, n. *-dū'sĕr*, he who or that which reduces: **redu'cent**, a. *-sĕnt*, tending to reduce: n. that which reduces: **redu'cible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be brought into another state: **redu'cibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, quality of being reducible: **reduct'**, n. *-dŭkt'*, in *arch.*, a small piece or place taken out of a larger to render it more uniform and regular, or for some other convenience: **reduc'tion**, n. *-dŭk'shŭn* (L. *reductum*, to lead or bring back; *reductio*, a restoration), the act of reducing or being reduced; diminution; conquest; the operation of changing from one denomination into another without altering the value; in *alg.*, the operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity to the one side, and the known quantities to the other; the collection of observations to obtain a general result; the operation of separating a metal from the ore; the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place; a rule in arithmetic: **reduc'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having the power to reduce: n. that which reduces: **reduc'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **to reduce to the ranks**, to degrade, as a sergeant to the position of a common soldier, for misconduct.

redundant, a. *rē-dŭn'dănt* (L. *redundans*, running back or over—from *re*, back, and *unda*, a wave; F. *redondant*), overflowing; excessive; exceeding what is natural or necessary: **redun'dantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: redun-

near the surface of the water, or projecting but a little way above it, at full tide—improperly applied to a projecting sandbank or spit of sand,—a *shoal* or *bank* occupies a wider area than a *reef*, and is for the most part composed of soft material, as mud, sand, and gravel: **reef'y**, a. *-i*, full of reefs: **coral-reef**—see **coral**.

reef, n. *rēf* (Dut. *reef* or *rif*, a reef—akin to *rieffe*, a rake or comb), a row of short ropes stretching across a sail for the purpose of tying the strip of sail above the *reef* up to the yard, and so diminishing the size of the sail—when loose they hang against the sail like the teeth of a comb, whence apparently the name: v. to reduce the exposed surface of a sail by tying together two parallel rows of short ropes which hang loosely on the sail: **reef'ing**, imp.: **reefed**, pp. *rēft*: **reef'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who reefs—a name often applied to midshipmen: **reef-band**, the cross piece of canvas in which the reef-holes are formed.

reek, n. *rēk* (AS. *rec*; Icel. *reykr*; Ger. *rauch*; Dut. *rook*, smoke), smoke; steam; vapour: v. to give out smoke; to steam; to exhale: **reek'ing**, imp.: adj. emitting vapour: **reeked**, pp. *rēkt*: **reeky**, a. *rēk'i*, smoky; soiled with smoke or vapour.

reel, v. *rēl* (Scot. *reele*, to roll the eyes: Swiss, *riegeln*, to rattle, to wriggle: Sw. *ragla*, to reel, to stagger), to move unsteadily like a drunken man: **reel'ing**, imp.: n. a staggering; a vacillating walk: **reeled**, pp. *rēld*.

reel, n. *rēl* (known in Norway and Denmark under the name of *ril* or *riel*: Gael. *righil*, a reel—see **reel** 1 and 3), in *Scot.*, a dance in which three or four dancers in a row twist in and out and round each other.

reel, n. *rēl* (Scot. *reil*, a confused motion: Low Ger. *rollen*, to make a noise as children at play: Dan. *vraale*, to squall), a frame turning on an axis on which yarn, thread, &c., are wound: v. to gather yarn off the spindle: **reel'ing**, imp.: n. the process of winding thread, cotton, silk, &c., into a skein: **reeled**, pp. *rēld*.

re-elect, v. *rē'i-lėkt'* (*re*, again, and *elect*), to elect again: **re'-elec'tion**, n. an election a second time.

re-eligible, a. *rē-ėl'i-ji-bl* (*re*, again, and *eligible*), capable of being elected again to the same office: **re-el'igibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the capacity of being elected again to the same office.

re-embark, v. *rē'ėm-bärk'* (*re*, again, and *embark*), to embark or go on board ship again; to put on board again: **re-em'barka'tion**, n. a putting on board or a going on board again.

re-embody, v. *rē'ėm-bŏd'i* (*re*, again, and *embody*), to embody again.

re-embrace, v. *rē'ėm-brās'* (*re*, again, and *embrace*), to embrace again.

re-emerge, v. *rē'i-mėrj'* (*re*, again, and *emerge*), to appear again after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

reeming, n. *rēm'ing* (AS. *ream*; Ger. *rahm*, cream), in a *ship*, the act of opening the seams between the planks by caulking-irons in order to recaulk them.

re-enact, v. *rē'ėn-akt'* (*re*, again, and *enact*), to pass again, as a law: **re'-enact'ment**, n. the enacting or passing a law a second time.

re-enforce—see **reinforce**.

re-engage, v. *rē'ėn-gāj'* (*re*, again, and *engage*), to engage a second time: **re'-engage'ment**, n. a second or renewed engagement.

re-enjoy, v. *rē'ėn-joi'* (*re*, again, and *enjoy*), to enjoy anew, or a second time.

re-enkindle, v. *rē'ėn-kin'dl* (*re*, again, and *enkindle*), to enkindle again.

re-enlist, v. *rē'ėn-list'* (*re*, again, and *enlist*), to enlist again: **re'-enlist'ment**, n. a new or second enlistment.

re-enter, v. *rē'ėn'tėr* (*re*, again, and *enter*), to enter again or anew; to deepen lines with the graver: **re-en'tering**, imp.: **re-en'tered**, pp. *-tėrd*: **re-en'try**, n. *-tri*, an entering again; in *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands lately lost: **re-en'trance**, n. *-trans*, the act of entering again: **re-entering-angle**, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

re-establish, v. *rē'ės-tab'lish* (*re*, again, and *establish*), to establish anew; to fix or confirm again: **re'-estab'lishing**, imp.: **re'estab'lished**, pp. *-lisht*: **re'-estab'lishment**, n. restoration; renewed confirmation.

reeve, n. *rēv* (AS. *gerefa*; Icel. *greifi*, a governor: Dut. *graef*; Ger. *graf*, count), a steward or governor—now used only in composition, as *shire-reeve* or *sheriff*, *portreeve*, &c.

reeve, v. *rēv* (from Eng. *rive*; Icel. *rifa*, to tear asunder; Icel. *rifinn*, ragged, torn: Dan. *rove*, to rub; *rive*, to rasp, to tear), to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as a block, through which it is to run: **reeving**, imp.: **reeved**, pp. *rēvd*, also **rove**, pp. *rōv*, did reeve.

reeve, n. *rēv*, a bird, the female of the **ruff**, which see.

re-examine, v. *rē'ėgz-ăm'in* (*re*, again, and *examine*), to examine anew.

re-exchange, v. *rē'ėks-chānj'* (*re*, again, and *exchange*), to exchange anew; in *commerce*, the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured in a foreign country.

re-exhibit, v. *rē'ėks-hib'it* (*re*, again, and *exhibit*), to exhibit again.

re-expel, v. *rē'ėks-pėl'* (*re*, again, and *expel*), to expel again.

re-experience, v. *rē'ėks-pė'ri-ėns* (*re*, again, and *experience*), to experience again, or a second time: n. a renewed or repeated experience.

re-export, v. *rē'ėks-pōrt'* (*re*, again, and *export*), to export what has been imported; to export again: **re-ex'port**, n. any commodity re-exported.

re-expulsion, n. *rē'ėks-pul'shun* (*re*, again, and *expulsion*), renewed or repeated expulsion.

refashion, v. *rē-fash'un* (*re*, again, and *fashion*), to fashion or form a second time.

refasten, v. *rē-fās'n* (*re*, again, and *fasten*), to fasten anew.

refection, n. *rē-fėk'shun* (F. *réfection*, a meal: L. *refectio*, refreshment—from *re*, again, and *facio*, I make), a restoring; a repairing; refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a spare meal or repast: **refec'tive**, a. *-tiv*, refreshing; restoring: n. that which refreshes: **refec'tory**, n. *-tėr-i*, in a *monastery* or *convent*, a hall or apartment where refreshments are taken; an apartment for refreshments or meals.

refer, v. *rē-fėr'* (F. *référer*, to refer: L. *referere*, to bear or give back—from *re*, back, and *fero*, I bear or carry: It. *riferire*), to direct or send to for information or judgment; to assign, as to a class or order; to point or have reference; to impute; to have recourse; to allude: **refer'ring**, imp.: **referred'**, pp. *-fėrd'*: **refer'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who refers: **referrible**, a. *rē-fėr'ri-bl*, that may be referred: **referable**, a. *-ė-bl*, capable of being considered in relation to something else; that may be assigned: **referee'**, n. *-ē'*, one to whom anything is referred for hearing or decision: **ref'erence**, n. *-ėns*, a sending or direction to another for information; allusion to; the submission of a matter in dispute to another for decision: **referen'dary**, n. *-ėn'dėr-i*, in *early hist.*, an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions, and exercised certain duties in reference to decrees, diplomas, &c.: **referen'tial**, a. *-ėn'shal*, that points or refers to something else.

referment, v. *rē'fėr-mėnt'* (*re*, again, and *ferment*), to ferment anew.

refine, v. *rē-fīn'* (*re*, again, and *fine*: F. *raffiner*; Sp. *refinar*, to refine), to free from dross or extraneous matter; to purify; to polish or improve, as in language, manners, taste, &c.; to improve in accuracy or excellence; to become pure: **refi'ning**, imp.: n. the act or process of purifying or improving: **refined'**, pp. *-fīnd'*: adj. made pure; polished; elegant; polite: **refi'ner**, n. *-nėr*, one who refines, particularly metals: **refine'ment**, n. *-fīn'mėnt*, state of being pure or refined; high polish; purity or elegance of language, manners, &c.; politeness; cultivation to a high degree; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvements; excess, as of cruelty: **refi'nedly**, ad. *-nėd-li*: **refi'nedness**, n. *-nės*, state of being refined: **refi'nery**, n. *-nėr-i*, a place where anything is purified, particularly metals.

refit, v. *rē-fit'* (*re*, again, and *fit*), to prepare again; to restore after damage or decay: **refit'ting**, imp.: n. the fitting afresh: **refit'ted**, pp.: **refit'ment**, n. *-mėnt*, a fitting out a second time.

refix, v. *rē-fiks'* (*re*, again, and *fix*), to fix again; to establish anew.

reflect, v. *rē-flėkt'* (L. *reflectere*, to bend or turn backwards—from *re*, back, and *flecto*, I bend or turn round), to throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams; to throw back; to revolve in the mind; to ponder; to meditate; to cast censure or reproach on or upon: **reflect'ing**, imp.: adj. throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface; given to attentive thought; thoughtful: **reflect'ed**, pp.: adj. thrown

back; returned: **reflect'edly**, ad. *-li*, in a manner bent or curved backward: **reflect'ingly**, ad. *-li*, with reflection; with censure: **reflect'or**, n. *-ėr*, a surface of polished metal, or any other suitable material, which throws rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction: **reflect'ible**, a. *-i-bl*, that may be thrown back: **reflect'ent**, a. *-ent*, bending or flying back: **reflec'tion**, n. *-flėk'shŭn*, the act of reflecting or throwing back; the rebound of heat, light, or sound, or other body, from a surface against which it has struck; the action of the mind by which it views its own operations; attentive consideration; censure or reproach: **reflec'tive**, a. *-tiv*, throwing back images; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; pondering; musing: **reflec'tively**, ad. *-li*: **reflec'tiveness**, n. *-nės*, the state or quality of being reflective: **reflecting-circle**, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances, being the same in principle with the sextant, but having its limb a complete circle: **reflecting-telescope**, a telescope which has a mirror or speculum as its magnifier.

reflex, a. *rē'flėks* (L. *reflexum*, to bend or turn back —from *re*, back, and *flexum*, to bend, to curve—see **reflect**), thrown or bent backwards; in *bot.*, very much curved backwards; in *phys.*, applied to a class of actions in which certain muscles act without the will of the individual; in *paint.*, illuminated by a light reflected from another body in the same picture: n. reflection: **reflexible**, a. *rē-flėks'i-bl*, capable of being reflected or thrown back: **reflex'ibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being reflexible; capability of being reflected: **reflexed**, a. *rē-flėkst'*, bent backward: **reflex'ive**, a. *-iv*, bending or turned backward; having respect to something past: **reflex'ively**, ad. *-li*.

refluent, a. *rėf'lū-ėnt* (L. *refluens*, a flowing back —from *re*, back, and *fluo*, I flow: It. *rifluire*; F. *refluer*, to flow again), flowing or running back; ebbing.

reflux, n. *rē'flŭks* (F. *reflux*, ebb—from L. *re*, back, and *fluxum*, to flow), a flowing or running back.

reforge, v. *rē-fôrj'* (*re*, again, and *forge*), to forge again or anew.

reform, v. *rē-fôrm'* (L. *reformare*, to shape again, to change—from *re*, back, and *forma*, a shape: F. *réformer*: It. *riformare*), to change from bad to good, or from worse to better; to change or return to a former good state; to be amended or corrected; to amend; to correct; to reclaim: **adj.** advocating or supporting reform: **n.** a change from worse to better; amendment: **reform'ing**, imp.: **reformed'**, pp. *-fôrmd'*: **adj.** restored to a good state; Protestant; applied to all those Christian bodies which have separated from the perpendicular when it passes into a rarer medium, as from water into air; in *mech.*, the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in *astron.*, the apparent angular elevation of celestial bodies above their true places, caused by the refracting power of the atmosphere: **double refraction**, the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images.

refractory, a. *rē-frak'tŭr-i* (L. *refractarius*, stubborn: F. *réfractaire*; Sp. *refractario*), difficult to manage; obstinately unyielding; perverse; in *chem.*, difficult of fusion: **refrac'torily**, ad. *-li*: **refrac'toriness**, n. *-nės*, perverse or sullen obstinacy.

refragable, a. *rėf'rą-gą-bl* (L. *refragor*, I oppose or resist—from *re*, back, and *frango*, I break), that may be opposed or resisted; capable of refutation.

refrain, v. *rē-frān'* (L. *refreno*, I hold back or in with a bridle, I check—from *re*, back, and *frenum*, a bridle: It. *refrenare*: F. *refrener*), to restrain; to keep from action; to keep one's self from action or interference; to forbear: **refrain'ing**, imp.: **refrained'**, pp. *-frānd'*.

refrain, n. *rē-frān'* (F. *refrain*, a refrain: Sp. *refran*, a proverb), the burden of a song or piece of music; a kind of musical repetition.

reframe, v. *rē-frām'* (*re*, again, and *frame*), to frame anew.

refrangible, a. *rē-fran'ji-bl* (It. *refrangibile*; F. *réfrangible*, refrangible—from L. *re*, again, and *frango*, I break in pieces), capable of being turned out of a direct course when passing from one medium into another, as rays of light passing from air into water: **refran'gibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the disposition of rays of light to be turned out of their direct course in passing from one medium into another.

refresh, v. *rē-frėsh'* (L. *refrigesco*, I grow cold or cool: old F. *refreschir*; mod. F. *rafraîchir*, to refresh), to relieve or revive after fatigue or depression; to give new strength to; to invigorate; to cool; to improve by new touches: **refresh'ing**, imp.: **adj.** reviving; reanimating: **refreshed**, pp. *rē-frėsht'*: **refresh'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **refresh'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who or that which refreshes; a fee to insure attention or expedition: **refresh'ment**, n. *-mėnt*, new strength or vigour received after fatigue; that which strengthens or invigorates, as food or rest.

refrigerate, v. *rē-frij'ėr-āt* (L. *refrigeratum*, to make cool or cold—from *re*, again, and *frigus*, cold—gen. *frigoris*: It. *refrigerare*, to refrigerate: F. *réfrigérant*, cooling), to make cold or colder; to lessen the heat of; to refresh: **refrig'erating**, imp.: **refrig'erated**,

refuse, v. *rē-fūz'* (L. *refusum*, to pour back, also found in the sense of "reject": It. *rifusare;* Sp. *refusar;* F. *refuser*, to refuse), to deny, as a request, an invitation, or a demand; to decline to do or accept; to reject: **refu'sing,** imp.: **refused,** pp. *rē-fūzd'*: **refu'sal,** n. *-zăl*, the denial of anything solicited or offered for acceptance; choice of taking or refusing; option: **refu'ser,** n. *-zĕr*, one who refuses: **refu'sable,** a. *-zā-bl*, that may be rejected.

refuse, n. *rĕf'ūs* (Eng. *refused*, rejected: F. *refus*, refusal), that which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter: adj. rejected; worthless; of no value.

refute, v. *rē-fūt'* (L. *refutare*, to refute, to repel: It. *refutare:* F. *refuter*), to overthrow or repel by argument or evidence; to prove to be false or erroneous; to disprove: **refu'ting,** imp.: **refu'ted,** pp.: **refu'ter,** n. *-tĕr*, one who refutes: **refu'table,** a. *-tā-bl*, that may be proved false or erroneous: **refu'tably,** ad. *-blĭ:* **refu'tability,** n. *-tā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ:* **refutation,** n. *rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn*, the act of proving to be false or erroneous: **refutatory,** a. *rĕ'fū-tā-tŏr-ĭ*, tending to refute.

regain, v. *rē-gān'* (*re*, back, and *gain:* F. *regagner*, to win back), to recover; to repossess: **regain'ing,** imp.: **regained,** pp. *rē-gānd'*.

regal, a. *rē'găl* (L. *regalis*, kingly—from *rex*, a king gen. *regis:* It. *regale:* F. *régal*), pert. to a king; kingly; royal: **re'gally,** ad. *-lĭ*: **regalia,** n. plu. *rē-gā'lĭ-ā* (L. plu. neut. of *regalis*, kingly), ensigns and insignia of royalty; the decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of freemasons: **rega'lian,** a. *-lĭ-ăn*, belonging to a king; sovereign: **regality,** n. *rē-găl'ĭ-tĭ*, sovereignty; in *Scot.*, originally a territorial jurisdiction conferred by the king.

regale, v. *rē-gāl'* (F. *régaler*, to treat: Sp. *regalar*, to make good cheer, to entertain: It. *gala*, good cheer: F. *galer*, to entertain with sport and glee: L. *regalis*, kingly, becoming a king), to entertain with something that delights; to gratify; to feast royally: **rega'ling,** imp.: **regaled,** pp. *rē-gāld'*: **rega'ler,** n. *-lĕr*, one who regales: **regalement,** n. *rē-gāl'mĕnt*, refreshment; entertainment.

regard, v. *rē-gärd'* (F. *regarder:* It. *riguardare*, to look upon, to see—see **guard**), to notice with particular attention; to observe; to remark; to attend to with respect; to fix the mind on, as a matter of importance; to pay attention to; to respect; to esteem: n. attention of mind from a feeling of interest; attention as a matter of importance; notice; heed; respect; esteem; relation; reference to; look; aspect directed to another: **regard'ing,** imp.: **regard'ed,** pp.: **regard'er,** n. *-ĕr*, one who regards; in *law*, an officer whose business is to inspect the forests, the inferior officers, &c.: **regard'ant,** a. *-ănt* (F.), in *her.*, looking behind; in *feudal law*, annexed to the manor or land: **regard'ful,** a. *-fŭl*, attentive; taking notice: **regard'fully,** ad. *-lĭ:* **regard'less,** a. *-lĕs*, unobservant; heedless; inattentive: **regard'lessly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **regard'lessness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being regardless; heedlessness: **regards',** n. plu. *-gärdz'*, respects; good wishes.

regather, v. *rē-găth'ĕr* (*re*, again, and *gather*), to collect a second time.

regatta, n. *rē-găt'ĭ-tă* (It. *regata*, a boat-race at Venice; *rigattare*, to strive for the victory: Sp. *regatear*, to rival in sailing), a sailing or rowing match in which a number of boats and yachts contend for prizes.

regency—see **regent.**

regenerate, v. *rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt* (L. *regeneratum*, to reproduce—from *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget: It. *regenerare:* F. *régénérer*), to form into a new and better state; to make to be born anew; to renew the old affections of man by a change of heart; to cause to be spiritually born: adj. born again; changed in heart: **regen'erating,** imp.: **regen'erated,** pp.: adj. renewed, as by grace; born again: **regen'erateness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state of being regenerated: **regen'eration,** n. *-ā'shŭn*, in *Christian theol.*, that change of nature produced in the heart of man through the working of the Holy Spirit, significantly called "a being born again," which enables him to walk "in newness of life"; in *phys.*, the renewal of a portion of lost or removed tissue: **regen'eratory,** a. *-ā-tŏr-ĭ*, tending to reproduce or renovate.

regent, n. *rē'jĕnt* (L. *regens*, ruling, governing—gen. *regentis*—from *rego*, I rule: It. *regente:* F. *régent;* Sp. *regente*, a regent), one who governs during the incapacity or minority of a sovereign; a governor: **re'gentship,** n. the office or dignity of a regent: **regency,** n. *rē'jĕn-sĭ*, the office or jurisdiction of a regent; the collective body intrusted with vicarious government.

regerminate, v. *rē-jĕr'mĭn-āt* (*re*, again, and *germinate*), to germinate anew.

regicide, n. *rĕj'ĭ-sīd* (F. *régicide:* It. *regicida*, a regicide—from L. *rex*, a king—gen. *regis*, and *cado*, I kill), one who murders a king or sovereign; the murder of a king: **reg'ici'dal,** a. *-sī'dăl*, pert. to a regicide, or to regicide.

regild, v. *rē-gĭld'* (*re*, again, and *gild*), to gild anew.

regime, n. *rā-shēm'* (F. *régime;* Sp. *regimen*, government), mode of living; form of government; rule; administration.

regimen, n. *rĕj'ĭ-mĕn* (L. *regimen*, direction—from *rego*, I rule: It. *reggime:* F. *régime*), in *med.*, regulation of diet and habit; in *grum.*, that part which treats of the regulation and dependence of words on each other.

regiment, n. *rĕj'ĭ-mĕnt* (F. *régiment;* It. *reggimento*, a regiment: L. *regimen*, a guiding or directing), a body of soldiers, consisting of a number of companies if infantry, and of squadrons if cavalry, under the command of an officer called a colonel: v. to form into regiments: **regimental,** a. *rĕj'ĭ-mĕn'tăl*, of or relating to a regiment: **reg'imen'tals,** n. plu. *-tăls*, all the articles of military dress.

region, n. *rē'jŭn* (L. *regio*, a boundary-line, a territory—gen. *regionis*—from *rego*, I rule: It. *regione:* F. *région*), a portion or space of territory of indefinite extent; a country; a district; a tract of space; any large tract of sea or land characterised by some features not found in other areas or parts; in *anat.*, a part or division of the body.

register, n. *rĕj'ĭs-tĕr* (F. *registre;* It. *registro*, a register—from L. *re*, back, and *gestum*, to carry), a written account, or entries in a book, of acts or proceedings for preservation and for reference; a record; the book in which the record is kept; that which regulates or adjusts; a written document issued to captains of foreign-bound vessels as evidence of nationality; in *printing*, a regulation of the forms, by which the lines of pages on one side of a sheet are printed exactly on the back of those on the other side; one of the inner parts of the mould in which printing-types are cast; the compass of a voice or instrument; in an *organ*, a sliding piece of wood perforated with a number of holes for regulating the admission of wind into the pipes; a stopper or sliding-plate for regulating the heat of a fire: v. to enter, or cause to be entered, in the record-book; to enrol: **regi'stering,** imp.: **regi'stered,** pp. *-tĕrd:* adj. recorded; enrolled: **regi'stry,** n. *-trĭ*, enrolment; place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded: **registering pyrometer,** an instr. for measuring high temperatures by the expansion of bars of metal: **registering thermometer,** one which records its own indications: **parish register,** a book for recording the baptisms, marriages, and burials of a parish: **registered company,** an association not possessing a charter, but only registered under the "Joint Stock Act": **registered letter,** a letter or parcel on which a special fee has been paid for insuring safe delivery: **register office,** a record office; in *Scot.*, a large building in Edinburgh set apart for the safe custody of the national archives, and for the recording of titles and burdens connected with real estate: the **Lord Clerk Register,** a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the national archives: **regi'strar,** n. *-trär*, one whose business it is to write or keep a register, as one of births, deaths, and marriages: **regi'strarship,** n. the office of a registrar: **regi'stration,** n. *-trā'shŭn*, the act of inserting into a register.

regius, a. *rē'jĭ-ŭs* (L. *regius*, kingly—from *rex*, a king), founded or appointed by a king, applied to certain professorships: **regium donum,** *rē'jĭ-ŭm dō'nŭm* (L. a royal grant), an annual grant of public money formerly paid by the Legislature in aid of the incomes of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland.

reglet, n. *rĕg'lĕt* (L. *regula*, a straight-edged ruler: F. *règle*, a rule; *réglet*, a ruler), in *arch.*, a flat narrow moulding employed to separate panels, &c., or to form ornaments, as frets or knots; among *printers*, strips of wood of various thicknesses.

regma, n. *rĕg'mă* (Gr. *rhegma*, a rupture), in *bot.*, a seed-vessel, the two valves of which open by an elastic movement, as in *euphorbia*.

regnant, a. *rĕg'nănt* (L. *regnans*, ruling or reigning: F. *regnant:* It. *regnante*), exercising regal authority; ruling; prevalent: **regnancy,** n. *rĕg'năn-sĭ*, the condition or quality of being regnant.

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[illegible]

reimbarse, v. [illegible] **re imbarsement**, [illegible] **re imbursement**, [illegible] **re imbursement**, [illegible] **re imburs

the kidneys, the reins: It. *reni*; F. *reins*, the reins), the kidneys, or the parts about them; the loins, or lower part of the back; the inward parts; the affections and passions; the heart.

reins—see **rein**.

reinsert, v. *rē′in-sĕrt′* (*re*, again, and *insert*), to insert a second time: **re′inser′tion**, n. a second insertion.

reinspect, v. *rē′in-spĕkt′* (*re*, again, and *inspect*), to inspect again: **re′inspec′tion**, n. the act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire, v. *rē′in-spīr′* (*re*, again, and *inspire*), to inspire anew.

reinspirit, v. *rē′in-spĭr′ĭt* (*re*, again, and *inspirit*), to inspirit anew.

reinstall, v. *rē′in-stŏl′* (*re*, again, and *install*), to install again; to seat anew: **re′instal′ment**, n. a second instalment.

reinstate, v. *rē′in-stāt′* (*re*, again, and *instate*), to place again in a former state; to restore: **re′instating**, imp.: **re′instated**, pp.: **re′instate′ment**, n. the act of restoring to a state from which one had been removed.

reinstruct, v. *rē′in-strŭkt′* (*re*, again, and *instruct*), to instruct anew.

reinsure, v. *rē′in-shōr′* (*re*, again, and *insure*), to insure the same property a second time: **re′insu′rance**, n. a contract in which the first insurer is relieved by another from the risks he had undertaken.

reinter, v. *rē′in-tĕr′* (*re*, again, and *inter*), to inter anew.

reinterrogate, v. *rē′in-tĕr′ō-gāt* (*re*, again, and *interrogate*), to question again or repeatedly.

reintroduce, v. *rē′in′trō-dūs′* (*re*, again, and *introduce*), to introduce again: **rein′trodue′tion**, n. a second introduction.

reinundate, v. *rē′in-ŭn′dāt* (*re*, again, and *inundate*), to inundate again.

reinvest, v. *rē′in-vĕst′* (*re*, again, and *invest*), to invest anew: **re′invest′ment**, n. the act of investing anew.

reinvestigate, v. *rē′in-vĕs′tĭ-gāt* (*re*, again, and *investigate*), to investigate again.

reinvigorate, v. *rē′in-vĭg′ō-rāt* (*re*, again, and *invigorate*), to revive; to reanimate.

reinvolve, v. *rē′in-vŏlv′* (*re*, again, and *involve*), to involve anew.

reis, rais, or **ras**, n. *rēs* (Ar. prince, chief, or head), a common title over the whole East for various persons in authority, as the *captain* of a ship: **Reis-Effendi**, n. *rēs′ĕf′fĕn′dē*, in *Turkey*, the chancellor of the empire, and minister for foreign affairs.

reissue, v. *rē-ish′shū* (*re*, again, and *issue*), to issue a second time: **n.** a second or repeated issue.

reiterate, v. *rē-ĭt′ĕr-āt* (F. *réitérer*, to reiterate—from L. *re*, again, and *iteratum*, to repeat), to repeat again and again; to say again that which has already been said: **reit′erating**, imp. *-ā-ting*: **reit′erated**, pp.: **adj.** repeated again and again: **reit′era′tion**, n. *-ā-shŭn*, repetition again and again: **reit′era′tedly**, ad. *-lĭ*, repeatedly.

reiters, n. plu. *rīt′ĕrs* (Ger. *reiter*, a rider, a horseman), the German cavalry of the 14th and 15th centuries, especially in France during the religious wars.

reject, v. *rē-jĕkt′* (L. *rejectum*, to throw or cast back—from *re*, back, and *jacio*, I throw: It. *rigettare*: F. *rejeter*), to throw away or aside as anything useless or vile; to discard; to decline; to refuse to receive or accept: **reject′ing**, imp.: **reject′ed**, pp.: **reject′er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who rejects: **rejection**, n. *rē-jĕk′shŭn*, the act of throwing away or casting aside; refusal to accept or grant: **rejec′tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that rejects; tending to reject: **reject′ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, matter thrown away.

rejoice, v. *rē-jōīz′* (F. *réjouir*, to rejoice: L. *re*, again, and *gaudere*, to rejoice: Sp. *regocijar*, to rejoice), to experience gladness in a high degree; to be glad; to exult; to delight or gladden: **rejoic′ing**, imp.: **adj.** displaying joy; animating with gladness: **n.** the act of expressing joy and gladness; the subject or experience of joy: **rejoiced′**, pp. *-jōīzd′*: **rejoic′er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who rejoices: **rejoic′ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

rejoin, v. *rē-jōīn′* (*re*, again, and *join*: F. *rejoindre*, to rejoin), to unite after separation; to answer to a reply: **rejoin′ing**, imp.: **rejoined′**, pp. *-jōīnd′*: **rejoin′der**, n. *-jōīn′dĕr*, an answer to a reply; an answer or reply; in *law*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejoint, v. *rē-jōīnt′* (*re*, again, and *joint*), to reunite the joints of; to joint anew.

rejudge, v. *rē-jŭj′* (*re*, again, and *judge*), to re-examine; to call to a new trial and decision.

rejuvenescent, a. *rē-jōō′vĕn-ĕs′ĕnt* (L. *re*, again, and *juvenesco*, I become young again), growing young again: **reju′venes′cence**, n. *-ĕs′ĕns*, also **reju′venescency**, n. *-ĕs′ĕn-sĭ*, a renewing of youth.

rekindle, v. *rē-kĭn′dl* (*re*, again, and *kindle*), to set on fire anew; to rouse again: **rekin′dling**, imp. *-dlĭng*: **rekin′dled**, pp. *-dld*.

reland, v. *rē-lănd′* (*re*, again, and *land*), to put on shore what had been shipped; to go on shore after having embarked.

relapse, v. *rē-lăps′* (L. *relapsus*, sunk or fallen back—from *re*, back, and *labor*, I slide or glide onwards; *lapsus*, a slipping: F. *relaps*, a relapse), to slip or fall back into a former bad state; to fall back from a state of convalescence or recovery: **n.** a sliding or falling back into a former bad state: **relap′sing**, imp.: **relapsed′**, pp. *-lăpst′*: **n.** in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a term applied to a heretic who falls back into an error which he had abjured: **relap′ser**, n. *-sĕr*, one who relapses.

relate, v. *rē-lāt′* (L. *relatum*, to repeat, to report; *relatio*, a report, a narration—from *re*, back, and *latum*, to carry: F. *relation*, a relation, a narrative), to report; to rehearse; to give particulars, either orally or in writing; to ally by connection or kindred; to have reference or respect to; to refer to: **rela′ting**, imp.: **rela′ted**, pp.: **adj.** allied by kindred; connected by blood: **rela′ter** or **rela′tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who relates: **rela′tion**, n. *-lā′shŭn*, narrative; account; respect; reference; connection between things; connection by birth or marriage; kindred; a person connected by birth or marriage; direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other: **rela′tionship**, n. *-shĭp*, state of being connected by birth or marriage, or other alliance: **rela′tional**, a. *-al*, having relation or kindred: **rela′tionally**, ad. *-lĭ*.

relative, a. *rĕl′ā-tĭv* (It. *relativo*: F. *relatif*, relative—see **relate**), respecting; having reference to; not absolute or existing by itself; incident to man in society, as rights or duties; particular: **n.** one connected or allied by blood; that which has relation to something else; in *gram.*, one of the words *who*, *which*, *that*, because they relate or refer to some word or words going before: **rel′atively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **rel′ativeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being relative or bearing relation: **relative terms**, terms which imply relation, as servant and master, husband and wife.

relax, v. *rē-lăks′* (L. *relaxare*, to relax, to unbend—from *re*, back, and *laxo*, I loose or slacken: F. *relâcher*: It. *rilassare*), to loosen; to make less rigid or tense, as sinews or strings; to make less rigorous or strict; to mitigate; to relieve from close attention; to unbend; to grow slack or feeble; to abate in severity: **relax′ing**, imp.: **relaxed′**, pp. *-lăkst′*: **relaxation**, n. *rē-lăks-ā-shŭn*, the act of slackening or remitting tension; abatement of rigour or severity; an opening or looseness: **relaxative**, a. *rē-lăks′ā-tĭv*, having the quality of relaxing.

relay, n. *rē′lā′* (F. *relayer*, to relieve another by undertaking his task: It. *rilasso*, a relay of horses, &c.), a supply of fresh horses in readiness to relieve others, that the traveller may proceed without delay; a supply of dogs at certain points for the pursuit of game.

relay, v. *rē-lā′* (*re*, and *lay*), to lay again or a second time.

release, v. *rē-lēs′* (L. *relaxare*, to slacken: It. *rilasciare*, to release, to set at liberty: F. *relaisser*, to relinquish), to set free from restraint of any kind; to let go; to free from obligation or penalty: n. a setting free from any claim, obligation, or restraint; acquittance: **relea′sing**, imp.: **released′**, pp. *-lēst′*: **relea′ser**, n. *-ĕr*, one who releases: **release′ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of releasing from restraint or obligation.

relegate, v. *rĕl′ē-gāt* (L. *relegatum*, to banish—from *re*, back or again, and *legare*, to send with a legal commission), to despatch; to send into exile; to banish: **rel′egating**, imp.: **rel′egated**, pp.: **rel′ega′tion**, n. *-gā′shŭn*, exile; judicial banishment.

relent, v. *rē-lĕnt′* (L. *relentesco*, I grow slack again—from *re*, again, and *lentesco*, I become pliant: F. *relentir*: It. *rallentare*, to slacken), to become less rigid or hard; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion: **relent′ing**, imp.: **relent′ed**, pp.: **relent′less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of pity or compassion; unmerciful; unforgiving; cruel: **relent′lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **relent′lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being unmoved by pity.

relevance, n. *rĕl′ē-vĕ* (*re*, again, and *levo*), the per-

ran to whom a release is executed: **re'lessor'**, n. *-sōr'*, the person who executes a release.

relet, v. *rē-lĕt'* (*re*, again, and *let*), to let again, as a house.

relevant, a. *rĕl'ē-vănt* (L. *relevans*, lifting or raising up, relieving: F. *relevant*, raising again—from *relever*, to raise again: It. *rilevante*, important, material), applicable; pertinent; suitable: **rel'evance**, n. *-vāns*, also **rel'evancy**, n. *-văn-sĭ*, state of being relevant; in *Scotch law*, sufficient to support the cause.

reliable, a. *rē-lī'a-bl* (*re*, back or again, and *liable*: see **rely**), that may be relied on or trusted: **reli'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **reli'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state or quality of being reliable: **reli'ance**, n. *-ăns*, trust; confidence; dependence: **reli'ant**, a. *-ănt*, confident; trusting.

relic, n. *rĕl'ĭk* (L. *reliquiæ*, the remains—from *re*, back or again, and *linquo*, I leave or forsake: It. *reliquia*: F. *reliquet*), that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest: **rel'ics**, n. plu. *-ĭks*, the body of a deceased person, or part of it, or their garments or parts of them; anything preserved in remembrance; in the *R. Cath.* and *Gr. Churches*, the remains of saints or martyrs, or parts of them, or of their garments, &c., preserved in their churches, which are enjoined to be held in veneration, and which are alleged to be endued, in many instances, with miraculous powers.

relict, n. *rĕl'ĭkt* (L. *relictum*, to leave behind—from *re*, back or again, and *linquo*, I leave: old F. *relicte*, a widow), a woman whose husband is dead; a widow: **relicted**, a. *rē-lĭkt'ĕd*, in *law*, left bare, as land by the receding water: **relic'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, land left bare by water.

relied—see **rely**.

relief, n. *rē-lēf'* (F. *relief*, relief—from L. *relevare*, to lighten, to raise or lift up—from *re*, back or again, and *levo*, I make light: It. *rilevare*: F. *relever*, to raise again), removal in whole or in part of any evil, grievance, or affliction; that which mitigates; help; succour; remedy; dismission of a sentinel from his post; in the *feudal law*, a payment made to the lord by the tenant on coming into possession of an estate to be held under him; in *fort.*, the projection or prominence of a work above the ground-plan; in the *fine arts*, the appearance of projection in painting; in *sculp.*, the projection of figures from the ground or plane on which they are formed, being of three kinds —*alto-relievo*, or high relief, *mezzo-relievo*, medium or middle relief, *basso-relievo*, or low relief: **relief-valve**, in a *steam-engine*, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot well when shut off from the boiler: **relieve**, v. *rē-lēv'*, to set free in whole or in quitting without the intention of resuming; abandonment.

reliquary, n. *rĕl'ĭ-kwĕr-ĭ* (F. *reliquaire*, a shrine for relics—from L. *reliquiæ*, the remains: see **relic**), a small chest or casket in which relics are kept.

relique, n. *rĕl'ĭk* (F.), a relic.

reliquim, n. plu. *rē-lĭk'wĭ-ē* (L. *reliquiæ*, the remains), remains of the dead; in *bot.*, the remains of withered leaves attached to the plant; in *geol.*, all organic remains, whether animal or vegetable.

reliquidate, v. *rē-lĭk'wĭ-dāt* (*re*, again, and *liquidate*), to liquidate anew: **reliq'uida'tion**, n. a renewed liquidation or adjustment.

relish, v. *rĕl'ĭsh* (prov. F. *relicher*, to lick: akin to Sans. *lih*; Gr. *leicho*, I lick or lap up), to have a taste or liking for; to be gratified with the enjoyment or use of; to have a pleasing taste: **n.** enjoyment of food in taste and flavour; something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating; that which gives pleasure; the enjoyment given by anything; savour; zest; gusto: **rel'ishing**, imp.: **adj.** palatable; savoury: **rel'ished**, pp. *-ĭsht*: **rel'ishable**, a. *-ĭsh-ă-bl*, having an agreeable taste.

relive, v. *rē-lĭv'* (*re*, again, and *live*), to live again; to revive.

reload, v. *rē-lōd'* (*re*, again, and *load*), to load anew, as a gun: **reload'ing**, imp.: **reload'ed**, pp.

reluctant, a. *rē-lŭk'tănt* (L. *reluctans*, opposing, resisting—from *re*, back or again, and *luctor*, I wrestle), much opposed in heart; unwilling; averse: **reluc'tantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **reluc'tance**, n. *-tăns*, also **reluc'tancy**, n. *-tăn-sĭ*, the state or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind.

relume, v. *rē-lōm'* (L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light: F. *rallumer*, to light again), to light again; to rekindle: also **relu'mine**, v. *-lō'mĭn*: **relu'ming**, imp.: **relumed'**, pp. *-lōmd'*: also **relu'mining**, imp.: **relu'mined**, pp. *-mĭnd*.

rely, v. *rē-lī'* (F. *relayer*, to ease another by undertaking his task), to rest or repose on; to have full confidence in; to depend on: **rely'ing**, imp.: **relied'**, pp. *-līd'*: **reli'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who relies: **reli'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be depended on: see **reliable**.

remain, v. *rē-mān'* (L. *remanere*, to stay or remain behind—from *re*, back or again, and *maneo*, I stay: It. *rimanere*; Norm. F. *remainer*, to remain), to continue; to be left after; to stay; to last or endure: **remain'ing**, imp.: **remained'**, pp. *-mānd'*: **remain'der**, n. *-dĕr*, that which is left or remains; in *arith.*, the difference; remnant; residue; in *law*, an estate limited to lands and tenements after another estate

remedy, n. *rĕm'ĕ-dĭ* (L. *remedium*, a cure or remedy —from *re*, again, and *medeor*, I heal: It. *remedio*: F. *remède*), that which cures a disease or restores health; a cure; a reparation; that which counteracts or repairs an evil of any kind; relief; redress: v. to cure; to heal; to remove or repair an evil of any kind: **rem'edying**, imp.: **rem'edied**, pp. *-dĭd*: **remediable**, a. *rĕ-mē'dĭ-ă-bl*, that may be removed or cured: **reme diably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **reme'diableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*: **reme'dial**, a. *-al*, tending to remedy or remove: **reme'dially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **remediless**, a. *rĕm'ĕ-dĭ-lĕs*, not admitting a cure; incurable: **rem'edilessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **rem'edilessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being without remedy.

remelt, v. *rē-mĕlt'* (*re*, again, and *melt*), to melt a second time.

remember, v. *rē-mĕm'bĕr* (old F. *remembrer*; It. *rimembrare*, to remember—from L. *re*, back, and *memorare*, to make mindful of), to bring back to the memory; to recollect; to retain in the mind or memory; to bear in mind; not to forget: **remem'bering**, imp.: **remem'bered**, pp. *-bĕrd*: **remem'berer**, n. *-bĕr-ĕr*, one who remembers: **remem'brance**, n. *-brăns*, the act or power of remembering; retention or revival in the mind or memory; a token by which to keep in memory; memorial: **remem'brancer**, n. *-brăn-sĕr*, something that reminds or recalls to memory; a memento; a recorder; one of certain officers of the Court of Exchequer, and of some corporations, as of the city of London.

remiges, n. plu. *rĕm'ĭ-jēs* (L. *remigo*, I row, I glide through the air), the large quills of the wings of birds.

remind, v. *rē-mīnd'* (*re*, again, and *mind*), to cause to remember; to bring to notice: **remind'ing**, imp.: **remind'ed**, pp.: **remind'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which reminds.

reminiscence, n. *rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕns* (F. *réminiscence*, reminiscence—from L. *reminiscor*, I recall to mind), the recalling to the mind, or the revival in the memory, of ideas or impressions formerly received but forgotten; a statement of what one recollects or remembers.

remiped, n. *rĕm'ĭ-pĕd* (L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars.

remise, v. *rē-mīz'* (F. *remise*, remittance: L. *remissus*, sent back), in *law*, to give or grant back; to resign a claim by deed: n. in *law*, a surrender; a release, as of a claim: **remi'sing**, imp.: **remised'**, pp. *-mīzd'*.

remiss, a. *rē-mĭs'* (L. *remissus*, slack, negligent—from *re*, back or again, and *missus*, sent: Sp. *remiso*, careless: It. *rimesso*, defective), careless; negligent; not attending to duty or engagements; slow; not intense: **remiss'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **remiss'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being remiss; want of attention to business or duty; negligence: **remis'sible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may be remitted or forgiven: **remission**, n. *rē-mĭsh'ŭn* (F. *rémission*; L. *remissionem*, remission, indulgence), abatement; release; cessation of intenseness; pardon; the sending of money to a distant place: **remis'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, remitting; forgiving.

remit, v. *rē-mĭt'* (L. *remitto*, I loosen, I resign—from *re*, back, and *mitto*, I send: It. *rimettere*: F. *remettre*), to relax; to surrender the right of punishment in whole or in part; to pardon; to absolve; to transmit to another to a distance, as money, bills, &c.: **remit'ting**, imp.: **remit'ted**, pp.: **remit'ter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who remits: **remit'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, forgiveness: **remit'tal**, n. *-al*, a giving up; surrender: **remit'tance**, n. *-ăns*, the sending of moneys, bills, &c., to a person at a distant place; the sum, bill, &c., remitted: **remit'tent**, a. *-ĕnt*, ceasing, applied to diseases whose symptoms alternately diminish and return.

remix, v. *rē-mĭks'* (*re*, again, and *mix*), to mix again or repeatedly.

remnant, n. *rĕm'nănt* (a contr. of old. Eng. *remanent*, that which remains: L. *remanens*, remaining or staying behind—from *re*, back, and *maneo*, I remain: It. *rimanente*, a remnant), the part which is left; residue; that which is left of a piece of cloth, &c.

remodel, v. *rē-mŏd'ĕl* (*re*, again, and *model*), to model or fashion anew: **remod'elling**, imp.: **remod'elled**, pp. *-ĕld*.

remonstrate, v. *rē-mŏn'strāt* (old F. *remonstrer*; F. *remontrer*, to remonstrate—from L. *re*, back or again, and *monstrare*, to show), to urge strong reasons against any measure or proceeding; to expostulate; to suggest urgent reasons in opposition to anything: **remon'strating**, imp.: **remon'strated**, pp.: **remon'strant**, a. *-strănt*, urging strong reasons against an act; expostulatory: n. one who remonstrates; in *eccles. hist.*, one of the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, 1618: **remon'strator**, n. *-strā-tĕr*, one who remonstrates: **remon'strance**, n. *-străns*, strong representation against a measure or proceeding; reasons urged in opposition; expostulation.

remora, n. *rĕm'ō-rā* (F. *remora*, an obstacle—from L. *remorari*, to delay), delay; a fish having an oval sucking-disc on the top of its head, fabled to delay a ship by attaching itself by its disc.

remorse, n. *rē-mōrs'* (L. *remorsum*, to torment, to disturb—from *re*, back or again, and *mordeo*, I bite: It. *rimorso*: F. *remords*), the gnawing pains or reproach of conscience; the pain or anguish of conscience excited by the recollection of guilt: **remorse'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, full of remorse: **remorse'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **remorse'less**, a. *-lĕs*, unpitying; insensible to distress: **remorse'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **remorse'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote, a. *rē-mōt'* (L. *remotus*, afar off, distant—from *re*, back, and *motus*, moved: It. *remoto*: old F. *remot*), distant in any sense; not near; afar off; alien; not agreeing with; inconsiderable, as resemblance: **remote'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **remote'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, distance in any sense; not nearness; slightness.

remould, v. *rē-mōld'* (*re*, again, and *mould*), to mould or shape anew.

remount, v. *rē-mŏwnt'* (*re*, again, and *mount*), to mount again; to reascend: n. a fresh horse with his equipments.

remove, v. *rē-mōv'* (L. *removere*, to remove—from *re*, back, and *moveo*, I move: It. *rimovere*: old F. *remouvoir*), to take or put away; to put from its place; to change place in any manner: n. change of place; a step in any scale of gradation; an indefinite distance; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains: **remo'ving**, imp.: **removed'**, pp. *-mōvd'*: adj. remote; distinctly separate from others: **remo'vable**, a. *-vă-bl*, that may be removed from an office or station: **remo'vabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the capacity of being removed or displaced: **remo'val**, n. *-văl*, state of being removed; dismission from a post; change of place; act of putting an end to: **remo'vedness**, n. *-vĕd-nĕs*, the state of being removed.

remunerate, v. *rē-mū'nĕr-āt* (L. *remuneratus*, rewarded or recompensed—from L. *re*, back, and *munus*, a gift: It. *remunerare*: F. *rémunérer*), to reward or recompense for any service, loss, or expense; to repay or requite: **remu'nerating**, imp.: **remu'nerated**, pp.: **remu'nerable**, a. *-ă-bl*, capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed: **remu'nerabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the capability of being rewarded: **remu'nera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, a payment or equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices; reward; recompense: **remu'nerative**, a. *-ă-tĭv*, yielding reward or recompense; profitable: **remu'neratory**, a. *-ă-tĕr-ĭ*, affording recompense; rewarding.

remurmur, v. *rē-mŭr'mŭr* (*re*, again, and *murmur*), to return or echo in low hoarse sounds; to utter back in murmurs.

renal, a. *rē'năl* (It. *renale*; F. *rénal*, renal—from L. *renes*, the kidneys, the reins), pert. to the reins or kidneys.

renard, n. *rĕn'ĕrd* (F. *renard*: Ger. *reineke*), a fox, usually so named in fables; written also *reynard*.

renascent, a. *rē-năs'sĕnt* (L. *renascens*, being born again—from *re*, again, and *nascor*, I am born: It. *rinascente*: F. *renaissant*, new-born, born again), springing or rising into being again: **renas'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, also **renas'cency**, n. *-sĕn-sĭ*, state of being produced again: **renas'cible**, a. *-sĭ-bl*, that may spring again into being.

renavigate, v. *rē-năv'ĭ-gāt* (*re*, again, and *navigate*), to navigate again.

rencounter, n. *rĕn-kŏwn'tĕr* (F. *rencontre*, an accidental meeting—from L. *re*, again, and *contra*, against), a meeting in opposition or contest; a dash or clash; a shock; a sudden contest: v. to meet unexpectedly, whether friend or foe; to fight hand to hand: **rencoun'tering**, imp.: **rencoun'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*:—a very usual spelling is in the French form, **rencon'tre**, *rŏng-kŏng'tr*.

rend, v. *rĕnd* (AS. *rendan*, to tear: Icel. *renna*, to plunder), to separate or part with violence; to lacerate; to force asunder; to sever; to split: **rend'ing**, imp.: **rent**, pt. pp. *rĕnt*, did rend: n. a tear; an opening caused by a forcible division: **ren'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one who rends.

render, v. *rĕn'dĕr* (F. *rendre*; It. *rendere*, to render—from L. *reddere*, to give up, to yield—from *re*, back

or again, and *dare*, to give), to return; to restore; to surrender; to give up; to inflict, as retribution; to give in or deliver, as an account; to assign, as a reason; to cause to be; to translate; to give or afford, as assistance: **ren'dering**, imp.: **n.** a version or translation; a first coat of plaster on a wall: **ren'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **ren'derer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who renders: **ren'derable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be rendered.

rendezvous, n. *rĕn'dĕ-vō* or *rŏng'dĕ-vō* (F. *rendez-vous*, a rendezvous—literally, give yourselves up or show yourselves), an appointed place of meeting or assembling, as for troops or ships; a place of meeting: v. to bring together at a particular place: **ren'dezvous'ing**, imp. *-vōĭng*: **ren'dezvoused'**, pp. *-vōd'*.

rendition, n. *rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn* (Sp. *rendicion*, rendition, yielding—from L. *reditio*, a giving back or up), the act of yielding possession; surrender.

renegade, n. *rĕn'ē-gād*, also **ren'ega'do**, n. *-gā'dō* (Sp. *renegado*; It. *rinnegato*; F. *renégat*, an apostate), an apostate; one who renounces his faith; a wicked perverse person; a deserter.

renerve, v. *rē-nĕrv'* (*re*, again, and *nerve*), to give new vigour to.

renew, v. *rē-nū'* (*re*, again, and *new*), to make to look as good as new; to restore to a former good state; to repair; to rebuild; to revive; to begin again, as a course; to grant again or repeat, as a loan or a bill; to transform to a new life: **renew'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of making new; renewal: **renewed'**, pp. *-nūd'*: **adj.** repaired; re-established; repeated; revived: **renew'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who renews: **renew'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be renewed: **renew'al**, n. *-ăl*, act of forming anew; revival; restoration to a former good state; repetition of a loan, or the same bill: **renew'edness**, n. *-ĕd-nĕs*, the state of being renewed.

reniform, a. *rĕn'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *renes*, the kidneys or reins, and *forma*, a shape), kidney-shaped; in *geol.*, applied to concretions of ironstone, limestone, &c., which have a flattish, oblong, or kidney-shaped form; in *bot.*, resembling the longitudinal section through a kidney.

rennet, n. *rĕn'nĕt*, also **runnet**, n. *rŭn'nĕt* (Ger. *rennen*, to run; *renase*, rennet: AS. *gerunnen*, to run together, to coagulate: Dut. *runnen*, to curdle; *runsel*, rennet), a decoction of the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

rennet, n. *rĕn'nĕt* (F. *reinette*, a little queen—from *reine*, a queen), a variety of apple from France.

renounce, v. *rē-nōŏns'* (L. *renunciare*, to retract, to renounce—from *re*, back or again, and *nuncio*, I make known: It. *renunziare*: F. *renoncer*), to disown; to

rente, n. *rŏngt* (F.), yearly income; shares; public funds or stocks: **rentier**, n. *rŏng'tĭ-ā'*, one who has an income from land or stocks; a proprietor.

renter, v. *rĕnt'ĕr* (F. *rentraire*, to fine-draw), to fine-draw; to sew together two edges of cloth so finely that the seam is scarcely visible; to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and so restore it: **rent'ering**, imp.: **rent'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **rent'erer**, n. *-ĕr-ĕr*, a fine-drawer.

renumerate, v. *rē-nū'mĕr-āt* (*re*, again, and *numerate*), to recount.

renunciation, n. *rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn* (see **renounce**), disavowal; denial; abandonment.

renverse, a. *rĕn-vĕrs'* (F. *renverser*, to throw down), in *her.*, reverse; set with the head downwards, or contrary to the natural position.

reobtain, v. *rē'ŏb-tān'* (*re*, again, and *obtain*), to obtain again: **re'obtain'able**, a. capable of being obtained again.

reoccupy, v. *rē-ŏk'ū-pī* (*re*, again, and *occupy*), to occupy again.

reopen, v. *rē-ō'pn* (*re*, again, and *open*), to open again.

reoppose, v. *rē'ŏp-pōz'* (*re*, again, and *oppose*), to oppose again.

reordain, v. *rē'ŏr-dān'* (*re*, again, and *ordain*), to ordain again.

reorder, v. *rē-ŏr'dĕr* (*re*, again, and *order*), to order a second time.

reorganise, v. *rē-ŏr'găn-īz'* (*re*, and *organise*), to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system: **reor'ganisa'tion**, n. the act of organising anew.

rep, a. *rĕp* (a corruption of *rib*), having the surface of a cord-like or ribbed appearance—applied to a certain style of fabrics: **n.** a fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

repacify, v. *rē-păs'ĭ-fī* (*re*, again, and *pacify*), to pacify again.

repack, v. *rē-păk'* (*re*, again, and *pack*), to pack a second time.

repaid, v. *rē-pād'*, pt. and pp. of **repay**, which see.

repaint, v. *rē-pānt'* (*re*, again, and *paint*), to paint anew.

repair, v. *rē-pār'* (L. *reparare*, to restore, to renew—from *re*, again, and *paro*, I make or get ready: It. *reparare*: F. *réparer*), to restore to a good state after decay or injury; to mend; to make amends for, as for an injury: **n.** restoration after decay, waste, or injury; supply of loss: **repair'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of restoring after injury or dilapidation: **repaired'**, pp. *-pārd'*: **repair'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who repairs: **repair'mant**, n.

capable of being repealed or revoked: **repeal'ableness**, n. *-nes*, capability of being repealed: **repeal'er**, n. *-er*, one who agitates the repeal of a law, &c.

repeat, v. *rē-pēt'* (F. *répéter*, to repeat—from L. *repetere*, to resume, to renew—from *re*, again, and *petō*, I seek: It. *repetere*), to do or utter again; to rehearse; to quote or recite from memory: n. a mark in music which directs a part to be sung or performed again: **repeat'ing**, imp.: **repeat'ed**, pp.: **adj.** done or spoken again; frequent: **repeat'er**, n. *-er*, that which repeats, applied to a watch that strikes the hours; in *arith.*, that number or figure of a decimal which may be repeated as often as wished: **repeat'edly**, ad. *-li*: **repeating-circle**, an instrument for measuring the angular distance of two objects by repeating the measurement of the angle required without multiplying the single reading off.

repel, v. *rē-pĕl'* (L. *repellere*, to drive or thrust back—from *re*, back, and *pello*, I drive: It. *repellere*; Sp. *repeler*), to drive back; to repulse; to check the advance of; to act with force in opposition to force impressed: **repel'ling**, imp.: **adj.** driving back; resisting approach: **repelled'**, pp. *-pĕld'*: **repel'ler**, n. *-er*, he or that which repels: **repel'lent**, a. *-ĕnt*, able or tending to repel: n. a medicine which drives back morbid humours: **repel'lency**, n. *-ĕn-si*, the principle of repulsion.

repent, a. *rē'pĕnt* (L. *repens*, creeping—gen. *repentis*), in *bot.*, lying flat upon the ground, and emitting roots along the under surface.

repent, v. *rē-pĕnt'* (F. *repentir*, to repent—from L. *re*, again, and *pœnitere*, to cause to repent: It. *ripentere*, to repent), to feel sorrow or regret for something done or spoken; to express regret for something past; to change the mind; to remember with sorrow; to feel such sorrow for sin as to produce amendment of life; in *Scrip.*, as applied to God, to will a change in the course of His providence: **repent'ing**, imp.: **adj.** grieving for the past; feeling contrition for sins: n. act of repentance: **repent'ed**, pp.: **repen'tant**, a. *-tănt*, sorrowful on account of past conduct or misdeeds; expressing or showing sorrow for the past: **repen'tantly**, ad. *-li*: **repen'tance**, n. *-tăns*, such sorrow for sin as to produce newness of life; sorrow for anything done or said: **repent'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

repeople, v. *rē-pē'pl* (*re*, again, and *people*), to people anew; to furnish again with a stock of inhabitants: **repeo'pling**, imp. *-pling*: n. the act of stocking with people anew: **repeo'pled**, pp. *-pld*.

repercussion, n. *rē'pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn* (F. *répercussion*, repercussion: L. *repercussio*, a rebounding—from *re*, back or again, and *percussum*, to strike or beat: It. *ripercussione*), the act of driving back; a rebound; reverberation; in *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound: **re'percus'sive**, a. *-kŭs'iv*, having the power of driving back; driven back; causing to reverberate.

repertory, n. *rĕp'ĕr-tĕr'i* (F. *répertoire*, a repertory: L. *reperio*, I find out or discover: Sp. and It. *repertorio*, a repertory), a place in which things are arranged in an orderly manner, so as to be easily found; a magazine; a treasury.

repetend, n. *rĕp'ē-lĕnd'* (L. *repetendus*, to be brought back—from *re*, again, and *petō*, I seek), in *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*.

repetition, n. *rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn* (F. *répétition*, repetition: L. *repetitio*, a repetition—from *re*, again, and *petō*, I seek: It. *repetizione*), the act of repeating; recital; rehearsal: **rep'etiti'onal**, a. *-al*, containing repetition: **repetitive**, a. *rē-pĕt'i-tĭv*, containing repetition; repeating.

repine, v. *rē-pīn'* (F. *repoindre*; It. *ripugnere*, to prick or sting again: *re*, again, and *pine*, which see), to feel a discontent which preys on the spirits; to fret one's self; to be discontented; to murmur: **repi'ning**, imp.: **adj.** disposed to murmur or complain: n. the act of fretting and brooding over a thing: **repined'**, pp. *-pīnd'*: **repi'ner**, n. *-nĕr*, one who repines: **repi'ningly**, ad. *-li*.

replace, v. *rē-plās'* (*re*, again, and *place*: F. *replacer*), to put again in a former position; to put in a new place; to refund; to put: **repla'cing**, imp.: **replaced'**, pp. *-plāst'*: **replace'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, exchange of places; substitution.

replait, v. *rē-plāt'* (*re*, again, and *plait*), to plait or fold again.

replant, v. *rē-plănt'* (*re*, again, and *plant*: F. *replanter*), to plant again.

replead, v. *rē-plĕd'* (*re*, again, and *plead*), to plead again: **replead'er**, n. *-er*, a second pleading.

replenish, v. *rē-plĕn'ish* (old F. *repleniir*, to replenish; *replenissant*, replenishing: L. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full), to fill; to stock with numbers or abundance: **replen'ishing**, imp.: **replen'ished**, pp. *-ishĭt*, abundantly supplied: **replen'isher**, n. *-er*, one who replenishes: **replen'ishment**, n. *-mĕnt*, act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.

replete, a. *rē-plēt'* (L. *repletus*, filled—from *re*, again, and *plere*, to fill: It. *replato*: F. *replet*), completely filled; full: **replete'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being replete: **repletion**, n. *rē-plē'shŭn*, superabundant fulness; plethora: **reple'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to fill or replenish: **reple'tively**, ad. *-li*.

replevin—see **replevy**.

replevy, v. *rē-plĕv'i* (L. *re*, again, and F. *plevir*, to promise, to answer for: F. *plevine*, warranty: mid. L. *replegiare*, to redeem by surety—see **pledge**), to take back or reclaim, as cattle or goods, upon giving security to try the rights of distraint at law: **replev'ying**, imp.: **replev'ied**, pp. *-plĕv'id*: **replev'iable**, a. *-i-a-bl*, that may be recovered from illegal distraint: **replev'in**, n. *-in*, in *law*, an action to recover possession of goods or cattle wrongfully distrained.

replica, n. *rĕp'lĭ-kă* (It. *replica*, a repetition), a copy of an original picture done by the same master.

replicate, a. *rĕp'lĭ-kăt* (L. *replicatum*, to fold or roll back—from *re*, back, and *plico*, I fold), in *bot.*, doubled down, so that the upper part comes in contact with the lower.

replication, n. *rĕp'lĭ-kā'shŭn* (L. *replicatio*, a folding or bending back again—see **reply**), a response; an answer; in *law*, the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.

replied, replier, &c.—see **reply**.

replum, n. *rē'plŭm* (L. *replum*, a door-cheek, the leaf of a door), in *bot.*, a longitudinal division in a pod formed by the placenta, as in cruciferæ: the persistent portion of some pericarps after the valves have fallen away.

reply, v. *rē-plī'* (It. *replicare*; F. *répliquer*, to reply—from L. *replicare*, to fold or roll back—from *re*, back, and *plico*, I fold), to make a return in words or in writing to something which has been said or written by another; to answer; to respond: n. an answer; that which is said or written in answer to another: **reply'ing**, imp.: **replied'**, pp. *-plīd'*: **repli'er**, n. *-er*, one who replies.

repolish, v. *rē-pŏl'ish* (*re*, again, and *polish*), to polish again.

repone, v. *rē-pōn'* (L. *reponere*, to replace, to restore—from *re*, back or again, and *ponere*, to put or place), in *Scotch law*, to restore to a situation formerly held: **repo'ning**, imp.: **reponed'**, pp. *-pōnd'*.

report, v. *rē-port'* (L. *reportare*, to carry or bring back—from *re*, back or again, and *porto*, I carry: It. *riportare*: F. *rapporter*), to bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to relate; to make a statement of facts; to follow the business of a reporter: n. an account or statement circulated; that which is noised about respecting a thing; common fame; noise, as of a gun; an official statement of facts; a statement of proceedings, &c.: **report'ing**, imp.: n. the act of giving an account of anything orally or in writing; the art or profession of a reporter: **report'ed**, pp.: **report'er**, n. *-er*, one who writes down in shorthand the proceedings of Parliament, of courts of law, and of public meetings, &c., with a view to publication: **report'able**, a. *-a-bl*, fit to be reported: **to be reported, or to be reported of**, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach: **to report one's self**, to present one's self before a superior, or at headquarters, for inspection or orders.

repose, v. *rē-pōz'* (L. *repositum*, to place back again—from *re*, back or again, and *pono*, I place: It. *riposare*: F. *reposer*), to lay or be at rest; to place or rest in, as confidence; to sleep; to recline; to rely, with *in* or *on*: n. state of sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; in *paint.*, certain parts in the composition of a picture which seem to tranquillise its aspect: **repo'sing**, imp.: **reposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: **repo'sal**, n. *-zăl*, the act of reposing or resting: **repo'sedly**, ad. *-zĕd-li*: **repo'sedness**, n. *-zĕd-nĕs*, state of being at rest: **repo'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who reposes: **repos'it**, v. *-pŏz'ĭt*, to lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation: **repos'iting**, imp.: **repos'ited**, pp.: **reposition**, n. *rē'pō-zĭ-h'ŭn*, the act of replacing; the act of laying up in safety:

repository, n. *rē·pŏz'i·tĕr'i* (L. *repositorium*, a cupboard), a place where things are deposited for safety or preservation; a place where articles are kept for sale.

repossess, v. *rē'pŏz·zĕs'* (*re*, again, and *possess*), to possess again: **re'possessi'on**, n. the act of possessing again.

repour, v. *rē·pōr'* (*re*, again, and *pour*), to pour again.

repousse, n. *rē·pōō'* (F.), ornamented metal-work formed in relief by striking up the metal from behind until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface, being afterwards finished by the process of chasing.

reprehend, v. *rĕp'rē·hĕnd'* (L. *reprehendere* or *reprehensum*, to check, to restrain—from *re*, again, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of; It. *riprendere*; F. *reprendre*), to administer reproof or censure to; to chide; to rebuke; to censure: **rep'rehend'ing**, imp.: **rep'rehend'ed**, pp.: **rep'rehend'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who reprehends: **rep'rehen'sible**, a. *-sĭ·bl*, deserving reproof or censure; blamable: **rep'rehen'sibly**, ad. *-blĭ*: **rep'rehen'sibleness**, n. *-bl·nĕs*, the quality of being reprehensible; culpableness: **rep'rehen'sion**, n. *-hĕn'shŭn* (F. *reprehension*), reproof; censure: **rep'rehen'sive**, a. *-sĭv*, also **rep'rehen'sory**, a. *-sō·rĭ*, containing reproof or censure.

represent, v. *rĕp'rē·zĕnt'* (L. *repræsentare*, to represent—from *re*, again, and *præsentare*, to place before; It. *rappresentare*; F. *représenter*), to show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to show by words and actions, as in a play on the stage; to personate; to act the character of another, as in a play; to act as a substitute for; to show by arguments or a statement of facts: **rep'resent'ing**, imp.: **rep'resent'ed**, pp.: **rep'resent'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who represents: **rep'resent'able**, a. *-d·bl*, that may be represented: **rep'resent'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something: **rep'resenta'tion**, n. *-tā·shŭn*, the act of describing or showing; a respectful declaration; that which exhibits by resemblance, as a picture or a statue; a plan; a map; a model; performance, as of a play on the stage: **rep'resen'tative**, n. *-tĭv*, one who exhibits the likeness of another; an agent; a deputy; a substitute; one who represents another or others; in *nat. hist.*, that which presents the full character of the type of a group: **adj.** bearing the character or power of another; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people: **rep'resen'tatively**, ad.

charge with a fault in severe language: **n.** censure mingled with contemptuous language; severe reproof; shameful condition or treatment; infamy; object of contempt or scorn; that which is the cause of shame: **reproach'ing**, imp.: **reproached'**, pp. *-prōcht'*: **reproach'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who reproaches: **reproach'able**, a. *-d·bl*, capable of being reproached: **reproach'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **reproach'ableness**, n. *-bl·nĕs*, the state of being reproachable: **reproach'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, containing or expressing reproach; bringing or casting reproach; upbraiding; scurrilous; base: **reproach'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **reproach'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being reproachful: **reproach'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without reproach.

reprobate, a. *rĕp'rō·bāt* (L. *reprobatum*, to disapprove, to condemn: It. *reprobare*; F. *réprouver*, to reject, to reprobate), wholly given up to sin; lost to virtue or grace; depraved; abandoned; rejected: **v.** to disapprove with marks of extreme dislike; to give up to destruction without hope of pardon: **n.** a person lost to virtue and religion: **rep'robating**, imp.: **rep'robated**, pp.: **adj.** rejected; abandoned: **rep'robateness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being reprobate: **rep'roba'tion**, n. *-bā·shŭn*, the act of disallowing, with expressions of extreme dislike; in *theol.*, state of being consigned or abandoned to destruction without hope of pardon—the opposite of *election*: **rep'roba'tioner**, n. *-ĕr*, one who holds that part of the human race were created for reprobation.

reproduce, v. *rē'prō·dūs'* (*re*, again, and *produce*; F. *reproduire*; Sp. *reproducir*), to form anew in whole or in part what has been cut off or lost: **re'produ'cing**, imp.: **re'produced'**, pp. *-dūst'*: **re'produ'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who or that which reproduces: **re'produc'tive**, a. *-dŭk'tĭv*, pert. to or used in reproduction: **re'produc'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the art or process of renewing that which has been lost or destroyed; that which is reproduced.

repromulgate, v. *rē'prō·mŭl'gāt* (*re*, and *promulgate*), to promulgate again.

reproof—see **reprove**.

reprove, v. *rē·prōōv'* (F. *réprouver*, to reject, to disallow; L. *reprobare*, to condemn—see **reprobate**), to reprimand; to chide; to charge with blame or censure; to rebuke: **repro'ving**, imp.: **reproved'**, pp. *-prōōvd'*: **repro'ver**, n. *-vĕr*, one who reproves: **repro'vable**, a. *-prōō·vd·bl*, deserving censure; blamable: **repro'vably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **repro'vingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **reproof'**, n. *-prōf'*, blame expressed to the face; censure.

reprune, v. *rē·prōn'* (*re*, again, and *prune*), to prune

per to be put away: **repu'dia'tion**, n. *-dī'shŭn*, disavowal; rejection; divorce.

repugnant, a. *rē-pŭg'nănt* (L. *repugnans*, fighting against, opposing—gen. *repugnantis*—from *re*, against, and *pugno*, I fight: It. *repugnante*: F. *répugnant*), characterised by opposition or contrariety; adverse, with *to*; inconsistent; inimical: **repug'nantly**, ad. *-li*: **repug'nance**, n. *-năns*, also **repug'nancy**, n. *-năn-si*, opposition of mind; struggle of passions; resistance; inconsistency; aversion; dislike.

repulse, v. *rē-pŭls'* (L. *repulsus*, driven back; *repulsa*, a refusal, a denial—from *re*, back, and *pello*, I drive: It. *ripulsa*; old F. *repulse*, a refusal), to drive back by force; to repel: n. a being checked or driven back by force; refusal; denial: **repuls'ing**, imp.: **repulsed'**, pp. *-pŭlst'*: **repul'ser**, n. *-sĕr*, one who repulses: **repul'sion**, n. *-pŭl'shŭn*, the act of driving back; the power by which bodies or their particles, under certain circumstances, are made to recede from each other: **repulse'less**, a. *-pŭls'lĕs*, that cannot be repelled: **repul'sive**, a. *-siv*, tending to repulse; cold; reserved; forbidding: **repul'sively**, ad. *-li*: **repul'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

repurchase, v. *rē-pĕr'chăs* (*re*, again, and *purchase*), to buy back: n. the act of buying again what has been sold.

repute, v. *rē-pūt'* (L. *reputare*, to compute, to calculate—from *re*, again, and *puto*, I think: It. *reputare*: F. *réputer*), to estimate; to think; to hold; to reckon: n. character; established opinion; general estimation: **repu'ting**, imp.: **repu'ted**, pp.: adj. reckoned; accounted: **repute'less**, a. *-lĕs*, disgraceful; without repute: **reputable**, a. *rĕp'ū-tă-bl*, having the good opinion of men; held in esteem; respectable: **rep'utably**, ad. *-tă-blĭ*: **rep'utableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being reputable: **rep'uta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, good name; character by public opinion; credit: **reputedly**, ad. *rē-pū'tĕd-lĭ*.

request, n. *rē-kwĕst'* (L. *requisitum*, to seek or search for—from *re*, again, and *quæsitum*, to seek: F. *requête*; old F. *requeste*, a request), a desire expressed to another for something to be granted or done; the thing asked or solicited; petition; prayer; entreaty: v. to express a desire for; to solicit respectfully: **request'ing**, imp.: **request'ed**, pp.: **request'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who requests: **in request**, in demand; in credit or reputation.

requiem, n. *rĕk'wĭ-ĕm* (L. *requiem*, rest, repose, as from labour, suffering, or care: F. *requiem*: It. *requie*), a grand musical composition performed in the R. Cath. Ch. in honour of a deceased person, so called from "*requiem*," the first of the Latin words of the hymn; a musical mass for the repose of the soul of the dead.

requin, n. *rĕk'ĭn* (F. *requin*, a corruption of *requiem*, a hymn or mass for the dead), the white shark, so called by the French sailors from the danger to life from them if falling by accident into the water of the seas where they abound.

require, v. *rē-kwīr'* (L. *requirere*, to want, to require—from *re*, back or again, and *quæro*, I seek: F. *requérir*), to ask, as of right or by authority; to demand; to call for; to make necessary; to need: **requi'ring**, imp.: **required'**, pp. *-kwīrd'*: **requi'rer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who requires: **requi'rable**, a. *-rā-bl*, capable of being required: **require'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, demand; claim; in the plu., things for the supply of needs; necessaries.

requisite, a. *rĕk'wĭ-zĭt* (L. *requisitus*, needed, being requisite—from *re*, back or again, and *quæro*, I seek: It. and Sp. *requisito*, requisite), necessary; needful; essential: n. something required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; a want; a need: **req'uisitely**, ad. *-lĭ*: **req'uisiteness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being requisite or necessary: **req'uisiti'on**, n. *-zĭsh'ŭn*, a written request or invitation; a demand: **requisitive**, a. *rē-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv*, expressing or implying demand.

requite, v. *rē-kwīt'* (*re*, again, and *quit*), to make a return for treatment, either good or evil; to repay; to recompense; to avenge: **requi'ting**, imp.: **requi'ted**, pp.: **requi'ter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who requites: **requi'tal**, n. *-tăl*, the act of requiting; return for treatment, good or bad; retribution; recompense.

reredos, n. *rē'rē-dŏs* (F. *arrière*, away, and *dos*, back), in *arch.*, the back of a fireplace; the carved ornamental screen at the back of the altar, in height from 3 to 6 feet above it; a screen; a partition-wall.

reremouse, n. *rē'rĭ-mŏŭs* (AS. *hreremus*, a bat—from AS. *hreran*; Icel. *hræra*, to move), the bat.

re-resolve, v. *rē'rē-zŏlv'* (*re*, again, and *resolve*), to resolve a second time.

rereward, n. *rē'r-wŏrd* (from *rear*, and *ward*), the part of an army which marches in the rear.

resail, v. *rē-sāl'* (*re*, again, and *sail*), to sail back.

resale, n. *rē'sāl* (*re*, again, and *sale*), a second sale.

resalute, v. *rē-ă-lūt'* (*re*, again, and *salute*), to salute or greet anew.

rescind, v. *rē-sĭnd'* (L. *rescindere*, to abolish, to rescind—from *re*, back or again, and *scindere*, to cut, to split: It. *rescindere*: F. *rescinder*), to render null or make void; to revoke; to repeal: **rescind'ing**, imp.: **rescind'ed**, pp.

rescission, n. *rē-sĭsh'ŭn* (L. *rescissum*, to abolish: It. *rescissione*, rescission—see **rescind**), act of abrogating or annulling: **rescissory**, a. *rē-sĭs'sē-rĭ* (It. *rescissorio*), having power to rescind.

rescribe, v. *rē-skrīb'* (L. *rescribere*, to write in reply to—from *re*, again, and *scribo*, I write), to write back; to write over again: **resori'bing**, imp.: **rescribed'**, pp. *-skrĭbd'*.

rescript, n. *rē'skrĭpt* (L. *rescriptum*, to answer in reply to—from *re*, again, and *scriptum*, to write), an answer in writing; the answer of a pope or an emperor to any question of law to one consulting him, which answer has the force of law; an edict or decree: **rescription**, n. *rē-skrĭp'shŭn*, the answering of a letter.

rescue, v. *rĕs'kū* (old Eng. *rescous*, rescue—from old F. *rescousse*, to recover: It. *riscuotere*, to fetch a thing out of pawn—from L. *re*, back or again, and *excutere*, to take away by force), to set free from danger or restraint; to deliver from evil in any way; to recapture; to liberate: n. deliverance from danger or restraint; release; liberation; recapture; in *law*, the forcible taking away against law of things lawfully distrained: **res'cuing**, imp.: **res'cued**, pp. *-kūd*: **res'cuer**, n. *-kū-ĕr*, one who rescues.

research, n. *rē-sĕrch'* (*re*, again, and *search*: F. *recherche*, inquiry, search), a laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation; examination.

reseat, v. *rē-sēt'* (*re*, again, and *seat*), to seat anew.

resection, n. *rē-sĕk'shŭn* (*re*, again, and *section*), the act of cutting or paring off; the surgical operation for the removal of a bone.

resek, v. *rē-sĕk'* (*re*, again, and *seek*), to seek again.

reseize, v. *rē-sēz'* (*re*, again, and *seize*), to seize a second time: **reseizure**, n. *rē-sēzh'ŭr*, the act of seizing again.

resell, v. *rē-sĕl'* (*re*, again, and *sell*), to sell again what has been bought or sold.

resemble, v. *rē-zĕm'bl* (L. *re*, again, and *simulare*, to make like—from *similis*, like: F. *sembler*, to seem; *ressembler*, to resemble), to be like; to possess similar external form or structure; to possess like or similar qualities: **resem'bling**, imp.: **resem'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **resem'blance**, n. *-blăns*, likeness; state of having similar external form or structure; image; similarity.

resend, v. *rē-sĕnd'* (*re*, again, and *send*), to send again.

resent, v. *rē-zĕnt'* (F. *ressentir*: It. *risentire*, to resent—from L. *re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel), to take ill; to consider as an injury or an affront; to be somewhat provoked at: **resent'ing**, imp.: **resent'ed**, pp.: **resent'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who resents: **resent'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the feeling of anger or irritation caused by a deep sense of injury or insult; anger; prolonged anger: **resent'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, easily provoked to anger, and retaining it long: **resent'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*.

reserve, n. *rē-zĕrv'* (L. *reservare*, to reserve—from *re*, back, and *servo*, I keep: It. *riservare*: F. *réserver*), something kept in store for future use; in *mil.*, a body of troops kept in the rear of an army in action to give support where required, or to meet any contingency; a laying up and keeping for a future time; reservation or exception, as, a sale by auction without *reserve*; caution in personal behaviour; shyness: v. to keep in store for future use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to retain; to keep: **reserv'ing**, imp.: **reserved'**, pp. *-zĕrvd'*: adj. restrained; shy: **reserv'edly**, ad. *-ĕd-lĭ*: **reserv'edness**, n. *-ĕd-nĕs*, the state of being reserved; want of frankness: **reserv'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who reserves: **reservation**, n. *rĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn*, the act of reserving or keeping back; concealment in the mind; exception in favour; something reserved: **in reserve**, in keeping for other or future use; in store.

reservoir, n. *rĕz'ĕr-vwŏr'* (F. *réservoir*, a reservoir—from L. *re*, again, and *servo*, I keep or preserve), a

place where water is collected and stored for use; a mill-pond; a basin.

reset, v. *rē-set'* (*re*, again, and *set*), to set again; in *Scotch law*, to receive stolen goods: n. the offence of receiving and keeping stolen goods: **reset'ter**, n. *-ėr*, one who receives stolen goods.

resettle, v. *rē-set'l* (*re*, again, and *settle*), to settle again: **reset'tlement**, n. a second or new settlement.

reshape, v. *rē-shāp'* (*re*, again, and *shape*), to shape again.

reship, v. *rē-ship'* (*re*, again, and *ship*), to ship a second time; to ship again what has been imported: **reship'ment**, n. goods reloaded and sent back again.

reside, v. *rē-zīd'* (L. *residere*, to remain, to abide—from *re*, again, and *sedeo*, I sit: It. *risedere*: F. *résider*, to continue in a place as an inhabitant; to abide; to live; to dwell): **resi'ding**, imp.: **resi'ded**, pp.: **resi'der**, n. *-dėr*, one who resides in a particular place: **resident**, a. *rez'i-dent*, dwelling or abiding in a place: n. one who resides or dwells in a place; an inhabitant; a public minister residing at a foreign court: **res'idence**, n. *-dėns*, place where one resides; home; an abode; also **res'idency**, n. *-dėn-si*, an abode; the official dwelling of a government officer in India: **res'iden'tial**, a. *-dėn-shal*, having actual possession; constituted or connected with residence: **res'iden'tiary**, a. *-shė-ri*, residential: n. one who keeps a certain residence.

residue, n. *rez'i-dū* (L. *residuum*, a remainder—from *re*, back, and *sedeo*, I sit: It. *residuo*: F. *résidu*), that which remains after the greater part has been taken or separated; the rest; the remainder; the remainder of an estate after payment of debts and legacies: **residual**, a. *rē-zid'ū-al*, remaining after the greater part has been taken: **resid'uary**, a. *-ė-ri*, that takes the residue or remainder of an estate after paying debts and legacies; entitled to the residue, as a *residuary legatee*: **resid'uum**, n. *-um*, the residue; the remainder; plu. **resid'ua**, *-a*.

resign, v. *rē-sīn'* (*re*, again, and *sign*), to sign again.

resign, v. *rē-zīn'* (L. *resignare*, to resign—from *re*, back, and *signare*, to mark, to sign: It. *risegnare*: F. *résigner*), to give up, as a claim or an office; to yield into the hands of another; to submit without resistance or murmuring; to submit; to quit; to forsake: **resign'ing**, imp.: **resigned'**, pp. *-zīnd'*: adj. calmly submitting to the will of God: **resign'edly**, ad. *-ėd-li*: **resign'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who resigns: **resignation**, n. *rez'ig-nā'shun*, the act of yielding or giving up; habitual submission to the will of God; submission; patience.

resile, v. *rē-zīl'* (L. *resilire*, to leap or spring back—or resisted: **resist'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **resist'lessness**, n. *-nės*, the state of being resistless.

resoluble, a. *rez'ō-lū-bl* (*re*, back or again, and *solubile*: F. *résoluble*, resolvable), that may be melted or dissolved.

resolute, a. *rez'ō-lūt* (It. *risoluto*: F. *résolu*: Sp. *resoluto*, resolute, bold: L. *re*, back, and *solutus*, to loose), determined; decided; characterised by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; undaunted: **res'olutely**, ad. *-li*, firmly; constantly; steadily: **res'oluteness**, n. *-nės*, the quality of being resolute in a fixed purpose; unshaken firmness: **res'olu'tion**, n. *-lū'shun*, fixed determination; steadiness or fixedness of purpose; constancy; firmness; the process of separating the component parts of bodies; analysis; a formal proposition brought before a public body for discussion and adoption; the dispersion or disappearance of a tumour or inflammatory part; in *dyn.*, the dividing any single force into two or more others.

resolve, v. *rē-zolv'* (L. *resolvere*, to separate, to unfasten—from *re*, back, and *solvo*, I loose: It. *risolvere*: Sp. *resolver*), to reduce to simple parts or first principles; to analyse; to clear of difficulties; to explain; to determine in one's own mind; to fix in a determination; to decide; to purpose; to constitute by vote or formal declaration; in *med.*, to disperse or scatter, as a tumour: n. fixed purpose of mind; determination: **resol'ving**, imp.: **resolved'**, pp. *-zolvd'*: adj. fixed or determined in purpose: **resol'ver**, n. *-vėr*, one who resolves: **resol'vable**, a. *-vā-bl*, capable of being resolved; that may be reduced to first principles: **resol'vabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, capability of being resolved: **resol'vedly**, ad. *-vėd-li*: **resol'vedness**, n. *-nės*, fixedness of purpose; firmness: **resol'vent**, a. *-vėnt*, in *med.*, having the power to dissolve or scatter, as a tumour: n. a medicine which dissolves a tumour: **to resolve a nebula**, in *astron.*, to cause a nebula by a powerful instrument to appear separated into distinct stars.

resonant, a. *rez'ō-nant* (L. *resonans*, resounding or re-echoing—from *re*, back, and *sono*, I sound: It. *risonante*: F. *résonnant*, resounding), returning sound; echoing back: **res'onantly**, ad. *-li*: **res'onance**, n. *-nans*, the returning or prolongation of sound, as by the air acting on the bodies of stringed instruments.

resort, v. *rē-zōrt'* (F. *ressortir*, to go forth again, to repair; *ressort*, spring, elasticity, supply of needful power—akin to L. *surgere*, to rise), to repair or betake one's self to; to have recourse; to frequent: n. act of resorting; a place much frequented; concourse; tribunal, as in the phrase *last resort*: **resort'ing**, imp.: **resort'ed**, pp.: **resort'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who resorts: last

ng relation to a person or thing; not absolute; belonging to each, as *respective* abodes: **respec'tively,** ad. *-li,* as each belongs to each; particularly: **respecting,** prep. *rē-spĕk'ting,* with relation or regard to; regarding: in respect of, prep. in relation to; with regard to.

respire, v. *rē-spīr'* (L. *respirare,* to respire—from *re,* back or again, and *spiro,* I breathe: It. *rispirare:* F. *respirer*), to breathe out; to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; to rest: **respi'ring,** imp.: **respired',** pp. *-spīrd'*: **respi'rable,** a. *-ra-bl,* fit for breathing or for the support of animal life: **respi'rableness,** n. *-bl-nĕs,* also **respi'rabil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti,* the state or quality of being respirable: **respiration,** n. *rĕs'pi-rā'shŭn,* the act of breathing; relief from toil: **res'pirator,** n. *-rā-tŏr,* an apparatus for covering the mouth, which serves to warm the air before being inhaled into the lungs: **respi'ratory,** a. *-tŏr-i,* pert. to or serving for respiration.

respite, n. *rĕs'pit* (old F. *respit,* respite: It. *rispitto,* respite, pause—from L. *respectus,* regard, consideration), delay, as for breathing; pause; interval; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital sentence on a criminal; a reprieve: v. to suspend; to delay for a time; to relieve by an interval of rest: **res'pitting,** imp.: **res'pited,** pp.

resplendent, a. *rē-splĕn'dĕnt* (L. *resplendens,* shining brightly—from *re,* back or again, and *splendeo,* I shine), very bright; having a beautiful lustre; shining with brilliancy: **resplen'dently,** ad. *-li*: **resplen'dence,** n. *-dĕns,* also **resplen'dency,** n. *-dĕn-si,* brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.

resplit, v. *rē-split'* (*re,* again, and *split*), to split or rend a second time.

respond, v. *rē-spŏnd'* (L. *respondere,* to answer or reply—from *re,* back or again, and *spondeo,* I promise solemnly: It. *rispondere:* F. *répondre*), to answer; to rejoin; to reply: n. in *sacred music,* a short anthem interjected in some service: **respond'ing,** imp.: **respond'ed,** pp.: **respond'ent,** a. *-ĕnt,* that answers to demand or expectation: n. one who answers, as in a suit at law; one who answers in reply: **respondentia,** n. *rē-spŏn-dĕn'shi-a,* a contract by which a loan is effected on the security of the freight of a ship.

response, n. *rē-spŏns'* (L. *responsum,* an answer or reply—from *re,* back, and *spondeo,* I promise solemnly: It. *risposo;* old F. *respons,* a response), a reply or answer; an oracular answer; the answer of the people in certain parts of divine service; rejoinder: **responsible,** a. *rē-spŏn'sĭ-bl,* answerable; accountable; amenable: **respon'sibly,** ad. *-bli*: **respon'sibleness,** n. *-bl-nĕs*: **respon'sibil'ity,** n. *-bil'i-ti,* state of being accountable or answerable: **respon'sive,** a. *-sĭv,* making answer; correspondent: **respon'sively,** ad. *-li*: **respon'siveness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being responsive: **respon'sion,** n. *-shŭn,* the first examination which students at Oxford undergo before they can take any degree—familiarly called "the little-go": **respon'sory,** a. *-sŏr-i,* containing or making answer.

rest, n. *rĕst* (Ger. *rast;* Dut. *ruste,* ease, quiet, repose: AS. *rest* or *ræst,* repose), a state free from motion or disturbance; quiet; repose; sleep; final sleep; cessation from labour; that on which a thing leans for support; trust; peace; in *music,* a pause in sound, or the mark to indicate it: v. to lay or place at rest; to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be tranquil; to be at peace; to recline; to be in a state of repose or slumber; to sleep the final sleep; to lean on; to trust or rely: **rest'ing,** imp.: **rest'ed,** pp.: **rest'less,** a. *-lĕs,* not still; unquiet; disturbed; sleepless; unsettled; roving: **rest'lessly,** ad. *-li*: **rest'lessness,** n. *-nĕs,* the quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; want of sleep: **rest-house,** in *East Indies,* an empty house for the accommodation of travellers: **resting-place,** a place to rest at: **to rest with,** to be in the power of; to depend upon.

rest, n. *rĕst* (L. *restare,* to remain, to resist: F. *rester,* to remain: It. *restare,* to leave an overplus), that which remains, or may remain, after the separation of a part; overplus; residue; others; a surplus fund held in reserve by a bank or a public company in order to equalise the dividends, should the profits made in any one year fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to the shareholders: **resting owing** (F. *en reste,* in arrear), in *Scotch law,* remaining due.

restant, a. *rĕs'tănt* (L. *restans;* F. *restant,* remaining), in *bot.,* remaining, as foot-stalks after the fructification has fallen off.

restate, v. *rē-stāt'* (*re,* again, and *state*), to state anew.

restaurant, n. *rĕs'tō-rŏng* (F. *restaurant*), an eating-house; a place for the sale of refreshments: **restaurateur,** n. *rĕs-tō'rā-tŏr',* an eating-house keeper; one who keeps a place for the sale of refreshments.

restem, v. *rē-stĕm'* (*re,* back, and *stem*), to force back against the current.

restiff, a. *rĕs'tĭf* (F.), another spelling of *restive:* **res'tiffness,** n. *-nĕs,* for *restiveness*—see **restive.**

restiform, a. *rĕs'ti-fawrm* (L. *restis,* a cord, and *forma,* shape), like a cord; rope-shaped.

restipulate, v. *rē-stip'ū-lāt* (*re,* again, and *stipulate*), to stipulate anew: **re'stipula'tion,** n. a new or second stipulation.

restitution, n. *rĕs'ti-tū'shŭn* (F. *restitution;* Sp. *restitucion,* restitution—from L. *restitutio,* a restoration—from *re,* back, and *statuo,* I put or place), the act of making good any loss, damage, or injury; the restoration of something lost or taken away; amends; reparation.

restive, a. *rĕs'tĭv* (It. *restio,* drawing back, restive: F. *restif,* stubborn: L. *restare,* to stand still), restless and unwilling to stir, or only moving backwards, as a horse; obstinate in refusing to move forward; impatient under restraint or opposition; uneasy: **res'tively,** ad. *-li*: **res'tiveness,** n. *-nĕs,* obstinacy or unwillingness to move forward; obstinate unwillingness or impatience—sometimes spelt *restiff*: **resty,** a. *rĕs'ti,* restive.

restore, v. *rē-stōr'* (L. *restaurare,* to make to stand again, to restore—from *re,* again, and *sto,* I stand: It. *ristaurare:* F. *restaurer*), to replace; to give or bring back that which has been lost or unjustly taken away; to bring back to its former state; to rebuild; to renew: **resto'ring,** imp.: **restored,** pp. *rē-stōrd'*: **restorable,** a. *-ra-bl,* capable of being brought to a former condition: **resto'rableness,** n. *-nĕs,* the quality or state of being restorable: **restoration,** n. *rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn,* the act of restoring or replacing; renewal; recovery; in *Eng. hist.,* the re-establishing of the monarchy under Charles II., 1660: **res'tora'tionist,** n. *-shŭn-ĭst,* one who believes in a final restoration of all to the favour of God, and that there is only a temporary future punishment; a universalist: **restorative,** a. *rē-stŏr'ā-tĭv,* having power to restore or renew, as health and vigour: n. a medicine efficacious in recruiting the vital powers: **restor'atively,** ad. *-li*: **restor'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who restores.

restrain, v. *rē-strān'* (L. *restringere,* to check, to restrain—from *re,* back, and *stringo,* I draw tight: It. *restringere:* F. *restreindre*), to hold back; to bind fast; to curb; to repress; to limit; to abridge: **restrain'ing,** imp.: **restrained,** pp. *rē-strānd'*: **restrain'er,** n. *-ĕr,* one who restrains: **restrain'able,** a. *-ā-bl,* capable of being restrained: **restrain'ment,** n. *-mĕnt,* the act of restraining: **restrain'edly,** ad. *-ĕd-li*: **restraint',** n. *-strānt',* the act of restraining; abridgment of liberty; restriction; hindrance of will; repression; that which restrains.

restrengthen, v. *rē-strĕngth'n* (*re,* again, and *strengthen*), to strengthen anew.

restrict, v. *rē-strĭkt'* (L. *restrictum,* to confine, to restrict—from *re,* back, and *stringere,* to draw tight—see **restrain**), to keep back within certain limits; to circumscribe; to limit: **restrict'ing,** imp.: **restrict'ed,** pp. limited; confined to bounds: **restriction,** n. *rē-strĭk'shŭn,* limitation; that which restricts: **restric'tive,** a. *-tĭv,* having the quality of limiting or expressing limitation; imposing restraint: **restric'tively,** ad. *-li.*

resty—see **restive.**

resubject, v. *rē-sub-jĕkt'* (*re,* again, and *subject*), to subject a second time: **re'subjec'tion,** n. a second subjection.

resublime, v. *rē-sŭb-līm'* (*re,* again, and *sublime*), to sublime again.

result, v. *rē-zŭlt'* (L. *resultare,* to spring or leap back—from *re,* back, and *salio,* I leap: It. *resultare:* F. *résulter*), to follow or have origin, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, thought, &c.; to spring; to arise; to originate; to issue; to ensue: n. that which proceeds from a given state of facts, &c.; consequence; inference; decision; issue: **result'ing,** imp.: **result'ed,** pp.: **result'ant,** n. *-ănt,* in *dyn.,* a force which results from the composition or putting together of two or more forces acting from different directions on the same point: adj. that arises from combination: **result'less,** a. *-lĕs,* without result.

solitude: **retirement**, n. *rē-tīr'mĕnt*, state of being withdrawn; act of withdrawing from active life or from public notice; private way of life; seclusion; departure: **retired-list**, a list of officers retired from the public service: **retiring pension** or **allowance**, a pension or annuity granted to a person on his withdrawal from office or service.

retold, pp. of **retell**, which see.

retort, v. *rē-tôrt* (L. *retortus*, twisted or bent back—from *re*, back or again, and *torqueo*, I twist), to return or throw back, as an argument, an accusation, or an incivility; to make a severe reply: n. (F. *retorte*), the return of an argument, censure, or incivility; a severe reply; a round-shaped chemical vessel having a long bent neck; an iron or fire-clay cylinder in a gaswork for charging with coal to be converted into gas; a distilling apparatus: **retort'ing**, imp.: n. the act of throwing back in the way of censure or incivility: **retort'ed**, pp.: **retort'ive**, a. *-iv*, containing retort.

retouch, v. *rē-tŭch'* (*re*, again, and *touch*: F. *retoucher*), to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a work of art a second time in order to restore a faded part, or to add portions for its general improvement: n. in *paint.* and *sculp.*, the finishing off, by some slight applications of the master's hands, of a completed work.

retrace, v. *rē-trās'* (*re*, back or again, and *trace*: F. *retracer*), to go back by the same path or course; to renew the defaced outline of a drawing: **retra'cing**, imp.: **retraced**, pp. *rē-trāst'*.

retract, v. *rē-trăkt'* (L. *retractum*, to withdraw—from *re*, back or again, and *tractum*, to draw: F. *rétracter*: Sp. *retractar*), to recall, as something said or declared; to take back; to withdraw; to unsay; to recant: **retract'ing**, imp.: **retract'ed**, pp.: **adj.** in *bot.*, bent backwards: **retractable** or **-tible**, a. *rē-trăk'tă-bl* or *-tĭ-bl*, that may be withdrawn or recalled: **retrac'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, also **retractation**, n. *rē-trăk-tā' shŭn*, act of withdrawing something advanced; a withdrawal; a declaration of change of opinion; recantation: **retractile**, a. *rē-trăk'tĭl*, that may be drawn back: **retrac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, withdrawing; taking from: n. that which withdraws or takes from: **retrac'tively**, ad. *-li*.

retransform, v. *rē-trăns-fa'rm'* (*re*, back or again, and *transform*), to transform anew; to change back anew.

retranslate, v. *rē-trăns-lāt'* (*re*, again, and *translate*), to translate anew.

retraxit, n. *rē-trăks'ĭt* (L. *retraxit*, he has withdrawn), in *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court by the plaintiff.

retread, v. *rē-trĕd'* (*re*, again, and *tread*), to tread again.

retreat, v. *rē-trēt'* (F. *retraite*, retreat—from L. *retractum*, to withdraw), to withdraw for safety or seclusion; to retire from any position or place; in *mil.*, to retire before an enemy: n. retirement; seclusion; place of safety or privacy; the retiring of an army before an enemy, or from an advanced position: **retreat'ing**, imp.: **adj.** moving in retreat; going back: **retreat'ed**, pp.

retrench, v. *rē-trĕnsh'* (*re*, back or again, and *trench*: F. *retrancher*, to cut off), to pare away; to render less or smaller; to abridge; to diminish expenses: **retrench'ing**, imp.: **retrenched'**, pp. *-trĕnsht'*: **retrench'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; a lessening; diminution.

retribution, n. *rĕt-rĭ-bū'shŭn* (F. *rétribution*; Sp. *retribucion*, retribution—from L. *retributum*, to give back, to restore—from *re*, back, and *tribuere*, to give or assign), requital; retaliation; reward or punishment suitable to the action; the rewards or punishment of the final judgment: **retributer**, n. *rē-trĭb'ū-tĕr*, one who makes retribution: **retrib'utive**, a. *-tĭv*, rewarding or punishing according to action; repaying; also **retrib'utory**, a. *-tō-rĭ*: **retrib'utively**, ad. *-li*.

retrieve, v. *rē-trēv'* (F. *retrouver*, to find again—from L. *re*, again, and F. *trouver*, to find: Ger. *treffen*, to hit: It. *trovare*, to find), to recover; to regain; to bring back from loss or injury to a former good state: **retriev'ing**, imp.: **retrieved**, pp. *rē-trēvd'*: **retriev'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who retrieves; a kind of sporting-dog: **retriev'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be recovered or regained: **retriev'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **retriev'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being retrievable: **retriev'al**, n. *-ăl*, also **retrieve'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, act of retrieving.

retrim, v. *rē-trĭm'* (*re*, again, and *trim*), to trim again.

retro, *rē'trō* or *rĕt'rō* (L.), a prefix, signifying "backward," "back."

retroact, v. *rē'trō-ăkt'* (L. *retro*, back, and *actus*, done or acted: F. *rétroactif*, acting on the past), to act backward; to act on something past or preceding: **re'troac'tion**, n. *-ăk'shŭn*, action on something past or preceding: **re'troac'tive**, a. *-ăk'tĭv*, affecting what is past; retrospective.

retrocede, v. *rē'trō-sēd'* (It. *retrocedere*, to retrocede: F. *rétrocéder*, in law, to make over again—from L. *retro*, back, and *cedere*, to go or move), to go back; to cede or grant back: **re'troce'ding**, imp.: **re'troce'ded**, pp.: **re'troce'dent**, a. *-sē'dĕnt*, in *med.*, applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as gout.

retrocession, n. *rē'trō-sĕsh'ŭn* (L. *retro*, back, and *cessus*, gone or moved: F. *rétrocession*), the act of retroceding; a moving backwards.

retroduction, n. *rē'trō-dŭk'shŭn* (L. *retro*, back, and *ductum*, to lead), a leading or bringing back.

retroflex, a. *rē'trō-flĕks* (L. *retro*, backward, and *flecto*, I bend; *flexus*, bent), bent backwards; in *bot.*, bent this way and that.

retrofract, a. *rē'trō-frăkt'*, also **ret'rofract'ed**, a. (L. *retro*, backward, and *fractus*, broken), in *bot.*, bent backwards, and appearing as if broken.

retrograde, a. *rĕt'rō-grād* (L. *retrogradi*, to retrograde—from *retro*, backward, and *gradus*, a step: It. *retrogrado*: F. *rétrograde*), going or moving backward; apparently moving from east to west, as a planet; declining from a better to a worse state; in *bot.*, applied to hairs when they are bent back or down: v. to go or move backward: **re'trogra'ding**, imp.: **re'trogra'ded**, pp.: **re'trograda'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, the act of going or moving backward.

retrogression, n. *rĕt'rō-grĕsh'ŭn* (L. *retrogressus*, gone back or backward—from *retro*, backward, and *gressus*, a stepping—see **retrograde**), the act of going backward: **re'trogres'sive**, a. *-grĕs'sĭv*, moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state: **re'trogres'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

retromingent, a. *rĕt'rō-mĭn'jĕnt* (L. *retro*, backward, and *mingens*, discharging urine), discharging the urine backward: n. an animal that discharges its urine backward: **re'tromin'gently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **re'tromin'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, the act or quality of being retromingent.

retropulsive, a. *rĕt'rō-pŭl'sĭv* (L. *retro*, backward, and *pulsum*, to drive), driving back; repelling.

retrorse, a. *rĕ-trôrs'* (L. *retrorsum*, backwards—from *retro*, backwards, and *versus*, turned), turned backwards: **retrorse'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

retrospect, n. *rĕ'trō-spĕkt* (L. *retrospectum*, to look backward ad—from *retro*, backward, and *spectum*, to look at), a looking back on things past; review or contemplation of the past: **re'trospec'tion**, n. *-spĕk'shŭn*, the act or faculty of looking back on things past: **re'trospec'tive**, a. *-spĕk'tĭv*, having reference to what is past: **re'trospec'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

retrovert, v. *rĕ'trō-vĕrt'* (L. *retro*, backwards, and *vertere*, to turn), to turn back: **re'trovert'ing**, imp.: **re'trovert'ed**, pp.: **adj.** turned back: **re'trover'sion**, n. *-shŭn* (L. *versus*, turned), a turning or falling backward.

retrory, retting—see **ret**.

return, v. *rē-tûrn'* (F. *retourner*, to return—from L. *re*, again, and F. *tourner*, to turn: It. *ritornare*, to return or go back: *re*, again, and *turn*), to come or go back to the same place; to go back to the same state; to revert; to retort; to come again; to bring or send back; to give back; to reply or make answer; to restore; to render: n. the act of coming or going back to the same place; the act of coming back to a former state or condition; repayment; profit; requital; an official report: **return'ing**, imp.: **returned**, pp. *rē-tûrnd'*: **return'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who returns: **return'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be restored; legally to be returned, given, or rendered: **returns**, n. plu. *rē-tûrnz'*, statistics in a tabulated form issued by Government for general information; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election: **return-chaise**, a carriage going back empty from a post-station: **return-days**, in a *court of law*, certain days on which writs are returnable, and on which defendants must appear in court: **return-ticket**, a ticket for a railway-journey and back, usually at a reduced rate; also a ticket for a journey by a coach or steamboat and back: **returning-officer**, the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.

retuse, a. *rē-tūs'* (L. *retusus*, blunted—from *re*, back, and *tundere*, to beat; It. *retuso*; F. *retus*), in *bot.*, having the extremity broad, blunt, and slightly depressed; appearing as if bitten off at the end.

reunite, v. *rē-ū-nīt'* (*re*, again, and *unite*), to join after separation; to become united again: **re-uni'ting**, imp.: **re-uni'ted**, pp.: **adj.** reconciled: **reunion**, n. *rē-ū-yun* (F. *réunion*), return to a state of union after separation or discord: Sp. *reunion*, reunion), cohesion of parts after separation, as the lips of a wound; an assembly of familiar friends or associates.

reurge, v. *rē-ėrj'* (*re*, again, and *urge*), to urge again.

reussite, n. *rōi'sīt* (*Reuss*, an Austrian mineralogist), a hydrous sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring in white, flat, six-sided crystals.

revaccinate, v. *rē-vak'sī-nāt* (*re*, again, and *vaccinate*), to vaccinate a second time.

revalue, v. *rē-val'ū* (*re*, again, and *value*), to value a second time: **reval'ua'tion**, n. a second valuation.

reveal, v. *rē-vēl'* (L. *revelare*, to uncover—from *re*, back, and *velare*, to cover or veil; It. *rivelare*; F. *révéler*), to uncover; to lay bare or open; to make known something before concealed: **reveal'ing**, imp.: **revealed**, pp. *rē-vēld'*: **adj.** disclosed; made known: **revealer**, n. *-ėr*, one who reveals: **reveal'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that can be revealed: **reveal'ably**, ad. *-blī*: **reveal'ableness**, n. *-bl-nis*, the state of being revealable: **revelation**, n. *rev-ē-lā'shun*, the act of disclosing to others what was formerly unknown to them; the communication of truth by God to men; the Apocalypse.

revels, n. plu. *rē-vēlz'* (L. *revellere*, to pull or tear out—from *re*, back, and *vello*, I pluck or pull), the vertical sides of the aperture for a window-frame, a door-frame, &c.; also spelt **revels'**, n. plu. *-vēlz*.

reveille, n. *rē-vēl'yē* (F. *réveiller*, to awake), in *mil.*, the beat of drums or sound of trumpet at daybreak, after which the sentries do not challenge—pronounced in U. States service *rev'ē-lē*.

revel, n. *rev'el* (Swiss, *ribela*, to make a disturbance; Bret. *ribla*, to revel; prov. F. *revel*, noise, disturbance; Dut. *rivelen*, to be excited, to be restless), a feast with loose and noisy jollity: **v.** to feast with loose and noisy merriment; to enjoy with a feeling of unbounded freedom: **rev'elling**, imp.: **n.** a feasting with noisy merriment; enjoyment under the feeling of unbounded freedom; **rev'elled**, pp. *-eld*: **rev'eller**, n. *-el-ėr*, one who revels: **rev'elry**, n. *-ri*, loose and noisy festivity; playful jollity: **revel-rout**, n. *-rout*, a mob or rabble engaged in tumultuous festivity.

with fear mingled with respect and affection; to honour in estimation: **reve'ring**, imp.: **revered'**, pp. *-vērd'*: **reve'rer**, n. *-rėr*, one who reveres: **reverence**, n. *rev'ėr-ėns* (L. *reverens*, reverent), fear mingled with respect and affection, as for a parent or one in authority; an act of obeisance; a title given in addressing a clergyman: **v.** to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection: **rev'erencing**, imp.: **rev'erenced**, pp. *-ėnst*: **rev'erencer**, n. *-sėr*, one who reverences: **rev'erent**, a. *-ėnt*, expressing reverence; humble submission: **rev'eren'tial**, a. *-ėn'shal*, proceeding from reverence, or expressing it: **rev'eren'tially**, ad. *-li*, in a reverential manner: **rev'erently**, ad. *-li*, in a reverent manner; respectfully.

reverend, a. *rev'ėr-ėnd* (F. *révérend*; It. *reverendo*, reverend; L. *reverendus*, venerable—from *reverēri*, to stand in awe or fear of), entitled to or worthy of reverence; a title of honour applied to a clergyman: **Rev.**, a common contraction of *reverend*, usually prefixed to the name of a clergyman: **very reverend**, prefixed to that of a dean, the principal of a Scotch university when a clergyman, and the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: **right reverend**, prefixed to the name of a bishop: **most reverend**, prefixed to the name of an archbishop.

reverie, n. *rev'ėr-ē*, also **rev'ery**, n. *-ē*, plu. **rev'eries**, *-iz* (old F. *reverie*, ideas floating irregularly in the mind; *rêver*, to speak idly; F. *rêverie*), a loose irregular train of ideas floating in the mind; a fit of deep musing, during which the whole or greater part of the external senses remain unconscious of surrounding objects.

reverse, v. *rē-vėrs'* (L. *reversus*, returned or come back—from *re*, back or again, and *verto*, I turn; It. *riversare*, to upset or overturn), to turn or put in the contrary direction, position, condition, or order; to turn upside down; to invert; in *law*, to change by a contrary decision; to annul: **adj.** having the contrary or opposite direction; opposite: **n.** a contrary; an opposite; a change for the worse; misfortune; the side or face of a coin or medal opposite to the side on which the head or principal figure is impressed—the latter being called the *obverse*: **rever'sing**, imp.: **reversed'**, pp. *-vėrst'*: **adj.** changed or turned to the contrary; annulled; in *conch.*, applied to a shell whose whorls run from right to left, or whose aperture is on the left when placed before a spectator with its apex upwards: **reversal**, n. *rē-vėr'sal*, a change; a contrary decision: **reverse'ly**, ad. *-vėrs'li*: **reverse'less**, a. *-lis*, not to be reversed: **reversible**, a. *rē-vėr'si-bl*, that may be reversed: **rever'sibly**, ad. *-bli*: re-

essays: a public inspection of troops or ships by a superior officer: v. to view and examine again; to reconsider; to examine critically, as a new publication; to inspect, as troops: **review'ing**, imp.: adj. inspecting, as an army: n. the practice of writing and publishing criticisms of new publications; the business of a reviewer: **reviewed**, pp. *rē-vūd'*: **review'er**, n. *-ér*, one who reviews; a literary critic: **review'al**, n. *-al*, the review of a book.

revile, v. *rē-vīl'* (L. *re*, again, and *vilis*, mean, worthless—see vile), to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to upbraid: **revi'ling**, imp.: n. the act of reproaching; the act of using contumelious language: **reviled'**, pp. *-vīld'*: **revi'ler**, n. *-lér*, one who reviles: **revi'lingly**, ad. *-li*.

revindicate, v. *rē-vin'dī-kāt* (*re*, again, and *vindicate*), to vindicate again; to demand and take back what has been lost.

revise, v. *rē-vīz'* (L. *revisere*, to come to see again—from *re*, again, and *visere*, to look at attentively: F. *reviser*: Sp. *revisar*, to revise), to look over with care for correction; to alter; to amend: n. a re-examination; a second proof-sheet in correcting for the press for examination by the first: **revi'sing**, imp.: **revised'**, pp. *-vīzd'*: adj. re-examined for correction: **revi'ser**, n. *-zér*, one who revises: **revi'sal**, n. *-zal*, the act of examining for correction and improvement: **revisi'on**, n. *-vizh'ún*, the act of examining for correction: **revisi'onal**, a. *-al*, pert. to revision: **revi'sor**, n. *-vī-zér*, in *Russia*, one who takes the number of inhabitants: **revi'sory**, a. *-zér-i*, able or tending to revise.

revisit, v. *rē-viz'it* (*re*, again, and *visit*), to visit again.

revive, v. *rē-vīv'* (L. *revivere*, to live again—from *re*, again, and *vivo*, I live: It. *rivivere*: F. *revivre*), to recover new life or vigour; to restore or bring again to life; to be reanimated after depression; to reanimate; to quicken; to refresh; to bring back to the memory; to inspire anew with hope or joy; in *chem.*, to recover or reduce to its natural state, as a metal after calcination: **revi'ving**, imp.: adj. coming to life again; reanimating: n. the act of coming to life again: **revived'**, pp. *-vīvd'*: **revi'ver**, n. *-vér*, he or that which revives: **revi'vingly**, ad. *-li*: **revi'val**, n. *-vāl*, recovery to life from death, or apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor; recovery from a state of neglect or depression; renewed and more active attention to the importance of religion: **revi'vallist**, n. *-vāl-ist*, one who endeavours to promote a greater earnestness in religion: **revi'ver**, n. *-vér*, that which invigorates or revives; one who brings into notice again after neglect: **revi'vor**, n. *-vér*, in *law*, the renewal of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties to it: **revivification**, n. *rē-viv'i-fi-kā'shún* (L. *facio*, I make), restoration of life; the act of recalling to life.

revivify, v. *rē-viv'i-fī* (*re*, and *vivi(fy)*, to give new life or vigour to; to reanimate.

reviviscent, a. *rēv-i-vis'sénl* (L. *reviviscens*, coming to life again—from *re*, again, and *viviesco*, I get life), regaining or restoring life: **rev'ivis'cence**, n. *-sēns*, also **rev'ivis'cency**, n. *-sēn-si*, renewal of life.

revivor—see under **revive**.

revocable, a. *rēv'ō-kā-bl* (L. *revocabilis*, revocable—from *revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again, and *voco*, I call: It. *revocabile*: F. *révocable*), that may be recalled: that may be repealed or annulled: **rev'ocably**, ad. *-bli*: **rev'ocableness**, n. *-bl-nés*, also **rev'ocabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being revocable: **rev'oca'tion**, n. *-kā'shún* (F. *révocation*, revocation—from L. *revocatio*, a calling back), the calling back of a thing granted; repeal; reversal: **revocatory**, a. *rēv-ō-kā'tér-i*, tending to revoke.

revoke, v. *rē-vōk'* (L. *revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again, and *voco*, I call: It. *revocare*: F. *révoquer*), to repeal; to annul; to reverse, as a law; to declare void: to renounce at cards: n. the act of renouncing at cards: **revo'king**, imp.: **revoked**, pp. *rē-vōkt'*: **revoke'ment**, n. *-mēnt*, repeal; recall; revocation.

revolt, v. *rē-vōlt'* (F. *révolter*, to raise a rebellion: It. *rivoltare*, to revolt; *rivolta*, a revolt—from L. *revolutum*, to roll back—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll), to fall off or turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance to a sovereign or a state; to shock; to cause to turn away from with abhorrence or disgust: n. a change of sides; insurrection; rebellion: **revolt'ing**, imp.: adj. doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence: **revolt'ed**, pp.: adj. turned away from allegiance or duty; shocked: **revolt'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **revolt'er**, n. *-ér*, one who revolts.

revolute, a. *rēv'ō-lōt* (L. *revolutum*, to revolve—from *re*, back or again, and *volvere*, to roll), in *bot.*, rolled backwards from the margins upon the under surface, usually applied to the edges of leaves; also **rev'olu'tive**, a. *-lō-tiv*.

revolution, n. *rēv'ō-lō'shún* (F. *révolution*, revolution—from L. *revolutum*, to revolve—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll), the motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; motion or course of anything which brings it back to the same state or point; change or alteration of system; a change in the constitution of a country; in *Eng. hist.*, that change which placed William and Mary on the throne, A.D. 1688; that of the U. States, beginning 1775; that of France, the first or great Revolution, 1789: **rev'olu'tionary**, a. *-ér-i*, pert. to a revolution, or tending to produce one: **rev'olu'tionist**, v. *-iz*, to effect an extensive or entire change in the form or principles of a thing: **rev'olu'tionising**, imp.: **rev'olu'tionized**, pp. *-izd*: **rev'olu'tionist**, n. *-ist*, one engaged in endeavouring to effect a change in the government of a country.

revolve, v. *rē-vōlv'* (L. *revolvere*, to revolve—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll: It. *rivolvere*: old F. *revolver*), to roll in a circle; to turn round, as on an axis; to move round a centre; to turn over and over, as in the mind; to meditate on: **revol'ving**, imp.: adj. rolling or turning round; performing a revolution: **revolved'**, pp. *-vōlvd'*: **revol'vency**, n. *-vōl'vēn-si*, act, state, or principle of revolving: **revol'ver**, n. *-vér*, a pistol having several chambers to one barrel, each containing a separate charge, and which can be discharged in rapid succession by giving the barrel a slight revolving motion: **revolving light**, the light of a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at certain intervals: **revolving storms** or **cyclones**, violent storms which, while advancing bodily in a definite direction, rotate about an axis with great rapidity.

revomit, v. *rē-vōm'it* (*re*, again, and *vomit*), to vomit or pour forth again.

revulsion, n. *rē-vūl'shún* (F. *révulsion*, revulsion—from L. *revulsio*, a tearing off or away—from *re*, back or again, and *vellere*, to pull), the act of holding or drawing back; a violent separation; in *med.*, the act of turning or diverting a disease from one part of the body to another: **revul'sive**, a. *-siv*, tending to cause revulsion: n. a medicine to cause a revulsion: **revul'sively**, ad. *-li*.

reward, n. *rē-wōrd'* (*re*, again, and *award*: prov. F. *eswarder*, to inspect goods, to pronounce them good and marketable), a suitable return for kindness, or for services, and suchlike; the fruits of labour or industry; a sum of money offered for the apprehension of a criminal, or for the recovery of lost property; punishment: v. to recompense; to give in return, either good or evil; to remunerate; to punish; to repay evil: **reward'ing**, imp.: **reward'ed**, pp.: **reward'er**, n. *-ér*, he or that which rewards: **reward'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be rewarded: **reward'ableness**, n. *-bl-nés*, the state of being worthy of reward: **reward'less**, a. *-lés*, without a reward; having no reward.

rewrite, v. *rē-rīt'* (*re*, again, and *write*), to write a second time.

rex, n. *rēks* (L.), a king.

reynard, n. *rēn'ārd*, another spelling of **renard**, a fox, which see.

rhabdology, n. *rāb-dōl'ō-ji* (Gr. *rhabdos*, a staff, and *logos*, discourse), the art of computing or numbering by means of Napier's *rods* or *bones*: **rhabdologic**, a. *rāb'dō-lōj'ik*, pert. to rhabdology, or performed by it.

rhabdomancy, n. *rāb'dō-mān-si* (Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination), divination by a rod or wand, generally of hazel, to indicate where metals, minerals, or water may be stored within the crust of the earth—a superstitious practice not yet altogether abandoned; also called *met'allos' copy* or *hydros' copy*.

Rhadamantine, a. *rād'ā-mān'tīn* (Gr. *Radamanthus*, a son of Jupiter), strictly just; severe as a judgment of Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in the infernal regions.

Rhætic-beds, n. plu. *rē'tik-bēdz*, in *geol.*, a term generally applied to the *passage-beds* which lie between the Trias and Lias, from their extensive development in the Rhætic Alps.

rhamnine, n. *rām'nin* (Gr. *rhamnos*, the white-thorn), a crystalline principle obtained from buckthorn-berries.

rhaponticine, n. *rā-pŏn'tĭ-sĭn* (L. *rhaponticum*, rhubarb), the yellow substance which water extracts from rhubarb.

rhapsody, n. *răp'sō-dĭ* (Gr. *rhapsodia*, the Greek title of each book of the Homeric poems, the chanting of poems—from *rhapto*, I put together, and *ode*, a poem or song), any number of parts joined together without necessary dependence or natural connection; a confused jumble of words or sentences without dependence or natural connection; any rambling composition: **rhap'sodist**, n. *-dĭst*, one in the Homeric age who recited in public his own or another's verses; one who speaks or writes in an unconnected way: **rhapsodical**, a. *răp-sŏd'ĭ-kăl*, also **rhapsod'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, consisting of rhapsody; unconnected; rambling: **rhapsod'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **rhapsodise**, v. *răp'sō-dīz*, to write or utter rhapsodies: **rhap'sodising**, imp.: **rhap'sodised**, pp. *-dīzd*.

rhatany, n. *răt'ā-nĭ* (F. *rhatanie*: Peruvian, *ratana*), a highly-astringent root of a Peruvian plant, said to be clandestinely employed in the colouring of port wine—also spelt *ratany*.

Rhenish, a. *rē'nĭsh*, pert. to the river Rhine: **n.** wine from the vineyards in the districts of the Rhine.

rheometer, n. *rē-ŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *rheos*, a current, and *metron*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current: **rheom'etry**, n. *-ĕ-trĭ*, the method of determining the force of galvanic currents: **rheomotor**, n. *rē'ō-mō'tŏr* (L. *motor*, a mover—from *moveo*, I move), the apparatus by which an electrical or galvanic current is originated: **rhe'ophore**, n. *-fōr* (Gr. *phoreo*, I bear along), the connecting-wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus: **rhe'oscope**, n. *-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), an apparatus for ascertaining the pressure of a galvanic current, or merely its existence: **rhe'ostat**, n. *-stăt* (Gr. *statos*, that stands), an apparatus for enabling a galvanic needle to be kept at the same point during an experiment; an instr. for adjusting or regulating the circuit: **rhe'otome**, n. *-tōm* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), an instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current: **rhe'otrope**, n. *-trōp* (Gr. *trepo*, I turn), an instrument for reversing the direction of a voltaic current.

Rhetian, a., also spelt **Rætian**, *rē'shĭ-ăn*, pert. to Rhæ'tia, *-ĭ*; the modern Tyrol and Grisons.

rhetoric, n. *rĕt'ō-rĭk* (F. *rhétorique*, rhetoric—from L. *rhetorica*: Gr. *rhetorike*, oratory—from Gr. *rheo*, I flow, I speak), the science of oratory; the art of speaking in public with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion and attraction in speech: **rhetorical**, a. *rē-tŏr'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to rhetoric; persuasive: **rhetorically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **rhetorician**, n. *rĕt-ō-rĭsh'ăn*, one who teaches rhetoric; a rhetorical writer: **rhetoricise**, v. *rĕt'ō-rĭ-sīz*, to write or speak rhetorically: **rhetoricising**, imp.: **rhetoricised**, pp. *-sīzd*.

rheum, n. *rōm* (Gr. *rheuma*, a flow—from *rheo*, I flow), a thin watery humour of the body, as the tears, saliva, etc.; a cold in the head, or a cough: **rheum'atism**, n. *-ăt-ĭzm*, a disease of the joints, muscles, and tendons, with pain and stiffness: **rheumatic**, a. *rōm-ăt'ĭk*, pert. to rheumatism: **n.** one who is subject to rheumatism: **rheumatic'ity**, n. *-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, the state of being rheumatic: **rheumatic'ally**, ad. *-ĭk-ăl-lĭ*: **rheumatised**, a. *-ĭzd*, affected with rheumatism: **rheumatoid**, a. *-ăt-oyd* (Gr. *eidos*, form), resembling rheumatism: **rheum'y**, a. *-ĭ*, full of rheum: **rheum'ing**, imp.: **rheumed**, pp. *-ĭd*.

rhi, n. *rī* (Gr. *rhi*, a fish), a fish of the genus Rhinobatus, of the family of the sharks.

rhinal, a. *rī'nĭ-ăl* (Gr. *rhis*, the nose), pert. to the nose: **rhinan'thus**, n. *-ăn'thŭs* (Gr. *anthos*, a flower), a genus of plants, the yellow rattle: **rhinen'cephalon**, n. *-ĕn-sĕf'ă-lŏn* (Gr. *enkephalon*, the brain), the olfactory lobe of the brain: **rhinen'cephalous**, a. *-ŭs*, pert. to the rhinencephalon: **rhinen'cephalic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to the rhinencephalon: **rhinen'cephalitis**, n. *-ĭt'ĭs*, inflammation of the rhinencephalon: **rhinen'cephalitic**, a. *-ĭt'ĭk*, pert. to rhinencephalitis: **rhinen'cephalocele**, n. *-ō-sēl* (Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a tumour of the rhinencephalon: **rhinen'cephalocelic**, a. *-ō-sĕl'ĭk*, pert. to rhinencephalocele: **rhinen'cephalocelitic**, a. *-ō-sĕl-ĭt'ĭk*, pert. to rhinencephalocele and rhinencephalitis: **rhinen'cephalomyelitis**, n. *-ō-mī-ĕl-ī'tĭs*, inflammation of the rhinencephalon and the spinal marrow: **rhinen'cephalomyelitic**, a. *-ĭt'ĭk*, pert. to rhinencephalomyelitis: **rhinen'cephalomyelitically**, ad. *-ĭk-ăl-lĭ*: **rhinen'cephalomyelitic'ity**, n. *-ĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, the state of being rhinencephalomyelitic: **rhinen'cephalomyelitic'ally

end of successive or alternate lines of certain kinds of poetry; a word or sound to answer to another: **v.** to put into rhyme; to make verses or lines terminate in words or syllables similar in sound: **rhy'ming,** imp.: **rhymed,** pp. *rimd:* **adj.** put into rhyme: **rhy'mer,** n. *-mer,* also **rhymester,** n. *rim'ster,* a versifier: a poor poet, in contempt: **rhyme'less,** a. *-les,* without rhyme: **without rhyme or reason,** not having the terminating syllables of the same sound, and without sense, as a poetical composition; undertaken or done recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.

rhynchonella, n. *rin'kō-nel'la* (Gr. *rhungchos,* a beak), in *geol.,* a genus of brachiopodous bivalves acutely beaked: **rhyn'cholites,** n. plu. *-lits* (Gr. *lithos,* a stone), in *geol.,* fossil remains of the beaks of certain cephalopods: **rhyn'chosau'rus,** n. *-sau'rus* (Gr. *sauros,* a lizard), in *geol.,* a remarkable genus of saurians from the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, combining the lizard type of skull with toothless jaws.

rhythm, n. *rithm* (Gr. *rhuthmos,* measured motion, proportion: L. *rhythmus:* F. *rhythme*), the agreement of measure and time in prose and poetry; also in music and in motion, as in dancing: **rhythmic,** a. *rith'mik,* also **rhyth'mical,** a. *-mi-kal,* pert. to rhythm; having rhythm; harmonical: **rhyth'mically,** ad. *-ik.*

rhythmometer, n. *rith-mom'e-ter* (Gr. *rhythmos,* measured motion, and *metron,* a measure), an instrument for marking time to movements in music.

rib, n. *rib* (Dut. *ribbe,* a rib, a beam: Ger. *rippe,* a rib: AS. *hrif,* the intestines), one of the curved bony hoops or bars which protect the lungs, heart, &c.; one of the curved timbers in an arched roof to which the laths are nailed; in *bot.,* the central longitudinal nerve or vein of a leaf; in a *ship,* one of the curved timbers which give form and strength to its side; something long, thin, and narrow; a familiar term for a wife: **v.** to furnish or surround with ribs; to form with rising lines or ridges, as cloth: **rib'bing,** imp.: **ribbed,** pp. *ribd:* **adj.** furnished with ribs; in *bot.,* a leaf having strongly-marked nerves or veins: **rib-grass** or **rib-wort,** a species of plantain.

ribald, a. *rib'ald* (old F. *ribaut* or *ribauld;* It. *ribaldo,* any loose character: Dut. *ribaud,* a worthless fellow), low; base; filthy; obscene: **n.** a low, vulgar, foul-mouthed creature: **rib'aldry,** n. *-al-dri,* mean, vulgar, or obscene language; lewdness: **rib'aldrous,** a. *-drus,* containing ribaldry. *Note.*—The American term *rowdy* is exactly synonymous with old F. *ribauld.*

ribband, n. *rib'band* (compounded of *rib* and *band:* F. *ruban,* a ribbon: Dut. *rijghband,* a band or tie—from *rijghe,* a row or line), a long, narrow, and thin piece of timber nailed upon the outside of the ribs of a ship from the stem to the stem-post, or nailed to the timbers of a square body under which shores are fixed.

ribbon, n. *rib'bon* (F. *ruban,* a ribbon—*see* **ribband**), a narrow web of silk or other texture—generally used as trimming for some part of a lady's attire; a long narrow strip of anything: **rib'boned,** a. *-bond,* adorned with ribbons: **Rib'bonism,** n. *-bon-izm,* the principles of a secret association or combination in Ireland, avowedly unlawful, and having violent objects in view. *Note.*—*Ribbon,* in this sense, is probably a mere corruption of old Eng. *ribald,* a word used to designate the humblest class of foot-soldiers in the composition of the armies of former times, and thus applied to the soldiers of the army of James II. as an opprobrious epithet, or to his partisans: old F. *ribauld,* a loose brutal character: Dut. *ribaud,* a rascal; the supposed origin from some distinguishing badge or piece of bunting is not so probable. **Rib'bonman,** a member of the secret society in Ireland holding the principles of Ribbonism: **ribbon-jasper,** a variety of jasper, exhibiting green, red, and yellow colours of various shades, and arranged in stripes of parallel layers: **blue ribbon,** a term used to designate the highest order of British knighthood—viz., the order of the Garter—so called from the colour of the ribbon by which the badge is suspended; the symbol of the highest degree of excellence: **red ribbon,** the order of the Bath—so called from the colour of the ribbon which suspends the badge; a symbol or badge of the second degree of excellence.

rica, n. *ri'ka* (L. *rica,* a veil thrown over the head), the ceremonial veil worn by ladies in Greece and Rome on occasions of religious solemnity.

rice, n. *ris* (F. *riz* or *ris;* Ger. *reiss;* L. *oryza;* Gr. *orusa,* rice), a well-known grain, only produced in warm climates and from a moist soil: **rice-flour,** ground rice for puddings, &c.: **rice-paper,** a paper prepared from the central portion of the stem of a certain plant, and brought from China,—it is not prepared from rice, as erroneously supposed.

rich, a. *rich* (AS. *ric;* prov. F. *ric,* noble, rich: Sp. *ricos,* grandees: Goth. *reiks,* ruler: Ger. *reich,* rich), wealthy; having ample means for the supply of wants; costly; yielding or producing largely; fertile; highly endowed; made with costly ingredients, as a rich cake; abundant; full of; perfect; having something precious: **rich'es,** n. *-iz* (F. *richesse,* riches—originally a noun singular, but now used as a plural), abundance of lands, goods, or money; wealth; affluence; opulence; great plenty beyond wants: **rich'ly,** ad. *-li,* with abundance; with ample means; amply; truly: **rich'ness,** n. *-nes,* the state of being rich; any good quality existing in abundance; fertility; productiveness; pampering qualities, as in food: **the rich,** n. persons possessed of wealth.

ricinic, a. *ri-sin'ik* (L. *ricinus,* the castor-oil plant), applied to an acid, being one of the products obtained from the distillation of castor-oil at a high temperature.

rick, n. *rik* (AS. *hreac;* Icel. *hraukr,* applied to a heap of fuel: Norm. *rôyk* or *rauk,* a small heap, as of corn-sheaves, or of turf), a heap of corn or hay piled up in the field or open air, and usually covered with thatching: **v.** to pile up in a heap in the open air, as grain in the ear, or hay: **rick'ing,** imp.: **ricked,** pp. *rikt;* **rickle,** n. *rik'l,* in *Scot.,* a small heap.

rickets, n. plu. *rik'ets* (Gr. *rachitis,* disease of the spine—from *rhachis,* the spine: AS. *hric,* the back, a ridge), a diseased state of the bones in infancy and childhood, resulting in general debility: **rick'ety,** a. *-et-i,* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; imperfect and unstable.

ricochet, n. *rik'o-shā'* or *rik'o-shet'* (F. *ricochet,* a duck and drake), the projection of shot or shell in such a manner as to insure its striking the ground at a certain point, and afterwards bounding along the surface; the guns fired for *ricochet* are but slightly elevated, and have a diminished charge: **v.** to fire shot or shell from a gun so as to bound along the surface; to operate by *ricochet:* **ric'ochet'ting,** imp. *-shet'ting:* **ric'ochet'ted,** pp. *-shet'ted.*

rid, v. *rid* (AS. *hreddan;* Icel. *hrioda,* to clear away: Dan. *rydde,* to grub up, to clear; Ger. *reuten;* Bav. *rieden,* to clear away: Scot. *red,* to set in order), to free; to deliver; to clear away; to disencumber; to remove by violence: **adj.** clear; delivered; freed: **rid'ding,** imp.: **rid,** pt. pp. *rid,* did deliver or free: **rid'dance,** n. *-dans,* act of clearing away; deliverance; escape: **to get rid of,** to free one's self from.

ridden—see **ride.**

riddle, n. *rid'dl* (AS. *hriddel;* Ger. *reiter;* Bret. *ridel;* W. *rhidyll;* Gael. *rideal,* a corn-sieve), an instr. for separating grain from the chaff, or for separating larger from smaller particles; a sieve: **v.** to separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to make numerous holes or openings in, as with balls or shot; to make many little holes in: **rid'dling,** imp.: **rid'dled,** pp. *-dld.*

riddle, n. *rid'dl* (AS. *rædelse,* an imagination: old H. Ger. *ratsal* or *radisli,* a riddle: Bav. *rätsen;* Dan. *raade,* to divine, to imagine), something proposed for solution by guess or conjecture; a puzzling question; anything ambiguous or puzzling: **v.** to make riddles; to speak obscurely: **rid'dling,** imp.: **rid died,** pp. *-dld:* **rid'dler,** n. *-ler,* one who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

ride, v. *rid* (Icel. *reida,* to away, to move up and down, as a ship at anchor; *rida,* to be borne in a ship or on a horse: Dut. *rijden,* to ride, to slide on the ice: AS. *ridan,* to ride), to be borne or carried along, as in a carriage or on horseback; to sit on a horse, and so be carried along; to be supported in motion; to sit or rest on so as to be carried; to be at anchor, as a ship: **n.** an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a drive; the course or road passed over in riding: **ri'ding,** imp.: **adj.** employed for travelling on horseback; suitable for riding on, as a riding-horse: **n.** the act of one carried on a horse or in a carriage: **rode,** pt. *rōd,* did ride: **ridden,** pp. *rid'n,* been carried or borne along, as on horseback: **rider,** n. *ri'der,* one who rides; one who breaks or manages horses; an addition made to a MS., &c., and inserted after its completion; the matrix of an ore; anything added to strengthen;

ri'ders, n. *-dêrz*, the interior ribs to strengthen and bind the parts of a ship together: **ri'derless**, a. *-les*, without a rider: **riding-habit**, *-hab'it*, the long upper garment worn by ladies on horseback: **riding-school**, a place where the art of riding is taught: **riding-master**, a teacher of the art of riding: **to ride roughshod over one**, to be overbearing or oppressive; to act tyrannically.

ridge, n. *rij* (AS. *hrieg*; Low Ger. *rugge*; Dan. *ryg*; Ger. *rücken*, the back), anything formed like the back of an animal; a long horizontal elevation from which the surface slopes down on each side; a strip of soil thrown up by the plough; the angular top of the roof of a building; a raised or elevated line; **v.** to cover with or form into ridges; to rib or wrinkle: **ridg'ing**, imp.: **ridged**, pp. *rijd*: **ridgy**, a. *rij'i*, having ridges; rising in a ridge: **ridge-tiles**, tiles forming the ridge or apex of a roof: **ridge and furrow**, the alternate elevations and depressions of ploughed land.

ridgel, n. *rij'el*, also **ridge'ling**, n. *-ling* (Norm. *rigle*, to rock or waver; Manx, *reagh*, ruttish, wanton—see **rig** 2), a ram imperfectly castrated, and consequently liable to excited movements under the sexual impulse.

ridicule, n. *rid'i-kûl* (L. *ridiculus*, laughable, droll—from *ridere*, to laugh: It. *ridicolo*; F. *ridicule*, ridiculous), remarks designed to excite laughter, with some degree of contempt; mockery; satirical remarks: **v.** to treat with contemptuous merriment: to mock; to deride; to sneer at: **rid'iculing**, imp.: **rid'iculed**, pp. *-kuld*: **rid'iculer**, n. *-kû-lêr*, one who ridicules: **ridiculous**, a. *ri-dik'u-lûs*, exciting ridicule; laughably absurd: **ridic'ulously**, ad. *-li*: **ridic'ulousness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being ridiculous.

Riding, n. *ri'ding* (a corruption of old Eng. *thrithing*; Icel. *thridjungr*; Norm. *tridjung*, a third part), one of the three divisions into which the county of York is broken up.

ridotto, n. *ri-dot'tô* (It.), among the *Italians*, an entertainment of music and dancing held on fast-eves.

rife, a. *rif* (AS. *ryf*; Ger. *reif*, mature: Dut. *rijf*, copious: Icel. *rifr*, liberal; *rifka*, to increase), prevalent, used of epidemic diseases; abounding; plentiful: **rife'ly**, ad. *-li*: **rife'ness**, n. *-nes*, abundance; prevalence.

riffraff, n. *rif'raf'* (*rif*, and *raf*; old F. *rif-ni-raf*, of everything, every atom: It. *raffili-ruffola*, by hook or by crook—see **raff**), refuse; dregs; scum of anything, as of society; the rabble.

particular article or commodity as to be able to resell the same at greatly enhanced prices.

riggle, v. *rig'gl*, another spelling of **wriggle**, which see.

right, a. *rît* (AS. *rîht*; Goth. *raihts*; Ger. *recht*; L. *rectus*, straight, stretched out: Gr. *oregō*, I stretch), straight; not crooked; direct; true; not wrong; according to the standard of truth or of moral rectitude, or to the will of God; not erroneous or wrong; fit; proper; well performed; applied to one of the hands which it is most convenient or right to make use of, or which is naturally used in preference to the other, from some inherent physical power in itself—see **left**; on the right hand, as a leg or a part; applied to the side or bank of a river on the right hand when looking towards its mouth; denoting an angle of 90°; denoting the side of cloth designed to appear externally: **n.** not the wrong; perfect standard of truth and justice; justice; freedom from error; legal title; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; privilege: **v.** to relieve from wrong; to do justice to; to restore to its upright position, as a ship: **ad.** according to the standard of truth and justice; according to fact and truth; directly; in a direct line; very; thoroughly, as *right* valiant: **int.** an expression of approval: **right'ing**, imp.: **right'ed**, pp.: **right'ful**, a. *-fûl*, consonant to justice; having a legal or just claim; equitable: **right'fully**, ad. *-li*: **right'fulness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being rightful; accordance with the rules of right: **right'ly**, ad. *-li*, according to justice; properly; fitly: **right'ness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being right; conformity to truth: **right and left**, in all directions; on all sides: **right angle**, in *geom.*, an angle formed by one straight line standing on another when the adjacent angles are equal; an angle of 90°: **right-angled**, a. *-ang'gld*, in *geom.*, containing one or more right angles: **right ascension** and **declination**, the equinoctial co-ordinates for defining the position of points of the celestial concave, and indicating their positions relatively to each other, the former being measured on the equinoctial from the first point of Aries eastward, the latter on the secondaries of the equinoctial to the north and south poles of the heavens from 0° to 90°: **right away** or **off**, at once; without delay: **right-handed**, a. using the right hand more easily than the left: **right-handed screw**, a screw, the threads of which wind spirally from left to right: **right-hearted**, a. good-hearted: **right honourable**, a title used in addressing all noblemen below the rank of marquis, their wives, their eldest sons where there is a second

characters from a roll by means of hanging strings, the amusement consisting in the application or misapplication of the characters to the persons who drew them: old Eng. *ragman*, a name applied to the devil), a succession of confused or nonsensical sentences or statements: **adj.** pert. to or consisting of rigmarole; nonsensical.

rigor, n. *rig'ŏr* (L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity: It. *rigore*: F. *rigueur*), in *med.*, a sudden coldness with shivering, symptomatic of the beginning of a disease, especially of a fever: **rigor-mortis,** *-mŏr'tĭs* (L. stiffness of death), the stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death.

rigour, n. *rig'ĕr* (see **rigor**), stiffness or severity in opinion, temper, or manners; strictness; sternness; quality of being strict or exact; quality of being severe or very cold, as the weather; unabated exactness: **rigorous,** a. *rig'ĕr-ŭs*, allowing no abatement or relaxation; scrupulously exact or accurate; severe; harsh; very cold, as a winter: **rig'orously,** ad. *-lĭ*: **rig'orousness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state of being rigorous: **rigorist,** n. *rig'ĕr-ĭst*, one very severe and exact in matters of religion; a Jansenist.

rile, v. *rīl*—see **roil.**

rilievo, n. *rĭ-lē'vō* (It.), see **relief,** a term in the fine arts.

rill, n. *rĭl* (Low Ger. *rille*, a little stream: Dut. *rillen*, to shiver: Icel. *rylla*, to tumble about), a very small brook; a streamlet: **v.** to run in very small streams: **ril'ling,** imp.: **ril'led,** pp. *-rĭld*.

rim, n. *rĭm* (AS. *rima*, margin, edge: Dan. *brym*, the surface of the sea, the brow or rim of the eye: W. *rhim*, the edge or rim), the edge or margin which surrounds a thing; the border; the lower part of the belly: **v.** to put a rim or hoop to: **rim'ming,** imp.: **rimmed,** pp. *rĭmd*.

rime, n. *rīm* (AS. *hrim*; Dut. *rijm*; Sw. *rim*, hoar-frost: Icel. *hrim*, soot, hoar-frost), hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapour: **rimy,** a. *rī'mĭ*, abounding with rime; frosty.

rimose, a. *rī-mōs'*, also **rimous,** a. *rī'mŭs* (L. *rimosus*, full of cracks: It. *rimoso*: F. *rimeux*), in *bot.*, covered with cracks or fissures, mostly parallel, as the bark of a tree; chinky: **rimose'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **rimosity,** n. *rĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, the state of being rimous or chinky.

rimple, v. *rĭm'pl* (AS. *hrympelle*; Dut. *rimpel*, a wrinkle: Low Ger. *rumpeln*, to rumble, to jolt), to wrinkle; to pucker; to corrugate: **n.** a fold or wrinkle: **rim'pling,** imp.: **rim'pled,** pp. *-pld*: **adj.** puckered; wrinkled.

rind, n. *rīnd* (AS. *rind* or *hrinde*; Dut. and Ger. *rinde*, crust or bark), the skin or outer coat of fruit, &c.; the peel; the bark of trees.

rinderpest, n. *rĭn'dĕr-pĕst* (Ger. *rinderpest*—from *rinder*, black cattle, kine, and *pest*, a pestilence), cattle-plague; a peculiarly fatal disease of cattle and dairy stock, propagated by contagion, and consisting of poison generated in the blood, its usual course being seven days.

rinforzando, n. *rĭn'fŏrt-zăn'dō* (It.), in *music*, with increased volume of sound.

ring, n. *rĭng* (Icel. *hringr*, a circle, a ring: Dan. *kringel*, crooked, twisted: W. *crych*, a curling), anything in the form of a circle; a small hoop of gold, variously ornamented, worn as on the finger; a hoop; a circular course; the betting arena on a race-course: **v.** to encircle; to fit or arm with a ring; to cut a ring of bark out of a tree: **ring'ing,** imp.: **ringed,** pp. *rĭngd*: **ring'less,** a. *-lĕs*, without a ring: **ring-bolt,** an iron bolt having a ring at one end: **ring-bone,** a callous substance in the foot of a horse: **ring-dove,** a species of pigeon: **ring-fence,** a fence encircling an estate within one enclosure; an enclosing fence or line: **ring-finger,** the third finger of the left hand, on which the wedding-ring is put: **ring-head,** an instrument used to stretch woollen cloth: **ring-ousel,** a kind of thrush: **ring-mail,** in *armour*, small rings of steel sewn edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth: **ring-sail,** a light sail set abaft the spanker: **ring-shaped,** a. having the shape of a ring: **ring-streaked,** a. having circular streaks or lines on the body: **ring-tail,** the female of the hen-harrier: **ring-worm,** in *med.*, a contagious eruptive disease, appearing on the skin in distinct circular patches, chiefly on the scalp, the forehead, and the neck: **fairy rings**—see **fairy.**

ring, v. *rĭng* (Icel. *hringla*, to ring bells: Dan. *ringle*, to ring or tinkle: an imitative word), to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to cause to sound; to tinkle; to be spread abroad, as, **the whole town *rang*** with the news: **n.** the sound as of a bell or a metallic body; the loud repeated sounds, as of voices in acclamation; a peal or chime of bells: **ring'ing,** imp.: **rang,** pt. *răng*, did ring: **rung,** pp. *rŭng*: **ringer,** n. *rĭng'ĕr*, one who rings bells.

ringent, a. *rĭn'jĕnt* (L. *ringens*, opening wide the mouth), in *bot.*, applied to a labiate flower in which the upper lip is much arched, and the lips are separated by a distinct gap; gaping.

ringleader, n. *rĭng-lē'dĕr* (*ring*, and *leader*), the leader of a ring; the head of a society engaged in an illegal enterprise; the head or chief of a riotous body of persons.

ringlet, n. *rĭng'lĕt* (dim. of *ring* 1), a small ring; a curl of hair: **ring'leted,** a. having ringlets.

rinse, v. *rĭns* (F. *rincer*; Dan. *rense*, to cleanse: Icel. *hreinn*; Ger. *rein*; Dan. *rens*, pure, clean), to cleanse by the introduction of water; to give a final cleansing to after washing, as to linen: **rin'sing,** imp.: **n.** a cleansing with a second water: **rinsed,** pp. *rĭnst*: **rinser,** n. *rĭn'sĕr*, one who rinses.

riot, n. *rī'ŏt* (AS. *wreotan*, to make a cracking noise: F. *rioter*, to chide, to brawl: Gael. *raoit*, indecent mirth: It. *riotta*, riot), a disturbance of the peace by a few or many persons; wild and noisy festivity; excessive and expensive feasting: **v.** to raise an uproar or disturbance of the peace; to feast with loose and noisy mirth; to run to excess in feasting or other sensual indulgence: **ri'oting,** imp.: **n.** act of one who riots; revelling: **ri'oted,** pp.: **ri'oter,** n. *-ĕr*, one who disturbs by riots: **ri'otous,** a. *-ŭs*, partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; uproarious; noisy and licentious in festivity: **ri'otously,** ad. *-lĭ*: **ri'otousness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being riotous: **to run riot,** to act or move without control or restraint.

rip, v. *rĭp* (Icel. *hrifa*, to scrape, to snatch: Dut. *roopen*; Ger. *raufen*, to pluck: F. *friper*, to rub, to wear: AS. *rypan*, to spoil), to separate the parts of a thing by cutting or tearing; to cut or tear open or off; to tear up for disclosure or alteration: **n.** a place torn; a rent by part of a seam giving way: **rip'ping,** imp.: **ripped,** pp. *rĭpt*: **rip'per,** n. *-pĕr*, one who rips.

rip, n. *rĭp* (Low Ger. *rif* or *rift*; Ger. *gerippe*, a skeleton), anything worthless or thoroughly vicious; a *rip* of a horse is a thin worn-out horse; a morally ill-conditioned person.

riparian, a. *rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn* (L. *riparius*, that frequents the banks of rivers—from *ripa*, the bank of a stream), pert. to the bank of a stream.

ripe, a. *rīp* (Dut. *rijp*; Ger. *reif*, ripe), brought to perfection or maturity; mature; mellow; fit for use; ready; prepared: **ripe'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*: **ripe'ness,** n. *-nĕs*, full growth; maturity; fitness for use; complete suppuration, as of an abscess: **ripen,** v. *rī'pn*, to become ripe; to mature; to grow ripe, as grain or fruit; to bring to completeness or perfection: **ri'pening,** imp.: **ri'pened,** pp. *-pnd*.

Riphean, a. *rĭ-fē'ăn*, a term applied to certain mountains in the north of Asia.

ripidolite, n. *rĭ-pĭd'ō-līt* (Gr. *rhipis*, a fan, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of an olive-green colour, occurring in tabular crystals, often united in comb-like or fan-like groups.

ripieno, a. *rĭp-ē-ā'nō* (It.), in *music*, a term meaning full.

ripple, n. *rĭp'pl* (AS. *hrympelle*; Dut. *rimpel*, a wrinkle: Low Ger. *rumpeln*, to rumble, to clatter: an imitative word), the little curling waves on the surface of water: **v.** to ruffle the surface of water; to curl on the surface: **rip'pling,** imp.: **n.** the breaking of ripples, or the noise of it: **rip'pled,** pp. *-pld*: **rip'plingly,** ad. *-plĭng-lĭ*: **ripple-grass,** a species of plantain: **ripple-marks,** the marks on the sand of a sea-beach by the receding tide; in *geol.*, the ridgy or wavy marks on the surface of many sandstones.

ripple, v. *rĭp'pl* (Fris. *rebbel*; Dan. *ribbel*, a frame with iron teeth, through which thrashed straw is drawn, to save any remnants of corn: Ger. *raufen*; Swiss, *rüpfeln*, to pluck), to pluck off the seed-capsules of flax by drawing the straw through a fixed iron comb: **n.** a kind of comb or frame with long wire teeth, through which flax-plants are passed, to remove the capsules containing the seeds.

rip-rap, n. *rĭp'răp*, in *civil engin.*, a foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ript, v. *rĭpt*, another spelling of *ripped*—see **rip 1.**

rise, v. *rīz* (Icel. *risa;* Goth. *urreisan;* AS. *arisan*, to rise up: Dut. *rijsen*, to rise up: Bav. *reisen*, to fall), to ascend; to move upward; to get up, as from a recumbent position: to get up from rest or repose; to spring or grow; to begin to appear or to exist; to increase; to advance, as in price; to gain elevation in position; to break forth; to be elevated above the surface; to have its source in; to commence; to make insurrection; to be roused; to close a sitting, as a court of justice, or Parliament; in *Scrip.*, to be revived from death: **n.** act of rising; ascent; elevation; source; beginning; increase; advance, as in value: **ri'sing**, imp.: **adj.** mounting; advancing; appearing above the horizon; increasing, as in wealth or position; reviving from death: **n.** act of getting up from any recumbent posture; a tumour; ascent; act of reviving from the dead; an insurrection against government; sedition; prorogation of Parliament; the close of the sitting of a court: **rose**, pt. *rōz*, did rise: **risen**, pp. *rizʼn*: **riser**, n. *rīzʼẽr*, one who rises.

risible, a. *rizʼi-bl* (F. and Sp. *risible;* It. *risibile*, risible—from L. *risum*, to laugh), having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; prone to laugh: **risʼibly**, ad. *-blē*: **risʼibilʼity**, n. *-bilʼi-ti*, the quality of being risible; proneness to laugh.

risk, n. *risk* (F. *risque;* It. *risico;* Sp. *riesgo*, risk; Bret. *riska*, to slip or slide), exposure to injury or loss; danger; hazard: **v.** to expose to the chance of injury or loss; to hazard; to peril: **risk'ing**, imp.: **risked**, pp. *riskt*: **risk'er**, n. *-ẽr*, one who risks: **risk'ful**, a. *-fool*, also **risk'y**, a. *-i*, attended with danger; hazardous: **to run a risk**, to incur hazard; to encounter danger: **to take a risk**, to assume danger; to insure.

risoles, n. plu. *rizʼsōls* (F. *risoler*, to fry meat till it is brown: Dan. *risle*, to purl, to murmur), a mince wrapped in a thin puff paste in the form of a sausage and fried.

risus, n. *rīʼsus* (L. *risus*, laughter: It. *riso;* F. *risée*, laughter), a laugh; laughter: **risus sardonicus**, *-sẽr-dŏnʼi-kŭs*, in *med.*, a singularly convulsive grin or laugh, implying great hatred; the peculiarly horrible expression of countenance observed in cases of *tetanus*, so called because supposed to be produced by eating of a species of ranunculus growing in *Sardinia*.

rite, n. *rīt* (L. *ritus*, a religious usage or ceremony: It. *rito;* F. *rit* or *rite*), a formal act of religious worship; external observance; form; ceremony: **ritual**, a. *ritʼū-al*, pert. to rites, or prescribed by them: **n.** a book of rites or services: **ritʼually**, ad. *-li*: **ritʼual-**

rivers: **river-water**, water of a river, as distinguished from spring, rain, or sea water.

rivet, n. *rivʼet* (F. *rive*, a strip along the edge of anything; *rivet*, the welt of a shoe, a rivet or clinch: F. *river;* Port. *rebitar*, to double back the edge or point of a thing, to clinch a nail), a metal pin inserted into a hole pierced through two plates overlapping each other, and hammered broad at both ends in order to fasten the plates firmly together: **v.** to fasten firmly; to clinch; to make firm or immovable: **rivʼeting**, imp.: **rivʼeted**, pp.—spelt often with **tt**.

rivose, a. *rīʼvōz* (L. *rivus*, a small stream), applied to surfaces marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

rivulet—see **river**.

rix-dollar, n. *rĭks-dŏlʼlẽr* (Ger. *reichsthaler*, literally, the dollar of the empire), a silver coin of Germany, Denmark, &c., varying in value from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

roach, n. *rōch* (AS. *reohche;* Ger. *roche*), a fresh-water fish of the carp family.

roach, n. *rōch*, the curve or arch at the foot of a square sail.

road, n. *rōd* (from Eng. *ride;* AS. *rad;* Dut. *reede;* Dan. *ridt*, a riding, a road: F. *rade*, an anchorage-ground for ships), a public way by which passengers, vehicles, and animals may pass from place to place; a highway; a journey: **road-metal**, stones broken small for covering and repairing roads: **roadstead**, n. *rōdʼstĕd*, also **the roads**, a place where ships may safely *ride* at anchor, at some distance from the shore: **road'ster**, n. *-stẽr*, a horse fitted for travelling; a ship at anchor: **road-surveyor**, an officer whose duty it is to see public roads kept in a good state of repair: **road'way**, n. *-wā*, the part of a road travelled by vehicles: **roadmaking**, n. the making of roads: **roadside**, a. n. the side of a road, as a roadside inn: **on the road**, travelling: **to take to the road**, to engage in robbery upon the highways.

roam, v. *rōm* (old F. *romier;* It. *romeo*, a pilgrim, one who makes a pilgrimage to Rome—from *Roma*, Rome: the derivation more likely in the following direction—AS. *ryman*, to make room: Icel. *rymma;* Ger. *raümen;* Dut. *ruimen*, to make or leave room), to range; to ramble; to wander over; to move about from place to place without any certain purpose: **n.** a ramble: **roam'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of wandering; a ramble: **roamed**, pp. *rōmd:* **roam'er**, n. *-ẽr*, one who roams.

roan, a. *rōn* (F. *rouan;* Sp. *ruano;* It. *roano*, roan), applied to a horse of a bay or dark colour, with spots of grey or white thickly interspersed; of a colour har-

another by force, by open violence, or by secret theft: **rob'bery**, n. -i, the forcible taking away of the goods or money of another; a plundering; theft.

rob, n. *rob* (It. *robbo;* F. *rob;* Ar. *robb*, rob), the extract or juice of ripe fruit prepared with honey or sugar.

robbins, n. plu. *rŏb'binz* (a corruption of *rope-bands:* Ger. *raabanden*—from Icel. *ra*, a sail-yard, and *band*, a tie), small ropes on board a ship that fasten sails to their yards.

robe, n. *rōb* (It. *roba*, a long upper garment; F. *robe*, a gown or mantle: Sp. *ropa*, clothes), a long loose garment worn over the dress; a dress of dignity or state; an elegant dress: **v.** to put on a robe; to dress with magnificence or splendour; to array; to dress: **robing**, imp.: **robed**, pp. *rōbd:* **robemaker**, one who makes the official robes or gowns of clergymen, barristers, aldermen, &c.: **master of the robes**, an officer of the royal household who orders the sovereign's robes: **mistress of the robes**, the lady highest in rank attending on the queen, and who has the care of her robes: **robing-room**, the apartment or apartments where noblemen and lawyers put on their official robes.

robert, n. *rŏb'ĕrt*, or **herb-robert** (said to be in allusion to *Robert*, Duke of Normandy), an annual plant of the genus geranium, found in waste ground, among stones and debris of rocks, formerly esteemed as a medicine; the herb stork-bill.

robin, n. *rŏb'in* (from *Robin*, the familiar corruption of Robert), the most familiar of our wild birds, called *robin-redbreast*.

robust, a. *rō-bŭst'* (L. *robustus*, hard, solid, strong—from *robur*, a very hard kind of oak; It. *robusto:* F. *robuste*), strong; stout; hardy; vigorous; possessing perfect strength and vigour: **robust'ly**, ad. *-li:* **robust'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, strength; vigour.

roc, n. *rŏk*, also spelt **rukh**, *rŭk* (Ar. *rukh*), a fabled monstrous bird in Arabian mythology.

rocambole, n. *rŏk'ăm-bōl* (F. *rocambole:* Ger. *rŏk-kamb-ōln*), a sort of wild garlic; a kind of shallot.

roccellic, a. *rŏk-sĕl'lik* (It. *rocca*, a rock, because the plant grows on rocks), name for a fatty acid obtained from the herb archil, whose systematic name is **roccella tinctoria**, *rŏk-sĕl'la tink-tō'ri-ā*.

roche, n. n. *rŏsh* (F. *roche*, a rock), used in compounds, as **roche-alum**, alum deprived of part of its water of crystallisation by heat.

roche moutonnee, n. *rŏsh mō-tŏn'nā* (F. *roche*, rock, and *moutonnée*, frizzled, woolly—from *mouton*, a sheep), the name given by French geologists to the projecting eminences of Alpine rocks that have been rounded and smoothed by glacier action, so called from their resemblance to sheep at rest.

Rochelle, a. *rō-shĕl'*, of or from Rochelle, a town of France: **Rochelle salt**, the tartrate of soda and potassa.

rochet, n. *rŏch'ĕt* (It. *rocchetto*, a garment of plaited lawn worn by bishops: F. *rochet*, a smock-frock: Ger. *rock*, a coat), the garment of a priest resembling the modern surplice, but shorter and open at the sides; a round frock; a linen habit, now peculiar to a bishop.

rock, n. *rŏk* (It. *rocca;* F. *roc* or *roche;* Sp. *roca*, a rock, a crag), a large mass of stone bedded in the earth's crust, or resting on its surface; *figuratively*, defence; protection; immovability; a hard stalk of sweetmeat: **adj.** hard like rock; resembling or composed of rocks: **rocks**, n. plu. *rŏks*, in *geol.*, the substances, less or more solid, which compose the crust of the earth: **rocky**, a. *rŏk'ĭ*, full of rocks; very hard; stony: **rock'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being rocky: **rock'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without rocks: **rock'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*, a hillock formed of stones and earth, &c., for plants: **rock-alum**, roche-alum, which see: **rock-bound**, hemmed in by rocks: **rock-basins**, curious basin-shaped cavities occurring in the granites of high and exposed regions, like that of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, from one to many feet in diameter: **rock-butter**, a soft yellowish admixture of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron, oozing out of rocks containing alum—the product of decomposition: **rock-cork**, a variety of asbestos whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork: **rock-crystal**, a familiar term for the transparent and colourless varieties of crystallised quartz,—but the name is extended to the coloured varieties: **rock-leather**, the same as **rock-cork**, which see: **rock-oil**, the familiar as well as commercial term for *petroleum* or *mineral oil:* **rock-pigeon**, the wild pigeon, building its nest in rocky hollows—the original of the domestic pigeon: **rock-plant**, **rock-rose**, plants: **rock-ruby**, the red garnet, having a cast of blue: **rock-salt**, the familiar as well as the scientific term for common salt (chloride of sodium), when it occurs in the earth's crust as a solid rock-mass: **rock-soap**, one of the clays or silicates of alumina, of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour and slightly greasy feel: **rock-shells**, certain univalves, characterised by the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells: **rock-wood**, a variety of asbestos, of a brown colour, occurring in long compacted fibres, which give it the aspect and texture of wood: **rock-work**, in *gardening*, stones and earth built up in imitation of the asperities of rocks, among which plants adapted for the situation may grow; a rockery.

rock, n. *rŏk* (Icel. *rockr;* old H. Ger. *rocco;* It. *rocca*, a distaff), the staff or frame about which flax or wool is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

rock, v. *rŏk* (Dan. *rokke;* Norm. *rugga*, to rock, to shake; old F. *roquer*, to rock a child: Ger. *ruck*, a shake or toss), to move backward and forward, as in a cradle, a chair, &c.; to lull; to quiet; to be moved backward and forward: **rock'ing**, imp.: n. action of one who rocks; state of being rocked: **rocked**, pp. *rŏkt:* **rock'er**, n. *-ĕr*, he who or that which rocks; the curved support of a cradle, &c.: **rocking-chair**, a chair mounted on rockers, so as to be easily moved backwards and forwards: **rocking-horse**, a wooden horse mounted on a frame, on which children may play at riding: a **rocking-stone**, a rock, often of large size, so poised that it can be slightly moved with but little force.

rocket, n. *rŏk'ĕt* (It. *rocca*, a rock or distaff; *rocchetto*, a rocket or bobbin to wind silk on, any kind of rocket or squib of wildfire: Ger. *rackete*, a rocket), a cylindrical case of pasteboard or iron filled with a composition, the combination of which produces a recoil so great as to project it rapidly through the air, its flight being guided by a rod attached.

rocket, n. *rŏk'ĕt* (F. *roquette;* It. *ruchetta;* Ger. *raukc*, the rocket), an ornamental garden-plant.

rocou, n. *rō'kō-ō* (F. *roucou*, Brazilian, *urucu*), the vegetable pulp which yields annotta.

rod, n. *rŏd* (Dut. *roede;* Ger. *ruthe*, a rod: Wal. *ruda'*, the pole of a carriage), something long and slender; a staff or wand as a badge of authority; a shoot or long twig; an instrument of punishment or correction; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; in *Scrip.*, a sprout, hence race or family: **rod-iron**, long slender bars of iron for making nails.

rode, v. *rōd*, past tense of **ride**, which see.

rodentia, n. plu. *rō-dĕn'shi-ā* (L. *rodens*, gnawing—gen. *rodentis*), an extensive class of animals, so called from their habit of gnawing or nibbling their food, as the rat, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c.: **rodent**, a. *rō'dĕnt*, gnawing: n. one of the gnawers, as the rat, the squirrel, &c.

rodomontade, n. *rŏd'ō-mŏn-tăd'* (F. *rodomontade*—from *Rodomonte* or *Rodomont*, a brave but proud and insolent character in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso': It. *rodomonte*, a vapouring fellow), empty noisy bluster; empty vaunting or ranting: **v.** to boast or bluster: **rod'omonta'ding**, imp.: **rod'omonta'ded**, pp.: **rod'omonta'dist**, n. *-dĭst*, or **rod'omonta'dor**, n. *-dŏr*, one who indulges in boasting and bluster.

roe, n. *rō* (Icel. *ra;* Ger. *reh*, a small kind of deer: Dan. *raa*), a small species of deer, remarkable for its agility in leaping; the female of the *hart;* also **roebuck**, n. *rō'bŭk*.

roe, n. *rō* (Icel. *hrogn;* Sw. *rog;* Dut. *roghe*, the eggs of a fish: Ger. *rogen*, spawn), the eggs or spawn of fish: **roed**, a. *rōd*, filled or impregnated with roe: **hard roe**, familiarly applied to the spawn of the female: **soft roe**, to the milt of the male: **roestone**, a familiar term for *Oolite*, from its being composed of a mass of small rounded grains or spherules, presenting a considerable resemblance to the roe of a fish; larger-grained varieties are called *peastones* or *pisolites*, *peagrits*, *&c.*

rogation, n. *rō-gā'shŭn* (L. *rogatio*, a question or interrogation—from *rogo*, I ask: It. *rogazioni;* F. *rogations*, rogation-days), litany; supplication: **rogation-week**, the second week before Whitsunday, so called because of the extraordinary prayers offered up on the first three days for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotions of Holy Thursday—called specially *rogation-days*.

resume, v. *rē-zōōm'* (F. *résumé*, a summary), a summing up; a condensed statement; a recapitulation.

resume, v. *rē-zōōm'* (L. *resumere*, to resume—from *re*, again, and *sumo*, I take; F. *résumer*; Sp. *resumir*), to take back that which has been given or taken away; to proceed again after interruption; to begin again: **resu'ming**, imp.: **resumed'**, pp. *-zōōmd'*: **resu'mable**, a. *-mā-bl*, that may be taken back or up again: **resump'tion**, n. *-zŭmp'shŭn* (L. *resumptum*, to resume), the act of taking back or taking again: **resump'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, taking back or again.

resummon, v. *rē-sŭm'mŭn* (*re*, again, and *summon*), to summon or call again.

resupinate, a. *rē-sū'pĭ-nāt* (L. *resupinatum*, to bend or turn back—from *re*, back or again, and *supino*, I bend backwards), in *bot.*, so turned or twisted that the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and *vice versâ*: **resupine**, a. *rē-sū'-pīn'*, lying on the back.

resupply, v. *rē-sŭp-plī'* (*re*, again, and *supply*), to supply again.

resurrection, n. *rēz'ĕr-rĕk'shŭn* (L. *resurrectum*, to rise or appear again—from *re*, again, and *surgere*, to rise: F. *résurrection*: It. *resurrezione*), a rising again from the dead; the rising of the dead from the grave at the general judgment; a moral revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation: **resurgent**, a. *rē-sĕr'jĕnt*, rising again, as from the dead; swelling up.

resurvey, v. *rē-sĕr-vā'* (*re*, again, and *survey*), to survey a second time.

resuscitate, v. *rē-sŭs'sĭ-tāt* (L. *resuscitatum*, to rouse again, to revive—from *re*, again, and *suscitare*, to raise: It. *resuscitare*: F. *ressusciter*), to recover from apparent death; to revivify; to revive; to come to life again: **resus'citating**, imp.: **resus'citated**, pp.: **resus'citator**, n. *-tĕr*, one who resuscitates: **resus'citable**, a. *-tā-bl*, that may be recovered from apparent death: **resus'cita'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, the act of reviving from a state of apparent death: **resus'citative**, a. *-tā-tĭv*, revivifying.

ret, v. *rĕt* (Ger. *rosten*; Dut. *rotten*, to rot, to putrefy), to destroy by rotting: **to ret flax**, to steep it in water in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting: **ret'ting**, imp.: **ret'ted**, pp.: **ret'tery**, n. *-tĕr-ĭ*, a place or factory for preparing flax.

retail, v. *rē-tāl'* (F. *retail*, a shred or small piece cut from a thing—from L. *re*, again, and F. *tailler*, to cut), to sell in small quantities; to sell at second-hand; to relate in broken parts: n. *rē-tāl*, the sale of

retch: Norm. *rœkja*, to hawk, to spit: Dut. *rocheln*, to cough), to make an effort to vomit; to strain; to heave at the stomach: **retch'ing**, imp.: **retched**, pp. *rĕcht*.

rete, n. *rē'tē* (L. *rete*, a net, a snare), a net; network: **retecious**, a. *rē-tē'shŭs*, resembling network: **reticle**, n. *rĕt'ĭ-kl*, a small net: **rete mirabile**, *-mĭr-ăb'ĭ-lē* (L. a wonderful net), in *anat.*, an arrangement of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds: **rete mucosum**, *-mū-kō'zŭm* (L. a mucous net), in *anat.*, the soft under layer of the epidermis or scarf-skin, which gives the colour to the skin.

retell, v. *rē-tĕl'* (*re*, again, and *tell*), to tell again.

retention, n. *rē-tĕn'shŭn* (L. *retentio*, a holding back—from *re*, back, and *teneo*, I hold; It. *ritenzione*; F. *rétention*), the act or power of retaining, as in the memory; the undue withholding of some natural discharge; restraint: **reten'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, having power to retain: **reten'tively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **reten'tiveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being retentive.

retepora, n. plu. *rĕ'tē-pō'-rā* (L. *rete*, a net, and *porus*, a pore), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bryozoa or compound molluscs, which have their cell-pores arranged in net-like order: **retepore**, n. *rē'tē-pōr*, one of the retepora.

retiary, n. *rē'shĭ-ĕr'ĭ* (L. *retiarius*, one who fights by using a net—from *rete*, a net), one of the class of spiders which spin webs to catch their prey: adj. net-like: **retiarie**, n. plu. *rē-shĭ-ā'rĭ-ē*, the systematic name for the class.

reticence, n. *rĕt'ĭ-sĕns*, also **ret'icency**, n. *-sĭ* (L. *reticens*, keeping silence—from *re*, back or again, and *taceo*, I am silent: F. *réticence*; It. *reticenza*, concealment), the state of observing continued silence; concealment by silence: **ret'icent**, a. *-sĕnt*, silent; reserved; taciturn.

reticule, n. *rĕt'ĭ-kūl* (L. *reticulum*, a small net—from *rete*, a net: F. *réticule*, a net), a lady's work-bag; a small bag for carrying in the hand; in a *telescope*, a network of five spiders' threads, or of wires crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares: **reticular**, a. *rē-tĭk'ū-lĕr*, having the form of a small net; having interstices like network: **retic'ulate**, a. *-lāt*, also **retic'ulated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, resembling network; in *arch.*, formed of diamond-shaped stones, or square stones laid diagonally; in *zool.* or *bot.*, having distinct veins or lines crossing like network: **retic'ulating**, imp. running into meshes: **retic'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, any organisation resembling network: **retic'ulum**, n. *-lŭm*, the second

solitude: **retirement**, n. *rē-tīr'mĕnt*, state of being withdrawn; act of withdrawing from active life or from public notice; private way of life; seclusion; departure: **retired-list**, a list of officers retired from the public service: **retiring pension** or **allowance**, a pension or annuity granted to a person on his withdrawal from office or service.

retold, pp. of **retell**, which see.

retort, v. *rē-tôrt'* (L. *retortus*, twisted or bent back—from *re*, back or again, and *torqueo*, I twist), to return or throw back, as an argument, an accusation, or an incivility; to make a severe reply: n. (F. *retorte*), the return of an argument, censure, or incivility; a severe reply; a round-shaped chemical vessel having a long bent neck; an iron or fire-clay cylinder in a gaswork for charging with coal to be converted into gas; a distilling apparatus: **retort'ing**, imp.: n. the act of throwing back in the way of censure or incivility: **retort'ed**, pp.: **retort'ive**, a. *-iv*, containing retort.

retouch, v. *rē-tŭch'* (*re*, again, and *touch*: F. *retoucher*), to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a work of art a second time in order to restore a faded part, or to add portions for its general improvement: n. in *paint.* and *sculp.*, the finishing off, by some slight applications of the master's hands, of a completed work.

retrace, v. *rē-trās'* (*re*, back or again, and *trace*: F. *retracer*), to go back by the same path or course; to renew the defaced outline of a drawing: **retra'cing**, imp.: **retraced**, pp. *rē-trāst'*.

retract, v. *rē-trăkt'* (L. *retractum*, to withdraw—from *re*, back or again, and *tractum*, to draw: F. *rétracter*: Sp. *retractar*), to recall, as something said or declared; to take back; to withdraw; to unsay; to recant: **retract'ing**, imp.: **retract'ed**, pp.: adj. in *bot.*, bent backwards: **retractable** or **-tible**, a. *rē-trăk'tă-bl* or *-ti-bl*, that may be withdrawn or recalled: **retrac'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, also **retractation**, n. *rē-trăk-tā'shŭn*, act of withdrawing something advanced; a withdrawal; a declaration of change of opinion; recantation: **retractile**, a. *rē-trăk'til*, that may be drawn back: **retrac'tive**, a. *-tiv*, withdrawing; taking from: n. that which withdraws or takes from: **retrac'tively**, ad. *-li*.

retransform, v. *rē'trăns-fawrm'* (*re*, back or again, and *transform*), to transform anew; to change back anew.

retranslate, v. *rē'trăns-lāt'* (*re*, again, and *translate*), to translate anew.

retraxit, n. *rē-trăks'it* (L. *retraxit*, he has withdrawn), in *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court by the plaintiff.

retread, v. *rē-trĕd'* (*re*, again, and *tread*), to tread again.

retreat, v. *rē-trēt'* (F. *retraite*, retreat—from L. *retractum*, to withdraw), to withdraw for safety or seclusion; to retire from any position or place; in *mil.*, to retire before an enemy: n. retirement; seclusion; place of safety or privacy; the retiring of an army before an enemy, or from an advanced position: **retreat'ing**, imp.: adj. moving in retreat; going back: **retreat'ed**, pp.

retrench, v. *rē-trĕnsh'* (*re*, back or again, and *trench*: F. *retrancher*, to cut off), to pare away; to render less or smaller; to abridge; to diminish expenses: **retrench'ing**, imp.: **retrenched'**, pp. *-trĕnsht'*: **retrench'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; a lessening; diminution.

retribution, n. *rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn* (F. *rétribution*; Sp. *retribucion*, retribution—from L. *retributum*, to give back, to restore—from *re*, back, and *tribuere*, to give or assign), requital; retaliation; reward or punishment suitable to the action; the rewards or punishment of the final judgment: **retributer**, n. *rē-trĭb'ū-tĕr*, one who makes retribution: **retrib'utive**, a. *-tiv*, rewarding or punishing according to action; repaying; also **retrib'utory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ*: **retrib'utively**, ad. *-li*.

retrieve, v. *rē-trēv'* (F. *retrouver*, to find again—from L. *re*, again, and F. *trouver*, to find: Ger. *treffen*, to hit: It. *trovare*, to find), to recover; to regain; to bring back from loss or injury to a former good state: **retriev'ing**, imp.: **retrieved**, pp. *rē-trēvd'*: **retriev'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who retrieves; a kind of sporting-dog: **retriev'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be recovered or regained: **retriev'ably**, ad. *-bli*: **retriev'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being retrievable: **retriev'al**, n. *-ăl*, also **retrieve'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, act of retrieving.

retrim, v. *rē-trĭm'* (*re*, again, and *trim*), to trim again.

retro, *rē'trō* or *rĕt'rō* (L.), a prefix, signifying "backward," "back."

retroact, v. *rē'trō-ăkt'* (L. *retro*, back, and *actus*, done or acted: F. *rétroactif*, acting on the past), to act backward; to act on something past or preceding: **re'troac'tion**, n. *-ăk'shŭn*, action on something past or preceding: **re'troac'tive**, a. *-ăk'tiv*, affecting what is past; retrospective.

retrocede, v. *rē'trō-sēd'* (It. *retrocedere*, to retrocede: F. *rétrocéder*, in law, to make over again—from L. *retro*, back, and *cedere*, to go or move), to go back; to cede or grant back: **re'troce'ding**, imp.: **re'troce'ded**, pp.: **re'troce'dent**, a. *-sē'dĕnt*, in *med.*, applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as gout.

retrocession, n. *rē'trō-sĕsh'ŭn* (L. *retro*, back, and *cessus*, gone or moved: F. *rétrocession*), the act of retroceding; a moving backwards.

retroduction, n. *rē'trō-dŭk'shŭn* (L. *retro*, back, and *ductum*, to lead), a leading or bringing back.

retroflex, a. *rē'trō-flĕks* (L. *retro*, backward, and *flecto*, I bend; *flexus*, bent), bent backwards; in *bot.*, bent this way and that.

retrofract, a. *rē'trō-frăkt'*, also **ret'rofract'ed**, a. (L. *retro*, backward, and *fractus*, broken), in *bot.*, bent backwards, and appearing as if broken.

retrograde, a. *rĕt'trō-grād* (L. *retrogradi*, to retrograde—from *retro*, backward, and *gradus*, a step: It. *retrogrado*: F. *rétrograde*), going or moving backward; apparently moving from east to west, as a planet; declining from a better to a worse state; in *bot.*, applied to hairs when they are bent back or down: v. to go or move backward: **re'trogra'ding**, imp.: **re'trogra'ded**, pp.: **re'trograda'tion**, n. *-dā'shŭn*, the act of going or moving backward.

retrogression, n. *rĕ'trō-grĕsh'ŭn* (L. *retrogressus*, gone back or backward—from *retro*, backward, and *gressus*, a stepping—see **retrograde**), the act of going backward: **re'trogres'sive**, a. *-grĕs'sĭv*, moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state: **re'trogres'sively**, ad. *-li*.

retromingent, a. *rĕ'trō-mĭn'jĕnt* (L. *retro*, backward, and *mingens*, discharging urine), discharging the urine backward: n. an animal that discharges its urine backward: **re'tromin'gently**, ad. *-li*: **re'tromin'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, the act or quality of being retromingent.

retropulsive, a. *rĕ'trō-pŭl'sĭv* (L. *retro*, backward, and *pulsum*, to drive), driving back; repelling.

retrorse, a. *rĕ-trôrs'* (L. *retrorsum*, backwards—from *retro*, backwards, and *versus*, turned), turned backwards: **retrorse'ly**, ad. *-li*.

retrospect, n. *rĕ'trō-spĕkt* (L. *retrospectum*, to look backward at—from *retro*, backward, and *spectum*, to look at), a looking back on things past; review or contemplation of the past: **re'trospec'tion**, n. *-spĕk'shŭn*, the act or faculty of looking back on things past: **re'trospec'tive**, a. *-spĕk'tĭv*, having reference to what is past: **re'trospec'tively**, ad. *-li*.

retrovert, v. *rĕ'trō-vĕrt'* (L. *retro*, backwards, and *vertere*, to turn), to turn back: **re'trovert'ing**, imp.: **re'trovert'ed**, pp.: adj. turned back: **re'trover'sion**, n. *-shŭn* (L. *versus*, turned), a turning or falling backward.

rettery, **retting**—see **ret**.

return, v. *rē-tĕrn'* (F. *retourner*, to return—from L. *re*, again, and F. *tourner*, to turn: It. *ritornare*, to return or go back; *re*, again, and *turn*), to come or go back to the same place; to go back to the same state; to revert; to retort; to come again; to bring or send back; to give back; to reply or make answer; to restore; to render: n. the act of coming or going back to the same place; the act of coming back to a former state or condition; repayment; profit; requital; an official report: **return'ing**, imp.: **returned**, pp. *rē-tĕrnd'*: **return'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who returns: **return'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be restored; legally to be returned, given, or rendered: **returns**, n. pln. *rē-tĕrnz'*, statistics in a tabulated form issued by Government for general information; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election: **return-chaise**, a carriage going back empty from a post-station: **return-days**, in a *court of law*, certain days on which writs are returnable, and on which defendants must appear in court: **return-ticket**, a ticket for a railway-journey and back, usually at a reduced rate; also a ticket for a journey by a coach or steamboat and back: **returning-officer**, the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.

retuse, a. *rē-tūs'* (L. *retusus*, blunted—from *re*, back, and *tundere*, to beat: It. *rituso*: F. *rétus*), in *bot.*, having the extremity broad, blunt, and slightly depressed; appearing as if bitten off at the end.

reunite, v. *rē'ū-nīt'* (*re*, again, and *unite*), to join after separation; to become united again: **re'uni'ting**, imp.: **re'uni'ted**, pp.: **adj.** reconciled: **reunion**, n. *rē-ū-niyun* (F. *réunion*, return to a state of union after separation or discord: Sp. *reunion*, reunion), cohesion of parts after separation, as the lips of a wound; an assembly of familiar friends or associates.

reurge, v. *rē-ėrj'* (*re*, again, and *urge*), to urge again.

reusite, n. *rōs'sit* (*Reuss*, an Austrian mineralogist), a hydrous sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring in white, flat, six-sided crystals.

revaccinate, v. *rē-vāk'sin-āt* (*re*, again, and *vaccinate*), to vaccinate a second time.

revalue, v. *rē-vāl'ū* (*re*, again, and *value*), to value a second time: **reval'ua'tion**, n. a second valuation.

reveal, v. *rē-vēl'* (L. *revelare*, to uncover—from *re*, back, and *velo*, I cover or veil: It. *rivelare*: F. *révéler*), to uncover; to lay bare or open; to make known something before concealed: **reveal'ing**, imp.: **revealed**, pp. *rē-vēld'*: **adj.** disclosed; made known: **reveal'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who reveals: **reveal'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that can be revealed: **reveal'ably**, ad. *-bli*: **reveal'ableness**, n. *-bl-nes*, the state of being revealable: **revelation**, n. *rev'ē-lā'shūn*, the act of disclosing to others what was formerly unknown to them; the communication of truth by God to men; the Apocalypse.

revela, n. pln. *rē-vēls'* (L. *revellere*, to pull or tear out—from *re*, back, and *vello*, I pluck or pull), the vertical sides of the aperture for a window-frame, a door-frame, *&c.*; also spelt **revels'**, n. plu. *-vēlz'*.

reveille, n. *rē-vēl'yā* (F. *réveiller*, to awake), in *mil.*, the beat of drums or sound of trumpet at daybreak, after which the sentries do not challenge—pronounced in U. States service *rēv'ā-lē'*.

revel, n. *rēv'ēl* (Swiss, *rībela*, to make a disturbance: Bret. *ribla*, to revel: prov. F. *revel*, noise, disturbance: Dut. *ravelen*, to be excited, to be restless), a feast with loose and noisy jollity: **v.** to feast with loose and noisy merriment; to enjoy with a feeling of unbounded freedom: **rev'elling**, imp.: **n.** a feasting with noisy merriment; enjoyment under the feeling of unbounded freedom: **rev'elled**, pp. *-ēld*: **rev'eller**, n. *-ēl-ėr*, one who revels: **rev'elry**, n. *-rē*, loose and noisy festivity; playful jollity: **revel-rout**, n. *-rōut*, a mob or rabble engaged in tumultuous festivity.

with fear mingled with respect and affection; to honour in estimation: **reve'ring**, imp.: **revered'**, pp. *-vērd'*: **reve'rer**, n. *-rėr*, one who reveres: **reverence**, n. *rev'ėr-ens* (L. *reverens*, reverent), fear mingled with respect and affection, as for a parent or one in authority; an act of obeisance; a title given in addressing a clergyman: **v.** to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection: **rev'erencing**, imp.: **rev'erenced**, pp. *-ėnst*: **rev'erencer**, n. *-sėr*, one who reverences: **rev'erent**, a. *-ėnt*, expressing reverence; humble submission: **rev'eren'tial**, a. *-en'shal*, proceeding from reverence, or expressing it: **rev'eren'tially**, ad. *-li*, in a reverential manner: **rev'erently**, ad. *-li*, in a reverent manner; respectfully.

reverend, a. *rev'ėr-ėnd* (F. *révérend*; It. *reverendo*, reverend; L. *reverendus*, venerable—from *reverori*, to stand in awe or fear of), entitled to or worthy of reverence; a title of honour applied to a clergyman: **Rev.**, a common contraction of *reverend*, usually prefixed to the name of a clergyman: **very reverend**, prefixed to that of a dean, the principal of a Scotch university when a clergyman, and the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: **right reverend**, prefixed to the name of a bishop: **most reverend**, prefixed to the name of an archbishop.

reverie, n. *rev'ėr-ē*, also **rev'ery**, n. *-ē*, plu. **rev'eries**, *-ēz* (old F. *reverie*, ideas floating irregularly in the mind; *rêver*, to speak idly: F. *rêverie*), a loose irregular train of ideas floating in the mind; a fit of deep musing, during which the whole or greater part of the external senses remain unconscious of surrounding objects.

reverse, v. *rē-vėrs'* (L. *reversus*, returned or come back—from *re*, back or again, and *verto*, I turn: It. *riversare*, to upset or overturn), to turn or put in the contrary direction, position, condition, or order; to turn upside down; to invert; in *law*, to change *by* a contrary decision; to annul: **adj.** having the contrary or opposite direction; opposite: **n.** a contrary; an opposite; a change for the worse; misfortune: the side or face of a coin or medal opposite to the side on which the head or principal figure is impressed—the latter being called the *obverse*: **rever'sing**, imp.: **reversed'**, pp. *-vėrst'*: **adj.** changed or turned to the contrary; annulled; in *conch.*, applied to a shell whose whorls run from right to left, or whose aperture is on the left when placed before a spectator with its apex upwards: **reversal**, n. *rē-vėr'sal*, a change; a contrary decision: **reverse'ly**, ad. *-vėrs'li*: **reverse'less**, a. *-les*, not to be reversed: **reversible**, a. *rē-vėr'si-bl*, that may be reversed: **reversible**, a. [illegible]

essays: a public inspection of troops or ships by a superior officer: v. to view and examine again; to reconsider; to examine critically, as a new publication; to inspect, as troops: **review'ing**, imp.: adj. inspecting, as an army: n. the practice of writing and publishing criticisms of new publications; the business of a reviewer: **reviewed**, pp. *rē-vūd'*: **review'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who reviews; a literary critic: **review'al**, n. *-al*, the review of a book.

revile, v. *rē-vīl'* (L. *re*, again, and *vilis*, mean, worthless—see *vile*), to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to upbraid: **revi'ling**, imp.: n. the act of reproaching; the act of using contumelious language: **reviled'**, pp. *-vīld'*: **revi'ler**, n. *-ėr*, one who reviles: **revi'lingly**, ad. *-li*.

revindicate, v. *rē-vin'dī-kāt* (*re*, again, and *vindicate*), to vindicate again; to demand and take back what has been lost.

revise, v. *rē-vīz'* (L. *revisere*, to come to see again—from *re*, again, and *visere*, to look at attentively: F. *reviser*: Sp. *revisar*, to revise), to look over with care for correction; to alter; to amend: n. a re-examination; a second proof-sheet in correcting for the press for examination by the first: **revi'sing**, imp.: **revised'**, pp. *-vizd'*: adj. re-examined for correction: **revi'ser**, n. *-zėr*, one who revises: **revi'sal**, n. *-zal*, the act of examining for correction and improvement: **revisi'on**, n. *-vish'ėn*, the act of examining for correction: **revisi'onal**, a. *-al*, pert. to revision: **revi'sor**, n. *-vī-zėr*, in *Russia*, one who takes the number of inhabitants: **revi'sory**, a. *-zėr-i*, able or tending to revise.

revisit, v. *rē-viz'it* (*re*, again, and *visit*), to visit again.

revive, v. *rē-vīv'* (L. *revivere*, to live again—from *re*, again, and *vivo*, I live: It. *rivivere*: F. *revivre*), to recover new life or vigour; to restore or bring again to life; to be reanimated after depression; to reanimate; to quicken; to refresh; to bring back to the memory; to inspire anew with hope or joy; in *chem.*, to recover or reduce to its natural state, as a metal after calcination: **revi'ving**, imp.: adj. coming to life again; reanimating: n. the act of coming to life again: **revived'**, pp. *-vīvd'*: **revi'ver**, n. *-vėr*, he or that which revives: **revi'vingly**, ad. *-li*: **revi'val**, n. *-val*, recovery to life from death, or apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor; recovery from a state of neglect or depression; renewed and more active attention to the importance of religion: **revi'valist**, n. *-val-ist*, one who endeavours to promote a greater earnestness in religion: **revi'ver**, n. *-vėr*, that which invigorates or revives; one who brings into notice again after neglect: **revi'vor**, n. *-vėr*, in *law*, the renewal of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties to it: **revivification**, n. *rē-viv'i-fi-kā'shėn* (L. *facio*, I make), restoration of life; the act of recalling to life.

revivify, v. *rē-viv'i-fī* (*re*, and *vivi(fy)*, to give new life or vigour to; to reanimate.

reviviscent, a. *rēv'i-vis'sėnt* (L. *reviviscens*, coming to life again—from *re*, again, and *vivesco*, I get life), regaining or restoring life: **rev'ivis'cence**, n. *-sėns*, also **rev'ivis'cency**, n. *-sėn-si*, renewal of life.

revivor—see under **revive**.

revocable, a. *rēv'ō-kā-bl* (L. *revocabilis*, revocable—from *revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again, and *voco*, I call: It. *revocabile*: F. *révocable*), that may be recalled; that may be repealed or annulled: **rev'ocably**, ad. *-bli*: **rev'ocableness**, n. *-bl-nės*, also **rev'ocability**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being revocable: **rev'oca'tion**, n. *-kā'shėn* (F. *révocation*, revocation—from L. *revocatio*, a calling back), the calling back of a thing granted; repeal; reversal: **revocatory**, a. *rēv'ō-kā'tėr-i*, tending to revoke.

revoke, v. *rē-vōk'* (L. *revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again, and *voco*, I call: It. *revocare*: F. *révoquer*), to repeal; to annul; to reverse, as a law; to declare void; to renounce at cards: n. the act of renouncing at cards: **revo'king**, imp.: **revoked**, pp. *rē-vōkt'*: **revoke'ment**, n. *-mėnt*, repeal; recall; revocation.

revolt, v. *rē-vōlt'* (F. *révolter*, to raise a rebellion: It. *rivoltare*, to revolt; *rivolta*, a revolt—from L. *revolutum*, to roll back—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll), to fall off or turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance to a sovereign or a state; to shock; to cause to turn away from with abhorrence or disgust: n. a change of sides; insurrection; rebellion: **revolt'ing**, imp.: adj. doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence: **revolt'ed**, pp.: adj. turned away from allegiance or duty; shocked: **revolt'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **revolt'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who revolts.

revolute, a. *rēv'ō-lōt* (L. *revolutum*, to revolve—from *re*, back or again, and *volvere*, to roll), in *bot.*, rolled backwards from the margins upon the under surface, usually applied to the edges of leaves; also **rev'olu'tive**, a. *-lō-tiv*.

revolution, n. *rēv'ō-lō'shėn* (F. *révolution*, revolution—from L. *revolutum*, to revolve—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll), the motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; motion or course of anything which brings it back to the same state or point; change or alteration of system; a change in the constitution of a country; in *Eng. hist.*, that change which placed William and Mary on the throne, A.D. 1688; that of the U. States, beginning 1775; that of France, the first or great Revolution, 1789: **rev'olu'tionary**, a. *-ėr-i*, pert. to a revolution, or tending to produce one: **rev'olu'tionise**, v. *-īz*, to effect an extensive or entire change in the form or principles of a thing: **rev'olu'tionising**, imp.: **rev'olu'tionised**, pp. *-īzd*: **rev'olu'tionist**, n. *-īst*, one engaged in endeavouring to effect a change in the government of a country.

revolve, v. *rē-vōlv'* (L. *revolvere*, to revolve—from *re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll: It. *rivolvere*: old F. *revolver*), to roll in a circle; to turn round, as on an axis; to move round a centre; to turn over and over, as in the mind; to meditate on: **revol'ving**, imp.: adj. rolling or turning round; performing a revolution: **revolved'**, pp. *-vōlvd'*: **revol'vency**, n. *-vōl'vėn-si*, act, state, or principle of revolving: **revol'ver**, n. *-vėr*, a pistol having several chambers to one barrel, each containing a separate charge, and which can be discharged in rapid succession by giving the barrel a slight revolving motion: **revolving light**, the light of a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at certain intervals: **revolving storms** or **cyclones**, violent storms which, while advancing bodily in a definite direction, rotate about an axis with great rapidity.

revomit, v. *rē-vōm'it* (*re*, again, and *vomit*), to vomit or pour forth again.

revulsion, n. *rē-vūl'shėn* (F. *révulsion*, revulsion—from L. *revulsio*, a tearing off or away—from *re*, back or again, and *vellere*, to pull), the act of holding or drawing back; a violent separation; in *med.*, the act of turning or diverting a disease from one part of the body to another: **revul'sive**, a. *-siv*, tending to cause revulsion: n. a medicine to cause a revulsion: **revul'sively**, ad. *-li*.

reward, n. *rē-wōrd'* (*re*, again, and *award*: prov. F. *esweorder*, to inspect goods, to pronounce them good and marketable), a suitable return for kindness, or for services, and suchlike; the fruits of labour or industry; a sum of money offered for the apprehension of a criminal, or for the recovery of lost property; punishment: v. to recompense; to give in return, either good or evil; to remunerate; to punish; to repay evil: **reward'ing**, imp.: **reward'ed**, pp.: **reward'er**, n. *-ėr*, he or that which rewards: **reward'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be rewarded: **reward'ableness**, n. *-bl-nės*, the state of being worthy of reward: **reward'less**, a. *-lės*, without a reward; having no reward.

rewrite, v. *rē-rīt'* (*re*, again, and *write*), to write a second time.

rex, n. *rėks* (L.), a king.

reynard, n. *rēn'ėrd*, another spelling of **renard**, a fox, which see.

rhabdology, n. *rāb-dōl'ō-ji* (Gr. *rhabdos*, a staff, and *logos*, discourse), the art of computing or numbering by means of Napier's *rods* or *bones*: **rhabdologic**, a. *rāb'dō-lōj'ik*, pert. to rhabdology, or performed by it.

rhabdomancy, n. *rāb'dō-man'si* (Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination), divination by a rod or wand, generally of hazel, to indicate where metals, minerals, or water may be stored within the crust of the earth—a superstitious practice not yet altogether abandoned; also called *mir'allos' copy* or *hydror' copy*.

Rhadamantine, a. *rād'a-man'tin* (Gr. *Radamanthus*, a son of Jupiter), strictly just; severe as a judgment of Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in the infernal regions.

Rhætic-beds, n. plu. *rē'tik-bėdz*, in *geol.*, a term generally applied to the *passage-beds* which lie between the Trias and Lias, from their extensive development in the Rhætic Alps.

rhamnine, n. *ram'nin* (Gr. *rahamnos*, the white-thorn), a crystalline principle obtained from buckthorn-berries.

rhapontic'ine, n. [illegible] (L. *rha, -onticum*, [illegible] water extracts [illegible]

rhapsod'ic, [illegible] the Greek [illegible] **rhap'sodist**, [illegible] **rhapsodic**, a. [illegible] **rhapsod'ically**, [illegible] **rhapsodise**, v. [illegible] **rhap'sodising**, imp.: **rhap'sodised**, [illegible]

rhat'any, n. [illegible] Peruvian, *rat-* [illegible] Peruvian plant, [illegible] I. [illegible] colouring of port wine—also spelt *ratany*.

Rhenish, a. *rē'nish*, pert. to the river Rhine: **n.** wine from the vineyards in the districts of the Rhine.

rheometer, n. *rē-ō-mi'-tēr* (Gr. *rheos*, a current, and *metrion*, a measure), an instrument for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current: **rheom'etry**, n. *-i-tri*, the method of determining the force of galvanic currents: **rheomotor**, n. *rē'ō-mō'tōr* (L. *motor*, a mover—from *moveo*, I move), the apparatus by which an electrical or galvanic current is originated: **rhe'ophore**, n. *-fōr* (Gr. *phoreo*, I bear along), the connecting-wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus: **rhe'oscope**, n. *-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), an apparatus for ascertaining the pressure of a galvanic current, or merely its existence: **rhe'ostat**, n. *-stat* (Gr. *statos*, that stands), an apparatus for enabling a galvanic needle to be kept at the same point during an experiment; an instr. for adjusting or regulating the circuit: **rhe'otome**, n. *-tōm* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), an instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current: **rhe'otrope**, n. *-trōp* (Gr. *trepo*, I turn), an instrument for reversing the direction of a voltaic current.

Rhetian, a., also spelt **Rætian**, *rē'shi-an*, pert. to Rhætia, *-i*: the modern Tyrol and Grisons.

rhetoric, n. *rē'tō-rik* (F. *rhétorique*, rhetoric—from L. *rhetorica*; Gr. *rhetorike*, oratory—from Gr. *rheo*, I flow, I speak), the science of oratory; the art of speaking in public with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion and attraction in speech: **rhetorical**, a. *rē-tōr'i-kal*, pert. to rhetoric; persuasive and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, applied to plants whose roots last many years, but whose stems perish annually.

rhizodus, n. *rī-zō'dus* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of carboniferous sauroid fishes: **rhi'zodont**, n. *-dont*, a reptile whose teeth are planted in sockets, as the crocodile.

rhizogen, a. *rī'zō-jen* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *gennao*, I produce), in *bot.*, producing roots: **plu.** a class of plants growing on the roots of other plants.

rhizome, n. *rī'zōm*, also **rhizoma**, n. *rī'zō-ma* (Gr. *rhizōma*, what has taken root), in *bot.*, a thick stem running along and partly under ground, and sending forth shoots above and roots below.

rhizophagous, a. *rī-zōf'a-gus* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phagein*, I eat), feeding on roots.

rhizophorous, a. *rī-zōf'ō-rus* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pherō*, I bear), in *bot.*, root-bearing: **rhizoph'ora**, n. plu. *-ō-ra*, a genus of tropical plants which root in the mud, and send down from their branches stems and new roots, forming thus a dense thicket to the very verge of the water, as the mangrove.

rhizopods, n. plu. *rī'zō-pōds* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, a foot—gen. *podos*), a class of simple beings, minute and gelatinous, generally covered by a shell, and provided with retractile filaments.

rhizotaxis, n. *rī-zō-tak'sis* (Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *taxis*, a putting in order), in *bot.*, the arrangement of the roots.

rhodanic, a. *rō-dan'ik* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose), denoting an acid, also called sulphocyanic acid, producing a red colour with persalts of iron.

rhodanthe, n. *rō-dan'thē* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower), a beautiful flowering annual, much esteemed.

Rhodian, a. *rō'di-an*, pert. to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean: **n.** a native or inhabitant.

rhodium, n. *rō'di-um* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose), a rare metal discovered by Wollaston in 1803, of a white or silver-grey colour, and extremely hard, so named from the colour of one of its solutions.

rhodocrinus, n. *rō-dō-krī'nus* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *krinon*, a lily), in *geol.*, a genus of palæozoic encrinites.

rhododendron, n. *rō'dō-den'drōn* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree), an ornamental plant, noted for the beauty of its evergreen leaves and its large brilliant flowers.

rhodonite, n. *rō'dō-nit* (Gr. *rhodon*, a rose), manganese spar—so named from its dark rose-red colour.

rhomb, n. *rōm*, usually written *rhombus*, n. *rōm*

end of successive or alternate lines of certain kinds of poetry; a word or sound to answer to another: **v.** to put into rhyme; to make verses or lines terminate in words or syllables similar in sound: **rhy'ming,** imp.: **rhymed,** pp. *rimd:* **adj.** put into rhyme: **rhy'mer,** n. *-mer,* also **rhymester,** n. *rim'stér,* a versifier; a poor poet, in contempt: **rhyme'less,** a. *-les,* without rhyme: **without rhyme or reason,** not having the terminating syllables of the same sound, and without sense, as a poetical composition; undertaken or done recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.

rhynchonella, n. *rin'kō-nel'la* (Gr. *rhungchos,* a beak), in *geol.,* a genus of brachiopodous bivalves acutely beaked: **rhyn'cholites,** n. plu. *-lits* (Gr. *lithos,* a stone), in *geol.,* fossil remains of the beaks of certain cephalopods: **rhyn'chosau'rus,** n. *-sal'rŭs* (Gr. *sauros,* a lizard), in *geol.,* a remarkable genus of saurians from the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, combining the lizard type of skull with toothless jaws.

rhythm, n. *rithm* (Gr. *rhuthmos,* measured motion, proportion: L. *rhythmus:* F. *rhythme*), the agreement of measure and time in prose and poetry; also in music and in motion, as in dancing: **rhythmic,** a. *rith'mik,* also **rhyth'mical,** a. *-mi-kal,* pert. to rhythm; having rhythm; harmonical: **rhyth'mically,** ad. *-li.*

rhythmometer, n. *rith-mom'é-tér* (Gr. *rhuthmos,* measured motion, and *metron,* a measure), an instrument for marking time to movements in music.

rib, n. *rib* (Dut. *ribbe,* a rib, a beam: Ger. *ripp,* a rib: AS. *hrif,* the intestines), one of the curved bony hoops or bars which protect the lungs, heart, &c.; one of the curved timbers in an arched roof to which the laths are nailed; in *bot.,* the central longitudinal nerve or vein of a leaf; in a *ship,* one of the curved timbers which give form and strength to its side; something long, thin, and narrow; a familiar term for a wife: **v.** to furnish or surround with ribs; to form with rising lines or ridges, as cloth: **rib'bing,** imp.: **ribbed,** pp. *ribd:* **adj.** furnished with ribs; in *bot.,* a leaf having strongly-marked nerves or veins: **rib-grass** or **rib-wort,** a species of plantain.

ribald, a. *rib'ald* (old F. *ribault* or *ribauld;* It. *ribaldo,* any loose character: Dut. *rabaud,* a worthless fellow), low; base; filthy; obscene: **n.** a low, vulgar, foul-mouthed creature: **rib'aldry,** n. *-al-dri,* mean, vulgar, or obscene language; lewdness: **rib'aldrous,** a. *-drŭs,* containing ribaldry. *Note.*—The American term *roughy* is exactly synonymous with old F. *ribauld.*

ribband, n. *rib'band* (compounded of *rib* and *band:* F. *ruban,* a ribbon: Dut. *rijghband,* a band or tie—from *rijghe,* a row or line), a long, narrow, and thin piece of timber nailed upon the outside of the ribs of a ship from the stem to the stem-post, or nailed to the timbers of a square body under which shores are fixed.

ribbon, n. *rib'bŏn* (F. *ruban,* a ribbon—see **ribband**), a narrow web of silk or other texture—generally used as trimming for some part of a lady's attire; a long narrow strip of anything: **rib'boned,** a. *-bŏnd,* adorned with ribbons: **Rib'bonism,** n. *-bŏn-ĭzm,* the principles of a secret association or combination in Ireland, avowedly unlawful, and having violent objects in view. *Note.*—*Ribbon,* in this sense, is probably a mere corruption of old Eng. *ribald,* a word used to designate the humblest class of foot-soldiers in the composition of the armies of former times, and thus applied to the soldiers of the army of James II. as an opprobrious epithet, or to his partisans: old F. *ribaud,* a loose brutal character: Dut. *rabaud,* a rascal; the supposed origin from some distinguishing badge or piece of bunting is not so probable. **Rib'bonman,** a member of the secret society in Ireland holding the principles of Ribbonism: **ribbon-jasper,** a variety of jasper, exhibiting green, red, and yellow colours of various shades, and arranged in stripes of parallel layers: **blue ribbon,** a term used to designate the highest order of British knighthood—viz., the order of the Garter—so called from the colour of the ribbon by which the badge is suspended; the symbol of the highest degree of excellence: **red ribbon,** the order of the Bath—so called from the colour of the ribbon which suspends the badge; a symbol or badge of the second degree of excellence.

rica, n. *ri'ka* (L. *rica,* a veil thrown over the head), the ceremonial veil worn by ladies in Greece and Rome on occasions of religious solemnity.

rice, n. *ris* (F. *riz* or *ris;* Ger. *reiss;* L. *oryza;* Gr. *oruza,* rice), a well-known grain, only produced warm climates and from a moist soil: **rice-flou** ground rice for puddings, &c.: **rice-paper,** a pap prepared from the central portion of the stem of certain plant, and brought from China,—it is not pr pared from rice, as erroneously supposed.

rich, a. *rich* (AS. *ric;* prov. F. *ric,* noble, rich: S *ricos,* grandees: Goth. *reiks,* ruler: Ger. *reich,* ric wealthy; having ample means for the supply wants; costly; yielding or producing largely; fertil highly endowed; made with costly ingredients, as rich cake; abundant; full of; perfect; having som thing precious: **rich'es,** n. *-ez* (F. *richesse,* riches originally a noun singular, but now used as a plura abundance of lands, goods, or money; wealth; aff ence; opulence; great plenty beyond wants: **rich'l** ad. *-li,* with abundance; with ample means; ampl truly: **rich'ness,** n. *-nes,* the state of being rich; a good quality existing in abundance; fertility; produ tiveness; pampering qualities, as in food: **the ric** n. persons possessed of wealth.

ricinic, a. *ri-sin'ik* (L. *ricinus,* the castor-oil plan applied to an acid, being one of the products obtain from the distillation of castor-oil at a high tempe ture.

rick, n. *rik* (AS. *hreac;* Icel. *hraukr,* applied to heap of fuel: Norm. *röyk* or *rauk,* a small heap, as corn-sheaves, or of turf), a heap of corn or hay pil up in the field or open air, and usually covered wi thatching: **v.** to pile up in a heap in the open air, grain in the ear, or hay: **rick'ing,** imp.: **ricked,** p *rikt:* **rickle,** n. *rik'l,* in *Scot.,* a small heap.

rickets, n. plu. *rik'ets* (Gr. *rachitis,* disease of t spine—from *rhachis,* the spine: AS. *hric,* the back ridge), a diseased state of the bones in infancy a childhood, resulting in general debility: **rick'ety,** *-et-i,* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; i perfect and unstable.

ricochet, n. *rik'ō-shā'* or *rik'ō-shet'* (F. *ricochet,* duck and drake), the projection of shot or shell such a manner as to insure its striking the ground a certain point, and afterwards bounding along the s face; the guns fired for *ricochet* are but slightly e vated, and have a diminished charge: **v.** to fire shot shell from a gun so as to bound along the surfac to operate by *ricochet:* **ric'ochet'ting,** imp. *-shet'tin* **ric'ochet'ted,** pp. *-shet'téd.*

rid, v. *rid* (AS. *hreidan;* Icel. *hrioda,* to cle away: Dan. *ryde,* to grub up, to clear: Ger. *reute* Bav. *rieden,* to clear away: Scot. *red,* to set in orde to free; to deliver; to clear away; to disencumb to remove by violence: **adj.** clear; delivered; free **rid'ding,** imp.: **rid,** pt. pp. *rid,* did deliver or fre **rid'dance,** n. *-dans,* act of clearing away; deliveranc escape: **to get rid of,** to free one's self from.

ridden—see **ride.**

riddle, n. *rid'dl* (AS. *hriddel;* Ger. *reiter;* Br *ridal;* W. *rhidyll;* Gael. *ridial,* a corn-sieve), instr. for separating grain from the chaff, or f separating larger from smaller particles; a sieve: to separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; make numerous holes or openings in, as with balls shot; to make many little holes in: **rid'dling,** im **rid'dled,** pp. *-dld.*

riddle, n. *rid'dl* (AS. *rædelse,* an imagination: O H. Ger. *ratsel* or *radisli,* a riddle: Bav. *rätsen:* Da *rude,* to divine, to imagine), something proposed f solution by guess or conjecture; a puzzling questio anything ambiguous or puzzling: **v.** to make riddl to speak obscurely: **rid'dling,** imp.: **rid'dled,** p *-dld:* **rid'dler,** n. *-lér,* one who speaks obscurely ambiguously.

ride, v. *rid* (Icel. *reida,* to sway, to move up a down, as a ship at anchor; *rída,* to be borne in a st or on a horse: Dut. *rijden,* to ride, to slide on the ic AS. *ridan,* to ride), to be borne or carried along, as a carriage or on horseback; to sit on a horse, and be carried along; to be supported in motion; to or rest on so as to be carried; to be at anchor, a ship: **n.** an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle drive; the course or road passed over in riding: **r ding,** imp.: **adj.** employed for travelling on horseba suitable for riding on, as a riding-horse: **n.** the act one carried on a horse or in a carriage: **rode,** pt. r did ride: **ridden,** pp. *rid'n,* been carried or bor along, as on horseback: **rider,** n. *rī'dér,* one w rides; one who breaks or manages horses; an additi made to a MS., &c., and inserted after its completic the matrix of an ore; anything added to strengthe

[illegible] (L. *rifer*, liberal; *rifles*, to increase), prevalent, used of epidemic diseases; abounding; plentiful: **rife ly**, adv. [illegible] **rife ness**, n. [illegible], abundance; prevalence.

riff-raff, n. *rif-raf'* (*rif*, and *raf*, old F. *rif-et-raf*, of everything, every about: It. *raffa*, *raffola*, by hook or by crook), the rabble.

[illegible]

right angle [illegible] **right-angled**, a. [illegible]

right ascension [illegible] **declination**, the [illegible] of the equinoctial to the north and south poles of the heavens from 0° to 90°: **right away** or **off**, at once; without delay: **right-handed**, a. using the right hand more easily than the left: **right-handed screw**, a screw, the threads of which wind spirally from left to right: **right-hearted**, a. good-hearted: **right honourable**, a title used in addressing all noblemen below the rank of marquis, their wives, their eldest sons where there is a second

characters from a roll by means of hanging strings, the amusement consisting in the application or misapplication of the characters to the persons who drew them: old Eng. *ragman*, a name applied to the devil), a succession of confused or nonsensical sentences or statements; **adj.** pert, to or consisting of rigmarole; nonsensical.

rigor, n. *rig'ŏr* (L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity: It. *rigore*: F. *rigueur*), in *med.*, a sudden coldness with shivering, symptomatic of the beginning of a disease, especially of a fever: **rigor-mortis**, *-mŏr'tis* (L. stiffness of death), the stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death.

rigour, n. *rig'ĕr* (see rigor), stiffness or severity in opinion, temper, or manners; strictness; sternness; quality of being strict or exact; quality of being severe or very cold, as the weather; unabated exactness: **rigorous**, a. *rig'ĕr-ŭs*, allowing no abatement or relaxation; scrupulously exact or accurate; severe; harsh; very cold, as a winter: **rig'orously**, ad. *-li*: **rig'orousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being rigorous: **rigorist**, n. *rig'ĕr-ĭst*, one very severe and exact in matters of religion; a Jansenist.

rile, v. *rīl*—see roil.

rilievo, n. *ri-lē'vō* (It.), see relief, a term in the fine arts.

rill, n. *ril* (Low Ger. *rille*, a little stream: Dut. *rillen*, to shiver: Icel. *rylla*, to tumble about), a very small brook; a streamlet: **v.** to run in very small streams: **ril'ling**, imp.: **rilled**, pp. *rild*.

rim, n. *rim* (AS. *rima*, margin, edge: Dan. *bryn*, the surface of the sea, the brow or rim of the eye: W. *rhim*, the edge or rim), the edge or margin which surrounds a thing; the border; the lower part of the belly: **v.** to put a rim or hoop to: **rim'ming**, imp.: **rimmed**, pp. *rimd*.

rime, n. *rim* (AS. *hrim*; Dut. *rijm*; Sw. *rim*, hoar-frost: Icel. *hrim*, soot, hoar-frost), hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapour: **rimy**, a. *rī'mĭ*, abounding with rime; frosty.

rimose, a. *rī-mōs'*, also **rimous**, a. *rī'mŭs* (L. *rimosus*, full of cracks: It. *rimoso*: F. *rimeux*), in *bot.*, covered with cracks or fissures, mostly parallel, as the bark of a tree; chinky: **rimose'ly**, ad. *-li*: **rimosity**, n. *rī-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, the state of being rimous or chinky.

rimple, v. *rim'pl* (AS. *hrympelle*; Dut. *rimpel*, a wrinkle: Low Ger. *rumpeln*, to rumble, to jolt), to wrinkle; to pucker; to corrugate: **n.** a fold or wrinkle: **rim'pling**, imp.: **rim'pled**, pp. *-pld*: **adj.** puckered; wrinkled.

rind, n. *rind* (AS. *rind* or *hrinde*; Dut. and Ger. *rinde*, crust or bark), the skin or outer coat of fruit, &c.; the peel; the bark of trees.

rinderpest, n. *rin'dĕr-pĕst* (Ger. *rinderpest*—from *rinder*, black cattle, kine, and *pest*, a pestilence), cattle-plague; a peculiarly fatal disease of cattle and dairy stock, propagated by contagion, and consisting of poison generated in the blood, its usual course being seven days.

rinforzando, n. *rin'fŏr'zăn'dō* (It.), in *music*, with increased volume of sound.

ring, n. *ring* (Icel. *hringr*, a circle, a ring: Dan. *kringel*, crooked, twisted: W. *crych*, a curling), anything in the form of a circle; a small hoop of gold, variously ornamented, worn as on the finger; a hoop; a circular course; the betting arena on a race-course: **v.** to encircle; to fit or arm with a ring; to cut a ring of bark out of a tree: **ring'ing**, imp.: **ringed**, pp. *ringd*: **ring'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a ring: **ring-bolt**, an iron bolt having a ring at one end: **ring-bone**, a callous substance in the foot of a horse: **ring-dove**, a species of pigeon: **ring-fence**, a fence encircling an estate within one enclosure; an enclosing fence or line: **ring-finger**, the third finger of the left hand, on which the wedding-ring is put: **ring-head**, an instrument used to stretch woollen cloth: **ring-ousel**, a kind of thrush: **ring-mail**, in *armour*, small rings of steel sewn edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth: **ring-sail**, a light sail set abaft the spanker: **ring-shaped**, a. having the shape of a ring: **ring-streaked**, a. having circular streaks or lines on the body: **ring-tail**, the female of the hen-harrier: **ring-worm**, in *med.*, a contagious eruptive disease, appearing on the skin in distinct circular patches, chiefly on the scalp, the forehead, and the neck: **fairy rings**—see fairy.

ring, v. *ring* (Icel. *hringja*, to ring bells: Dan. *ringle*, to ring or tinkle: an imitative word), to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to cause to sound; to tinkle; to be spread abroad, as, the whole town *rang* with the news: **n.** the sound as of a bell or a metallic body; the loud repeated sounds, as of voices in acclamation; a peal or chime of bells: **ring'ing**, imp.: **rang**, pt. *rang*, did ring: **rung**, pp. *rung*: **ringer**, n. *ring'ĕr*, one who rings bells.

ringent, a. *rin'jĕnt* (L. *ringens*, opening wide the mouth), in *bot.*, applied to a labiate flower in which the upper lip is much arched, and the lips are separated by a distinct gap; gaping.

ringleader, n. *ring-lē'dĕr* (*ring*, and *leader*), the leader of a ring; the head of a society engaged in an illegal enterprise; the head or chief of a riotous body of persons.

ringlet, n. *ring'lĕt* (dim. of *ring* 1), a small ring; a curl of hair: **ring'leted**, a. having ringlets.

rinse, v. *rins* (F. *rincer*; Dan. *rense*, to cleanse: Icel. *hrein*; Ger. *rein*; Dan. *rein*, pure, clean), to cleanse by the introduction of water; to give a final cleansing to after washing, as to linen: **rin'sing**, imp.: **n.** a cleansing with a second water: **rinsed**, pp. *rinst*: **rinser**, n. *rin'sĕr*, one who rinses.

riot, n. *rī'ŏt* (AS. *wreotan*, to make a cracking noise: F. *rioter*, to chide, to brawl: Gael. *raoit*, indecent mirth: It. *riotta*, riot), a disturbance of the peace by a few or many persons; wild and noisy festivity; excessive and expensive feasting: **v.** to raise an uproar or disturbance of the peace; to feast with loose and noisy mirth; to run to excess in feasting or other sensual indulgence: **rī'oting**, imp.: **n.** act of one who riots; revelling: **rī'oted**, pp.: **rī'oter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who disturbs by riots: **rī'otous**, a. *-ŭs*, partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; uproarious; noisy and licentious in festivity: **rī'otously**, ad. *-li*: **rī'otousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being riotous: **to run riot**, to act or move without control or restraint.

rip, v. *rip* (Icel. *hrifa*, to scrape, to snatch: Dut. *roopen*; Ger. *raufen*, to pluck: F. *friper*, to rub, to wear: AS. *rypan*, to spoil), to separate the parts of a thing by cutting or tearing; to cut or tear open or off; to tear up for disclosure or alteration: **n.** a place torn; a rent by part of a seam giving way: **rip'ping**, imp.: **ripped**, pp. *ript*: **rip'per**, n. *-pĕr*, one who rips.

rip, n. *rip* (Low Ger. *rij* or *rift*; Ger. *gerippe*, a skeleton), anything worthless or thoroughly vicious; a *rip* of a horse is a thin worn-out horse; a morally ill-conditioned person.

riparian, a. *rī-pā'rī-ăn* (L. *riparius*, that frequents the banks of rivers—from *ripa*, the bank of a stream), pert. to the bank of a stream.

ripe, a. *rip* (Dut. *rijp*; Ger. *reif*, ripe), brought to perfection or maturity; mature; mellow; fit for use; ready; prepared: **ripe'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ripe'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, full growth; maturity; fitness for use; complete suppuration, as of an abscess: **ripen**, v. *rī'pn*, to become ripe; to mature; to grow ripe, as grain or fruit; to bring to completeness or perfection: **rī'pening**, imp.: **rī'pened**, pp. *-pnd*.

Ripheen, a. *rī-fē'ăn*, a term applied to certain mountains in the north of Asia.

ripidolite, n. *rī-pĭd'ō-līt* (Gr. *rhipis*, a fan, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of an olive-green colour, occurring in tabular crystals, often united in comb-like or fan-like groups.

ripieno, a. *rip'ē-ā'nō* (It.), in *music*, a term meaning full.

ripple, n. *rip'pl* (AS. *hrympelle*; Dut. *rimpel*, a wrinkle: Low Ger. *rumpeln*, to rumble, to clatter: an imitative word), the little curling waves on the surface of water: **v.** to ruffle the surface of water; to curl on the surface: **rip'pling**, imp.: **n.** the breaking of ripples, or the noise of it: **rip'pled**, pp. *-pld*: **rip'plingly**, ad. *-plingli*: **ripple-grass**, a species of plantain: **ripple-marks**, the marks on the sand of a sea-beach by the receding tide; in *geol.*, the ridgy or wavy marks on the surface of many sandstones.

ripple, v. *rip'pl* (Fris. *rebbel*; Dan. *ribbel*, a frame with iron teeth, through which thrashed straw is drawn, to save any remnants of corn: Ger. *raufen*; Swiss, *rüpfeln*, to pluck), to pluck off the seed-capsules of flax by drawing the straw through a fixed iron comb: **n.** a kind of comb or frame with long wire teeth, through which flax-plants are passed, to remove the capsules containing the seeds.

rip-rap, n. *rip'răp*, in *civil engin.*, a foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ript, v. *ript*, another spelling of *ripped*—see rip 1.

rise, v. *rīz* (Icel. *risa*; Goth. *urreisan*; AS. *arisan*, to rise up: Dut. *rijsen*, to rise up: Bav. *reisen*, to fall), to ascend; to move upward; to get up, as from a recumbent position; to get up from rest or repose; to spring or grow; to begin to appear or to exist; to increase; to advance, as in price; to gain elevation in position; to break forth; to be elevated above the surface; to have its source in; to commence; to make insurrection; to be roused; to close a sitting, as a court of justice, or Parliament; in *Scrip.*, to be revived from death: **n.** act of rising; ascent; elevation; source; beginning; increase; advance, as in value: **ri'sing**, imp.: **adj.** mounting; advancing; appearing above the horizon; increasing, as in wealth or position; reviving from death: **n.** act of getting up from any recumbent posture; a tumour; ascent; act of reviving from the dead; an insurrection against government; sedition; prorogation of Parliament; the close of the sitting of a court: **rose**, pt. *rōz*, did rise: **risen**, pp. *rizʼn*: **riser**, n. *rīʼzėr*, one who rises.

risible, a. *rizʼi-bl* (F. and Sp. *risible*; It. *risibile*, risible—from L. *risus*, to laugh), having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; prone to laugh: **ris'ibly**, ad. *-bli*: **ris'ibil'ity**, n. *-bilʼi-ti*, the quality of being risible; proneness to laugh.

risk, n. *risk* (F. *risque*; It. *risico*; Sp. *riesgo*, risk; Bret. *risko*, to slip or slide), exposure to injury or loss; danger; hazard: **v.** to expose to the chance of injury or loss; to hazard; to peril: **risk'ing**, imp.: **risked**, pp. *riskt*: **risk'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who risks: **risk'ful**, a. *-fool*, also **risk'y**, a. *-i*, attended with danger; hazardous: **to run a risk**, to incur hazard; to encounter danger: **to take a risk**, to assume danger; to insure.

risoles, n. pln. *rizʼėlz* (F. *rissoler*, to fry meat till it is brown: Dan. *risle*, to purl, to murmur), a mince wrapped in a thin puff paste in the form of a sausage and fried.

risus, n. *rīʼzus* (L. *risus*, laughter: It. *riso*; F. *risée*, laughter), a laugh; laughter: **risus sardonicus**, *-sėr-dōnʼi-kus*, in *med.*, a singularly convulsive grin or laugh, implying great hatred; the peculiarly horrible expression of countenance observed in cases of *tetanus*, so called because supposed to be produced by eating of a species of ranunculus growing in *Sardinia*.

rite, n. *rīt* (L. *ritus*, a religious usage or ceremony: It. *rito*; F. *rit* or *rite*), a formal act of religious worship; external observance; form; ceremony: **ritual**, a. *ritʼū-al*, pert. to rites, or prescribed by them: **n.** a book of rites or services: **rit'ually**, ad. *-li*: **rit'ual-ist**, n. *-ist*, one who adheres to rites and ceremonies: **rit'ualism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrine of rites and ceremonies: **rit'ualistic**, a. *-istʼik*, pert. to ritualism: **rit'ualistically**, ad. *-ti-kal-li*: **rit'ualistic'ally**, ad. *-ti-kal-li*: **rit'ualist'ic**, a. *-istʼik*, pert. to ritualism: **rit'ualist'ically**, ad. *-ti-kal-li*: **rit'ualist'ically**, ad. *-ti-kal-li*: **rit'ualist'ically**, ad. *-ti-kal-li*

another by force, by open violence, or by secret theft: **rob'bery**, n. -i, the forcible taking away of the goods or money of another; a plundering; theft.

rob, n. *rob* (It. *robbo*; F. *rob*; Ar. *robb*, rob), the extract or juice of ripe fruit prepared with honey or sugar.

robbins, n. plu. *rŏb'binz* (a corruption of *rope-bands*; Ger. *reabanden*—from Icel. *ra*, a sail-yard, and *band*, a tie), small ropes on board a ship that fasten sails to their yards.

robe, n. *rōb* (It. *robe*, a long upper garment; F. *robe*, a gown or mantle; Sp. *ropa*, clothes), a long loose garment worn over the dress; a dress of dignity or state; an elegant dress: v. to put on a robe; to dress with magnificence or splendour; to array; to dress: **robing**, imp.: **robed**, pp. *rōbd*: **robemaker**, one who makes the official robes or gowns of clergymen, barristers, aldermen, &c.: **master of the robes**, an officer of the royal household who orders the sovereign's robes: **mistress of the robes**, the lady highest in rank attending on the queen, and who has the care of her robes: **robing-room**, the apartment or apartments where noblemen and lawyers put on their official robes.

robert, n. *rŏb'ŏrt*, or **herb-robert** (said to be in allusion to *Robert*, Duke of Normandy), an annual plant of the genus geranium, found in waste ground, among stones and debris of rocks, formerly esteemed as a medicine; the herb stork-bill.

robin, n. *rŏb'in* (from *Robin*, the familiar corruption of Robert), the most familiar of our wild birds, called *robin-redbreast*.

robust, a. *rō-bŭst'* (L. *robustus*, hard, solid, strong—from *robur*, a very hard kind of oak: It. *robusto*: F. *robuste*), strong; stout; hardy; vigorous; possessing perfect strength and vigour: **robust'ly**, ad. *-li*: **robust'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, strength; vigour.

roc, n. *rŏk*, also spelt **rukh**, *rŏok* (Ar. *rukh*), a fabled monstrous bird in Arabian mythology.

rocambole, n. *rŏk'ăm-bōl* (F. *rocambole*; Ger. *rokkambola*), a sort of wild garlic; a kind of shallot.

roccellic, a. *rŏk-sĕl'lik* (It. *rocca*, a rock, because the plant grows on rocks), name for a fatty acid obtained from the herb archil, whose systematic name is **roccella tinctoria**, *rŏk-sĕl'lă tink-tō'ri-ă*.

roche, a. n. *rŏsh* (F. *roche*, a rock), used in compounds, as **roche-alum**, alum deprived of part of its water of crystallisation by heat.

roche moutonnee, n. *rŏsh mō-tŏn'nā* (F. *roche*, rock, and *moutonnée*, frizzled, woolly—from *mouton*, a sheep), the name given by French geologists to the projecting eminences of Alpine rocks that have been rounded and smoothed by glacier action, so called from their resemblance to sheep at rest.

Rochelle, a. *rō-shĕl'*, of or from Rochelle, a town of France: **Rochelle salt**, the tartrate of soda and potassa.

rochet, n. *rŏch'ĕt* (It. *rocchetto*, a garment of plaited lawn worn by bishops: F. *rochet*, a smock-frock: Ger. *rock*, a coat), the garment of a priest resembling the modern surplice, but shorter and open at the sides; a round frock; a linen habit, now peculiar to a bishop.

rock, n. *rŏk* (It. *rocca*; F. *roc* or *roche*; Sp. *roca*, a rock, a crag), a large mass of stone bedded in the earth's crust, or resting on its surface; *figuratively*, defence; protection; immovability; a hard stalk of sweetmeat: **adj.** hard like rock; resembling or composed of rocks: **rocks**, n. plu. *rŏks*, in *geol.*, the substances, less or more solid, which compose the crust of the earth: **rocky**, a. *rŏk'i*, full of rocks; very hard; stony: **rock'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being rocky: **rock'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without rocks: **rock'ery**, n. *-er-i*, a hillock formed of stones and earth, &c., for plants: **rock-alum**, roche-alum, which see: **rock-bound**, hemmed in by rocks: **rock-basins**, curious basin-shaped cavities occurring in the granites of high and exposed regions, like that of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, from one to many feet in diameter: **rock-butter**, a soft yellowish admixture of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron, oozing out of rocks containing alum—the product of decomposition: **rock-cork**, a variety of asbestos whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork: **rock-crystal**, a familiar term for the transparent and colourless varieties of crystallised quartz,—but the name is extended to the coloured varieties: **rock-leather**, the same as **rock-cork**, which see: **rock-oil**, the familiar as well as commercial term for *petroleum* or *mineral oil*: **rock-pigeon**, the wild pigeon, building its nest in rocky hollows—the original of the domestic pigeon: **rock-plant, rock-rose**, plants: **rock-ruby**, the red garnet, having a cast of blue: **rock-salt**, the familiar as well as the scientific term for common salt (chloride of sodium), when it occurs in the earth's crust as a solid rock-mass: **rock-soap**, one of the clays or silicates of alumina, of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour and slightly greasy feel: **rock-shells**, certain univalves, characterised by the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells: **rock-wood**, a variety of asbestos, of a brown colour, occurring in long compacted fibres, which give it the aspect and texture of wood: **rock-work**, in *gardening*, stones and earth built up in imitation of the asperities of rocks, among which plants adapted for the situation may grow; a rockery.

rock, n. *rŏk* (Icel. *rockr*; old H. Ger. *rocco*; It. *rocca*, a distaff), the staff or frame about which flax or wool is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

rock, v. *rŏk* (Dan. *rokke*; Norm. *rugga*, to rock, to shake: old F. *roquer*, to rock a child: Ger. *ruck*, a shake or toss), to move backward and forward, as in a cradle, a chair, &c.; to lull; to quiet; to be moved backward and forward: **rock'ing**, imp.: **n.** action of one who rocks; state of being rocked: **rocked**, pp. *rŏkt*: **rock'er**, n. *-er*, he who or that which rocks; the curved support of a cradle, &c.: **rocking-chair**, a chair mounted on rockers, so as to be easily moved backwards and forwards: **rocking-horse**, a wooden horse mounted on a frame, on which children may play at riding: **a rocking-stone**, a rock, often of large size, so poised that it can be slightly moved with but little force.

rocket, n. *rŏk'ĕt* (It. *rocca*, a rock or distaff; *rocchetto*, a rocket or bobbin to wind silk on, any kind of rocket or squib of wildfire: Ger. *rackete*, a rocket), a cylindrical case of pasteboard or iron filled with a composition, the combustion of which produces a recoil so great as to project it rapidly through the air, its flight being guided by a rod attached.

rocket, n. *rŏk'ĕt* (F. *roquette*; It. *ruchetta*; Ger. *rauke*, the rocket), an ornamental garden-plant.

rocoa, n. *rō-kō-ă* (F. *rocou*, Brazilian, *urucu*), the vegetable pulp which yields annotta.

rod, n. *rŏd* (Dut. *roede*; Ger. *ruthe*, a rod: Wal. *ruda'*, the pole of a carriage), something long and slender; a staff or wand as a badge of authority; a shoot or long twig; an instrument of punishment or correction; a measure of length containing five yards and a half; in *Scrip.*, a sprout, hence race or family: **rod-iron**, long slender bars of iron for making nails.

rode, v. *rōd*, past tense of **ride**, which see.

rodentia, n. plu. *rō-dĕn'shi-ă* (L. *rodens*, gnawing—gen. *rodentis*), an extensive class of animals, so called from their habit of gnawing or nibbling their food, as the rat, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c.: **rodent**, a. *rō'dĕnt*, gnawing: **n.** one of the gnawers, as the rat, the squirrel, &c.

rodomontade, n. *rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'* (F. *rodomontade*—from *Rodomonte* or *Rodomont*, a brave but proud and insolent character in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso': It. *rodomonte*, a vapouring fellow), empty noisy bluster; empty vaunting or ranting: v. to boast or bluster: **rod'omonta'ding**, imp.: **rod'omonta'ded**, pp.: **rod'omonta'dist**, n. *-dist*, or **rod'omonta'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one who indulges in boasting and bluster.

roe, n. *rō* (Icel. *ra*; Ger. *reh*, a small kind of deer: Dan. *raa*), a small species of deer, remarkable for its agility in leaping; the female of the *hart*; also **roebuck**, n. *rō'bŭk*.

roe, n. *rō* (Icel. *hrogn*; Sw. *rog*; Dut. *roghe*, the eggs of a fish: Ger. *rogen*, spawn), the eggs or spawn of fish: **roed**, a. *rōd*, filled or impregnated with roe: **hard roe**, familiarly applied to the spawn of the female; **soft roe**, to the milt of the male: **roestone**, a familiar term for *Oolite*, from its being composed of a mass of small rounded grains or spherules, presenting a considerable resemblance to the roe of a fish; larger-grained varieties are called *peastones* or *pisolites*, *peagrits*, &c.

rogation, n. *rō-gā'shŭn* (L. *rogatio*, a question or interrogation—from *rogo*, I ask: It. *rogazioni*; F. *rogations*, rogation-days), litany; supplication: **rogation-week**, the second week before Whitsunday, so called because of the extraordinary prayers offered up on the first three days for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotions of Holy Thursday—called specially *rogation-days*.

rogue, n. *rōg* (F. *roder*, to roam, to wander: Prov. *rodar* or *rogar*, to roll, to tramp about), an idle disreputable person; a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a dishonest person; a familiar term of slight endearment; a sly fellow: **roguery**, n. *rō'gĕr-i*, cheating; dishonest practices; waggery: **ro'guish**, a. *-gish*, fraudulent; dishonest; waggish; slightly mischievous: **ro'guishly**, ad. *-li*: **ro'guishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being roguish; mischievousness; sly cunning: **rogue's march**, an air played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment: **rogue's yarn**, yarn of different twist and colour to the rest inserted in the merchant service.

roil, v. *roil* (Icel. *rugla*, to mingle together in confusion: Gael. *ruaimlich*, to agitate water), to render turbid, as wine or other liquor, by stirring up the sediment; to excite to anger or resentment; to vex and disturb: **roil'ing**, imp.: **roiled**, pp. *roild*;—also spelt **rile**, v. *rīl*: **ril'ing**, imp.: **riled**, pp. *rīld*.

roister, v. *roi'stĕr* (F. *rustre*, a swaggerer: Bret. *rouestler*, a disturber: Gael. *ruistair*, to become turbulent: Low Ger. *rastern*, to clatter), to behave turbulently; to bluster: **rois'ter**, n., also **rois'terer**, n. *-ĕr*, a rude, blustering, turbulent fellow: **rois'tering**, a. noisy; uproarious.

role, n. *rōl* (F. *rôle*, a roll, a scroll), a part or character in a play or other public performance.

roll, v. *rōl* (It. *rotolare*; F. *rouler*; Dut. and Ger. *rollen*; Icel. *rulla*; Dan. *rulle*, to roll: an imitative word, from the rattling sound characteristic of rolling bodies), to move by turning over and over; to move round, as a wheel; to revolve; to cause to revolve; to involve; to form or be formed into a round mass; to wrap round upon itself; to spread or flatten by means of a roller or cylinder; to drive with a circular motion, or forward, as in a stream; to perform a periodical revolution; to move, as waves; to sound as a drum, the strokes producing a continuation of sounds; to be tossed about, or to move from side to side, on rough water, as a ship; to run on wheels; to move tumultuously: n. act of rolling; the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; a mass made round (F. *rouleau*); a writing or paper rolled upon itself; a volume; a public writing; a register or catalogue; anything wound into a cylindrical form; a twist of tobacco; a small piece of baked bread: **roll'ing**, imp.: **adj.** revolving; movable: n. the motion of a ship from side to side: **rolled**, pp. *rōld*: **roller**, n. *rōl'lĕr*, a long round body of wood, stone, or iron, used to press

Romaic, n. *rō-mā'ĭk* (F. *Romaïque*; mod. Gr. *Romaikos*), a term applied to the modern Greek tongue: **adj.** of or relating to modern Greece, or its language.

Roman, a. *rō'măn* (L. *Romanus*, a Roman), pert. to Rome or its people; pert. to the Pope; papal; the type commonly used in printing, as distinguished from the Italic: n. a native or citizen of Rome: **Romanic**, a. *rō-măn'ĭk*, derived from the Roman alphabet: **Romanism**, n. *rō'măn-ĭzm*, the tenets of the Church of Rome: **Ro'manist**, n. *-ĭst*, an adherent of the Church of Rome: **Ro'manise**, v. *-īz*, to convert or to conform to the R. Cath. religion; to Latinise: **Ro'mani'sing**, imp.: **adj.** tending towards the Church of Rome: **Ro'manised**, pp. *-īzd*: **adj.** inclined towards the Roman language, or to the Ch. of Rome: **Roman Catholic**, a. applied to that form of the Christian religion of which the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the acknowledged chief or head: n. one who professes that form of Christianity: **Roman Catholicism**, the doctrines and practices of the R. Cath. Ch.: **Roman cement**, a cement or mortar used in the surface-fronting of brick and other buildings to imitate stone, which art was brought from Italy: **Roman candle**, a firework in form of a large candle, generally held in the hand: **Roman Indiction**—see **indiction**: **Roman law**, the name given to the laws founded on the laws and statutes of anc. Rome, and incorporated more or less into the laws of every country of Europe: **Roman order**, in *arch.*, the composite order.

romance, n. *rō-măns'* (Eng. *Roman*, the Latin or common language of Rome, or any language which grew out of it, as the Spanish, Italian, Provençal—from L. *Romanus*, a Roman: F. *Roman* or *Romance*, romance: Sp. *Romance*; It. *Romanzo*, the common vulgar language: Prov. *romansar*; F. *romancier*, to write in the vulgar tongue), a name applied to those languages of southern Europe which grew out of the literary Latin of Rome, and the ordinary spoken dialects of anc. Italy, in the different provinces of Roman Europe, and which became the popular languages; in *Sp.*, the term came to signify a ballad; in *Eng.*, first applied to translations from the French, and subsequently a story of fiction, a sense the word had acquired in French; any tale of wild adventure in love or war resembling those of the middle ages: **adj.** sprung from the literary Latin and the dialects of anc. Italy: **v.** to lie; to deal in extravagant stories: **romancing**, imp. *rō-măn'sing*: **adj.** indulging in romance: **romanced'**, pp. *-ănsd'*: **roman'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, also **roman'cist**, n.

ronde bosse, n. *rōngd'bōs* (F. *ronde*, round, spherical, and *bosse*, a bunch, a swelling), in *arch.*, a term applied to sculptured objects in their full forms, in contradistinction to those which are in *relief*, or attached more or less to a plane or ground.

rondeau, n. *rōn'dō* (F. *rondeau*, a rondeau—from *rond*, round), a poem, usually of thirteen verses, divided into three parts, parts of which are repeated; a musical composition in three strains, the second and third ending with the first part repeated; also spelt **rondo**.

rood, n. *rōd* (from Eng. **rod**, which see: Dut. *roede*, a measure of ten feet in land-surveying), the fourth part of an acre; 40 poles or perches.

rood, n. *rōd* (AS. *rod*, the cross: Fris. *rode*, gallows, cross: Ger. *ruthe*, a long transverse pole), a cross; an instrument of punishment, consisting of one rod laid at right angles over another; the figure of Christ on the cross, generally with a representation of the Father and Holy Spirit, formerly in most R. Cath. churches: **rood-loft**, a gallery, generally placed over the chancel-screen in parish churches, on which the cross or rood was set to view: **by the rood**, by the cross, a form of words formerly used in swearing.

roof, n. *rōf* (AS. *hrof*; old Dut. *roef*; Russ. *krov*, a roof: Serv. *krovnai*, thatched), the top part or cover of a house or other building; the inner side of a vault or arch; the interior upper part; a house or dwelling: v. to cover or furnish with a roof; to shelter: **roof'ing**, imp.: n. the materials of a roof: **roofed**, pp. *rōft*: **roofy**, a. *rōf'i*, having roofs: **roof'less**, a. *-les*, having no house or home.

rook, n. *rŭk* (AS. *hroc*; Dut. *rock*, a rook: Gael. *ruc*, to cry hoarsely: L. *raucus*, hoarse), a bird of the crow family, having the base of the bill bare of feathers, noted for its thievish propensities; a cheat; a thief: v. to cheat: **rook'ing**, imp.: **rooked**, pp. *rŭkd*: **rookery**, n. *rŭk'ér-i*, a place where rooks congregate and build their nests; a close assemblage of poor mean buildings inhabited by the lowest poor; a place for thieves, &c.

rook, n. *rŭk* (It. *rocco*; F. *roc*, the rook—from Pers. *rokh*, a camel), the castle at chess.

room, n. *rōm* (AS. *rum*; Ger. *raum*; Goth. *rums*, space: Icel. *ryma*; Ger. *raumen*; Dut. *ruimen*, to clear a space, to make room), space; place or space unoccupied; an apartment of a house; station; place of another; stead; scope; opportunity; possible admission or mode; latitude: **room'ful**, n. *-fŭl*, as many as a room will hold: **room'y**, a. *-i*, having ample room; spacious: **room'ily**, ad. *-li*: **room'iness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being roomy; large extent of space; spaciousness: **to give room**, to withdraw, to allow others to pass or be seated: **to make room**, to open a space, way, or passage.

roost, n. *rōst* (AS. *hrost*; Dut. *roest*, the seat or perch of a bird, so called from the *rod* or perch: Ger. *rüste*, a roost), the pole or perch on which a bird settles itself to rest: v. to sit or sleep on the branch of a tree, or any other thing, as a bird at night: **roost'ing**, imp.: **roost'ed**, pp.: **roost'er**, n. *-ér*, a cock, considered as the head of the roost: **at roost**, in a state of rest or sleep.

root, n. *rōt* (Icel. *rót*, a root: AS. *wrotan*; Dut. *wroeten*; Dan. *rode*, to root, as a pig or a mole: Norm. *rota*, to dig, to dabble), that part of a plant which descends into and fixes itself in the earth, and through which the plant is nourished; the part of anything resembling a root in manner of growth; the lower part of a thing; the original or cause of anything; first ancestor; impression; durable effect; in a *language*, that element which serves as a common basis to one or more words, the root being contained in the language itself, or in its older forms derived from a foreign language; in *alg.*, the value of an unknown quantity in an equation; in *arith.*, any number which multiplied by itself produces a square or power—that *number* is the *root* of the square or power: v. to plant or fix in the earth; to enter the earth; to impress deeply; to tear up from the ground; to tear up the earth with the snout, as swine; to extirpate: **root'ing**, imp. taking root; turning up the earth with the snout, as swine: **root'ed**, pp.: adj. fixed and grown by roots; deep; radical: **root'edly**, ad. *-li*: **root'edness**, n. *-ed-nés*, the state or condition of being rooted: **root'y**, a. *-i*, full of roots: **root'iness**, n. *-i-nés*, the state of being full of roots: **root'less**, a. *-les*, without a root: **root'let**, n. *-let*, a little root: a radicle: **root-leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf growing immediately from the root: **root-stock**, in *bot.*, a subterranean prostrate stem which emits roots from its lower surface: **root-crop**, a crop of esculent roots, as the potato or turnip, &c.: **to take root**, to become planted or fixed; to increase and spread: **to tear up by the root**, to eradicate; to extirpate.

ropalic, a. *rō-pal'ik* (Gr. *rhopalon*, a club), club-formed.

rope, n. *rōp* (Icel. *reip*, a rope: Dut. *reep* or *roop*, a cord or rope: AS. *rep*, a rope), a cord or line composed of several strands twisted together; a small cable; a row of things depending: v. to draw out or extend into a string or thread by means of a glutinous or adhesive quality: **ro'ping**, imp.: n. the state or quality of being glutinous and adhesive: **roped**, pp. *rōpt*: **ropy**, a. *rō'pi*, stringy; adhesive: **ro'piness**, n. *-nés*, aptness to draw out into strings or threads without breaking; the partial viscosity and roping of liquors: **ro'pery**, n. *-pér-i*, a place where ropes are made: **ro'pish**, a. *-pish*, tending to ropiness: **ro'per**, n. *-pér*, a ropemaker: **rope-dancer**, one who walks and performs feats on an extended rope: **rope-ladder**, a ladder made of ropes, hung over a ship's side, or otherwise used, as being easily portable: **ropemaker**, one who makes ropes: **ropemaking**, n. the making of ropes: **ropewalk**, a long covered walk where ropes are extended as they are spun: **rope-yarn**, yarn consisting of single threads for making ropes: **a rope of sand**, a band easily broken; anything worthless as a tie or bond of union.

roquelaure, n. *rōk-ē-lār'* (after the *Duke de Roquelaure*), a short cloak or surtout, made to button from top to bottom, much used in the beginning of last century.

rorqual, n. *rōr'kwĕl* (Norwegian, *rorqualus*, a whale with folds), one of the whale kind, having a more slender body than the common whale.

rosalina, n. *rō'zā-lī'nā* (L. *rosa*, a rose), in *geol.*, a genus of many-celled foraminiferous organisms—so called from the circular or rose-like disposition of the chambers.

rosary, n. *rō'zā-ri* (L. *rosarius*, pert. to roses; *rosarium*, a rose-garden: F. *rosaire*: It. *rosario*, a rosary—from L. *rosa*, a rose), a title of many works, consisting of compendiums of flowers, as it were, culled from preceding authors,—latterly specially appropriated to a string of Paternosters and Ave Marias to be recited in a certain order,—now restricted to a string of beads used to keep count in the recitation of them.

rose, n. *rōz* (L. *rosa*; Gr. *rhodon*, a rose: It. *rosa*: Ger., Dan., and F. *rose*), a well-known plant, or its universally-admired flower, having many species and varieties: **roseaceous**, a. *rō-zā'shēs*, belonging to the order of rose-plants, called **rosa'ceæ**, *-shi-ē*; like a rose; in *bot.*, applied to corollas having separate sessile petals like the rose: **rosacic**, a. *rō-zas'ik*, applied to a substance (rosacic acid) of a brick-like, rose, or red colour, deposited by the urine in gout and inflammatory fevers: **roseal**, a. *rō-zē-al*, like a rose in smell or colour: **ro'seate**, a. *-āt*, of a rose colour; resembling a rose: **ro'sy**, a. *-zi*, blooming; red; blushing; charming: **ro'siness**, n. *-zi-nés*, the quality of being rosy; resemblance to the colour of the rose: **rose-coloured** or **rose-hued**, a. having the colour of a rose: **rosebud**, a rose before it expands: **rose-bush**, the shrub or plant which bears roses: **rose-diamond**, a diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes or facets: **rosedrop**, a confection or sweetmeat; a ruddy eruption upon the nose: **rose-engine**, an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines, presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose: **rose-gall**, a curious excrescence on the dog-rose: **rose-mallow**, the hollyhock: **rose-pink**, a pigment of a rose colour: adj. having a pink colour, like that of the rose: **rose-quartz**, a more or less transparent variety of quartz, of a fine rose-red or pink colour: **rose-water**, a perfume distilled from rose-leaves: **rose-window**, in *arch.*, a circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose: **rosewood**, a wood of Brazil, highly esteemed as a veneer, and which, when fresh, has a faint but agreeable smell of roses: **under the rose**, a translation of the Latin "sub rosa," which signifies, in a manner that forbids disclosure; in secrecy; privately: Latham connects this phrase with the practices of the secret sect of the Rosicrucians of the 17th century, who were popularly styled the brothers

of the *rosy cross*, from a mistaken notion of the real origin of the word: **wars of the Roses**, in *Eng. Hist.*, the long and bloody feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster for the possession of the Eng. crown—the *white rose* being the badge of the house of York, and the *red rose* that of the house of Lancaster.

rose, n. *rōz*, also **rose-rash**, n. *rōz'rāsh* (*rose*, and *rash*, an eruption), in *Scot.*, an eruption on the skin of small rose-coloured patches, very slightly elevated; erysipelas; St Anthony's fire.

rose, pt. of **rise**, which see.

roselite, n. *rō'zēl-īt* (after *G. Rose* of Berlin), a deep rose-red-coloured variety of cobalt bloom.

rosemary, n. *rōz'mēr-ā* (L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary—from *ros*, dew, and *mare*, the sea: It. *rosmarino*: F. *rosmarin*), a pretty, fragrant, evergreen shrub, employed in making Hungary-water—so named as being of a dewy nature, and thriving best near the sea; also **rose-marine**, *-mā-rēn'*.

roseola, n. *rō-zē'-ō-lā* (mid. L. *roseola*, a little rose—from L. *rosa*, a rose—so called from its colour), in *med.*, a rose-coloured rash of several varieties.

roset, n. *rō'zēt* (F. *rosette*, red ink or red chalk—from F. *rose*; L. *rosa*, a rose), a rose-coloured pigment.

Rosetta-stone, n. *rō-zēt'tā-stōn*, a stone discovered at *Rosetta*, in Egypt, bearing inscriptions, by the aid of which a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of anc. Egypt.

rosette, n. *rō-zēt'* (F. *rosette*; It. *rosetta*, a rosette—from L. *rosa*, a rose), ribbon arranged in a cluster somewhat like a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; in *arch.*, a rose-like ornament used in decorations.

rosetum, n. *rō-zē'tūm* (L. *rosetum*, a rose-garden or bed of roses—from *rosa*, a rose), a garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

Rosicrucians, n. plu. *rō'zi-krō'sht-āns* (L. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, a cross—gen. *crucis*), a secret sect of philosophers, or rather fanatic alchemists, who are said to have arisen in Germany in the beginning of the 17th century, making great pretensions to science, and asserting that they possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone—according to whom, *dew* was the most powerful dissolvent of gold,—their possession of light was signified by the figure of the cross on their crucibles: **ros'icru'cian**, a. *-sht-āu*, pert. to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

rosin, n. *rōz'in* (another spelling of **resin**, which

pastures: **rot'ting**, imp.: **adj.** decomposing wholly or partially: **rot'ted**, pt.: **adj.** decomposed wholly or partially; affected with rot: **rotten**, pp. *rōt'n*: **adj.** putrid; corrupt; decomposed by the natural process of decay; having some defect in principle; treacherous: **rot'tenly**, ad. *-li*: **rot'tenness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness: **rotten-stone**, a soft earthy kind of stone, being decomposed silicious limestone, used in a state of powder for polishing brass, silver, &c.

rotalia, n. plu. *rō-tā'li-ā*, also **rotalites**, n. plu. *rō'tā-līts* (L. *rota*, a wheel, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of foraminiferous shells—so called from their nautiloid wheel-like contour.

rotary—see under **rotate**.

rotate, v. *rō-tāt'* (L. *rotatum*, to turn a thing round like a wheel—from *rota*, a wheel: It. *rotare*, to rotate), to move round a centre or axis, like a wheel: **adj.** in *bot.*, applied to a gamopetalous corolla, having a very short tube, and the limb spreading out more or less at right angles; wheel-shaped: **rota'ting**, imp.: **rota'ted**, pp.: **rota'tion**, n. *-tā'shūn*, the act of turning a wheel or other body on its axis; the state of being whirled round; in *bot.*, the internal circulation of the fluids in the cells of plants: **rotate-plane** or **rotato-plane**, a. in *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: **rotary**, a. *rō'tēr-ā*, turning on an axis, as a wheel; whirling: **rotator**, n. *rō-tā'tēr*, that which gives a circular or rolling motion—applied to certain muscles of the body: **rotatory**, a. *rō'tā-tēr'ā*, going in a circle; moving in succession: **ro'tatorīes**, n. plu. *-āz*, a section of infusorial animals or wheel animalcules—so called from their circles of cilia, which, under the microscope, appear like revolving wheels: **rotary engine**, a steam-engine in which is produced a continuous motion round an axis, by the direct action of steam.

rote, n. *rōt* (L. *rota*, a wheel, as being a mere round of words: Flem. *ruyten*, to chatter, to talk idly: old F. *rotuenge*, the burden of a song), the practice of impressing words on the memory by mere repetition without an effort of the understanding: **by rote**, by mere repetition, without the exercise of the understanding.

rotifer, n. *rō'tī-fēr* (L. *rota*, a wheel, and *ferre*, to carry), one of the **rotifera**, *rō-tīf'ēr-ā*, a class of infusorial animals—called also wheel animalcules—see **rotatories**, under **rotate**.

rotted, rotten, rotten-stone—see **rot**.

rotund, a. *rō-tūnd'* (L. *rotundus*, wheel-shaped—from *rota*, a wheel: It. *rotondo*), round; spherical;

fine gravel, employed as a finishing-coat on outer walls: v. to mould in a rude unfinished state: **rough diamond**, a diamond uncut; a person possessing great worth, but rude and unpolished in manners: **rough draft** or **draught**, a first or unfinished sketch or representation: **to rough-draw**, to draw or delineate coarsely: **rough-drawn**, pp.: **rough-footed**, a. feather-footed: **rough-hew**, v. *-hū*, to give the first form or shape to anything; to hew rudely: **rough-hewn**, pp.: adj. rugged; unpolished: **rough-rider**, in the *army*, a non-commissioned officer who assists the riding-master of a cavalry regiment; one who breaks horses: **rough-shod**, a. having shoes armed with points: **to ride rough-shod**, to pursue a course selfishly, regardless of the consequences to others: **to rough-work**, v. to work coarsely, or without regard to nicety of finish: **rough-wrought**, a. done coarsely: **roughings**, n. plu. *ruf'-ingz*, grass that follows mowing or reaping: **in the rough**, in the original material; in an unwrought condition: **a rough customer**, in *familiar language*, a troublesome and some-what dangerous person to deal with: **roughen**, v. *ruf'n*, to make rough; to become rough: **roughening**, imp. *ruf'-ning*: **roughened**, pp. *ruf'nd*.

rouleau, n. *rō-lō'* (F. *rouleau*, a roll—from *rouler*, to roll), a little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper.

roulette, n. *rō-let'* (F. *roulette*, a little wheel—from *rouler*, to roll), a small instrument used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate; a game of chance played with a small ball on a circle divided into red and black spaces.

rounce, n. *rōns* (probably a mere corruption of *round*—that is, an *in* and *out* again), the handle of a printing-press, by which the carriage with the form of type is run in under the platen and out again.

round, a. *rōund* (L. *rotundus*, round—from *rota*, a wheel: It. *rotondo*; Sp. *redondo*; old F. *ront*; F. *rond*; Ger. *rund*, circular), circular; globular; smooth or flowing; not defective or abrupt; not inconsiderable; large; quick, as to travel at a *round* rate; bold: **ad.** on all sides; every way; not in a direct line: **prep.** on every side of; about; all over: **n.** a circle; a globe; a sphere; an action or passage in a circle returning to the point of commencement; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentinels; a revolution or rotation; the step of a ladder; a volley, as of fire-arms by troops; a short song or catch in parts returning to the same point in the performance: **v.** to make circular; to become round; to encircle; to make protuberant; to make full, smooth, and flowing: **round ing**, imp.: **round'ed**, pp.: **round'ly**, ad. *-li*: **round'ness**, n. *-nes*, the quality or state of being round; cylindrical form; fulness or smoothness of flow; boldness: **round'ish**, a. *-ish*, nearly round: **round-shouldered**, a. having a round back or shoulders: **roundhead**, a term of reproach given to Puritans and the adherents of Parliament during the wars of Charles I.: **round-house**, the cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck of a ship: **round number**, a number which ends in a cipher, or that is divisible by ten; a complete or full number; an approximate number: **at a round rate**, rapidly: **round-ridge**, to form round ridges by ploughing: **round-robin**, n. *-rōb'in* (said to be a corruption of F. *ruban rondo*, a round ribbon), a written petition or memorial signed with the names arranged in a circle so as not to show who signed first: **round table**, the table around which King Arthur and his knights sat: **round tower**, one of the lofty ancient towers, found chiefly in Ireland: **all round**, in every direction: **to bring round**, to restore; to revive: **to come round**, to revive; to become more placable: **to get round**, to recover; to wheedle; to become able to exercise undue influence over: **a round of cartridges**, one cartridge to each man: **a round of beef**, the thick fleshy part of the thigh cut through and across the bone at the top: **to round to**, among *seamen*, to turn the head of a ship towards the wind: **round about**, a. *-ō-bout'*, indirect; circuitous; loose: **n.** a horizontal revolving-wheel at fairs on which children ride: **prep.** around: **round-hand**, in *penmanship*, a style in which the letters are formed round and full.

roundel, n. *rōun'dēl*, also **roun'delay**, n. *-dē-lā* (F. *rondeau*, a piece of poetry or music; *rondelet*, roundish—a dim. of *rond*, round), a song or dance in which the passages or parts are repeated.

roundish—*see* **round**.

roup, n. *rōup* (AS. *hrepan*, to cry, to call out; *hreop*, cried, called out: Dut. *roepen*, to call; *roep*, a call, a cry), in *Scot.*, a sale of goods by auction: v. to expose to sale by auction: **roup'ing**, imp.: **rouped**, pp. *rōupt*: **articles of roup**, conditions under which property is exposed to sale by auction.

roup, n. *rōp* (mid. L. *rupia*, foul scurf), a disease in poultry.

rouse, v. *rōūz* (Low Ger. *ruse*, noise, disturbance: Ger. *rauschen*, to rustle: Gr. *roizos*, any rushing sound, as the whizzing of an arrow: the original sense is preserved in a *rousing fire*—viz., a roaring crackling fire; a *rousing lie*, a very great or astounding lie), to raise from sleep, or from dulness and inactivity; to excite to action; to drive, as a beast from its lair; to awake: **n.** noise; uproar; excess of drinking: **rous ing**, imp.: **adj.** exciting; having power to rouse: **roused**, pp. *rōūzd*: **rous'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

rout, n. *rōūt* (Icel. *hrjota*, to mutter, to grumble: Prov. *rota*, tumult: old F. *route*; Ger. *rotte*, a gang, a crowd), a tumultuous clamorous crowd; a rabble; a fashionable assembly or large evening-party.

rout, n. *rōūt* (F. *route*, a discomfiture: It. *rotta*, the overthrow of an army: L. *ruptus*, broken), the defeat of an army or body of troops; the confusion and disorder attending a defeat: v. to break the ranks of a body of troops, and put them to a disorderly flight; to put to confusion by a repulse or a defeat: **rout'ing**, imp.: **rout'ed**, pp.

route, n. *rōt* (F. *route*, a trace, a way: Wal. *rote*, a trace, footsteps—from L. *rota*, a wheel), the road or way which has been travelled or is to be passed; course; road; journey.

routine, n. *rō-tēn'* (F. *routine*, rote—from *route*, a road—from L. *rota*, a wheel), the round or daily course of business or official duties; any regular habit or practice which does not accommodate itself to circumstances.

rove, v. *rōv* (Eng. *roll*; Scot. *row*, to roll, to revolve: Scot. *rove*, to card wool into flakes; *row*, to roll wool for spinning: Icel. *rifa*, to tear asunder: connected with next entry), to draw through an aperture or eye, as wool or cotton; in *Scot.*, to card wool or cotton into flakes; in *prov. Eng.*, to turn into thread, as "to *rove* a stocking": **n.** a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted: **ro'ving**, imp.: **n.** the operation of giving the first twist to yarn by drawing it through an eye or aperture: **roved**, pp. *rōvd*: **roving-frame**, the machine employed in roving wool or cotton.

rove, v. *rōv* (Dut. *roover*, a robber: Icel. *rifa*, to wander about: Dan. *rove*; Sw. *ruga*, to totter, to stagger: F. *rôder*, to roll, to roam—from L. *rota*, a wheel), to move about without certain direction in any manner; to wander; to ramble: **ro'ving**, imp.: **n.** act of one who roves; a rambling; a wandering: **roved**, pp. *rōvd*: **ro ver**, n. *-vēr*, one who wanders about; a pirate: **ro'vingly**, ad. *-li*: **ro'vingness**, n. *-nes*, the state of roving.

row, v. *rō* (Dut. *roede*, a rod, an oar; *roeden*, to row: Ger. *ruder*, an oar: AS. *roecan*, to row), to propel with oars, as a boat; to labour with the oar: **n.** an excursion in a boat with oars: **row ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or practice of one who rows: **rowed**, pp. *rōd*: **rower**, n. *rōēr*, one who rows: **row-lock**, n. *rul'ok*, the part on which the oar rests in rowing: **row-port**, one of the little openings in small vessels of war for rowing in calms.

row, n. *rō* (AS. *rawa*; Ger. *reihe*; F. *raie*, a row or line: It. *ruga*; F. *rue*, a row of houses: L. *radius*, a rod, a spoke of a wheel), a line: a file: a series of persons or things placed in a straight line; a line of houses; a street.

row, n. *rōūc* (Swiss, *rauen*, to make a dull, hollow, muttering sound: Low Ger. *ruse*, noise, tumult: prov. Eng. *rouse*, to stir about), a noisy disturbance; a riotous noise; a broil; a tumult: **v.** to scold noisily: **row'ing**, imp.: **rowed**, pp. *rōūd*: **rowdy**, n. *rōūd'di*, a riotous turbulent fellow: **row'dy-dow**, n. *-dō'ō*, a word expressive of continuous noise: **row'dyish**, a. *-ish*, characterised by the manners of a rowdy: **row'dyism**, n. *-izm*, the conduct of a rowdy; noisy riotous blackguardism.

rowan-tree—*see* **roan-tree**.

rowel, n. *rōū'ēl* (F. *rouelle*—dim. of *roue*, a wheel, any small hoop or ring movable in the place which holds it: Venetian, *rodela*, the rowel of a spur), the little star-like wheel of a spur; a little ring or wheel on a horse's bit; in *surg.*, a seton or roll of hair, silk, or lint put into a wound to keep it open: **v.** to insert a little ring or wheel in: **row'elling**, imp.: **row'elled**, pp. *-ēld*.

rowen, n. *rŏu'ĕn (said to be a corruption of rough-ings)*, a field left untilled till after Michaelmas, that the grass left on the ground may sprout and produce green herbage for cattle or sheep; the grass on it.

royal, a. *roi'ăl* (F. *royal*, royal or legal—from L. *regalis*, kingly—from *rex*, a king—gen. *regis*), becoming or like a king; kingly; majestic; illustrious; specially patronised by the sovereign, or in his service: **n.** a large kind of paper; in a *ship*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant sail; one of the shoots of a stag's head: **roy'ally**, ad. *-li*: **roy'alty**, n. *-ti*, the character, state, or office of a king; the sovereign; share or portion due to a king or to a superior, as to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to a landowner for the privilege of working mines on his estate: **plu.** emblems of royalty; rights of a king: **roy'alist**, n. *-ist*, an adherent of the king; one attached to a kingly government: **roy'alism**, n. *-izm*, attachment to the principles or cause of royalty: **Royal Academy**, the public school of art, where the annual exhibitions of paintings by living artists are held: **Royal Academician**, a member of the Royal Academy: **Royal Society**, the oldest incorporated scientific society in London, instituted for the promotion of science: **royal-yard**, the fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

roystering, roysterer, another spelling of **roister**, which see.

rub, v. *rŭb* (Icel. *rubba*, to move a thing from its place, to rub; Sw. *rubba*, to disorder; Dan. *rubbe*, to rub or scrub; W. *rhwbio*; Gael. *rub*, to rub; Ger. *reiben*, to grind), to move one body along the surface of another with pressure; to clean; to scour; to remove by friction; to erase; to fret: **n.** act of rubbing; friction; hindrance; difficulty; pinch; sarcasm: **rub'bing**, imp.: **n.** act of scouring or polishing: **rubbed**, pp. *rŭbd*: **rubber**, n. *rŭb'bĕr*, he who or that which rubs; a polishing substance of various kinds; a coarse file, or a whetstone; two games out of three in whist, a game at cards; a contest, consisting of three games; the game deciding the contest; the cushion of an electrical machine; india-rubber: **rubstone**, a kind of sandstone used for scouring: **to rub down**, to clean by rubbing, as a horse: **to rub off**, to clean anything by rubbing: **to rub out**, to erase; to obliterate: **to rub up**, to polish; to clean; to refresh, as knowledge.

rubace, n. *rō'băs*, or **rubasse**, n. *rō'băs*, a name given by French jewellers and lapidaries to a variety of rock-crystal with rose-coloured cracks; cut and light-grey or white on the flanks; red predominating over grey in the colour of a horse.

rubicelle, n. *rō'bĭ-sĕl* (F. *rubicelle*—from L. *ruber*, red), a gem, a variety of ruby, of a yellow or orange red.

Rubicon, n. *rō'bĭ-kŏn*, a small river which formed the boundary between ancient Gaul and Italy, by passing which, Julius Cæsar, the famous Roman general, declared war against his country—probably the modern Pisatello: **to pass the Rubicon**, to take a desperate step in an enterprise; to commit one's self to a difficult and hazardous enterprise by a decisive step.

rubicund, a. *rō'bĭ-kŭnd* (L. *rubicundus*, very red—from *ruber*, red: It. *rubicondo*: F. *rubiconde*), inclining to redness; ruddy: **ru'bicundly**, ad. *-li*: **ru'bicund'ity**, n. *-i-ti*, inclination to redness; ruddiness.

rubied—see **ruby**.

rubiginous, a. *rō-bĭj'ĭ-nŭs* (L. *rubiginosus*, abounding in rust—from *rubigo*, rust, mildew), in *bot.*, of a brownish-red tint; red, with much grey.

ruble—see **rouble**.

rubric, n. *rō'brĭk* (F. *rubrique*, rubric—from L. *rubrica*, red earth: It. *rubrica*—from L. *ruber*, red), the directions printed in prayer-books which were formerly done in red letters; in *anc. canon-law books*, the part printed in red letters: **plu.** directions: **ru'brical**, a. *-brĭ-kăl*, placed in a rubric: **ru'bricaire**, n. *-kâr*, also **ru'bricist**, n. *-sĭst*, one versed in ancient rubrics: **ru'bricate**, a. *-kăt*, marked with red: **v.** to mark or distinguish with red: **ru'bricating**, imp.: **ru'bricated**, pp.

ruby, n. *rō'bĭ* (L. *ruber*, red: F. *rubis*: It. *rubino*), a precious stone, varying in colour between a bright scarlet and crimson, next in value to the diamond; among *printers*, a letter of a particular size: **adj.** of the colour of the ruby; red: **v.** to make red: **ru'bying**, imp.: **ru'bied**, pp. *-bĭd*: **adj.** red as a ruby.

rudd, n. *rŭd* (AS. *rud*, red), a river-fish of a reddish golden hue.

rudder, n. *rŭd'dĕr* (Ger. *ruder*, an oar—see **row** 1), in a *ship*, that part of a helm which consists of a piece of timber broad at the bottom where it enters the water, and which is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns; that which governs or directs the course of a ship or vessel; anything that guides or directs: **rud'derless**, a. *-lĕs*, without a rudder.

ruddily, ruddiness—see **ruddy**.

ruddle, n. *rŭd'dl* (W. *rhuddell*, a red colour: AS. *rud*, red), a species of red earth; red chalk; red ochre: **v.**

rue, n. *rō* (L. *ruta*; Gr. *rhuté*, the herb rue: F. *rue*), a perennial plant which is used medicinally.

rufescent, a. *rō-fĕs'ĕnt* (L. *rufescens*, becoming red —from *rufus*, red), growing red; tinged with red.

ruff, n. *rŭf* (Dut. *ruyffelen*, to rumple: Port. *arrufarse*, to curl, as the surface of water: Lang. *rufo*, a wrinkle or rumple), a collar of plaited or rumpled linen; anything puckered or plaited; a species of shore-birds having long feathers on the neck which stand out as ruffs were formerly worn; a variety of pigeon.

ruff, v. *rŭf* (Scot. *ruff*: Port. *rufa* or *rufla*, a roll on the drum), in *Scot.*, to beat with the hands or feet, or with both, in token of applause; to trump any other suit of the cards at whist: n. a beating with the hands and feet as expressive of approbation; a roll of the drum: **ruf'fing**, imp.: n. applause by beating the hands and feet: **ruffed**, pp. *rŭft*.

ruffian, n. *rŭf'fĭ-ăn* (F. *ronfler*, to snore, hence old Eng. *ruffler*, a bully: It. *ruffiano*; Sp. *rufian*, a swaggerer, a bully: F. *ruflen*, a libertine), a brutal fellow, ready for any desperate enterprise or crime: adj. brutal; savage: **ruf'fianly**, a. *-lĭ*, also **ruf'fian-like**, a. like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent: **ruf'fianish**, a. *-ish*, having the qualities of manners of a ruffian: **ruf'fianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the act or conduct of a ruffian.

ruffle, n. *rŭf'fĭl* (from **ruff** 1, which see), a strip of cambric or fine linen plaited or contracted into wrinkles, and sewed to the border of a garment, generally understood of ornaments at the wrist; disturbance; agitation: v. to wrinkle or plait a strip of fine cloth; to disturb a smooth surface, as water; to agitate; to discompose; to put out of temper: **ruf'fling**, imp.: *-flĭng*: adj. growing turbulent; becoming rough: n. commotion; disturbance; agitation: **ruf'fled**, pp. *-fld*: adj. rough; disordered; agitated: **ruffleless**, a. *rŭf'flĕs*, having no ruffles.

ruffle, n. *rŭf'fĭl* (Port. *rufa* or *rufla*, a roll on the drum: F. *ronfler*; Lang. *roufler*, to snore, to growl), in *mil.*, a low roll of the drum, accompanied with the presenting of arms; a kind of flourish upon a drum: v. to beat the ruffle.

rufin, n. *rō'fĭn* (L. *rufus*, red), a red substance formed by the action of heat on phloridzine: **ru'fous**, a. *-fŭs*, in *bot.*, reddish; orange-coloured; rusty.

rug, n. *rŭg* (Sw. *ragg*, long coarse hair: Dan. *rage*, to project: Ger. *rauh*, hairy, shaggy), a coarse, warm, woollen cloth or coverlet having a long shaggy nap; a soft woolly mat or hearth-rug.

rugæ, n. plu. *rō'jē* (L. *rugæ*, plaits or folds—from *ruga*, a plait or wrinkle), in *anat.*, the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown by the contraction of the external coats: **ru'gate**, a. *-gāt*, wrinkled: **ru'gose**, a. *-gōs*, full of wrinkles; rough with wrinkles: **rugosity**, n. *rō-gŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, the state of being wrinkled.

rugged, a. *rŭg'gĕd* (from Eng. *rug*: Norm. *rugga*, to rock, to jog: Sw. *ruggig*, rough, shaggy), rough; uneven; shaggy; full of irregular points or asperities; rough in temper; harsh; rocky; inhospitable, as a coast: **rug'gedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **rug'gedness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being rugged; roughness; harshness; coarseness; boisterousness.

rugose—see under **rugæ**.

ruin, n. *rō'ĭn* (L. *ruina*, a rushing or tumbling down, ruin—from *ruere*, to fall with violence: It. *ruina*: F. *ruine*), fall; destruction; overthrow; that change of a thing which destroys it, which entirely defeats its object, or which unfits it for use; subversion; that which destroys; loss of happiness or fortune; mischief: **plu.** the remains of any decayed or demolished place or thing, as a house or city: v. to demolish; to destroy; to subvert; to bring to an end in any manner; to impoverish; to bring to misery: **ru'ining**, imp.: **ruined**, pp. *rō'ĭnd*: adj. demolished; destroyed; reduced to poverty; undone: **ru'ina'tion**, n. *-ĭ-nā'shŭn*, in *familiar language*, destruction; ruin; overthrow: **ru'iner**, n. *-nĕr*, one who ruins: **ru'inous**, a. *-nŭs*, entirely gone to decay; dilapidated; tending to ruin; pernicious; baneful: **ru'inously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ru'inousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being ruinous: **ruiniform**, a. *rō'ĭn-ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in *geol.*, having the appearance of ruins: **ruin-marble**, marble whose polished surface presents the appearance of ruined buildings.

rule, n. *rōl* (L. *regula*; Prov. *regla*; F. *règle*, a straight piece of wood), an instrument by which straight lines are drawn, or short lengths measured; something established for guidance and direction; government; supreme command; control; a prescribed mode of operation by which certain results may be obtained; in *gram.*, a statement by which some established order in the construction of words is expressed: v. to govern; to conduct; to direct; to determine, as a court of justice; to decide; to lay down and settle; to exercise supreme authority: **ru'ling**, imp.: adj. having control or authority; marking with lines, as with a ruler; predominant; controlling; reigning: **ruled**, pp. *rōld*: **ruler**, n. *rōl'ĕr*, a governor; an instrument with a straight edge or side for drawing straight lines: **ru'lingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **rule of three**, a rule in arithmetic which tells how to find a fourth term, when three are given, which shall bear the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first.

rum, a. *rŭm* (*rome* or *rum*, in cant or slang language, signified good, noted: in the Gipsy tongue, *rome*, a man, hence *rome* or *rum*, what is good or excellent), odd; queer; curious; out of the way—all in a contemptible sense: **rum**, n. (in the Gipsy or slang tongue, *rum booze*, good drink, strong drink: Ger. *rahm*, cream: F. *rum*), spirits distilled from any of the produce of the sugar-cane, generally from the refuse, and molasses.

rumble, v. *rŭm'bl* (Dut. *rommelen*; Ger. *rummeln*, to rumble: It. *rombare*, to make a clattering noise), to make a low, heavy, continued sound, as of wheels: n. a hoarse, low, continued sound; a revolving cask or shaking-machine in which small cast-iron articles are cleaned and rubbed bright by friction against one another; a seat for servants behind a carriage: **rum'bling**, imp.: adj. making a low, heavy, continued sound: n. a heavy hoarse sound: **rum'bled**, pp. *-bld*: **rum'blingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **rum'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, he who or that which rumbles.

ruminant, n. *rō'mĭ-nănt* (L. *ruminans*, bringing up from the throat, chewing over again—from *rumen*, the throat or gullet: It. *ruminante*: F. *ruminant*), an animal that chews the cud, as the cow, sheep, camel, &c.: adj. having the property of chewing the food over again; chewing the cud: **ru'minantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ru'minate**, v. *-nāt*, to pass the food from the stomach in order to chew it over again; to meditate; to think again and again; to muse on; to ponder over: **ru'minate**, a., or **ru'minated**, a. in *bot.*, applied to the hard albumen of some seeds presenting a mottled appearance, and full of chalky matter, like a nutmeg: **ru'minating**, imp.: **ru'minated**, pp.: **ru'mina'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who ruminates or muses on any matter: **ru'mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act or power of chewing the cud; a musing or continued thinking on a subject: **ru'minan'tia**, n. plu. *-năn'shĭ-ă*, the division of mammals which ruminate, having four stomachs.

rummage, v. *rŭm'mĭj* (F. *remuage*, the act of moving or stirring—from *remuer*, to move, to stir: Dut. *ruim*; old F. *rum*, the hold of a ship: old Eng. spelling, *romage*), to search thoroughly among the things stowed in a given receptacle: n. the proper stowing of merchandise in a ship; a searching carefully by tumbling over things: **rum'maging**, imp.: **rum'maged**, pp. *-mĭjd*: **rummage-sale**, a clearance-sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of the remainders of a warehouse stock.

rummer, n. *rŭm'mĕr* (Sw. *rommer*; Dut. *roomer*; Ger. *römer*, a large drinking-glass), a large drinking-glass standing on a foot; a drinking-cup.

rumour, n. *rō'mĕr* (L. *rumor*, a repeated saying or telling, the talk of the many: It. *rumore*: F. *rumeur*), a story passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a flying report: v. to circulate by report: **ru'mouring**, imp.: **ru'moured**, pp. *-mĕrd*, reported.

rump, n. *rŭmp* (Ger. *rumpf*: Dut. *romp*, trunk, body separate from the extremities: Sw. *rumpa*, the tail, rump), the end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the fag-end of anything; a name applied in contempt in Eng. hist. to the remnant of the Long Parliament, which met in May 1659: **rump'less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of a rump or tail: **rump-steak**, a choice slice or piece of beef cut from the thigh near the rump.

rumple, v. *rŭm'pl* (Ger. *rummeln* or *rumpeln*, to rumble or rattle: Dut. *rompelen*, to wrinkle), to disorder clothes by rough usage; to pucker; to wrinkle; to crush together out of shape: n. a pucker; a fold or plait: **rum'pling**, imp. *-plĭng*, forming into irregular inequalities, as cloth: **rum'pled**, pp. *-pld*: **rum'ply**, a. *-plĭ*, having rumples.

rumpus, n. *rŭm'pŭs* (It. *rombazzo*, a clatter: Swiss, *rumpusen*, to pull one another about: Icel. *rumr*,

clash, noise), a great disturbance; noise and confusion.

run, v. *rŭn* (AS. *rinnan*, to run: Dut. *rennen*, to run: Icel. *renna*, to flow: Dan. *rinde*, to flow; *rende*, a canal), to go, move, or pass on a surface in almost any manner; to cause to move swiftly; to move on the ground by long quick steps; to rush violently; to fuse or melt; to become liquid; to take a course at sea; to drive with violence, as a ship ashore; to ply or pass, as a coach or ship; to move or flow, as water; to pursue; to contend in a race; to have success; to strive at, followed by *after*; to contract, as a debt, followed by *into* or *in*; to pass from one state or condition to another; to fall; to pass; to make transition; to proceed; to discharge matter, as a sore; to extend to: **n.** flow; course; motion; a pleasure-trip; continued success; an unusual demand on a bank for payment of its notes, and for the return of deposits; distance sailed by a ship; a voyage: **run'ning**, imp.: **adj.** in succession; kept for the race; being in motion; flowing; successive; continuous; easy; discharging matter, as a sore: **n.** act of moving on with celerity; the discharge of a wound or sore: **run**, pp. *rŭn*: **ran**, pt. *răn*, did run: **runner**, n. *rŭn'nĕr*, he who or that which runs; a messenger; a pulley; a wheel; the support of a sleigh; in *bot.*, a leafy shoot; a slender prostrate stem rooting at the joints: **to let run**, to allow to pass or move freely: **to run after**, to pursue or follow; to endeavour to obtain: **to run amuck**, to run wildly and madly; to act entirely without discrimination: **to run at**, to attack with sudden violence: **to run away**, to flee; to elope: **to run away with**, to carry off; to drag rapidly and with violence, as a horse running off: **to run down**, to chase to exhaustion, as a fox; to crush or overthrow; to traduce or censure: **to run down a coast**, to sail along it: **to run down a ship**, to run against her and sink her: **to run on**, to continue in the same line or course: **to run out**, to waste; to exhaust; to come to an end: **to run over**, to overflow; to recount cursorily; to go over, as by riding or driving; to examine: **to run riot**, to go to the utmost excess: **to run through**, to expend; to waste; to pierce, as with a sword: **to run up**, to build hastily, as a house; to swell or increase, as an account; to erect: **in the long-run**, at last; in the end or final result: **the common run**, the generality of people; ordinary course or kind: **a sheep-run**, a range or large extent of ground for feeding a flock: **running-fight**, a fight between a party pursuing and a party fleeing:

rupee, n. *rō-pē'* (Hind. *rūpak*, a rupee—from Sans. *rūpya*, silver), an East Indian current coin—the gold rupee value in sterling money about 29s., the silver rupee about 2s.

rupestris, a. *rō-pĕs'trĭs* (L. *rupes*, a rock), in *bot.*, growing naturally on rocks.

rupture, n. *rŭp'tŭr* or *-chŭr* (F. *rupture*, a rupture—from L. *ruptum*, to burst, to rend), state of being broken or violently parted; a fracture; a breach; open hostility; a tumour caused by the protrusion of a part of the bowels; hernia: **v.** to part by violence; to burst; to suffer a breach or disruption: **rup'turing**, imp.: **rup'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd*.

rural, a. *rō'răl* (F. *rural*, rural—from L. *ruralis*, belonging to the country—from *rus*, the country: It. *rurale*), pert. to the country, as distinguished from the city or town; pert. to farming: **ru'rally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ru'ralness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being rural: **ru'ralise**, v. *-īz*, to ramble in the country; to lead a country life: **ru'rali'sing**, imp. *-zĭng*: **ru'ralised**, pp. *-zd*: **ru'ralist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who leads a rural life: **rural dean**, one having, under the bishop, the special care and inspection of the clergy within a certain district.

ruse, n. *rōz* (F. *ruse*, cunning), means employed to deceive; a little artifice or stratagem; a clever trick or stratagem.

rush, v. *rŭsh* (Ger. *rauschen*, to rustle, to whisper, as the wind among bushes, to move swiftly: Dut. *ruysschen*, to roar, to groan: Norm. *rusk*, noise, rattle), to tumble down with rapidity, as a stream; to move with force or violence; to enter with undue haste or eagerness: **n.** a violent motion or course; a driving forward with eagerness and haste: **rush'ing**, imp.: **adj.** moving with impetuosity: **n.** a violent driving of anything; rapid course: **rushed**, pp. *rŭsht*: **rush'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which rushes.

rush, n. *rŭsh* (AS. *rŭsc*; Low Ger. *rusk*, a rush—the rush being probably so called from its whispering sound when moved by the wind: AS. *hrŭsclan*, to make a rustling noise: Sw. *ruska*, to shake), a plant of many species growing on wet ground; anything worthless or of little value: **rush-like**, a. weak: **rushed**, a. *rŭsht*, covered with or made of rushes: **rushy**, a. *rŭsh'ĭ*, abounding with rushes: **rush'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of abounding with rushes: **rush-bottomed**, a. having a bottom made of rushes: **rush-light**, a night-light having a wick of rush-pith.

rusk, n. *rŭsk* (probably only a corruption of Eng. *rusp*, in allusion to its surface having the appearance of the *rasped* crust of bread: Sp. *raspar*, to scrape:

resemble such: **rustic-work**, in *arch.*, roughly-constructed masonry, in which the surfaces of stones are left in a rough unhewn state nearly as they came from the quarry.

rustle, v. *rŭs'l* (AS. *hristlan*; Low Ger. *russeln*; Ger. *rasseln*, to rustle, to rattle; Sw. *rustla*, to move with a slight noise—an imitative word), to make a low rattling noise, as the rubbing or movement of silk, dry leaves, &c.: **rustling**, imp. *rŭs'ling*: adj. making a low slight sound, as of silk cloth when shaken or rubbed: n. a quick succession of low short sounds, as of a rubbing or moving among leaves or dry straw: **rust'led**, pp. *-ld*: **rust'ler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who rustles.

rut, n. *rŭt* (F. *ruit* or *rut*, the lust of deer or boars: Bret. *ruda*, to be on heat: Swiss, *ruden*, to bellow: Sp. *ruido*, noise, uproar), the engendering or copulation of deer or boars: v. to engender as deer: **rut'ting**, imp.: **rut'ted**, pp.: **rut'tish**, a. *-tĭsh*, lustful; wanton.

rut, n. *rŭt* (F. *route*; It. *rotaia*, the track of a wheel—from L. *rota*, a wheel: akin to Sans. *ratha*, a chariot), the track of a wheel; a line cut in the soil with a spade: v. to cut into ruts, as a road; to cut a line on the soil with a spade: **rut'ting**, imp.: **rut'ted**, pp.: **rut'ty**, a. *-tĭ*, full of ruts.

ruth, n. *rōth* (AS. *hreowan*, to be sorry for, to rue: Ger. *reue*; old Ger. *hriuwa*, mourning: Icel. *hryggr*, sorrowful—see **rue**), pitifulness; sorrow; regret; mercy: **ruth'ful**, a. *-fŏŏl*, pitiful; tender: **ruth'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*,—are used in poetry only: **ruth'less**, a. *-lĭs*, cruel; pitiless; insensible to the miseries of others: **ruth'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ruth'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, want of compassion; insensibility to the miseries of others.

ruthenium, n. *rō-thē'nĭ-ŭm*, a grey metal, very hard and brittle, and very fusible, extracted from the ore of platinum.

rutile, n. *rō'tĭl* (L. *rutilus*, red, shining), titanic acid of a dark-red colour, or reddish brown, occurring in four or eight sided prisms, massive, and in crystals—a mineral found in many places in Scotland: **ru'tilite**, n. *-lĭt*, native titanate and silicate of lime, used in painting porcelain.

rutter, n. *rŭt'ĕr* (Ger. *ritter*), a horse-soldier; a rider; a trooper.

ryacolite, n. *rī-ăk'ō-lĭt* (Gr. *rhuax*, a lava-stream, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a white or grey colour, with a vitreous lustre, resembling glassy feldspar.

ryder, n. *rī'dĕr*, a clause added to a document; also spelt **rider**—see **ride**.

rye, n. *rī* (AS. *rige*; Dut. *rogge*; Dan. *rug*; W. *rhyg*, rye), a cereal of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and hence much cultivated in northern countries: **rye-grass**, one of the grasses cultivated for pasture and hay; a kind of barley.

ryot, n. *rī'ŏt* (Hind.), in *Hindostan*, a farmer or cultivator of the soil.

S

Sabaism, n. *sā'bā-ĭzm*, also **Sabeism**, *sā-bē'ĭzm*—see **Sabian**, &c.

Sabaoth, n. *sā-bā'ŏth* (Heb. *sebaoth*, the plu. of *saba*, an army or host), armies; hosts; used only in the Scripture phrase of "Lord of Sabaoth."

Sabbath, n. *săb'băth* (Heb. *Shabbath*, the Sabbath—from *shabath*, to rest from labour: Gr. *Sabbaton*), the day or time of rest; the day of cessation from all ordinary labour or employment; among the *anc.* and *modern Jews*, the seventh day of the week; among *Christians*, the first day of the week; the Lord's Day; Sunday; among the *Jews*, the Sabbatical year. *Note.*—In strict propriety, the first day of the week is "the Lord's Day," or, as generally spoken of, "Sunday"; the seventh day of the week is "the Sabbath," or, as generally spoken of, "Saturday." **Sab'bathless**, a. *-lĭs*, without repose from labour: **Sabbath-breaker**, one who profanes the Sabbath: **Sabbath-breaking**, the breaking or profaning of the Sabbath: **Sabbatarian**, n. *săb'bā-tā'rĭ-ăn*, pert. to the Sabbath: n. a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day: **Sab'bata'rianism**, n. *-rĭ-ăn-ĭzm*, the tenets of the Sabbatarians: **Sabbatic**, a. *sā-băt'ĭk*, also **Sabbat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing rest: **Sabbath-day's journey**, a distance of nearly a mile, which the Jews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath: **Sabbatical year**, every seventh year, in which the Israelites did not till their fields or vineyards: **Sab'batism**, n. *-tĭzm*, rest.

Sabellian, n. *sā-bĕl'lĭ-ăn*, a follower of Sabellius, a philosopher in the third century, who taught that there is only one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and Holy Spirit are only different attributes, emanations, or functions of God the Father: adj. pert. to Sabellius and his doctrines: **Sabel'lianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the tenets of Sabellius.

Sabian, n. *sā'bĭ-ăn*, also **Sabean**, n. *sā-bē'ăn* (Heb. *saba*, an army or host—applied particularly to the heavenly host of the angels, or to the celestial bodies), a worshipper of the host of heaven; one of an early sect of Christians, called also Christians of St John (*Sabiin*, or washers, a term applied by the Mohammedans to the professors of a mixed creed of Parsees and Gnostics, from their frequent ablutions): adj. pert. to the Sabians or their worship: **Sa'bianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, also **Sabeanism**, n. *sā-bē'ăn-ĭzm*, the worship or doctrines of the Sabians.

sable, n. *sā'bl* (It. *sibellino*; Ger. *zobel*; Pol. *sobel*, the sable), an animal of the weasel kind, found in the northern parts of Asia, chiefly hunted for its black glossy fur; the fur of the animal: adj. black; very dark.

sabot, n. *sā-bō'* (F. *sabot*), a wooden shoe worn by the lower classes in France and Belgium.

sabre, n. *sā'bĕr* (F. *sabre*; Ger. *sabel*, a sword: Hung. *szablya*, a sword—from *szabni*, to cut), a sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and having the edge a little curved backwards at the point: v. to wound or kill, as with a sabre: **sa'bring**, imp. *-ĭng*: **sa'bred**, pp. *-bĕrd*.

sabretasche or **sabretache**, n. *săb'ĕr-tăsh* (F. *sabre*, a sword, and Ger. *tasche*, a pocket), a leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, and suspended from the sword-belt.

sabulous, a. *săb'ū-lŭs* (L. *sabulum*, sand), sandy; gritty: **sab'ulos'ity**, n. *-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, sandiness; grittiness.

sac, n. *săk* (AS. *sacc*), in *Eng. law*, the ancient privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts.

sac, n. *săk* (AS. *sacc*; F. *sac*; L. *saccus*, a sack, a bag), a bag or membranous receptacle.

saccade, n. *săk-kăd'* (F. *saccade*, a jerk), a sudden check or jerk with the bridle.

saccate, a. *săk'kăt*, also **sac'cated**, a. (L. *saccus*, a bag), in *bot.*, furnished with a sac, or having the form of one; gibbous towards the summit.

saccharic, a. *săk-kăr'ĭk* (L. *saccharum*, sugar), applied to an acid formed during the action of nitric acid on sugar or gum: **saccharifèrous**, a. *săk'kā-rĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), yielding sugar: **saccharify**, v. *săk-kăr'ĭ-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to convert into sugar: **sacchar'ifying**, imp.: **sacchar'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **saccharina**, a. *săk-kā-rī-nă*, pert. to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sweet: n. the uncrystallised sugar of malt-wort: **saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting: **sac'charite**, n. *-rĭt*, a species of felspar, found in fine granular masses, of a white colour: **sac'charoid**, a. *-roĭd*, also **sac'charoi'dal**, a. *-roĭ'dăl* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar: **sac'charom'eter**, n. *-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for indicating the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid, as in brewers' worts: **sac'charum**, n. *-rŭm*, a species of plants, widely distributed through the tropical parts of the world, from which sugar is obtained, including the sugar-cane.

saccholactic, a. *săk'kō-lăk'tĭk* (L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk), applied to an acid obtained from the sugar of milk, or from gum—now called *mucic acid*.

saccule, n. *săk'kŭl* (L. *sacculus*, a little bag—from *saccus*, a bag), a little sac; a satchel; a cyst or cell.

sacerdotal, a. *săs'ĕr-dō'tăl* (L. *sacerdotalis*, sacerdotal—from *sacerdos*, a priest—from *sacer*, sacred, and *do*, I give), pert. to priests or the priesthood; priestly: **sac'erdo'tally**, ad. *-tăl-lĭ*: **sac'erdo'talism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the spirit of the priesthood.

sachel, n. *săch'ĕl*—see **satchel**.

sachem, n. *sā'chĕm*, a chief among some of the Indian tribes of N. America.

sack, n. *săk* (AS. *sacc*; L. *saccus*; Gr. *sakkos*; Heb.

sak, a bag), a large bag made of coarse cloth or canvas; a measure of 3 bushels; 280 lb. of corn, meal, or flour; 364 lb. of wool in Eng.; a rude coarse cloak of our ancestors; a loose upper garment: **sack'ful**, n. *-fool*, as much as a sack will hold: **sack'ing**, n. the coarse cloth of which sacks or bags are made; **sack cloth**, n. *-klôth* (*sack*, and *cloth*), coarse rough cloth worn for mortification, or as a mark of mourning or distress.

sack, n. *sāk* (F. *sec*; old Eng. *seck*, sack—from L. *siccus*; Sp. *seco*, dry), a name given to different sorts of dry wine extensively used in England in the 16th century; a variety of sweet wine: **sack-posset**, a posset made of sack-wine, milk, and some other ingredients.

sack, v. *sāk* (Sp. *saquear*; F. *saccager*, to sack a town, so called from the use of a *sack* in removing plunder—from L. *saccus*, a sack or bag; Dut. *sacken*, to put up in sacks, to plunder), to plunder or pillage, as a town or city: n. the pillage or plunder of a town or city, as by soldiery; devastation: **sack'ing**, imp.: **sacked**, pp. *-sākt*: **sack'age**, n. *-āj*, the act of storming and plundering a place: **sack'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who sacks: **to give the sack**, to dismiss from employment—that is, to send off bag and baggage.

sackbut, n. *sāk'bŭt* (F. *saquebute*, a sackbut—from Sp. *sacabuche*, a sackbut, the tube of a pump—from *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, the stomach,—as if the breath, in using the instrument, were drawn up from the stomach), a kind of trombone; a kind of trumpet drawn out or shortened by means of sliders, used as a bass in concerts; a kind of harp or lyre.

sackcloth, sacking—see **sack** 1.

sacral—see **sacrum**.

sacrament, n. *sāk'rā-mĕnt* (L. *sacramentum*, a solemn obligation or engagement, an oath—from *sacer*, sacred; It. *sacramento*; F. *sacrement*), a solemn religious rite instituted by Christ to be observed by His followers; the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist; baptism; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; in the *R. Cath.* and *Gr. Ch.*, baptism, the Eucharist, marriage, penance, confirmation, orders, and extreme unction, are called sacraments: **sac'rament'al**, a. *-mĕn'tŭl*, pert. to a sacrament; constituting a sacrament: **sac'rament'ally**, ad. *-li*: **sac'rament'als**, n. plu. *-tŭlz*, rites which are of a sacramental character, but are not sacraments: **sac'ramenta'rian**, n. *-tā'ri-ăn*, one who differs from the Church of Rome in regard to the sacraments: **adj.** pert. to the sacraments: **sac'ramen'tary**, n. *-tĕr-i*, an anc. book of the Church of Rome, containing the prayers and ceremonies used in the celebration of the Eucharist: **adj.** pert. to the

employed in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and to take care of the books; in some places, a minor canon: **sacristan**, n. *sāk'rĭs-tăn*, one who has the care of the utensils and other movables of the church; one who prepares the graves for the dead, and keeps the church clean—usually written *sexton*: **sac'risty**, n. *-ti*, an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept—now usually called *vestry*.

sacrum or os-sacrum, n. *ōs-sāk'rŭm* (L. *os*, a bone, and *sacrum*, sacred), in *anat.*, the bone which forms the termination or basis of the vertebral column: **sacral**, a. *sāk'rŭl*, relating to the sacrum.

sad, a. *săd* (W. *sad*, wise, sober: Low Ger. *sade*, rest, quiet—from *sitten*, to set or fix: Dan. *sat*, sedate), sorrowful; melancholy; gloomy; depressed by grief or affliction; serious or grave; calamitous, as an event; as a word of burlesque or familiar complaint, inconvenient; vexatious; bad: **sad'der**, comp. *-dĕr*, more sad: **sad'dest**, superl. *-dĕst*, most sad: **sad'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sad'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being sad; heaviness; sorrowfulness.

sadda—see **sadder**.

sadden, v. *săd'n* (from **sad**, which see), to make sad or sorrowful; to become sad: **saddening**, imp. *săd'ning*: **saddened**, pp. *săd'nd*.

sadder, n. *săd'dĕr*, also **sad'da**, n. *-dă* (Pers. *saddar*, the hundred gates or ways—from *sad*, a hundred, and *dar*, a gate, a way), a summary or abridgment of the Zendavesta or sacred books of the anc. Persians, in modern Persian.

saddle, n. *săd'dl* (Dut. *sadel*; Ger. *sattel*, a saddle; L. *sedile*, a seat), a seat placed on the horse's back for the rider to sit on; among *seamen*, a block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms: v. to put a saddle on; to load; to burden: **sad'dling**, imp. *-ling*: **sad'dled**, pp. *-ld*: **sad'dler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who makes or sells saddles: **sad'dlery**, n. *-li*, materials for saddles; articles sold by saddlers: **saddle of mutton, of venison**, &c., two loins of mutton, venison, &c., cut together: **saddle-back**, in *geol.*, a familiar term for anticlinal strata, from their sloping or dipping right and left in saddle form; a hill constituting a ridge: **saddle-backed**, a. shaped like a saddle: **saddle-bags**, two bags of leather united by straps to be thrown across the horse's back, one hanging on each side: **saddle-bow**, the pieces which form the arched form of a saddle: **saddle-cloth**, a cloth under a saddle, and extending behind it: **saddle-girth**, the band or girth which passes under the horse's belly to fasten the saddle: **saddle-horse**, a horse suitable for riding

lamp, a lamp covered with wire-gauze for use in mines: **safety-plug**, a plug of fusible metal placed in an office in a steam-boiler, so that should the temperature of its fusing point be reached, danger is lessened by its melting and letting out water and steam: **safety-valve**, a valve in the boiler of a steam-engine which opens when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

saffower, n. *saf'fŭ-ẽr* (from Eng. *saffron*, and *flower*), a kind of saffron; its dried flowers; a delicate and beautiful red colour obtained from it.

saffron, n. *saf'rŭn* (F. *safran*; Ital. *zafferano*; Ger. *saffran*), the dried stigmata of bulbous-rooted plants allied to the crocus: **adj.** having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow.

sag, v. *sag* (Scot. *seg*, to sink, as liquids in a cask from absorption; Gael. *sug*, to imbibe; *sugh*, to drain, to dry up; Ger. *sickern*, to drain away, to ooze; AS. *sugan*, to suck in), to sink gradually down; to be depressed; to incline from an upright position; to cause to bend or give way: **sag'ging**, imp.: **sagged**, pp. *sagd*: **adj.** overloaded: **to sag to leeward**, in *nav.*, to make a considerable leeway.

saga, n. *sä'ga*, plu. **sa'gas**, *-gez*, the heroic tales and myths of the races of northern Europe.

sagacious, a. *sä-gā'shŭs* (L. *sagax*, wise, foreseeing—gen. *sagacis*; It. and F. *sagace*), acute; discerning; foreseeing; shrewd; intelligent: **saga'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **saga'ciousness**, n. *-nes*, also **sagacity**, n. *sä-gas'i-ti*, the quality of being sagacious; acuteness; penetration.

sagamore, n. *sag'ä-mōr*, a chief among some tribes of Amer. Indians.

sagapenum, n. *sag'ä-pē'nŭm* (Gr. *sagapenon*), a fetid gum-resin brought from the East, used in medicine.

sagathy, n. *sag'ä-thi* (Sp. *sagati*), a mixed fabric of silk and cotton; a kind of serge.

sage, a. *sāj* (F. *sage*; It. *sacio* or *saggio*, wise, sage—from L. *sagus*, presaging, prophetic—from *sagio*, I perceive quickly), wise; prudent; proceeding from wisdom; grave; well-judged: n. a wise man; a man venerable in years, and renowned for wisdom and gravity; a grave philosopher: **sage'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sage'ness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being sage; wisdom; prudence; sagacity.

sage, n. *sāj* (F. *sauge*, sage—from L. *salvia*, sage; It. *salvia*), an aromatic garden herb, employed in cookery as a condiment, and in medicine: **sagy**, a. *sā'ji*, full of sage; seasoned with sage.

sagger, n. *sag'ẽr* (prov. Eng. *saggard*; a probable corruption of *safe-guard*), a clay used to make the pots in which earthenware is baked; the pots are then called *saggers* or *seapers*.

sagitta, n. *sä-jit'tä* (L. *sagitta*, an arrow or dart), an arrow; one of the old constellations: **sagittal**, n. *sāj'i-tal*, pert. to or resembling an arrow: **sag'ittarius**, n. *-ta'ri-ŭs* (L. *sagittarius*, an archer), one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on 22d November: **sag'ittary**, a. *-tẽr-i*, pert. to an arrow; n. a centaur, a fabled animal, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver: **sag'ittate**, a. *-tāt*, in *bot.*, shaped like the head of an arrow: **sagittal suture**, in *anat.*, the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

sago, n. *sā'gō* (Malay, *sagu*, bread), a kind of starch granulated, obtained from the pith of several species of palms.

sagum, n. *sā'gŭm* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the military cloak worn by common soldiers and inferior officers, made of wool, and open in front, and usually fastened across the shoulders.

sagy, see **sage** 2.

sahlite, n. *sä'lit* (*Sahla*, in Sweden, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a massive variety of augite of a dingy-green colour.

saic, n. *sā'ik* (Turk. *shaïka*; F. *saïque*), a Turkish or Greek sailing-vessel, common in the Levant.

said, v. *sed* (from **say**, which see), pt. and pp. of the verb *say*, uttered; declared; reported; before-mentioned.

sail, n. *sāl* (Ger. *segel*; Icel. *segl*; A. Sax. *sigle*, to shake, to rock), a sheet of strong canvas which, when spread out in a ship, catches the wind to impel it through the water—there are many sails in a ship, and each one has a different name; a ship or ships; an excursion in a ship; in *poetry*, wings: v. to be moved or impelled by the force of the wind on sails, as a ship on water; to begin a voyage; to float or pass smoothly along; to fly without striking with the wings, as a bird: **sail'ing**, imp.: n. art of directing a ship by means of a chart: **sailed**, pp. *sāld*: **sail'er**, n. *-ẽr*, a vessel with reference to her speed or sailing qualities: **sail'or**, n. *-ẽr*, a seaman; a mariner: **sail'less**, a. *-les*, without a sail: **sail-cloth**, cloth of which sails are made: **sailing-master**, the officer who directs the navigation of a ship of war: **sail-yard**, a yard or spar on which a sail is extended: **to loose sails**, to unfurl them: **to make sail**, to extend an additional quantity of sail: **to set sail**, to begin a voyage: **to shorten sail**, to take in a part of the sails: **to strike sail**, to lower the sails suddenly: **full sail**, with all sails set: **under sail**, having the sails spread.

sainfoin, n. *san'foin* (F. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay), a leguminous plant which grows luxuriously on calcareous mountains, cultivated for feeding cattle.

saint, n. *sānt* (F. *saint*; It. *santo*, a saint—from L. *sanctus*, holy), a holy person; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonised by the R. Cath. Ch.: v. to canonise; to act with a show of piety: **sainting**, imp.: **sainted**, pp.: **adj.** sacred; holy; entered into everlasting happiness: n. sometimes used simply for "the dead": **saint'ly**, a. *-li*, also **saint-like**, a. resembling or becoming a saint: **sainthood**, n. the state of being a saint; the united body of saints: **saintship**, n. the character or qualities of a saint: **saints-bell**, a small church bell rung to call attention to certain solemn parts of the service of the mass: **St Anthony's fire**, erysipelas, so called as supposed to have been cured by that saint: **St Cuthbert's beads**, a popular term for the detached bead-like joints of the encrinites: **St George's ensign**, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-jack in the upper quarter next the mast: **St Peter's finger**, an old and familiar term for *belemnites*, many of which have a finger-like form: **St Vitus's dance**, a disease affecting the muscles of voluntary motion: **Saint Simonian**, *sā-mō'ni-an*, a follower of Saint Simon, who recommended a community of property as a cure for all social evils, and who died 1825.

sake, n. *sāk* (AS. *sacu*, contention, dispute; Low Ger. *sake*, suit at law; *saken*, to complain; Ger. *sache*, a complaint, an affair), final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; regard to any person or thing.

saker, n. *sā'kẽr* (F. *sacre*; It. *sagro*, a saker—from L. *sacer*, sacred), a hawk; a species of falcon; in *former times*, a small cannon: **sa'keret**, n. *-ĕt*, the male of the saker hawk.

sal, n. *sal* (L. *sal*, salt), a word much used by the older chemists as a prefix, as **sal-volatile**, n. *sal-vō-lat'i-le*, popularly pronounced *sol-a-til* (L. volatile salt), the popular name for ammonia.

salaam, n. *sa-lām'*, same as **salam**, which see.

salacious, a. *sa-lā'shŭs* (L. *salax*, lustful—gen. *salacis*), lustful: **sala'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **sala'ciousness**, n. *-nes*, also **salacity**, n. *sa-las'i-ti*, lust.

salad, n. *sal'ad* (F. *salade*; It. *insalata*; Ger. *salat*, a salad), certain herbs, usually seasoned, eaten raw as a relish with other food: **sal'ading**, n. vegetables for making a salad: **salad-oil**, olive-oil used for dressing salads, and for culinary purposes.

salaratus, n., also **saleratus**, n. *sal'ē-rā'tŭs* (L. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *aerated*), a prepared mixture of carbonate of soda and salt—used by bakers and housekeepers with cream of tartar and butter-milk for baking bread.

salam, n. *sa-lām'* (Ar. *salam*, peace, safety), the Eastern form of salutation, or compliment of ceremony or respect; peace be with you.

salamander, n. *sal'ä-man'dẽr* (L. or Gr. *salamandra*), a fabulous animal, said to have been able to live amongst fire; a reptile of the lizard kind: **sal'amandrine**, a. *-drin*, pert. to a salamander; enduring fire: **salamander's hair**, amianthus and asbestos.

sal-ammoniac, n. *sal'am-mō'ni-ak* (see **sal**, and **ammonia**), a salt of a sharp acrid taste—much used in the mechanic arts, and in pharmacy.

salamstein, n. *sal'am-stin*, also **sal am-stone**, n. *-stōn* (Ger. *stein*, a stone), a name applied to the blue or Oriental sapphire from Ceylon.

salary, n. *sal'ä-ri* (F. *salaire*; It. *salario*, salary—from L. *salarium*, salt-money—from *sal*, salt), a fixed sum paid to a person for his services, yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly; stipend; wages: v. to fix or pay a salary to: **sal'aried**, a. *-rid*, having a **salary**; receiving a salary.

sale, n. *sāl* (Icel. *selia*; AS. *sellan*, to transfer, to

sell: [illegible] of any sort of [illegible] in action: **saleable**, [illegible] **sale ably**, [illegible] **sale ableness**, n. [illegible] **sale-work**, work made [illegible] **bill of sale**, [illegible] **bill of sale or for sale**, that [illegible] **salesman**, n. [illegible] **sale room**, [illegible]

salep, [illegible] from [illegible] Arabic [illegible]

saleratus, [illegible] **saleratus**

salesman, [illegible]

salic, [illegible] from [illegible] Latin [illegible]

salicine, [illegible] the willow or the poplar: **salicylic acid**, [illegible] obtained by the action [illegible]

salient, [illegible] (L. *salire*, leaping, [illegible] **saliently**, [illegible] written **saliant**, [illegible]

saliferous, [illegible] (L. *sal*, salt and *ferre*, to produce), [illegible] applied to the Neptunian system

salify, v. [illegible] (L. *sal*, salt, and *facere*, to make), to form [illegible] **salifying**, [illegible] **salified**, [illegible] **salifiable**, [illegible] **salification**, n. [illegible] the act [illegible]

saline, a. [illegible] (L. *salinus*; F. *salin*, [illegible] from L. [illegible] salt, or [illegible] salt, partaking of the qualities of salt: n. a salt spring: **salineness**, n. [illegible] the state of being saline: **salinas**, n. plu. *sal-ī'nāz*, the name given in S. America to those superficial deposits which often occupy extensive plains on the Pacific or rainless side of the Andes—usually covered with a white saline efflorescence: **salination**, n. *sal-ī-nā'shun*, a washing [illegible]

term of the older chemists for sulphate of soda, or *Glauber salts*.

salmon, n. *sam'un* (L. *salmo*, a salmon—gen. *salmonis*; It. *salmone*; F. *saumon*), a sea-fish, having reddish flesh, which ascends rivers to deposit its spawn: **salm onet**, n. *sam'et*, also **samlet**, n. *sam'let*, a young or little salmon: **salmonoid**, a. or n. *sal'mon-oid* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), a fish of the salmon family: **salmonidæ**, n. plu. *sal-mon'i-dē*, the salmon family, including the salmon and the trout tribes: **salmon-fry**, the salmon when recently hatched from the spawn: **salmon-peel**, a young salmon: **salmon-trout**, a sea-trout, a migrating fish, next in value to the salmon.

saloon, n. *sa-lōn'* (F. *salon*, a large hall; F. *salle*; It. *sala*, a hall; Icel. *salr*, AS. *sal*, a house, a hall), a hall or state-room; a spacious apartment for the reception of company.

saloop, n. *sa-lōp'*, a decoction of salep sweetened—see **salep**.

salop, n. *sal'ŭp*—see **salep**.

salpinx, n. *sal'pingks* (Gr. *salpinx*, a trumpet), in *anat.*, the Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and ear.

sal-prunella, n. *sal pro-sil'la* (L. *sal*, salt, and Ger. *prunelle*—probably from L. *prunus*, a burning or live coal), a name commonly given to nitre when fused and cast into cakes or balls.

salses, n. plu. *sal'sēz* (L. *salsus*, salted, briny—from *sal*, salt: It. *salse*, salt), eruptions of hot acidulated mud from small orifices, generally in volcanic districts, and often accompanied with the emission of steam and gases at a high temperature, sometimes inflammable.

salsify, n. *sal'si-fī* (F. *salsifis*; Sp. *salsifi*), the purple goat's-beard or oyster-plant, a culinary and garden plant.

sal-soda, n. *sal-sō'da* (L. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *soda*), in *chem.*, a commercial name for carbonate of soda.

salsola, n. *sal-sō'la* (L. *salsus*, salted, salt), a genus of plants found chiefly on the sea-shore, many yielding *kali* and *barilla*; salt-wort.

salt, n. *sawlt* (L. *sal*; Gael. *salann*, salt; W. *halen*, salt; *halltu*, salted; Gr. *hals*, the salt, the sea), a common culinary substance, obtained from sea-water, salt-springs, and from mines; in *chem.*, called chloride of sodium; a term applied to a combination of an acid with an alkaline base; that which preserves from corruption; *figuratively*, wit; piquancy: **adj.** having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt: **v.** to season, sprinkle, or impregnate with salt: **salt'ing**, imp.: n. [illegible]

salt stone: Ger. *salpeter*: F. *sal pêtre*), a salt formed by the combination of nitric acid with potassa; nitre, found native in loose stony soils, or exuding from walls.

salubrious, a. *sȧ-lō'brĭ-ŭs* (L. *salubris*, health-bringing—from *salus*, health: It. and F. *salubre*), healthful; favourable to health; promoting health: **salu'briously**, ad. *-li*: **salu'briousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **salu'brity**, n. *-brĭ-tĭ*, healthfulness: favourableness to the preservation of health: **salu'tary**, a. *sȧl'ū-tĕr-ĭ* (L. *salutaris*, healthful), promotive of health or safety; healthful; wholesome; contributing to some beneficial purpose: **sal'utar'ily**, ad. *-ĕr'ĭ-lĭ*: **sal'utar'ineess**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of contributing to health.

salute, n. *sȧ-lūt'* (L. *salutare*, to wish health to—from *salus*, health, welfare: It. *salutare*), the expression of kind wishes or respects to any one present; a greeting; a kiss; in the *army* and *navy*, a mark of respect, signified by a discharge of firearms, lowering of the flag, &c.: v. to address with expressions of kind wishes and respect; to greet; to give a passing recognition to by a bow, &c.; to kiss; in the *army* or *navy*, to honour by a discharge of firearms, striking the colours, &c.: **salu'ting**, imp.: **salu'ted**, pp.: **salutation**, n. *sȧl'ū-tā'shŭn*, a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence in the usual style: **saluter**, n. *sȧ-lūt'ĕr*, one who salutes: **salu'tatory**, a. *-tȧ-tĕr-ĭ*, speaking a welcome; greeting; a term applied in the U. S. of Amer. to the introductory lectures at colleges.

salvable, a. *sȧl'vȧ-bl* (L. *salvus*, safe, unharmed), that may be saved; admitting of salvation: **sal'vably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **sal'vabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the possibility of being admitted to everlasting life.

salvage, n. *sȧl'vȧj* (F. *salvage* or *sauvage*, salvage—from *sauver*, to save—from L. *salvus*, saved, preserved), the allowance or compensation paid to those by whose exertions a ship, or goods therein, have been saved from loss at sea; the goods that have been saved: **sal'vor**, n. *-vĕr*, one who is entitled to salvage.

salvatella, n. *sȧl'vȧ-tĕl'lȧ* (mid. L. *salvatum*, to save—from L. *salvus*, safe), a vein in the arm terminating in the fingers, formerly regarded as having peculiar influence on the health when opened.

salvation, n. *sȧl-vȧ'shŭn* (mid. L. *salvatio*, safety—from *salvatum*, to save—from L. *salvus*, saved: It. *salvazione*: Sp. *salvacion*), preservation; health; deliverance from enemies; the redemption of man from everlasting death, and the bestowal on him of everlasting happiness through the merits of Christ Jesus.

salve, n. *sȧv* (Goth. *salbon*; Ger. *salben*, to anoint: AS. *sealf*, salve), an ointment for healing: v. to heal by the external application of an ointment: **salv'ing**, imp.: **salved**, pp. *sȧvd*.

salver, n. *sȧl'vĕr* (Sp. *salva* or *savilla*, a salver), a plate or tray on which anything is presented.

salvo, n. *sȧl'vō* (contracted from L. *salvo jure*, saving the right—an expression used in reserving rights), an exception; a reservation; a military salute, as a *salvo of artillery*.

salvor—see **salvage**.

sal-volatile—see under **sal**.

samar, n. *sȧ'mȧr*, also **samara**, n. *sȧ'mȧ-rȧ* (L. *samara*, the seed of the elm), in *bot.*, a compressed, few-seeded, coriaceous or membranaceous, indehiscent pericarp, with a membranaceous expansion at the end or edges, as in the ash, maple, and elm: **sa'maroid**, a. *-rŏid* (Gr. *eidos*, appearance), resembling a samara.

Samaritan, n. *sȧ-mȧr'ĭ-tȧn*, an inhabitant of Samaria; a descendant of the foreign race placed in Samaria after the captivity of Israel; the language; a charitable or benevolent person—in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable: **adj.** denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and thereafter the language of the Samaritans.

Sambo, n. *sȧm'bō* (Sp. *Zambo*), the offspring of a negro and a mulatto.

same, a. *sȧm* (Goth. *sama*, same: Slav. *sam*: Russ. *samoi*, self: Pol. *sam*, alone: Sans. *sama*, alike, equal), not different or other; identical; equal; that was mentioned before: **same'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, near resemblance; similarity.

Samian, a. *sȧ'mĭ-ȧn*, from the isle of Samos.

samiel, n. *sȧ'mĭ-ĕl* (Turk. *sam-yeli*—from Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *yel*, wind), the hot and poisonous wind which often blows in Arabia; also called the *simoom*.

samlet—see **salmon**.

samp, n. *sȧmp* (an Amer.-Indian word), in *Amer.*, bruised maize boiled and eaten with milk.

sampan, n. *sȧm'pȧn*, in *China*, a canoe or boat.

samphire, n. *sȧm'fīr* or *sȧm'fĕr* (a supposed corruption of F. *Saint Pierre*, St Peter), the herb of St Peter, a marine plant whose leaves are used as a pickle.

sample, n. *sȧm'pl* (a corruption of Eng. *example* or *ensample*: L. *exemplum*, a model), a specimen; a part shown as evidence of the quality or character of the whole; example: v. to put up or take samples of: **sam'pling**, imp.: n. the taking small quantities of wines, spirits, &c., or of merchandise from the bulk, from the docks or bonded warehouses, to exhibit them for sale: **sam'pled**, pp. *-pld*: **sam'pler**, n. *-plĕr* (L. *exemplar*, a pattern), a specimen; a piece of ornamental needlework done by girls for improvement.

Samson's post, n. *sȧm'sŭn's pōst* (*Samson*, the ancient champion of Israel against the Philistines, renowned for his great strength, and *post*), in a *ship*, a strong, wooden, upright post or pillar in the centre of the hold, resting on the keelson.

sanable, a. *sȧn'ȧ-bl* (L. *sanabilis*, that can be healed, curable—from *sanare*, to heal—from *sanus*, sound, healthy), that may be healed or cured: **san'abil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **san'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being sanable; curableness: **san'active**, a. *-tĭv*, having the power to cure or heal: **san'ativeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the power of healing: **san'atory**, a. *-tĕr-ĭ* (It. *sanatorio*, sanatory, healing), **healing**; **curing**. *Note.*—The spelling *sanitary* is often used in the same sense, but improperly. Though both are derived from the Latin, *sanare*, to heal, *sanatory* properly signifies "conducive to health," while *sanitary* has the more general sense of "pertaining to health."—See **sanitary**.

sanctify, v. *sȧngk'tĭ-fī* (F. *sanctifier*; It. *santificare*, to sanctify—from L. *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, I make), to make pure or holy; to purify from sin; to set apart for sacred use; to hallow: **sanc'tifying**, imp.: **adj.** tending to increase holiness; purifying from sin; setting apart for sacred uses: **sanc'tified**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** set apart for sacred services; consecrated: **sanc'tifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of making holy; the work of God's grace, by which men are gradually purified from sin; the state of being purified or sanctified: **sanc'tifier**, n. *-ĕr*, he that makes holy; the Holy Spirit: **sanc'tifyingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

sanctimonious, a. *sȧngk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs* (L. *sanctimonia*, sacredness—from *sanctus*, holy: It. *santimonia*; old F. *sanctimonie*, sacredness), saintly; holy; devout; having the appearance of sanctity: **sanc'timo'niously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **sanc'timo'niousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the appearance of sanctity or devoutness: **sanc'timony**, n. *-mŏn-ĭ*, devoutness; holiness; the appearance of sanctity.

sanction, n. *sȧngk'shŭn* (L. *sanctio*, a decree, sanction—from *sanctus*, holy: F. *sanction*), a confirming or giving authority or validity to; ratification; authority; influence or custom: v. to ratify or confirm; to give authority to; to countenance or support: **sanc'tioning**, imp.: **sanc'tioned**, pp. *-shŭnd*.

sanctity, n. *sȧngk'tĭ-tĭ* (L. *sanctitas*, holiness—from *sanctus*, holy: old F. *sanctité*), state of being sacred or holy; purity; holiness; the being inviolable or solemnly binding.

sanctuary, n. *sȧngk'tū-ĕr-ĭ* (It. *santuario*; F. *sanctuaire*, a sanctuary—from L. *sanctus*, holy), a holy place; a place consecrated for the worship of the Deity; in a *R. Cath. Ch.*, the part around the altar enclosed by a balustrade; a sacred asylum beyond the reach of the civil power; shelter; protection.

sanctum, n. *sȧngk'tŭm* (L. *sanctus* or *sanctum*, holy), a sacred place; a private retreat or room, as an editor's *sanctum*: **sanctum sanctorum**, *-sȧngk-tō'rŭm* (L. the holy of holies), the most holy place: **sanc'tus**, n. *-tŭs*, an anthem, originally commencing with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

sand, n. *sȧnd* (Icel. *sandr*; Ger. *sand*; Gr. *psammos*, sand), various stones and other substances reduced to powder or fine particles, usually by the action of water, found in the beds of seas, rivers, and within the crust of the earth: v. to sprinkle with sand: **sand'ing**, imp.: **sand'ed**, pp.: **adj.** covered with sand; barren: **sands**, n. plu. *sȧndz*, a desert tract of land consisting mostly of sand; extensive tracts exposed by the ebb of the tide: **sandy**, a. *sȧnd'ĭ*, consisting of sand: **sand'iness**, n. *-ĭ-nĕs*, the state of being sandy: **sand-bag**, a bag filled with sand: **sand-bath**, a covering for vessels that are to be heated without coming into direct contact with the fire: **sand-box**, a box for

[illegible] **sand-drift**, a heap [illegible] white; **sand-eel**, [illegible] the sand; **sandpaper**, [illegible] and pounded [illegible] **sand-pillars**, the [illegible] Sahara [illegible] **sand-pipes** or **sand-**[illegible] **sandpiper**, a wading-[illegible] **sand-rat**, [illegible] **sand-reeds**, [illegible] **sand-ridges**, [illegible] **sandstone**, [illegible] **sand-**[illegible] **sand-wave**, [illegible] sands.

sandal, [illegible] a [illegible] **sandalled**, [illegible] sandals; [illegible] a form, [illegible]

sandal-wood, n. [illegible] a tree [illegible] the inner [illegible] and [illegible] used for cabinet-works.

sandarac, [illegible] **sandarach**, n. [illegible] Gr. [illegible] a red pigment, a resin, [illegible] used in making varnishes.

sanders, n. [illegible] **sanders-wood**, [illegible] same as **sandal-wood**, [illegible] wood.

sandiver, n. [illegible] corrupted from F. [illegible] of glass, the white [illegible] which [illegible] in glass-making, its first [illegible] glass-gall.

sandwich, n. [illegible] said to be after the *Earl of* [illegible] two thin slices of bread with a thin slice [illegible] seasoned with mustard, &c., between them.

sandstone, **sandy**, see **sand**.

sane, a. [illegible] sound in body, whole; It. [illegible] F. [illegible] healthy; not disordered in intellect; of sound reason; the opposite of *insane*: **sanely**, ad. [illegible] **saneness**, n. [illegible] also **sanity**, n. [illegible] (L. [illegible]), the condition or state

blood, and [illegible], I eat or devour, eating or subsisting on blood.

sanguisuge, n. [illegible] (L. [illegible], blood, and [illegible], to suck), the blood-sucker; a leech.

Sanhedrim, n. [illegible] (Heb. [illegible], Gr. [illegible], a council from Gr. [illegible], together, and [illegible], a seat), the great judicial council among the ancient Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high priest.

sanicle, n. [illegible] (It. [illegible]; F. [illegible], sanicle—from L. [illegible], I heal), a plant called self-heal, of several species.

sanies, n. [illegible] (L. [illegible], diseased or corrupted blood; It. and F. [illegible], a thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores: **sanious**, a. [illegible], pert. to sanies.

sanitary, a. [illegible] (L. [illegible], health, state or condition—from [illegible], sound, preservative of health; tending to promote health—see **sanatory**, under **sanable**,—both are often used indifferently, but improperly: **sanitarium**, n. [illegible], a hospital or retreat for convalescents; a health-station: **sanity**—see also **sane**.

sanjak, n. [illegible], same as **sangiac**, which see.

sank, pt. of **sink**, which see.

Sanscrit, also **Sanskrit**, n. [illegible] (Sans. [illegible], the polished or perfect language: Hind. [illegible], the ancient and still the sacred and learned language of Hindostan, and radically connected with its various dialects—also allied to the principal European languages, as well as to the Greek and Latin.

santaline, n. [illegible] (F. [illegible], sandal-wood), the colouring matter of red sandal or sanders wood.

santon, n. [illegible] (Sp. [illegible]—from L. [illegible], holy), a Turkish dervise or priest, esteemed by the people as a saint.

santonine, n. [illegible] (Gr. [illegible], wormwood), the tincture or extract obtained from the seeds of the plant called southernwood, popularly known as the tasteless worm medicine, and known in pharmacy as [illegible].

sap, n. [illegible] (Low Ger. [illegible], juice, wet; Ger. [illegible], juice), the vital fluid or circulating fluid of plants: **sapless**, a. [illegible], destitute of sap: **sapling**, n. [illegible] a young tree: **sappy**, a. [illegible], full of sap: **sappiness**, n. [illegible], state or quality of being full of sap; juiciness: **sap-green**, a pigment obtained by evaporating to dryness the juice of the berries of the buckthorn mixed with lime: **sap-sago**, a green-coloured cheese from Switzerland of an agreeable flavour: **sap-tube**,

piently, ad. *-li*: **sa'pience**, n. *-ens*, wisdom; knowledge,—used in an ironical sense.

sapling, sapless—see **sap**.

sapodilla, n. *sap·ō·dil'lā* (F. *sapotillier*; Sp. *sapotilla*), a name given to a tree and its fruit, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.

saponaceous, a. *sāp·ō·nā'shŭs* (It. *saponaceo*; F. *saponacé*, saponaceous—from L. *sapo*, soap—gen. *saponis*), soapy; having the qualities of soap; feeling like soap to the touch: **saponify**, v. *sā·pŏn'i·fī* (L. *sapo*, soap, and *facio*, I make), to convert into soap; to combine to form soap: **sapon'ifying**, imp.: **sapon'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **sapon'ifica'tion**, n. *-fi·kā'shŭn*, conversion into soap: **saponine**, n. *sap'ō·nin* (L. *sapo*, soap—gen. *saponis*), a peculiar substance obtained from the plant soap-wort: **sap'onule**, n. *-nūl*, an imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

sapor, n. *sā'pŏr* (L. *sapor*, taste, relish—from *sapio*, I taste), taste; savour; relish: **saporous**, a. *sāp'ō·rŭs*, having taste; savoury: **sap'oros'ity**, n. *-ŏs'i·ti*, the quality in a body by which it excites the sensation of taste: **sap'orif'ic**, a. *-rif'ik* (L. *facio*, I make), giving taste or flavour.

sappers—see under **sap** 2.

Sapphic, a. *sāf'fik*, pert. to Sappho, an anc. Grecian poetess; pert. to a certain kind of verse.

sapphire, n. *sāf'fīr* or *-fir* (Gr. *sappheiros*; L. *sapphirus*, a sapphire), a precious stone, a variety of corundum, of great hardness and beauty, found of various shades of blue: **sap'phirine**, a. *-in*, resembling sapphire: n. a mineral resembling the sapphire.

sappiness, sapwood—see **sap** 1.

saraband, n. *sär'ā·bănd* (Sp. *sarabanda*), a dance used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens.

Saracen, n. *sär'ā·sĕn* (It. *Saraceno*; F. *Sarrasin*), a Saracen—from Ar. *Sharkiin*, the Eastern people), an Arabian; a Mussulman: **Sar'acen'ic**, a. *-sĕn'ik*, also **Sar'acen'ical**, a. *-i·kăl*, pert. to the inhabitants of Arabia; possessing the characters of that species of decorative art introduced into Europe by the Arabs or Saracens.

sarcasm, n. *sär'kăzm* (L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *sarkasmos*, a sarcasm—from Gr. *sarkazo*, I strip the flesh from the bones—from *sarks*, flesh; It. *sarcasmo*; F. *sarcasme*), a keen, reproachful, cutting expression; a taunt or gibe; irony: **sarcastic**, a. *sär·kăs'tik*, also **sarcas'tical**, a. *-ti·kăl*, bitterly satirical or ironical; taunting: **sarcas'tically**, ad. *-li*.

sarcenet, n. *sär'se·nĕt* (It. *saracinetto*, Saracen's silk), a fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

sarcocarp, n. *sär'kō·kärp* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, the fleshy part of certain fruits, usually that eaten; also called **sarcoderm**, which see.

sarcocele, n. *sär'kō·sēl* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *kele*, a tumour), a fleshy and firm tumour on a testicle.

sarcocol, n. *sär'kō·kŏl*, also **sar'cocol'la**, n. *-kŏl'lā* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *kolla*, glue), a semi-transparent solid substance resembling gum-arabic, imported from the east and northern part of Africa.

sarcode, n. *sär'kōd* (Gr. *sarkodes*, fleshy—from *sarks*, flesh, and *eidos*, resemblance), a term applied to the simple gelatinous substance which constitutes the body or vital mass of the protozoa or lowest forms of animal life.

sarcoderm, n. *sär'kō·dĕrm* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *derma*, skin), the fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the internal and external covering; also called *sarcocarp*.

sarcolemma, n. *sär'kō·lĕm'mā* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *lemma*, skin, rind), in *anat.*, the proper tubular sheath of muscular fibre.

sarcoline, a. *sär'kō·lin* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh), flesh-coloured.

sarcolite, n. *sär'kō·līt* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone), a stone of a rose-flesh colour.

sarcology, n. *sär·kŏl'ō·ji* (Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *logos*, a discourse), the division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body: **sarcological**, a. *sär'kō·lŏj'i·kăl*, pert. to sarcology: **sarcol'ogist**, n. *-jist*, one versed in sarcology.

sarcoma, n. *sär·kō'mā* (Gr. *sarkoma*, a fleshy excrescence—from *sarks*, flesh), any firm fleshy tumour or excrescence not inflammatory: **sarcomatous**, a. *sär·kōm'i·tŭs*, affected with, or disposed to having, firm fleshy tumours.

sarcophagus, n. *sär·kăf'ā·gŭs* (L. *sarcophagus*; Gr. *sarkophagos*, flesh-devouring—from Gr. *sarks*, flesh, and *phago*, I eat), a species of limestone called lapis Asius, or Asian stone, of which coffins were made—said to have the property of consuming or decomposing bodies in a short time; a stone coffin or tomb: **sarcoph'agous**, a. *-ă·gŭs*, feeding on flesh: **sarcoph'agy**, n. *-ji*, the practice of eating flesh.

sarcosis, n. *sär·kō'sis* (Gr. *sarkosis*, the producing of flesh, a fleshy excrescence—from *sarks*, flesh), the generation of flesh: **sarcotic**, a. *sär·kŏt'ik*, that promotes the growth of flesh.

sard, n. *särd* (Gr. *sardion*, the sard or cornelian—so called from the anc. *Sardis*, where originally found), a brownish-red variety of chalcedony, of a blood-red colour by transmitted light; cornelian: **sardachates**, n. plu. *sär'dă·kāts*, a name given by the ancients to varieties of agate, partaking of the nature of cornelian, or which contained layers of sard or cornelian; the flesh-coloured agate when clouded and spotted: **sar'del**, n. *-dĕl*, also **sar'dine**, n. *-din*, and **sar'dius**, n. *-di·ŭs*, the sard; a precious stone mentioned in Scripture; one set in Aaron's breastplate.

sardine, n. *sär·dēn* (F. *sardine*; It. and Sp. *sardina*—so called from the island of Sardinia, near which it is caught), a small fish of the herring tribe; a species of pilchard, potted as a delicacy.

Sardinian, a. *sär·din'i·ăn*, pert. to the people or island of Sardinia: n. a native of Sardinia.

sardonic, a. *sär·dŏn'ik*, also **sardo'nian**, a. *-dō'ni·ăn* (supposed to be so called from the *herba sardonica*, a plant of Sardinia, which is said when eaten to produce convulsive motions of the cheeks and lips as in laughter; perhaps rather from Gr. *sardanios* (*gelos*), a forced bitter or scornful laugh), forced; heartless; fiendish—applied to laughter, smiles, or grins, as a *sardonic laugh*: **sardonic laugh**, a convulsive horrible grin, the forced result of a certain disease—see **risus sardonicus**.

sardonyx, n. *sär'dō·niks* (L. *sardonyx*; Gr. *sardonuks*, a sardonyx—from Gr. *Sardeis*, Sardis, in Asia Minor, or from *Sardo*, the island of Sardinia, and *onuks*, a nail—so named from its resemblance in colour to the flesh under the finger-nail), a precious stone, a variety of onyx, composed of alternate layers of sard and nearly opaque-white chalcedony, the most beautiful, the rarest, and the most valued form of onyx.

sargasso, n. *sär·găs'sō*, also **sargas'sum**, n. *-sŭm* (Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed), the floating sea-weed of the north Atlantic, covering large areas, known by the name **Sargasso sea**.

sarigue, n. *sā·rēg'* (F. *sarigue*), a species of opossum found in Cayenne.

sark, n. *särk* (AS. *syrce*; Scot. *sark*; Icel. *serkr*, a shirt), a kind of tunic; a shirt: **sarked**, a. *särkt*, covered with thin deals: **sarking**, n. *särk'ing*, thin boards for lining, to be placed under slates, and for similar purposes.

sarlac, n. *sär'lăk*, also **sar'lyk**, n. *-lik* (Mongolian, *sarlyk*), the grunting ox of Tartary—called also the yak.

Sarmatian, a. *sär·mā'shi·ăn*, also **Sarmat'ic**, a. *-măt'ik*, pert. to Sarmatia (*-mā'shi·ă*) and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Poles and Russians, extending from the Vistula to the Don.

sarment, n. *sär'mĕnt*, also **sarmentum**, n. *sär·mĕn'tŭm* (L. *sarmentum*, a twig; It. *sarmento*; F. *sarment*), in *bot.*, a running stem which gives off leaves and roots at intervals, as the strawberry; also a twining stem which supports itself by means of others: **sar'mento'sus**, n. plu. *-tō'zē*, applied to plants which have climbing stems and branches, as the vine: **sarmentous**, a. *sär·mĕn'tŭs*, applied to a running naked stem having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where it strikes the ground.

sarplar, n. *sär'plär* (F. *serpillière*; Sp. *arpillera*, sackcloth), a sack of wool containing 80 tods of 28 lb. each; **sar'pliar**, n. *-plēr*, coarse cloth of hemp, &c., used for packing goods.

sarsaparilla, n. *sär'sā·pă·rĭl'lā* (Sp. *zarzaparrilla*; It. *salsapariglia*—from Sp. *zarza*, a bramble, and *parrilla*, a vine), the root of a plant of the W. and E. Indies and S. Amer., highly valued for its medicinal qualities.

sarsen-stones, *sär'sĕn·stōnz*, in the *S. of England*, a name given to those large tabular blocks of sandstone which are scattered over the surface of the Chalk downs—known also as *Druid stones* and *grey wethers*.

sartorious, a. *sär·tō'ri·ŭs* (L. *sartor*, a tailor—gen. *sartoris*), in *anat.*, applied to that muscle of the thigh which enables the legs to be thrown across each other, or to be bent inwards obliquely.

sash, n. *sash* (old It. *sessa*, a Persian turban), a loose

belt, generally of silk, worn for ornament round the waist or over the shoulders: **v.** to dress with a sash.

sash, n. *sash* (F. *chassis*, the sliding-frame of a window; *chasse*, a kind of frame: L. *capsa*, a chest), the framework in which the panes of a window are set, which is made to move up and down, generally on pulleys, or is hung as a door: **v.** to supply with sash-windows: **sash'ing,** imp.: **sashed,** pp. *sasht*: **sash-frame,** the frame in which sashes are fitted: **sash-window,** a window fitted with sashes: **sash-line,** the line by which a sash is suspended in a frame.

sasine, n. *sā'sin* (F. *saisine*, possession of land—from *saisir*, to take possession—see **seize**), in *Scotch law*, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the written document by which that fact is proved; seisin.

sassafras, n. *săs'sā-frăs* (F. *sassafras*; It. *sassofrasso*, sassafras—from L. *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, I break), the root of a tree of like name, of the laurel family, having a fragrant odour and a sweetish aromatic taste.

sassoline, n. *săs'sō-lin* (from *Sasso*, near Sienna, where first known at the hot springs: F. *sassolin*), in *min.*, a term for *boracic acid*, which occurs in thin, scaly, irregular, six-sided crystals, of a whitish colour, pearly lustre, and less or more translucent, found with various impurities in many volcanic regions.

sastra, n. *sŭs'trā*, also **shastra,** n. *shăs'trā*, and **shaster,** n. *shăs'tĕr* (Hind. *shastr* or *shastra*—from *shas*, to govern), among the *Hindoos*, the sacred books containing the institutes of their religion; the six great *sastras*, containing, according to the Hindoos, all knowledge—human and divine, are the *Vedas*, the *Upavedas*, the *Vedanga*, the *Upangas*, including the *Puranas* and the *Dharmashastra*.

sat, pt. of **set,** which see.

Satan, n. *sā'tăn* (Heb. *satan*, an adversary or enemy: Gr. *satan*), the evil one; the chief of the fallen angels; the devil: **satanic,** a. *sā-tăn'ĭk*, also **satan'ical,** a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to or resembling Satan; infernal; devilish: **satan'ically,** ad. *-li*.

satchel, n. *săch'ĕl* (F. *sachet*, a little sack: Dut. *sachet*; Ger. *säckel*, a purse—from L. *sacculus*, a small bag, a purse), a bag in which schoolboys and lawyers carry papers and books; also spelt **sachel.**

sate, v. *sāt* (L. *satiare*, to satisfy—from *satis*, enough—a contracted form of *satiate*), to satisfy the appetite; to glut; to surfeit; to feed beyond natural desires: **sa'ting,** imp.: **sa'ted,** pp.

satellite, n. *săt'ĕl-īt* (It. and F. *satellite*, a satellite—from L. *satelles*, an attendant—*sat*, *satellitis*, a

lease from suspense or doubt; **amends;** atonement; recompense; the settlement of a claim; payment: **sat'isfac'tory,** a. *-tĕr-i*, yielding content; gratifying; causing conviction: **sat'isfac'torily,** ad. *-i-li*: **sat'isfac'toriness,** n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being satisfactory: **sat'isfyingly,** ad. *-li*, in a manner tending to satisfy.

satrap, n. *sā'trăp* (L. and Gr. *satrapes*, the governor of a province—originally a Persian word), in *anc. Persia*, the name of the governor of a province; a kind of viceroy: **satrapal,** a. *sā'trā-păl*, pert. to a satrap: **sa'trapy,** n. *-pi*, the government of a satrap.

saturate, v. *săt'ū-rāt* (L. *saturatum*, to glut, to satiate—from *satur*, full or filled: It. *saturare*: F. *saturer*), to supply or add to fulness; to impregnate with till no more can be received: **sat'urating,** imp.: **sat'urated,** pp.: **sat'urable,** a. *-rā-bl*, that may be saturated: **sat'urant,** a. *-rănt*, impregnating to the full: **n.** a substance which neutralises the acid in the stomach: **sat'ura'tion,** n. *-rā'shŭn*, the condition of a body in which it has received as much of another substance as it can contain or dissolve.

Saturday, n. *săt'ĕr-dā* (AS. *Sæter-dæg*, Saeter's day, Saturday—from *Sæter*, one of the Norse deities, and *dæg*, day), the seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn, n. *săt'ĕrn* (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn), in *anc. myth.*, one of the oldest and chief gods, under whom the golden age existed, and the father of Jupiter; one of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter; in *her.*, the black colour in the arms of sovereign princes: **saturnalia,** n. *săt'ĕr-nā'li-ā*, in *anc. Rome*, the annual festival of Saturn—a period of unrestrained enjoyment for all classes, even slaves: **sat'urna'lian,** a. *-ăn*, free; loose; dissolute: **saturnian,** a. *sā-tŭr'nĭ-ăn*, pert. to Saturn or the golden age; happy; pure: **saturnine,** n. *săt'ĕr-nīn*, under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; gloomy; not light and cheerful; phlegmatic: **sat'urnist,** n. *-nĭst*, a person of a dull grave temperament.

satyr, n. *săt'ĕr* (L. *satyrus*; Gr. *saturos*, a faun, a monkey), in *anc. myth.*, one of the sylvan or minor gods, attendants on Bacchus, the upper half of whose bodies is represented as a man, and the lower as a goat, and said to have been extremely wanton: **satyric,** a. *sā-tĭr'ĭk*, also **satyr'ian,** a. *-i-ăn*, of or relating to satyrs: **satyriasis,** n. *săt'ĭ-rī'ā-sĭs* (Gr.), a kind of madness in males; satyr-like lasciviousness.

sauce, n. *sŏs* (F. *sauce*; It. *salsa*, a mixture of salt, any relishing addition to food: L. *salsus*, salted—from *salio*, I salt), a liquid mixture to be eaten as a condiment or seasoning for food; anything that stimulates

odous, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), a genus of fossil fishes, so called from their affinity to the saurians, and the character of their teeth.

sauroid, a. *sâw'roĭd* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, likeness), having some of the characteristics of the saurians: **sauroidel**, n. plu. *sâw-roĭ'dê-i*, an order of fossil fishes, so called from their exhibiting certain sauroid or reptilian characters.

sauropsis, n. *sâw-rŏp'sis* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *opsis*, appearance), a genus of sauroid fishes, so called from the character and arrangement of their teeth.

sauropterygia, n. *sâw-rŏp'tĕr-ĭj'i-a* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard, and *pteryx*, a wing or fin), the flying reptiles; one of the thirteen orders of the reptiles proposed by Professor Owen.

sausage, n. *sâw'sâj* (F. *saucisse*, a sausage: It. *salsiccia*, a sausage—from *salsa*, sauce, seasoning—from L. *salsus*, salted), the entrail or gut of an animal stuffed with chopped meat seasoned.

saussurite, n. *sâw'sŭ-ū-rīt* (after *Saussure*, the Swiss geologist), an impure variety of Labrador felspar, of a bluish or greenish-grey colour, forming the *jade* of the Swiss Alps.

savage, n. *săv'ăj* (F. *sauvage*; It. *selvatico*, savage, wild: L. *silvaticus*, living in the woods—from *silva*, a wood), an uncivilised human being; a fierce, merciless man; a barbarian: **adj.** wild; uncultivated; untamed; rude; unpolished; fierce; brutal: **sav'agely**, ad. *-li*: **sav'agenes**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being savage; cruelty: **sav'agery**, n. *-ă-jĕr-i*, a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism.

savannah, n., also **savanna**, n. *să-văn'nă* (Sp. *sabana*, a sheet, a large plain), the great central plain of N. Amer.; any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

savant, n. *să-văng'* (F. *savant*, a savant—from *savoir*, to know), a man of learning: **savants'**, n. plu. *-vingz'*, the learned; the literati.

save, v. *sāv* (F. *sauver*; It. *salvare*, to save, to protect), to preserve from any evil; to rescue; to deliver; to bring out of danger; to preserve from everlasting misery; to hinder from being spent or lost; to prevent; to preserve or lay by; to spare: **prep.** except; not including: **sa'ving**, imp.: **adj.** frugal; not lavish; that secures everlasting salvation; incurring no loss; securing from loss or damage: **n.** something kept from being expended or used unnecessarily; that which is saved: **prep.** excepting: **saved**, pp. *sāvd*: **saver**, n. *sāv'ĕr*, one who saves: **sa'vingly**, ad. *-li*: **sa'vingness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being saving; frugality: **sa'vings**, n. plu. *-vingz*, things kept from being wasted or lost; money laid by from time to time: **saveall**, a small pan placed in a candlestick for burning out the ends of candles: **savings bank**, an institution in which small savings, up to a certain amount, are kept at interest: **to save appearances**, to preserve a decent outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.

saveloy, n. *săv'ĕ-loĭ* (F. *cervelas*, a kind of sausage—from *cervelle*, brains), a kind of sausage, sold ready cooked.

savin, n. *săv'in* (F. *savinier*; It. *sabina*), a tree or shrub having a dark-coloured foliage, and producing small berries with a glaucous bloom; a coniferous shrub of the juniper tribe.

Saviour, n. *sāv'yĕr* (from Eng. *save*, which see: F. *sauveur*, a deliverer: L. *salvus*, saved), one who saves; a title of Christ Jesus, He who saves the world.

savour, n. *sā'vŭr* (old F. *savour*; L. *sapor*, taste), taste; flavour; relish; that quality which renders anything valuable or agreeable; reputation: **v.** to have a particular taste or smell; to have the appearance of: **sa'vouring**, imp.: **sa'voured**, pp. *-vŭrd*: **sa'vourless**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of smell or taste: **sa'voury**, a. *-i*, pleasing to the taste or smell; relishing: **n.** an aromatic pot-herb: **sa'vourily**, ad. *-li*: **sa'vouriness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being savoury.

savoy, n. *să-voĭ'* (so called because originally from *Savoy*, in France: Ger. *savoyer-kohl*, savoy-cabbage), a variety of the cabbage, cultivated for winter use.

saw, n. *sâw* (Ger. *sage*; It. *sega*; F. *scie*, a saw: Low Ger. *suggen*, to hack, to cut with a blunt knife), a cutting instrument with a toothed edge: **v.** to cut or separate with the saw; to use a saw: **saw'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of one who saws: **sawed**, pp. *sâwd*, also **sawn**, pp. *sâwn*: **sawyer**, n. *sâw'yĕr*, one whose occupation it is to cut up timber: **sawdust**, the small fragments of wood separated by the working of a saw: **saw-fish**, so called from its long, bony, toothed snout: **saw-fly**, a fly having a saw-like appendage: **saw-mill**, a place where timber is sawn by machinery: **saw-pit**, the place over which timber is sawn: **saw-gin**, a machine used in dressing raw cotton: **saw-wrest** or **-set**, an instrument used to turn the teeth of a saw a little outwards on both sides alternately: **saw-wort**, a plant: **circular saw**, a disc of steel with saw-teeth around the circumference.

saw, n. *sâw* (Dut. *saege*, a narration: Icel. *saga*, a narrative), a saying; a proverb.

saw, pt. of **see**, which see.

saxatile, a. *săks'ă-til* (L. *saxatilis*, that is found among rocks—from *saxum*, a rock), pert. to rocks, or living among them.

saxicavous, a. *săks'ĭ-kā'vŭs* (L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavus*, hollow), a term applied to animals that make holes in rocks and live in them.

saxifrage, n. *săks'ĭ-frăj* (L. *saxifragus*, stone-breaking—from *saxum*, a rock, and *frango*, I break), a plant or medicine supposed to have the power of dissolving stone in the bladder; a species of plants, natives of alpine regions: **saxifragous**, a. *-ĭf'rĕ-gŭs*, dissolving stone, especially in the bladder.

Saxon, n. *săks'ŭn* (AS. *Seaxe*, a Saxon; *Seaxan*, the Saxons—from *seax*, a short sword, a dagger), one of the people who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; the language: **adj.** pert. to the Saxons: **Sax'onism**, n. *-n-ĭzm*, an idiom of the Saxon language: **Sax'onist**, n. *-ĭst*, one versed in the Saxon language: **Sax'ony**, n. *-i*, a country in Europe; a cloth made of wool produced there: **saxon-blue**, sulphate of indigo, used as a dye-stuff.

say, v. *sā* (AS. *secgan*; Icel. *segja*; Ger. *sagen*, to say, to speak in words; to declare; to tell in any manner; to state; to answer or reply; to pronounce and noting): **n.** speech; what one has to say: **impera.** tell me: **speak**: **saying**, imp.: **n.** something said or declared; proverbial expression: **said**, pp. pt. *sĕd*, did say: **sayer**, n. *sā'ĕr*, one who says: **it is said**, also **they say**, it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain: **he says**, *-sĕz*, his opinion is this; it is reported by him: **that is to say**, in other words; otherwise.

scab, n. *skăb* (L. *scabies*; It. *scabbia*; Ger. *schabbe*), scab, scurf: Dut. *schabben*, to rub, to scratch: Bret. *skrabu*, to scratch), a crust formed over a sore in healing; a disease in sheep resembling the mange: **v.** to become covered with a scab; to grow scabby: **scabbing**, imp.: **scabbed**, pp. *skăbd*: **adj.** abounding with scabs; mean; paltry: **scabbedness**, n. *skăb-bĕd-nĕs*, the state of being scabbed: **scab'by**, a. *-bi*, covered or affected with scabs; vile; mean: **scab'biness**, n. *-bi-nĕs*, the state or quality of being scabby: **scab'bily**, ad. *-li*: **scabies**, n. *skā'bi-ēz* (L.), the scientific name for the itch: **sca'bious**, a. *-ŭs*, also **sca'bious'**, a. *-ŭs*, scabby; itchy; consisting of scabs: **n.** a plant of the genus **sca'bios'a**, *-ō'sĕ*.

scabbard, n. *skăb'bĕr-ĕd* (a corruption of *scale-board*, a thin board—so called from being made of such a material), the sheath for a sword: **v.** to put into a scabbard or sheath: **scab'barding**, imp.: **scab'barded**, pp.

scabrous, a. *skā'brŭs* (F. *scabreux*, scabrous—from L. *scaber*, rough: It. *scabroso*), in *bot.*, rough; having the surface rough to the touch, arising from a covering of very stiff short hairs scarcely visible; harsh: **sca'brously**, ad. *-li*: **sca'brousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being scabrous; roughness.

scad, n. *skăd* (Gael. *sgadan*, a herring), the horse-mackerel or shad.

scaffold, n. *skăf'fŏld* (old F. *eschaffaut*; It. *catafalco*, Prov. *cadafalc*, a scaffold—from prov. and old Sp. *catar*, to look, to see, and It. *palco*, a planking), a gallery, stage, or platform of timber for a temporary purpose, as in building; an erection for an execution: **v.** to furnish as with a scaffold; to sustain; to support: **scaf'folding**, imp.: **n.** the erection of timber-work usually supported on upright poles, for the use of workmen in carrying on building operations; the materials; that which sustains: **scaf'folded**, pp.: **brought to the scaffold**, put to death or executed.

scaglia, n. *skăl'yă* (It. *scaglia*, a scale, a chip of marble or stone), a reddish variety of chalk, an Italian calcareous rock containing nodules and layers of flint: **scagliola**, n. *skăl-yō'lă* (It. *scagliuola*), a composition of gypsum, Flanders glue, isinglass, &c., made of a variety of colours, to resemble the natural *scaglia* limestone and to imitate marble, used as a plaster for ornamental work, and admitting of a fine polish.

scalade, n. *skă-lād'*, usual spelling **escalade**, which see.

scalariform, n. *skă-lăr'i-fawrm* (L. *scala*, a ladder, and *forma*, a shape), ladder-shaped; in *bot.*, applied to vessels having bars like a ladder, as seen in ferns.

scald, n. *skawld* (It. *scaldare;* F. *échauder*, to heat, to warm — from L. *caldus*, hot: Dan. *skolde;* Sw. *skolta*, to scald), an injury to the body caused by hot water or other hot liquid: **v.** to painfully affect and injure the body by a hot liquid; to expose to the action of boiling water: **scald'ing,** imp.: **adj.** burning, as with a hot liquid: **scald'ed,** pp.; **scald'head,** n. *-hĕd*, a pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered: **scalding-hot,** a. hot enough to scald: **scalded cream,** cream raised from milk by heat.

scald, n. *skăld* (Icel. *skald:* Dan. *skiald:* Ger. *skalde*), one of the anc. Scand. poets; among the *Norsemen*, a reciter and singer of poems, generally heroic—also spelt *scalder* or *skalder*: **scald'ic,** a. *-ik*, pert. to the anc. Scand. scalds or poets.

scale, n. *skal* (AS. *scale*, a balance; *scala*, scales, shells: Dut. *schaal*, a scale, a saucer: Ger. *schale*, a shell, a dish), the dish of a balance; one of the thin plates that form the covering of many fish; a thin piece that can be separated; a lamina: **v.** to take off in thin pieces or layers; to pare the surface from; to peel off in scales: **sca'ling,** imp.: **scaled,** pp. *skăld:* **adj.** having scales like fishes: **scaler,** n. *skăl'ĕr*, one who scales: **sca'ly,** a. *-li*, abounding with scales; composed of scales lying over one another: **scale'less,** a. *-lĕs*, destitute of scales: **scale-board,** n. usually pronounced *skăb'ŏrd*, in *printing*, a thin slip of wood used to extend a page to its true length, and for other purposes; a very thin board of wood used to protect articles of furniture and the like: **scales,** n. plu. *skălz*, a balance: **scale-fern,** a fern so called from the scales at the back of the fronds.

scale, n. *skal* (L. *scala*, a ladder: It. *scala*, a ladder; *scalare*, to mount with a ladder: old F. *scalle*, a ladder), a series of steps; anything marked in parts at equal distances; an instrument graduated or divided into parts, used for mathematical and philosophical purposes; a natural series of musical sounds; the natural order of progression on which any system of notation is based: **v.** to ascend or climb a rocky precipice, as by a ladder: **sca'ling,** imp.: **scaled,** pp. *skăld:* **sca'lable,** a. *-lă-bl*, that may be scaled: **scaling-ladder,** a ladder used in time of war for mounting over the walls, &c., of a fortified place, made in parts 7½ and 12 feet long, and joined by placing the end of one into the socket of the other: **the scale of**

scalp, n. *skălp*—also **scaup,** n. *skawp* (Dut. *schelp* or *schulp*, a shell), in *Scot.*, a bed of oysters or mussels in an estuary or sea.

scalpel, n. *skăl'pĕl* (L. *scalpellum*, a scalpel—from *scalpo*, I scrape: It. *scalpello:* F. *scalpel*), a knife used in dissections and surgical operations.

scalpriform, a. *skăl'pri-fawrm* (L. *scalprum*, a chisel or knife, and *forma*, shape), knife-shaped; having a cutting edge on one side.

scaly—see **scale 1.**

scammony, n. *skăm'mō-nĭ* (L. *scammonia;* Gr. *skammonia*, scammony), a plant of the genus convolvulus, from which a sort of gum-resin is obtained, of a blackish-grey colour and bitter acrid taste, used in medicine: **scammoniate,** a. *skăm-mō'ni-ăt*, made with or containing scammony.

scamp, n. *skămp* (Dut. *schampen*, to shave, to slip away; *scampig*, slippery), a cheat; a rascal; a rake; a worthless fellow: **scam'pish,** a. *-pish*, of or like a scamp. *Note.*—"A workman is said to scamp his work when he does it in a superficial dishonest manner."—*Wedgwood.*

scamper, v. *skăm'pĕr* (Rav. *gampern*, to sport, to spring about: Sw. *skampa*, to jog: It. *scampare*, to escape), to run with speed; to hasten in flight: **n.** a run; a hasty flight: **scam'pering,** imp.: **n.** act of one who scampers: **scam'pered,** pp. *-pĕrd.*

scan, v. *skăn* (L. *scandere*, to climb, to scan: It. *scandere:* F. *scander*), to examine with critical care; to critically examine poetry by counting the feet and telling of what kind they are: **scan'ning,** imp.: **scanned,** pp. *skănd.*

scandal, n. *skăn'dăl* (Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a cause of offence: It. *scandalo;* F. *scandale*, scandal), something uttered injurious to the reputation of others, which is either wholly or partially untrue; offence or injury occasioned by a wrong action; detraction; calumny: **scan'dalize,** v. *-iz*, to disgrace; to shock; to offend by some supposed improper action: **scan'dalizing,** imp.: **scan'dalized,** pp. *-izd:* **scan'dalous,** a. *-lŭs*, shameful; disgraceful to reputation; openly vile or infamous: **scan'dalously,** ad. *-li:* **scan'dalousness,** n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being scandalous or disgraceful.

scandent, a. *skăn'dĕnt* (L. *scandens*, climbing—gen. *scandentis*), in *bot.*, climbing; climbing by means of supports, as on a wall or rock; performing the office of a tendril.

scansorial, a. *skăn-sō'ri-ăl* (L. *scansum*, to climb), climbing, or formed for climbing; an epithet applied to the order of climbing birds, called the **scansores,**

peculiar to the Chalk formation, and so named from the boat-like contour of its shell.

scaphoid, a. *skăf'ŏĭd* (Gr. *skaphe*, a skiff, and *eidos*, resemblance), resembling a boat; applied to a bone which is flattish and hollow.

scapolite, n. *skăp'ō-līt* (L. *scapus*; Gr. *skapos*, a rod, a stem, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral consisting of alumina and lime, occurring in long prismatic or rod-like crystals of various colours.

scapple, v. *skăp'pl*, to rough-dress a stone preparatory to hewing: **scap'pling,** imp.: **scap'pled,** pp. *-pld*.

scapula, n. *skăp'ū-la* (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade), the blade-bone of the shoulder; plu. **scap'ulæ,** *-lē*: **scap'ular,** a. *-lĕr*, or **scap'ulary,** a. *-lĕr-ĭ*, of or pert. to the shoulder, or to the scapula: n. (F. *scapulaire*: It. *scapolare*), an ornament worn by a R. Cath. clergyman when officiating, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff hanging down from the neck upon both the back and the breast: **scap'ulars,** n. plu. *-lĕrz*, the arteries near the shoulder-blade; the feathers which spring from the shoulders of wings.

scapus, n. *skā'pŭs* (L. *scapus*, a stalk), the stem or trunk of a feather; the shaft of a column; a scape.

scar, n. *skär* (Bret. *skarr*, a crack, a chap; *skarra*, to crack: Dan. *skaar*, a notch: F. *escarre*, a scar: Gr. *eschara*, a fireplace, a scab made by cauterising), a mark left by a wound which has healed; any mark or blemish: also **scaur,** n. *skär*, in *Scot.*, a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a naked detached rock; in *bot.*, a mark upon a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or upon a seed after the separation of its stem: v. to mark as with a scar; to form a scar: **scar'ring,** imp.: **scarred,** pp. *-kärd*: **scar limestone,** in *geol.*, a name applied to the lower group of the carboniferous limestone, as developed in bluff precipices or lofty scars.

scar, n. *skär* (L. *scarus*; Gr. *skaros*, the scarus), a fish of the genus *scarus*—usually called parrot-fish.

scarab, n. *skăr'ăb*, or **scarabee,** n. *skăr'ă-bē*, also **scarabæus,** n. *skăr'ă-bē'ŭs* (L. *scarabeus*; Gr. *skarabos*, a beetle; F. *scarabée*), a beetle; applied to such insects as the elephant and the Hercules beetles; the figure of a beetle, plain or inscribed with characters, habitually worn by the anc. Egyptians and Etrurians as an amulet: the use and meaning of the scarabæus as a sacred symbol are unknown.

scaramouch, n. *skăr'ă-mŏŏch* (F. *scaramouche*; It. *scaramuccio*), a buffoon in motley dress, a personage in old Italian comedy; any poltroon and braggadocio.

scarce, a. *skärs* (old F. *echars* or *escar*, sparing, niggardly; *escharcer*, to diminish: It. *scarso*, scarce, scant: Bret. *skarz*, slender, little; *skarza*, to spare, to diminish), in small quantity compared to the demand; not common; few in number, and scattered; not often found or met with: **scarce'ly,** ad. *-lĭ*, hardly; with difficulty: **scarce'ness,** n. *-nĕs*, also **scarcity,** n. *-kăr'sĭ-tĭ*, the condition of being scarce; deficiency.

scare, v. *skär* (Scot. *skair*, to take fright: Icel. *skirr*, timid, shy: Norm. *skjerra*, to frighten, to scare: F. *escarre*, a breach, a bursting open with noise and violence), to terrify suddenly; to frighten: **sca'ring,** imp.: **scared,** pp. *skärd*: **scarecrow,** anything set up in a field or garden to frighten away birds; any vain terror.

scarf, n. *skärf* (F. *escharpe*, a beggar's scrip or bag, a scarf: old H. Ger. *scherbe*, a scrip), a sort of oblong shawl thrown loosely over the shoulders; plu. **scarfs,** *skärfs*, or **scarves,** *skärvz*.

scarf, v. *skärf* (Sw. *skarfva*, to piece out: Dan. *skarve*; Norm. *skarn*, to scarf timber: Sp. *escarpar*, to rasp, to slope down a bank, to scarf timber), to unite two pieces of timber at the ends by a sort of dovetailing; to join or piece: **scarf'ing,** imp.: n. the process of joining two pieces of timber by notching their ends into each other: **scarfed,** pp. *skärft*.

scarfskin, n. *skärf'skĭn* (Bav. *schuerffen*, to scratch or peck off the outside of a thing—see **scurf**), the outer thin integument of the skin; the cuticle.

scarify, v. *skăr'ĭ-fī* (L. *scarificare*, to scratch open: Gr. *skariphaomai*, I make a scratch with a sharp-pointed instrument—from *skariphos*, a pointed instrument: It. *scarificare*: F. *scarifier*), to scratch or cut slightly the skin of an animal by means of a lancet so as to draw blood from the minuter vessel only: **scar'ifying,** imp.: **scar'ified,** pp. *-fīd*: **scar'ifier,** n. *-fī-ĕr*, one who scarifies; an instrument used for scarifying; in *agri.*, an implement with prongs used for stirring the soil: **scar'ifica'tion,** n. *-fī-kā'shŭn*: **scar'ifica'tor,** n. *-kā'tĕr*, an agricultural instr. for stirring and loosening the soil without turning it over; an instr. containing lancets for cupping.

scarious, a. *skā'rĭ-ŭs*, also **sca'rious,** a. *-ŏs* (F. *scarieux*, membranous: Eng. *scar*), in *bot.*, having the consistence of a dry scale; membranous, dry, and shrivelled.

scarlatina, n. *skär'lăt-ē'nā* (It. *scarlattina*, scarlet fever—from *scarlatto*, scarlet: F. *scarlatine*, scarlet fever), scarlet fever; a contagious febrile disease characterised by a scarlet eruption: **scarlatinous,** a. *skär'lăt-ē'nŭs*, of a scarlet colour; of or pert. to scarlet fever.

scarlet, n. *skär'lĕt* (F. *écarlate*; It. *scarlatto*; Ger. *scharlach*, scarlet) a bright red colour, brighter than crimson: **adj.** of the colour of scarlet: **scarlet bean** or **runner,** a plant, so called from the colour of its flowers: **scarlet fever,** a dangerous and very contagious fever, especially to the young—so called from the crimson-red patches on the skin, which are characteristic of it; also called *scarlatina*: **scarlet oak, scarlet beech,** &c., applied to varieties of those trees having reddish leaves.

scarp, n. *skärp* (F. *escarpe*; Sp. *escarpa*; It *scarpa*, the slope of a wall or steep front of a fortification, in a ditch before a fortified place, that side of the ditch which slopes towards it; in *her.*, the scarf worn by military commanders—see **scarf**): v. to cut it down so as to make it perpendicular, or nearly so, as to *scarp* a rock or a ditch: **scarp'ing,** imp.: **scarped,** pp. *skärpt*: **adj.** having a steep face; worn or cut down like the scarp of a fortified place—see **escarpe.**

scatches, n. plu. *skăch'ĕz* (F. *échasses*, stilts to go upon: *schache* in Flanders signifies stilts, and in Holland, skates: Low Ger. *skake*, shank or leg), stilts for walking with along dirty places.

scath, n., or **scathe,** n. *skāth* (Goth. *skathjan*; Ger. *schaden*, to injure: Icel. *skadi*; AS. *scatha*, damage, hurt), damage; injury; harm: **scath'less,** a. *-lĕs*, without damage or injury.

scatter, v. *skăt'ĕr* (Dut. *schetteren*, to resound, to scatter: It. *scaterare*, to scatter), to throw loosely about; to strew; to disperse or dissipate; to be dispersed: **scat'tering,** imp.: **adj.** divided among many: n. act of dispersing or distributing; something scattered: **scat'tered,** pp. *-ĕrd*: **adj.** dispersed; thinly spread; dissipated; in *bot.*, without apparent symmetry in arrangement: **scat'teringly,** ad. *-lĭ*, in a scattered or dispersed manner.

scaup, n. *skăwp* (prov. Eng. *scaup*, broken shell-fish), a sea-fowl—a species of duck which feeds on the smaller bivalves; also called a *poachard*.

scaur—see under **scar.**

scavenger, n. *skăv'ĕn-jĕr* (old Eng. *scavage*, originally a duty on the inspection of customable goods brought to market within the city of London; *scavagers*, those who inspected the goods, afterwards applied to inspectors of the streets, then to the cleaners—from AS. *scawian*, to view, to inspect), in *Scot.*, one employed in cleaning streets; one engaged in a mean or dirty occupation: v. to clean streets or dirty places: **scav'engering,** imp.: **scav'engered,** pp. *-jĕrd*.

scene, n. *sēn* (L. *scena*; Gr. *skene*, the stage, the scene of a theatre: It. *scena*; F. *scène*), many objects, forming one whole, displayed at one view; the place of action or occurrence; a part of a play; in a *theatre*, certain stage paintings, &c.; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons: **scena,** n. *sā'nā* (It.), a scene or portion of an opera: **scenery,** n. *sē'nĕr-ĭ*, the general appearance of a district of country; the painted representation of places, &c., used on the stage: **scenic,** a. *sē'nĭk*, also **sce'nical,** a. *-nĭ-kăl*, pert. to scenery; dramatic: **sce'nically,** ad. *-lĭ*.

scenographic, a. *sē-nō-grăf'ĭk*, also **sce'nograph'ical,** a. *-ĭ-kăl* (Gr. *skene*, a scene, and *graphō*, I write), drawn in perspective: **sce'nograph'ically,** ad. *-lĭ*: **scenography,** n. *sē-nŏg'rā-fĭ*, the art of perspective.

scent, n. *sĕnt* (F. *sentir*, scent; *sentir*, to feel, to smell—from L. *sentire*, to discern by the senses), that which proceeds from a body and affects the olfactory nerves; smell, good or bad; perfume; odour; course of pursuit; track: v. to perceive by the olfactory nerves; to smell; to perfume: **scent'ing,** imp.: **scent'ed,** pp.: **adj.** perfumed; imbued with odour: **scent'less,** a. *-lĕs*, without scent.

sceptic, n. *skĕp'tĭk* (F. *sceptique*, a sceptic: Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective, pert. to those who took nothing for granted—from Gr. *skeptomai*, I look about), one who doubts or denies the existence of God, of a revelation, or the truth of any system of ; relig-

ples or doctrines: **scep'tic**, a. *-tik*, also **scep'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, doubting or hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; unbelieving: **scep'tically**, ad. *-li*: **scep'ticalness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being sceptical: **scep'ticism**, n. *-sizm*, universal doubt; unbelief. *Note.*—*k* and not *c* in the first syllable should be the spelling in the above words, as being more agreeable to analogy—thus, *skeptic*, &c.

sceptre, n. *sep'ter* (L. *sceptrum*, a royal staff, a sceptre—from Gr. *skeptron*, a staff to lean upon—from *skepto*, I lean: F. *sceptre*), an ornamental staff or baton carried by sovereigns on solemn occasions as an emblem of sovereignty; royal power or authority: **scep'tresless**, a. *-lés*, without kingly power: **scep'tred**, a. *-terd*, invested with the ensigns of royalty; bearing a sceptre.

schako—see **shako**.

schedule, n. *shéd'ūl* (L. *scheduła*, a small leaf of paper—from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper: old F. *schedule*), a sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, inventory, or table; a list or inventory attached to another document: **v.** to catalogue; to put or place in a list: **sched'uled**, pp. *-ūld*.

Scheele's green, n. *shélés'grēn* (after *Scheele*, the celebrated Swedish chemist), a green pigment, consisting of an arsenite of copper, first prepared by Scheele, much used as an oil and water colour: **scheeletine**, n. *shélé'tin*, a mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead: **scheelite**, n. *-lit*, tungstate of lime, found in the veins of the older rocks in four-sided pyramidal crystals, or in granular crusts of a grey, white, yellow, or brownish colour: **schee'lium**, n. *-li-um*, a name sometimes applied to tungsten.

scheererite, n. *shérér'it* (named after the discoverer, *Von Scheerer*), one of the mineral resins occurring in brown coal and peat.

scheik—see **sheik**.

scheme, v. *skēm* (L. and Gr. *schema*, shape, fashion, outline), to plan; to contrive; to form a plan: **n.** a connected combination of things contrived towards some end; a plan; a project; a contrivance; a diagram to illustrate: **sche'ming**, imp.: **adj.** given to forming schemes; intriguing; artful: **n.** the act of one who schemes: **schemed**, pp. *skēmd*: **sche'mer**, n. *-mer*, one who schemes; a contriver; a planner.

schene, n. *skēn* (L. *schenus*; Gr. *schoinos*, a rush or reed, a measure of distance), an Egyptian measure of

scholar, n. *skōl'ér* (L. *schola*; Gr. *schole*, leisure, given to learning, a school: Dut. *scholier*; Ger. *schüler*, a pupil: Ger. *schule*, a school), one who learns from a teacher; one who has attained a certain advanced proficiency, as in learning; a pupil; a student; a man eminent for learning; an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of his college: **schol'arly**, a. *-li*, resembling or becoming a scholar: **schol'arship**, n. learning; knowledge; the character and qualities of a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student.

scholastic, a. *skō-lás'tik*, also **scholas'tical**, a. *-ti-kal* (L. *scholasticus*, of or belonging to a school, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician—from *schola*, a school), of or pert. to a scholar, or to a school; pert. to the schoolmen; pedantic: **scholas'tically**, ad. *-li*: **scholas'tic**, n. one who adheres to the methods and subtilties of the schools: **scholas'ticism**, n. *-ti-sizm*, the methods or subtilties of the schools of philosophy of the middle ages; scholastic philosophy or formality: **scholastic philosophy**, that system of philosophy which arose in the schools and universities of the dark ages.

scholiast, n. *skōl'li-ast* (Gr. *scholion*, a short note, a comment; *scholiastes*, a writer of explanatory notes), a commentator or annotator: **scho'lias'tic**, a. *-skōl'li-*, pert. to a scholiast, or to his pursuits: **scho'lium**, n. *-um*, plu. **scho'lia**, *-li-a*, or **scho'liums**, *-ūmz*, an explanatory note or criticism written on the margin of a MS. by one of the anc. critics; an explanatory remark appended as a footnote to the demonstration of a proposition, or to a train of reasoning.

school, n. *skōl* (AS. *scolu*; L. *schola*; Gr. *schole*, a school—see **scholar**), a place for the instruction of pupils or students; a sect or party in doctrines or philosophy; those who have or hold something in common, as *old school*; the colleges in the middle ages for instructing in the various branches of speculative knowledge; a shoal or compact body, as of whales: **v.** to instruct; to train; to tutor; to reprove: **school'ing**, imp.: **n.** instruction in a school; reproof; reprimand: **schooled**, pp. *skōld*: **school'man**, n. one versed in the speculative philosophy and divinity of the middle ages: **schoolmen**, n. plu. the philosophers and divines of the middle ages, from about the ninth century, to the revival of learning, about the end of the fourteenth: **schoolmaster**, n. *skōl'-más-tér*, one who teaches a school: **school'mistress**, n. fem. *-mis-très*, a woman who teaches a school: **schoolboy**, a boy learning at school: **schoolgirl**, a girl at school: **school-days**, the time when at school: **schoolfellow**

causes, or laws considered apart from all applications; the knowledge of reasons and their conclusions: **practical science**, knowledge derived from experiment and the classification of particular facts; that which depends on theory: **scientific**, a. *sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk*, also **sci'entif'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl* (L. *sciens*, knowing, and *facio*, I make), according to science; producing or containing certain knowledge: **sci entif'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **the seven sciences**, among *anc. authors*, these were grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.

scilicet, conj. *sĭl'ĭ-sĕt* (L. *scilicet*, evidently, certainly—from *scire licet*, it is permitted to know, you may know), namely; viz.; to wit.

scillitine, n. *sĭl'lĭ-tĭn* (L. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion or squill: F. *squille*), the bitter principle of the bulb of the squill or sea-onion, much used as a domestic medicine.

scimitar—see **cimeter**.

scincoids, n. plu. *sĭng'kŏĭdz*, also **scincoidians**, *sĭng-kŏĭd'ĭ-ănz* (L. *scincus*; Gr. *skingkos*, a species of lizard, and *eidos*, resemblance), a family of saurian reptiles, of which the *scincus* or *skink* is the type.

scintillate, v. *sĭn'tĭl-lāt* (L. *scintilla*, a spark), to emit sparks; to sparkle, as the fixed stars: **scin'tillating**, imp.: **scin'tillated**, pp.: **scin'tillant**, a. *-lănt*, sparkling; emitting sparks: **scin tilla'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of emitting sparks, or sparkling.

sciography, n. *sī-ŏg'rĕ-fĭ*—see **sciagraphy**.

sciolism, n. *sī'ō-lĭzm* (L. *sciolus*, a smatterer—from *scio*, I know: It. *sciolo*, superficially knowing), superficial knowledge: **sci'olist**, n. *-lĭst*, one who has a smattering of many things.

sciomancy, n. *sī'ō-măn'sĭ* (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *manteia*, divination), divination by the shadow.

scion, n. *sī'ŏn* (F. *scion* or *sion*, a young and tender plant: Gr. *siphon*, a reed, a straw: It. *sione*, a quill to draw water through), a small twig or branch cut from one tree and grafted on another; a shoot of the first year; any young branch or member, applied to the families of the nobility.

scioptic, n. *sī-ŏp'tĭk*, also **sciop'tric**, n. *-trĭk* (Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *optomai*, I see), a sphere or globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye: **adj.** pert. to: **sciop'tics**, p. plu. *-tĭks*, the science of exhibiting the images of external objects by means of the camera-obscura, or by means of lenses, in a darkened room.

scirocco, n. *sĭ-rŏk'kō*, also **sciroc**, *sĭ'rŏk*, and **sirocco**—see **sirocco**.

scirrhus, n. *skĭr'rŭs* (L. *scirrus*; Gr. *skirrhos*, a hard swelling: It. *scirroso*, cancerous—from Gr. *skiros*, a fragment or chip of marble), in *surg.*, a hard tumour on any part of the body, often terminating in a cancer: **scir'rhous**, a. *-rŭs*, hard; knotty, as a gland; proceeding from a scirrhus: **scirrhos'ity**, n. *-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, a morbid hardness.

scissile, a. *sĭs'ĭl* (L. *scissilis*, that may easily be split or rent—from *scissum*, to cut, to rend: It. and F. *scissile*), that may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument: **scissil** or **scissel**, n. *sĭs'ĭl*, the waste clippings of metals; the slips or plates of metal out of which the blanks for coinage have been cut: **scission**, n. *sĭzh'ŭn*, the act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument: **scissors**, n. *sĭz'ŭrz* (F. *ciseaux*, scissors: old Eng. *sisowres*), a well-known cutting instrument consisting of two blades moving on a pivot: **scissure**, n. *sĭzh'ŭr*, an opening made by cutting lengthwise.

sciurine, n. *sī'ŭ-rĭn* (L. *sciurus*; Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel), a rodent animal of the squirrel tribe.

Sclave, n. *sklāv* (mid. L. *Sclavi* or *Slavi*, a people of the E. of Europe), a native of Sclavonia; also the language: **Sclavonian**, a. *sklā-rō'nĭ-ăn*, also **Sclavon'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to Sclavonia, its people, or its language; also spelt **Slave** and **Slavonian**.

scleretinite, n. *sklēr-ĕt'ĭ-nīt* (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *rhetine*, resin), one of the mineral resins occurring in roundish drops and pellets of a black colour, nearly allied in composition to amber.

sclerodermous, a. *sklēr'ō-dĕr'mŭs* (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *derma*, skin), hard-skinned; pert. to the **scler'oderms**, *-dĕrms*, a family of fishes having skins covered with hard scales.

sclerogen, n. *sklēr'ō-jĕn* (Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *gennao*, I produce), the thickening or woody matter deposited in the cells of plants.

scleroma, n. *sklē-rō'mă* (Gr. *skleroma*, an induration—from *skleros*, hard), in *med.*, hardness of texture; a hardened part or body: **sclerotal**, n. *sklē-rō'tăl*, the eye-capsule bone of a fish: **sclerotic**, a. *sklē-rŏt'ĭk*, hard; firm—applied to the external membrane of the eye: **n.** the outer membrane or tunic of the eye; in *med.*, a substance that hardens parts; also **sclerot'ica**, n. *-ĭ-kă*.

scobiform, a. *skō'bĭ-fŏrm* (L. *scobis*, powder or dust produced by sawing or rasping, and *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, in the form of filings, or like fine sawdust.

scobina, n. *skō-bī'nă* (L. *scobina*, a rasp or file), in *bot.*, the immediate support to the spikelets of grasses.

scobs, n. plu. *skŏbz* (L. *scobis*, sawdust—from *scabo*, I scrape), raspings or turnings of ivory, metals, &c.; sawdust.

scoff, n. *skŏf* (Icel. *skaup*, derision: old Flem. *schop*, mockery), an expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery: **v.** to treat with ridicule, contempt, or mockery: **scof'fing**, imp.: **n.** the act of treating with scorn: **adj.** treating with reproachful language: **scoffed**, pp. *skŏft*: **scof'fer**, n. *-fĕr*, one who scoffs: **scof'fingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

scold, n. *skōld* (Dut. *schelden*, to scold, to revile; *scheldnaem*, a name of abuse: Icel. *skellr*, clang, crash; *skella*, to bang: Sw. *skalla*, to bark like a dog), a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman: **v.** to reprimand; to rebuke or reprove; to rail at with rude clamour: **scold'ing**, imp.: **n.** railing language; the act of rebuking or reproving: **adj.** given to the use of railing language, generally used in reference to women: **scold'ed**, pp.: **scold'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who scolds: **scold'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

scolecite, n. *skŏl'ĕ-sīt* (Gr. *skolex*, a worm—in reference to the mineral's behaviour before the blowpipe), a mineral found in whitish fibrous tufts in trap-rock and basalt.

scoliosis, n. *skō'lĭ-ō'sĭs* (Gr. *skolios*, crooked), in *med.*, crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column to one side.

scolithus, n. *skō-lĭ'thŭs*, also **scolites**, n. plu. *skō'lĭtz* (Gr. *skolios*, crooked, tortuous), in *geol.*, terms applied to those tortuous tube-like markings which occur in certain sandstones, and which appear to have been worm-burrows.

scollop, *skŏl'lŭp*—see **scallop**.

scolopendra, n. *skŏl'ō-pĕn'drā* (L. *scolopendra*; Gr. *skolopendra*, a sort of multipede), a genus of insects, wingless and venomous, and having many feet; a centipede.

scomberoids, n. plu. *skŏm'bĕr-ŏĭdz* (L. *scomber*; Gr. *skombros*, a species of tunny, a mackerel, and *eidos*, resemblance), a family of fishes of which the common mackerel is taken as the type: **scom beroid'al**, a. *-ŏĭd'ăl*, pert. to the scomber family.

sconce, n. *skŏns* (Dut. *schanse*, a rampart made of trees and branches: Ger. *schanzen*, to make a fence, to fortify: F. *esconser*, to hide, to conceal: mid. L. *absconsa*, a lantern—from L. *absconsum*, to conceal, to hide), a small fort, as to defend a river or a pass; that which covers or resembles a cover; the socket of a candlestick with a brim, in which the candle is inserted; in *arch.*, a bench to support a candlestick; the head or top of a thing; the head, in contempt: **sconce** or **ensconce**, v. to post one's self behind a screen of some kind.

scoop, n. *skōp* (Dut. *schoepe*, a shovel; *schoepen*, to draw water: Ger. *schuppe*, a scoop, a shovel; *schopfen*, to draw water: F. *escoup*, a scoop), a hollow shovel or ladle; a hollow dish with a long handle for dipping amongst liquors; a surgical instrument: **v.** to hollow out; to excavate; to remove with a scoop: **scoop'ing**, imp.: **scooped**, pp. *skōpt*: **scoop'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who scoops: **scoop-net**, a net so formed as to sweep the bed of a river.

scope, n. *skōp* (L. *scopos*; Gr. *skopos*, a mark or aim—from Gr. *skeptomai*, I view or survey: It. *scopo*, aim, scope), space; room; the limit of intellectual view; the end or ultimate object towards which the mind is directed; the intention; the aim or drift; unrestricted liberty; licence.

scopiform, a. *skŏp'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *scopæ*, a broom or besom made of twigs, and *forma*, shape), having the form of a broom or besom: **scop'iped**, a. *-pĕd* (L. *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), broom-footed—applied to a tribe of insects that have a brush of hairs on the hind feet.

scorbutic, a. *skŏr-bū'tĭk*, also **scorbu'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl* (mid. L. *scorbutus*, the scurvy: F. *scorbutique*, scorbutic), affected with the scurvy, or subject to it; resembling the scurvy: **scorbu'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

scorch, v. *skŏrch* (AS. *scorcnad*, scorched: Low Ger.

to igneous action.

scorify, v. *skō'ri-fī* (F. *scorifier*, to reduce to dross—from L. *scoria*, dross, and *facio*, I make), to reduce to scoria or dross: **sco'rifying**, imp.: **sco'rified**, pp. *-fīd'*; adj. reduced to scoriæ or cinders or dross: **sco'rification**, n. *-fi-kā'shun*, the operation of reducing a metal wholly or partially into scoriæ or dross.

scorn, n. *skorn* (Sp. *escarnio*; old F. *escharn*; It. *scherno*, derision, mockery; It. *schernire*; old F. *escarnir*, to mock; Dan. *skarn*, ordure, dirt; prov. Eng. *scorn*, dung—the primary meaning seeming to be, to treat one as dirt), extreme contempt; the expression of disdain or contempt in look, gesture, or words, called forth by a sense of the meanness, baseness, or utter insignificance of the object of it, and by a belief of one's own superiority; v. to think or treat

skorie [illegible] called as being the [illegible]

scotch, v. [illegible] **scotching**, [illegible] **scotched**, [illegible] adj. [illegible] **scotch**; [illegible] **scotched** [illegible]

scotch, [illegible]

scotching, [illegible] **scotched**, [illegible]

scoter, [illegible]

Scotia, n. [illegible] name for Scotland.

scotia, n. [illegible] darkness—the [illegible] nothing in the [illegible] of a column—so called from the [illegible] of [illegible]

Scotist, n. [illegible] of Duns Scotus, a celebrated [illegible] of the [illegible] century.

scotodinia, n. [illegible] Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, a whirling, n. [illegible], a disease exhibiting [illegible] with impaired vision.

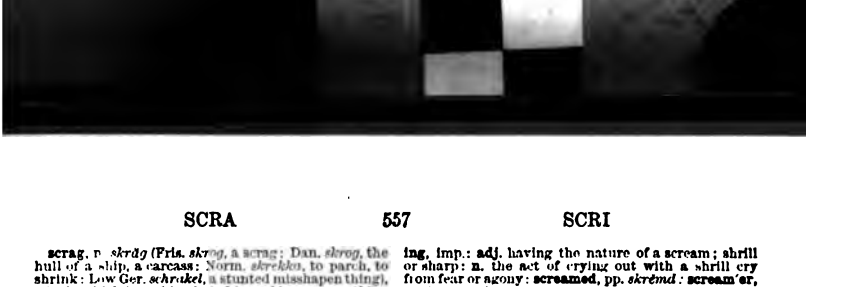
scotograph, n. *skō'tō-graf* (Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphō*, I write), an instrument to enable one to write in the dark, or to enable one who is blind to write.

scotoma, n. *skō-tō'ma* (Gr. *skotōma*, giddiness—from *skotoō*, I darken), in med., a fixed dark spot in the field of vision.

Scottish, Scotticism—see **Scot**.

scoundrel, n. *skoun'drel* (possibly may be a corruption of an original form *scumbrel*—from old Eng. *scumber*, to dung: Dan. *skarn*, dung, dirt, a scoundrel), a low petty villain; a man without honour or virtue; an unprincipled fellow; a rascal: adj. low; base: **scoun'drelism**, n. *-izm*, the state of being a scoundrel; rascality.

scour, v. *skour* (Dut. *scheuren*, to tear: Ger. *scheren*, to scrape, to rake: Dan. *skure*; It. *scurare*; F. *escurer*, to scour, to cleanse), to clean or brighten by rubbing; to clean from grease or dirt, as articles of dress; to search thoroughly in order to take or drive away; to pass swiftly over, as water; to be purged excessively; to clean thoroughly; to clear; to run with great eagerness and swiftness; to rove; to range; n.



scrag, n. *skrăg* (Fris. *skrog*, a scrag; Dan. *skrog*, the hull of a ship, a carcass; Norm. *skrekka*, to parch, to shrink; Low Ger. *schrakel*, a stunted misshapen thing), a body which is nothing but skin and bones; anything lean and rough: **scrag of mutton**, the bony part of the neck of a sheep's carcass: **scrag'ged**, a. *-gĕd*, also **scrag'gy**, a. *-gi*, lean and bony; rough; an irregular broken surface, as a *scraggy* hill; lean; rugged: **scrag'gedness**, n. *-gĕd-nĕs*, also **scrag'giness**, n. *-gi-nĕs*, the state or quality of being scragged or scraggy; leanness; roughness: **scrag'gily**, ad. *-li*.

scramble, v. *skrăm'bl* (It. *scaramelare*, to move the hands rapidly to and fro as in juggling: Dan. *skramle*, to rumble: Sw. *skramla*, to clash), to climb by using the hands and feet; to strive to obtain eagerly and tumultuously in a competition with others; to contend with others in catching or seizing any desired object: **n.** an eager and tumultuous competition or contest with others for any desired object: **scram'bling**, imp.: **n.** act of one who scrambles: **scrambled**, pp. *skrăm'bld*: **scram'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, one who scrambles.

scrap, n. *skrăp* (Sw. *skrap*, refuse, rubbish: Dan. *skrab*, scrapings), a small piece broken off or left over; a fragment; a short extract, as of poetry: **scrap-book**, a bound blank-paper book for the preservation of short literary extracts and prints: **scrap-iron**, the cuttings and parings of iron work, and other old and waste malleable iron, collected together to be worked anew in the puddling furnaces.

scrape, v. *skrāp* (Norm. *skrapa*, to make a harsh sound, to grate: *skrauba*, to creak: Icel. *skrapa*, to creak or grate; Dut. *schrapen*, to scratch or scrape: an imitative word), to rub or clean the surface of a thing with something rough, sharp, or edged; to collect or gather; to erase or rub out; to act on a surface so as to produce a grating noise; to make a noise by drawing the feet backwards and forwards upon the floor; to make an awkward bow: **n.** a rubbing over with something that roughens or removes the surface; the effect produced by rubbing: **scra'ping**, imp.: **scraped**, pp. *skrāpt*: **scraper**, n. *skrā'pĕr*, a raised flat piece of iron placed at a door on which to scrape shoes or boots in wet weather; any instrument for scraping; a sorry fiddler; a miser: **scra'pings**, n. plu. *-pings*, leavings gathered together: **to scrape together**, to collect by small gains or savings: **to scrape acquaintance**, to make one's self acquainted, as with a person; to curry favour,—a phrase which arose from the practice of *scraping* with the one foot on the floor when bowing.

scrape, n. *skrāp* (see above: Sw. *skrapa*, to reprimand: Norm. *skrapa*, to get on with difficulty), a situation of difficulty, perplexity, or distress.

scratch, n. *skrăch* (Dut. *krassen*, to scratch, to scrape: Icel. *krassa*, to scratch: F. *grater*, to scratch: an imitative word), a slight, rough, surface-wound by rubbing with anything pointed or ragged; laceration with the nails; a slight, rough, lined mark on anything; a line across a prize-ring up to which the combatants are brought when they begin to box—hence, in *familiar language*, test, trial, or proof: **v.** to slightly mark or tear the surface of anything, as by the nails or by claws; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase or rub out; to use nails or claws to tear or wound slightly; to rub with the nails: **scratch'ing**, imp.: **scratched**, pp. *skrăcht*: **scratches**, n. plu. *skrăch'ĕz*, chaps or ulcers between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse: **to scratch out**, to erase; to rub out: **to bring to the scratch**, to bring to the test or proof of courage: **to come up to the scratch**, to fight or prepare to fight; to come forward in the time of danger or difficulty.

scrawl, n. *skrăwl* (F. *grouiller*, to rumble, to move or stir: It. *scrollare*; Piedm. *scrolé*, to shake, to wag: Icel. *skriala*, to rustle like dry things), bad or hasty writing, as if it were a scramble or irregular movements on the paper: **v.** to write hastily or imperfectly; to draw or mark awkwardly: **scrawl'ing**, imp.: **adj.** writing illegibly: **scrawled**, pp. *skrăwld*: **scrawl'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who scrawls.

scray, n. *skrā* (W. *ysgrāen*, a sea-swallow), the sea-swallow or tern.

screak, v. *skrēk* (another form of *creak*), synonymous with **creak**, which see.

scream, n. *skrēm* (It. *scramare*, to cry out: W. *ysgarm*, outcry; *garm*, shout: AS. *hryman*, to cry out, to call), a shrill quick cry, indicating sudden terror or pain; **a shriek**; the shrill cry of some birds: **v.** to cry out shrilly from sudden terror or pain: **scream'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having the nature of a scream; shrill or sharp: **n.** the act of crying out with a shrill cry from fear or agony: **screamed**, pp. *skrēmd*: **scream'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who screams.

screech, n. *skrēch* (Dan. *skrige*; Sw. *skrika*, to cry, to scream: It. *scricciare*, to screech: W. *ysgrech*, a scream), a shrill loud cry, more acute and piercing than a scream: **v.** to utter a loud discordant and piercing cry, like that of the owl: **screech'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of one who screeches: **screeched**, pp. *skrēcht*: **screech-owl**, the night-owl—so called from its peculiar, harsh, disagreeable cry.

screed, n. *skrēd*, in *Scot.*, any loud shrill sound; a long harangue or tirade, generally of a disagreeable nature.

screeds, n. plu. *skrēdz* (AS. *screade*, a shred, a leaf), in *plaster-work*, ledges of lime and hair, about 6 or 8 inches broad, dividing a surface about to be plastered into compartments, and forming gauges for the rest of the work; wooden rules for running mouldings.

screen, n. *skrēn* (Pol. *schronić*, to shelter, to screen: Bohem. *schraniti*, to guard; *schrana*, a screen: F. *escran* and *écran*, a screen), a light movable partition for protecting from cold or light, or for partially intercepting the heat of a fire; anything that shelters or affords concealment; a sort of drapery for concealment; a long riddle or sieve which wards off the coarser particles, and prevents them passing through, as in coal, slaked lime-shell, and suchlike: **v.** to shelter; to conceal; to hide; to separate, as by a screen or riddle: **screen'ing**, imp.: **screened**, pp. *skrēnd*: **screen'ings**, n. plu. *-ings*, the refuse-matter left after sifting coals, ashes, &c.: **screened coal**, coal separated from the dust and dross.

screw, n. *skrō* (old F. *escroue*; Ger. *schraube*; Sw. *skruf*; Dan. *skrue*, a screw), a bolt or bar of metal or wood, generally of small size, with a spiral thread or ridge, called the exterior or *male screw*—a socket or tube with the spiral thread indented is called the interior or *female screw*—used for fastening; one of the mechanical powers, commonly called the *screw and nut*; a niggardly person: **v.** to turn or move by a screw; to press; to squeeze; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions; to oppress by exactions; to twist: **screw'ing**, imp.: **screwed**, pp. *skrōd*: **screw'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who screws: **screw-bolt**, a bolt or short rod of iron with a screw at one end, and a flat head at the other: **screw-driver**, an instrument resembling a blunt chisel for turning screws: **screw-jack**, a contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or by a combination of toothed wheels: **screw-nails**, screws with notched heads, much used by carpenters for fastening their work: **screw-piles**, piles held firmly in the ground by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremities, used for supporting lighthouses, &c.: **screw-plate**, a thin plate of steel having a series of holes with internal screws, used for forming small external or male screws on small bars of iron: **screw-press**, a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw: **screw-propeller**, a short shaft of iron furnished with a broad spiral wing fitted into the lower part of the stern of a ship, and made to revolve by steam, used in propelling a ship instead of paddles: **screw-steamer**, a steamer propelled by a screw and not by paddles: **screw-stones**, in *geol.*, a familiar name for the hollow silicious casts of encrinite stems, frequently occurring in the cherts and rotten-stones of the carboniferous lime-stones, resembling the threads of a screw: **screw-tap**, the cutter for forming internal screws: **screw-valve**, a stop-cock having a valve moved by a screw instead of a spigot: **screw-wrench**, a wrench or lever used for turning screws: **screwing-machine**, a machine for forming screws: **endless** or **perpetual screw**, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel: **lag-screw**, a bolt having a nut, a square shank, and a round head: **micrometer screw**, a screw with fine threads, used for the measurement of very small spaces: **right and left screw**, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions: **to screw down**, to fasten down by means of screws: **to screw in**, to force in by turning or twisting: **to screw out**, to press out; to extort: **to screw up**, to force; to bring by violent pressure: **to put under the screw**, to subject to a severe trial: **a screw loose**, something wrong or amiss.

scribble, v. *skrĭb'bl* (F. *escrivaillé*, scribbled, badly written—from L. *scribere*, to scratch marks on, to write: Gael. *sgriob*, to scrape: Bret. *skraba*, to

nores or the one may be at right angles to those of the other: **scribing**, imp. *skrī'bing*: **adj.** applied to the edge of a board when fitted upon any surface: **n.** the act of fitting one piece of wood upon another so that the fibres of both may be at right angles to each other: **scribed**, pp. *skribd*: **scri'ber**, n. *-bĕr*, a sharp-pointed tool used by joiners for drawing lines; a marking-awl: **scribing-iron**, an iron-pointed instr. for marking casks and logs.

scrimp, v. *skrimp* (Ger. *schrumpfen*; Dan. *krympe*, to shrink: W. *crimpio*, to pinch or crimp), to shorten; to limit or straiten; to make too small: **n.** a niggard; a miser: **adj.** short; scanty: **scrimp'ing**, imp.: **scrimped**, pp. *skrimpt*.

scrip, n. *skrip* (Low Ger. *schrap*; Fris. *skrap*, a pocket: Icel. *skreppa*; F. *escharpe*, a wallet, a scrip), the receptacle of what the beggar scrapes together; a small bag or wallet.

scrip, n. *skrip* (L. *scriptum*, to write; *scriptum*, a writing), a piece of paper containing writing; a certificate of stock or shares in a railway or other public company, while partly paid up; a bond, share, or other marketable security: **script**, n. *skript*, type in the form of current or running letters in imitation of handwriting: **scriptory**, a. *skrip'tŭr-i*, written; not oral.

Scripture, n. *skrip'tŭr* or *-chŭr* (L. *scriptura*, a writing—from *scriptum*, to write), the sacred writings of the Bible; the Old and New Testaments; the Bible—used chiefly in the plural: **Scrip'tural**, a. *-ăl*, contained in the Scriptures, or authorised by them: **Scrip'turally**, ad. *-li*: **Scrip'turalist**, n. *-ăl-ĭst*, one versed in the Scriptures: **anti-Scriptural**, a. opposed to the teachings of Scripture.

scrivener, n. *skriv'ĕn-ĕr* (Bret. *skriva*, to write; *skrivaner*, one who teaches to write, or does writing for another: It. *scrivano*, a notary), formerly a professional writer; a money-lender; one whose business is to place money at interest.

scrobiculate, a. *skrō-bĭk'ū-lăt* (L. *scrobiculus*, a little ditch or trench—from *scrobis*, a ditch), in *bot.*, pitted; having furrows or small depressions.

scrobiculus cordis, n. *skrō-bĭk'ū-lŭs kŏr'dĭs* (L. the little ditch of the heart), in *med.*, a name given to the epigastric region; the pit of the stomach.

scrofula, n. *skrŏf'ū-lă* (L. and It. *scrofula*, scrofula—from L. and It. *scrofa*, a breeding sow, from the supposition that swine were subject to a similar complaint: F. *scrofules*), a disease exhibiting itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, usually those about the neck, after a time degenerating into ulcers, from which a white curdled matter is discharged; king's evil: **scrof'ulous**, a. *-lŭs*, diseased or affected with scrofula, or pert. to it: **scrof'ulously**, ad. *-li*.

scroll, n. *skrōl* (old F. *escroue*, a register-roll of expenses: Icel. *skra*, a short writing: Low Ger. *schraa*, [illegible] or parchment; a roll contain- [illegible] ame applied to a large class of [illegible] isisting of a narrow band formed

e art of sculpture: **sculp'turesque'**, a. *-ésk'*, ng the character of sculpture; denoting high

n. *skŭm* (Icel. *skum;* Ger. *schaum;* old F. It. *schiuma;* Gael. *sgum*, foam, froth), im- which rise to the surface of liquids, particu- en boiled or fermented; the refuse; the por- ch is worthless or vile: v. to clear off scum: **ng**, imp.: **scummed**, pp. *skŭmd:* **scum'mer**, an instr. for taking off the scum of liquids: **ngs**, n. plu. *-mingz*, the matter skimmed lling liquids: **scum'my**, a. *-mi*, covered with

le, v. *skŭm'bl* (dim. of **scum**, which see), to r rub colours very thinly over other colours in modify the effect: **scum'bling**, imp. *-bling:* ct of spreading colours of a semi-transparent r over other colours to modify the effect: **d**, pp. *-bld.*

er, a. *skŭp'pér* (Low Ger. *schuppen*, to cast with or shovel—perhaps rather from Wal. *scupire;* ppa, to spit: Sp. *escupir*, to spit, to dart), ap- holes in a ship: a deck or side to carry off rain- r the water shipped—usually in the plu., **scup- s** or **scuppers**: **scupper-nail**, a nail with a ad head, used on shipboard to secure the edge se to the scupper.

n. *skérf* (Ger. *schorf;* Dut. *schorfte;* Sw. *skorf*, ab: Dan. *skorpe*, crust: connected with L. scab, itch), the white flaky matter formed on, wn off by, the skin, particularly that formed covered with hair, as the head; any matter adherent: **scurf'y**, a. *-i*, covered with scurf, bling it: **scurf'iness**, n. *-i-nés*, the state of urfy.

le, a. *skŭr'rĭl* (L. *scurrilis*, jeering, scurrilous— rro, a buffoon, a jester: It. and old F. *scurrile*), a buffoon or jester; grossly opprobrious; low; **currilous**: **scurrility**, n. *skŭr-rĭl'ĭ-ti*, vile or jocularity; mean buffoonery; gross or obscene s: **scurrilous**, a. *skŭr'rĭl-ŭs*, grossly opprobri- nguage; using gross vulgarities only befitting n; lewdly jocular: **scur'rilously**, ad. *-li:* **scur- es**, n. *-nés*, the quality of being scurrilous; in- rossness of language.

r, n. *skér'ĭ-ĕt* (mid. L. *scorbutus;* F. *scorbut;* ng. *scorvy;* Ger. *scharbock*, scurvy), a disease rised by livid spots of various sizes on the d by a general debility, caused by confinement, fresh food and vegetables, and of exercise, fecting sailors on long voyages—formerly very it now generally prevented or cured by the of lime-juice and similar substances: **scur'vi- -ĭ-nés**, the state of being scurvy: **scurvy-** common name of several species of plants; growing abundantly on the sea-side rocks, the banks of rivers near the sea, a remedy ry.

r, a. *skér'ĭ-ĕt* (corruption of *scurfy*), scabby; thin, or mean: **scur vily**, ad. *-vĭ-li*, in a scurvy man- sely; meanly: **scur'viness**, n. *-nés*, vileness; ss.

n. *skŭt* (W. *cwtt*, a little piece; *cwtta*, bob- Scot. *cuttu*, short: Gael. *cut*, a piece, a bob- tail of a hare, or other animal having a short

ge, n. *skŭ'tăj* (mid. L. *scutagium*, scutage—from m, a shield), in *anc. feudal law*, a tax levied ose who held lands by knight-service, or for service due by a tenant to his superior—see

e, a. *skŭ'tăt* (L. *scutatus*, armed with a long from *scutum*, a shield), in *bot.*, shaped like an round buckler; in *zool.*, having a surface pro- y large scales.

h, v. *skŭch* (Gael. *sguids*, to switch, to dress beat off or separate the woody parts of the f flax by means of an instrument called a :—all the operations of dressing flax are now performed by a mill: **scutch'ing**, imp.: n. the of separating hemp or flax from the woody **cutched**, pp. *skŭcht.*

heon, n. *skŭch'ĕn* (an abbreviation of **escutch- ch** see), the ornamental piece of brass plate keyhole; an escutcheon.

n. *skŭt* (L. *scutum*, a buckler), a small shield; as of a fish or reptile; the iron heel of a boot. lum, n. *skŭ-tĕl'lŭm* (L. *scutellum*, a small from *scutum*, a shield or buckler), in *bot.*, the smaller cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat, placed lower down than the other more perfect cotyledon; a sort of rounded shield-like fructification of some lichens.

scutiform, a. *skŭ'tĭ-fŏrm* (L. *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, shape), shaped like a shield.

scuttle, n. *skŭt'tl* (AS. *scutel;* Ger. *schüssel;* Dut. *schotel*, a dish, a bowl—from L. *scutella*, a dish), a broad shallow basket; a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

scuttle, n. *skŭt'tl* (Sp. *escotilla;* F. *écoutilles*, the sculls or hatches of a ship—from Sp. *escotar*, to hollow a garment about the neck), in *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck; a square hole in a roof with a movable cover: v. to cut holes in the bottom, the sides, or deck of a ship or boat for any purpose, generally for sinking her: **scut'tling**, imp. *-tling:* **scut'tled**, pp. *-tld:* **scuttle butt** or **cask**, a cask of water, with a square hole, placed on the deck of a ship for use.

scuttle, v. *skŭt'tl* (a corruption of *scuddle*, a dim. of **scud**, which see), to run with precipitation; to hurry furtively away: n. a running with affected haste; a quick bustling run: **scut'tling**, imp.: **scut'tled**, pp. *-tld.*

scuttle-fish, cuttle-fish, which see.

scutum, n. *skŭ'tŭm* (L. *scutum*, a shield), a shield or buckler.

Scylla, n. *sĭl'lă* (L. *scylla;* Gr. *skulla*, Scylla), a rock between Italy and Sicily, formerly supposed to be dangerous to ships; and opposite to this is **Charybdis**, *kăr-ĭb'dĭs*, a whirlpool, also formerly supposed to be dangerous to vessels,—accordingly, in *anc. myth.*, ships passing between them are said to have been wrecked by the *one* when endeavouring to avoid the *other*.

scymetar—see **cimeter**.

scyphus, n. *sĭ'fŭs* (L. *scyphus;* Gr. *skuphos*, a cup or goblet), in *bot.*, the cup of a narcissus; a funnel shaped corolla.

scythe, n. *sĭth* (Icel. *sigd*, a sickle: Low Ger. *seged*, a kind of sickle: L. *securis*, an axe: Bohem. *sekati*, to cut, to hew), a large slightly-curved steel blade fitted at right angles to a long pole, used in mowing grass or corn: **scythed**, a. *sĭthd*, armed with scythes, as a chariot: **scythe'man**, n. one who works with the scythe in mowing.

Scythian, a. *sĭth'ĭ-ăn*, pert. to Scythia, a name applied in anc. times to those districts of northern Europe and Asia which are now embraced by the countries of Russia, in Europe, and Siberia, in Asia: n. a native of Scythia.

se, *sē* (L. *se*, without, aside, by itself—the primary form of L. *sine*, without), a prefix signifying "aside"; a departing; a separating from, as in **secede**, to go aside.

sea, n. *sē* (Icel. *sior*, the sea, salt water: Dan. *so;* Ger. *see;* Goth. *saiws*, a lake), a vast collection of water, smaller than that of an ocean; the ocean; a wave or large quantity of sea-water, as to ship a sea; the character of the surging and swelling of the waves, as a heavy sea; any large quantity of water or other liquid; in *Scrip.*, applied to a large basin or cistern: adj. of or relating to the sea, or connected with it: **sea-acorn**, another name for a **barnacle**, which see: **sea-adder**, a fish of the British seas, of a slender form: **sea-air**, the air above, near, or coming from the sea: **sea-anemone**, an animal common to our seas, having a pot-shaped body, and many rows of tentacula or feelers, which, when expanded, give the animal the appearance of a flower: **sea-beach**, the land lying along the margin of the sea: **sea-bear**, the white or polar bear: **sea-beaten**, a. lashed by the waves: **sea-blubber**, the jelly-fish: **seaboard**, n. the sea-shore; the coast; the nature and extent of the coast-line of a maritime country: adj. bordering upon the sea: ad. towards the sea: **sea-boat**, a term applied to a ship to designate her qualities in bad weather at sea: **sea-bound**, **-encircled**, or **-girt**, a. surrounded by the sea: **sea-breeze**, the wind blowing from the sea: **sea-cabbage**, a culinary vegetable of several varieties: **sea-calf**, a name given to the common seal: **sea-captain**, the captain of a vessel sailing on the sea: **sea-coal**, coal that has been carried from a distant part by sea: **sea-coast**, the land immediately adjacent to the sea: **sea-cob**, the sea-gull: **sea-cow**, the popular name for the manatee, also for the walrus or sea-horse: **sea-cucumber**, a marine animal, one species of which is used, when salted and dried, in China, as a delicacy, under the name of *trepang:* **sea-devil**, a fish resembling a tad-

pole, and continuing to a large size, having a head larger than the whole body; the fishing-frog: **sea-dog**, the common seal; an old sailor: **sea-ear**, a mollusc with a univalve shell: **sea-elephant**, a large seal having a proboscis somewhat like an elephant: **seafarer**, n. *sēfā'rer* (*sea*, and *fare*: see **fare** 1), one taking a journey by sea; a mariner: **sea faring**, a. *-ring*, following the occupation of a seaman: **sea-fennel**, a plant; the samphire: **sea-fight**, a battle or action at sea: **sea-fowl**, any fowl that lives on or near the sea, and obtains its food from it: **sea-gage**, the depth which a vessel sinks in the water: **sea-girkin**, *-gēr'kin* (see **gherkin**), one of a group of radiate animals akin to the sea-cucumber: **sea-girt**, a. surrounded by the waters of the sea or ocean: **sea-god**, one of a fabulous class of beings supposed to preside over the sea: **seagoing**, a. applied to a vessel sailing upon the deep sea, as distinguished from a river or coasting vessel: **sea-grass**, a sea-plant, called also *sea-wrack*: **sea-green**, a. of a faint green or sea colour: **n.** a plant: **sea-gudgeon**, the black goby or rock-fish: **sea-hare**, a marine mollusc having a fancied resemblance to a hare: **sea-hedgehog**, the sea-urchin: **sea-hog**, the porpoise: **sea-horse**, the walrus; a species of pipe-fish: **sea-jelly**, one of the jelly-like animals of the genus *medusa*: **sea-kale**, a name applied to several plants of the cabbage tribe: **sea-kings**, the Northmen pirate-kings who infested the coasts of Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries: **sea-lark**, a bird of the sandpiper kind; the ringed dotterel or plover: **sea-legs**, ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching and rolling: **sea-leopard**, a marine animal of the seal family, spotted like a leopard: **sea-level**, the level of the surface of the sea; any part whose surface is on the same level as the sea; the surface of the open sea taken as the point from which to estimate or measure the perpendicular heights or depressions of other surfaces, as of hills and mountains: **sea-life**, the life of a seaman; naval life: **sea-lion**, a popular name for those earless seals that have manes like lions: **seaman**, n. *sē'man*, a sailor or mariner; one who assists in the management of a ship at sea as his ordinary occupation: **able seaman**, one who thoroughly understands the duties of a seaman, and is able to perform them efficiently: **ordinary seaman**, one less competent than an able seaman; one fresh from the land is called a *landsman*: **sea manship**, n. *-ship*, the extent of knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship: **sea-mark**, any elevated object on land which may serve for the direction of mariners: **sea-mew**, a sea-bird: **sea-mile**, a nautical mile, 6080 feet: **sea-mouse**, a marine worm: **sea-nettle**, a species of medusa: **sea-nymph**, a mermaid: **sea-office**, the office of the lords of the admiralty: **sea-officer**, one who has served at sea: **sea-onion**, a species of squill: **sea-otter**, a species of seal: **sea-pay**, the pay of a seaman: **sea-pen**, a species of zoophyte: **sea-pie**, a kind of pudding boiled in a bag: **sea-pink**, a plant: **sea-plum**, a species of cactus: **sea-poacher**, a species of fish: **sea-pork**, the porpoise: **sea-purse**, the egg-case of the dogfish: **sea-rocket**, a plant: **sea-rover**, a pirate: **sea-sand**, the sand on the sea-shore: **sea-serpent**, a marine serpent: **sea-shell**, the shell of a marine animal: **sea-shore**, the land adjacent to the sea: **sea-sickness**, the nausea caused by the motion of a ship: **sea-side**, the land adjacent to the sea: **sea-slug**, a species of mollusc: **sea-snail**, a species of fish: **sea-snake**, a species of serpent: **sea-spider**, a species of crustacean: **sea-sponge**, a species of sponge: **sea-starwort**, a plant: **sea-stuff**, the refuse of the sea, as sea-weed, and the like, thrown up upon the shore by the sea: **sea-water**, the natural water of the sea: **sea-weed**, the plants found growing in the sea: **sea-wolf**, a species of seal; a fish so named from its fierceness and ravenousness: **seaworthy**, a. applied to a ship in good condition, and fit in all respects for a sea voyage: **sea-wrack**, sea-grass, which see: **at sea**, away from land; upon the ocean; in a vague uncertain state: **beyond the sea**, out of a state or country, and in another which has been reached by sea: **cross-sea**, a sea when its waves move in different directions, also called a *chopping-sea*: **half-seas-over**, half drunk, from the unsteady walking of the person so affected: **heavy sea**, the sea when the waves run high: **on the high seas**, in the open ocean, as being the common highway of nations: **to go to sea**, to follow the occupation of a sailor.

seal, n. *sēl* (Icel. *selr*; Dan. *sæl*, a seal), a marine amphibious animal of various species, chiefly inhabiting the sea-coasts of the higher latitudes, much sought after for its skin and oil; the sea-calf; the sea-dog: **seal'ing**, n. the pursuit of seals for their skin and oil.

seal, n. *sēl* (L. *sigillum*; It. *sigillo*; old F. *seel*; Sp. *sello*, a signet, a seal), an engraved or inscribed piece of metal; a precious stone, a pebble, or a piece of metal, on which some image or device is engraved, used for impressing the wax that closes a letter, or that which is attached to a deed or other parchment or writing; that which ratifies or confirms; an act of confirmation; that which shuts or makes fast: v. to fasten with; to set or affix a seal to; to ratify; to make fast; to authenticate with a stamp; to enclose, hide, or conceal; to imprint on the mind: **seal'ing**, imp.: **sealed**, pp. *sēld*: **adj.** fastened or furnished with a seal; confirmed: **seal'er**, n. *-er*, one who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments: **seal-engraving**, the art of engraving precious stones for seals: **sealing-wax**, the wax used in sealing letters, &c., chiefly composed of shell-lac, Venice turpentine, Peruvian balsam, and cinnabar, and may be made of any colour: **Great Seal**, the state seal of the United Kingdom, impressions from which must be attached to royal charters, grants of land, commissions, &c., to render them valid, and this is called "passing the Great Seal": **Privy Seal**, the personal seal of the sovereign, used in rendering legal certain instruments of minor importance.

seam, n. *sēm* (Icel. *saumr*, a sewing; *saum*, a sew-

is unknown; quest; pursuit; an endeavour to obtain; inquiry; examination: v. to seek for the purpose of finding; to look through; to explore; to put to the test; to make inquiry: **search'ing**, imp.: adj. minute and careful in the way of investigation; close; penetrating: n. examination; inquisition: **searched**, pp. *serch't*: **search'er**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which searches; an inquirer: **search'able**, a. *-à-bl*, that may be searched or explored: **search'ableness**, n. *-nès*, state of being searchable: **search'ingly**, ad. *-ing-li*: **search'ingness**, n. *-nès*, the quality of being searching: **search'less**, a. *-lès*, that cannot be searched; inscrutable: **search-warrant**, a written authority granted by a justice of the peace to search certain places for stolen goods, &c.: **to search out**, to find by seeking; to seek till found: **right of search**, in *international law*, the right of a belligerent in time of war to detain every vessel, except ships of war, which he meets with on the high seas, to examine and search for enemy's property, or for articles contraband of war.

season, n. *sé'zn* (F. *saison*, due time, fit opportunity: Sp. *sazon*, time of maturity; *sazonar*, to ripen, to bring to maturity), suitable or convenient time; any particular time, as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter: v. to mature; to become mature; to prepare for use; to inure; to render palatable; to temper; to qualify; to imbue; to become mature or fit for its proper use: **sea'soning**, imp. *-zn-ing*: n. anything added to impart relish: **sea'soned**, pp. *-znd*: adj. dried and hardened; matured; rendered strong; flavoured with condiments or spices, as food: **sea'sonless**, a. *-zn-lès*, without the succession of the seasons: **sea'sonable**, a. *-à-bl*, happening in due season; done at the proper time; timely: **sea'sonably**, ad. *-bli*: **sea'sonableness**, n. *-bl-nès*, the quality or condition of being seasonable: **sea'sonal**, a. *-zn-al*, pert. to the seasons: **in season**, at the right time; sufficiently early: **out of season**, too late; beyond the proper time: **season ticket**, a ticket or pass for travelling on a railway at pleasure, to a certain station named, for an extended period, obtained from the company at a reduced rate; a ticket of admission to a place of public amusement for an extended period, purchased at a reduced rate.

seat, n. *sèt* (AS. *settan*; Ger. *setzen*, to place: Ger. *sitzen*; L. *sedere*, to sit), a thing for sitting or resting on, as a chair, a bench, or a stool; a place at table; a post of authority; situation or position; site; a residence; a mansion: v. to cause to sit down; to place in a seat; to settle; to fix; to fit up with seats; to assign seats to: **seat'ing**, imp.: adj. the act of giving a seat: n. the material for making seats: **seat'ed**, pp. placed in a chair or on a bench; settled: **seat'less**, a. *-lès*, without a seat.

sebaceous, a. *sé-bā'shùs* (L. *sebum*, tallow or suet), made of tallow; fatty; containing or secreting fatty matter; pert. to fat: **sebacic**, a. *sé-bās'ik*, derived from fat or oil, as *sebacic acid*; pert. to fat: **sebate**, n. *sé'bāt*, a salt of sebacic acid.

sebiferous, a. *sé-bif'ér-ùs* (L. *sebum*, fat, and *fero*, I produce), producing vegetable wax.

secale, n. *sé-kā'lè* (L. *secale*, a species of grain, rye), rye; ergot of rye; a genus of cereal grasses to which belongs the rye.

secant, a. *sé'kānt* (L. *secans*, cutting—gen. *secantis*: It. and Sp. *secante*, a secant), cutting; dividing into two parts: n. a line that cuts another; in *geom.*, a right line that divides another; a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; in *trig.*, a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circle, is produced till it meet another straight line, called a tangent, which merely touches the same circle.

secede, v. *sé-sēd'* (L. *secedere*, to go aside or apart, to separate—from *se*, aside, and *cedo*, I yield, I retreat), to separate one's self; to withdraw from fellowship or association: **sece'ding**, imp.: adj. withdrawing from fellowship: **sece'ded**, pp.: **sece'der**, n. *-dér*, one who secedes; in *Scot.*, a member of a religious body which seceded or separated from the Church of Scotland.

secern, v. *sé-sérn'* (L. *secerno*, I sever or separate), to secrete or separate in the animal body, as mucus: **secern'ing**, imp.: **secerned'**, pp. *-sérnd'*: **secern'ents**, n. plu. *-ènts*, in *anat.*, those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body: **secern'ment**, n. *-mènt*, the process or act of secreting.

secession, n. *sé-sèsh'ùn* (L. *secessio*, a withdrawal or separation—from *secedere*, to go aside), the act of withdrawing; in *Scot.*, the body of seceders from the Established Church, about 1733.

seclude, v. *sé-klōd'* (L. *secludere*, to seclude—from *se*, aside, and *claudo*, I shut), to shut in a separate place; to separate or keep apart from company or society; to shut out: **sechu'ding**, imp.: **seclu'ded**, pp.: adj. retired; living in retirement: **seclu'dedly**, ad. *-li*: **seclu'sion**, n. *-klō'zhùn* (L. *seclusum*, to seclude), the act of separating from society; retirement; private or humble life: **seclu'sive**, a. *-siv*, that keeps separate or in retirement; that shuts out from society.

second, a. *sèk'ùnd* (F. *second*; It. *secondo*, second—from L. *secundus*, the next after—from *sequi*, to follow), the next in order to the first; next in value, power, excellence, rank, or relationship; inferior: n. one who accompanies another in a duel to direct or support him; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or motion; in *music*, the interval between two succeeding sounds of a scale: v. to support or assist; to encourage; to promote: **sec'onding**, imp.: **sec'onded**, pp.: **sec'onder**, n. *-ér*, one who first supports a motion; a backer: **sec'ondly**, ad. *-li*, in the second place: **secondo**, n. *sé-kon'dō* (It.), in *music*, the second part: **seconds**, n. plu. *sèk'ùndz*, an inferior and coarse flour remaining after the finest has been separated: **second cousin**, the son or daughter of a cousin: **second distance**, that part of a picture between the foreground and background: **second estate**, in the *United Kingdom*, the House of Peers: **second-hand**, a. that has been used or worn; not new; not original or primary: **at second-hand**, ad. not primarily; not originally: **second-rate**, a. of the second size, rank, quality, or value: n. the second order in size, &c.: **second-sight**, the supposed power of seeing things future or distant—a well-known superstition in the Highlands of Scotland: **second-sighted**, a. having the supposed power of seeing the future: **secondary**, a. *sèk'un-dér'i*, coming after or succeeding the first; not of the first order or rate; not primary; subordinate: n. that which is secondary; a delegate or deputy: **sec'ondar'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **sec'ondar'iness**, n. *-i-nès*, the state of being secondary: **sec'ondar'ies**, n. plu. *-iz*, the quills which rise from the second bone of the wings of a fowl: **secondary circles** or **sec'ondar'ies**, in *astron.*, great circles of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of another great circle, and passing through its poles, which latter is regarded as the *primary*: **secondary colour**, any two of the primary colours united in equal proportions: **secondary fever**, a fever arising after the crisis of another disease: **secondary qualities**, the qualities of bodies, such as colour, taste, and smell, which may be separated from them: **secondary rocks** or **strata**, in *geol.*, those stratified rocks, lying below the tertiary and above the primary, which contain distinct organic remains; applied also to the Mesozoic strata: **secondary planet**, a planet revolving about a primary planet, as the moon around the earth: **secondary tints**, those of a subdued kind, such as greys: applied to style in painting, the *phrase* denotes medium ability.

secret, a. *sé'krèt* (L. *secretus*, separate, apart—from *secerno*, I sever or separate: It. *secreto*; F. *secret*, secret), concealed; hidden; kept from the view or knowledge of all except those concerned; not revealed; secluded; private; not apparent; occult; obscure; known to God alone: n. something studiously concealed; something undiscovered or unknown: **se'cretly**, ad. *-li*: **secrecy**, n. *sé'krè-si*, state of being secret; solitude; retirement; privacy; concealment from all persons except those concerned; close silence: **in secret**, privately; in a state or place not seen.

secretary, n. *sèk'rè-tér'i* (F. *secrétaire*; It. *secretario*, a secretary—from L. *secretum*, something secret), a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, in drawing out documents, &c.; the chief or head clerk of a man of business, or of a public company; a minister of state intrusted with the management of a particular department of public business; a bird living almost wholly on snakes, remarkable for its very long legs, found at the Cape of Good Hope—so called from the tuft of feathers behind the head bearing a fancied resemblance to a pen stuck behind a man's ear: **sec'retar'yship**, n. *-ship*, the office of a secretary.

secrete, v. *sé-krēt'* (L. *secretus*, severed, separated—see **secret**), to conceal; to remove from observation, or from the knowledge of others; in *animals*, to separate or produce from the blood, or its constituents,

substances different from the blood itself; in plants, to separate substances from the sap: **secre'ting**, imp.: **secre'ted**, pp.: **secretion**, n. *sē-krē'shŭn*, the process by which substances are separated from the blood or its constituents, different from the blood itself, as saliva, bile, urine, &c.; one of the substances thus separated: **secretitious**, a. *sē'krē-tish'ŭs*, formed by secretion: **secretive**, a. *sē-krē'tĭv*, causing secretion; indicating secrecy or concealment: **secre'tively**, ad. *-li*: **secre'tiveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being secretive; in *phren.*, that organ, the large development of which is said to impel the individual towards secrecy or concealment: **secretory**, a. *sē-krē'tŏr-ĭ*, performing the office of secretion.

sect, n. *sĕkt* (mid. L. *secta*; It. *setta*, a following; F. *secte*, a sect), a number of persons united by their attachment to some particular doctrines or tenets, usually in religion or philosophy; a body of persons dissenting from an established church: **sectarian**, a. *sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn*, pert. to or peculiar to a sect: n. one of a sect; a dissenter: **secta'rianise**, v. *-īz*, to imbue with sectarian principles or feelings: **secta'rianising**, imp.: **secta'rianised**, pp. *-īzd*: **secta'rianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, dissent from an established church: **sec'tary**, n. *-tĕr-ĭ*, one who dissents from an established church.

sectile, a. *sĕk'tĭl* (L. *sectilis*, cleft, that may be cut—from *seco*, I cut), that may be cut or sliced, as with a knife—applied to such rocks and minerals as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut with a knife without causing the particles to fly about.

section, n. *sĕk'shŭn* (L. *sectio*, a cutting—from *seco*, I cut; F. *section*), a part separated from the rest; a distinct part or portion; a division, as of a book, a country, &c.; the representation of any building or object as it would appear if cut or sliced through from top to bottom; in *geom.*, the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane; in *U.S.*, a tract of land of 640 acres: **sec'tional**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to a section or distinct part: **sec'tionally**, ad. *-ĭ*: **sec'tor**, n. *-tĕr*, that which cuts or divides; a mathematical instr. to assist in laying down plans, for measuring zenith distances, &c.: **sector of a circle**, a part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between their extremities: **dip-sector**, an instr. used for measuring the dip of the horizon.

secular, a. *sĕk'ū-lĕr* (L. *secularis*, of or belonging to a generation: mid. L. *secularis*, secular—from L. *seculum*, a generation, a hundred years: It. *secolare*; F. *séculier*, [illegible] **secu'rities**, n. pl., *-tĭz*, bonds, certificates of stocks, and the like, as evidence of debt or property.

sedan, n. *sē-dăn'* (from *sedes*, in France, where first used), a covered portable chair for carrying a single person, borne on poles in the hands of two men.

sedate, a. *sē-dāt'* (L. *sedatus*, composed, calm: It. *sedato*, staid; serious; calm; unimpassioned; composed; quiet): **sedate'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **sedate'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, calmness of manner or countenance; composure: **sedative**, a. *sĕd'ā-tĭv* (F. *sédatif*), composing; diminishing or allaying irritability or pain: n. a medicine which does so.

sedentary, a. *sĕd'ĕn-tĕr-ĭ* (L. *sedentarius*, one who sits at his trade—from *sedeo*, sitting: It. *sedentario*; F. *sédentaire*), accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; requiring much sitting or inactivity, as an employment or profession; inactive; sluggish: n. one of a tribe of spiders called the **sed'enta'ria**, *-dē'rĭ-ă*: **sed'entarily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **sed'entariness**, n. *-ĭ-nĕs*, the state or quality of being sedentary.

sederunt, n. *sē-dē'rŭnt*, in Scot. *sē-dā'rŭnt* (L. *sederunt*, they sat—from *sedeo*, to sit), a sitting; in *Scot.*, the sitting of a court, or other regularly-constituted body; the recorded list of the names of the members present at the sitting or meeting.

sedge, n. *sĕj* (AS. *secg*, *sedge*: It. *segge*; W. *hesg*, sedges), the water-iris or river-flag; an extensive genus of flag-leaved plants, found growing in wet grounds and on the banks of rivers in the north temperate regions of the globe: **sedged**, a. *sĕjd*, composed of flags or sedge: **sedgy**, a. *sĕj'ĭ*, overgrown with sedge: **sedge-bird**, a bird which visits England in April, and leaves again in September, frequenting the sedgy banks of rivers.

sediment, n. *sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt* (L. *sedimentum*, a settling down, a subsidence—from *sedere*, to sit, to settle: It. *sedimento*; F. *sédiment*), the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs: **sedimen'tary**, a. *-mĕn'tĕr-ĭ*, pert. to sediment, or consisting of it: **sedimentary rocks**, rocks that have been formed from the deposition of materials that had been held in suspension by water.

sedition, n. *sē-dish'ŭn* (L. *seditio*, civil discord—from *se*, aside, and *ito*, a going: It. *sedizione*; F. *sédition*), a tumultuous rising of men against law and order, of a local character, and less than an insurrection; in *law*, offences against the state, such as writing, publishing, or uttering words that might bring about or excite to treason or an insurrection: **sediti'ous**, a.

see; lo! look! behold! **seer**, n. *sē'r*, one who sees, used in composition, as a *sight-seer;* a person who can foresee future events; a prophet: **seeress**, n. fem. *sē'rĕs*, a prophetess: **see to it**, look well to it: **let me see** or **let us see**, expression of particular consideration of the subject under notice: **to see about a thing**, to pay attention to it; to consider it.

seed, n. *sēd* (AS. *sæd;* Ger. *saat;* Icel. *sad*, seed—from L. *satus*, sown), that part of a plant which contains the rudiment or embryo of the future plant; that peculiar secretion in animals by which the ova is vitalised; that from which anything springs; offspring; descendants; race; very much used in composition as an adjective: **v.** to grow to maturity and produce seed; to shed seed: **seed'ing**, imp.: **seed'ed**, pp.: **adj.** bearing seed; interspersed or covered with seed: **seed'y**, a. *-i*, running to seed, or abounding in it; exhausted; poor; worn-out: **seed'iness**, n. *-i-nĕs*, the state of being seedy: **seed-bearing**, a. bearing or producing seeds: **seed-bud**, the germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo: **seedcake**, a sweet cake made with aromatic seeds: **seed-coat**, in *bot.*, the aril or covering of a seed: **seed-corn**, grain or corn to be used for seed: **seed-down**, the down on vegetable seeds: **seed-lac**, lac in a granulated form: **seed-leaf**, in *bot.*, the primary leaf: **seed-leaves**, the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation: **seed'ling**, n. *-ling*, a plant reared from a seed, and not from a layer or bud: **seed-lobe**, one of the two halves into which such seeds as the common pea or bean split when beginning to vegetate: **seed-pearl**, the smaller sort of pearls: **seed plot** or **plat**, a portion of ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting: **seedsman**, n. *sēdz'măn*, a merchant who deals in the seeds of plants: **seed-time**, the period of the year proper for sowing seed: **seed-vessel**, in *bot.*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

seek, v. *sēk* (Goth. *sokjan;* Icel. *sækia;* Low Ger. *sīken;* Ger. *suchen*, to seek), to look or search for; to endeavour to find or gain; to solicit; to resort or have recourse to: **seek'ing**, imp.: **sought**, pp. *sawt*, did seek: **seek'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who seeks: **to seek after**, to attempt to find or take: **to seek for**, to endeavour to find.

seel, v. *sēl* (It *ciglio;* F. *cil*, an eyelid), in *falconry*, to close the eye, as a wild hawk in training; to hoodwink: **seel'ing**, imp.: **seeled**, pp. *sēld*.

seem, v. *sēm* (a secondary application of the old Eng. *seem*, to become: Bav. *semen;* Ger. *ziemen*, to become, to beseem; also in the sense of "seeming good to one": F. *sembler*, to seem), to appear: to have a semblance; to have the appearance of truth or fact: **seem'ing**, imp.: **adj.** in appearance; specious: n. show; semblance: fair appearances: **seem'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **seem'ingness**, n. *-nĕs*, fair appearance; semblance: **seem'ly**, a. *-li*, becoming; fit; proper; decent; comely: **ad.** in a decent or proper manner: **seem'liness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, the state or quality of being seemly: **it seems**, denoting an appearance, but not a reality; used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned; used as a slight affirmation; it appears to be.

seen, pp. of **see**, which see.

seer —see under **see**.

seesaw, n. *sē'sā* (an imitative word, expressive of the sounds of the upward and downward motions of a saw), a motion backwards and forwards, or upwards and downwards; a reciprocating motion; a play of children, in which two are seated, one on each end of a board balanced on a log of wood, or similar elevation, the board being then made to move alternately up and down: **adj.** part. to a motion up and down, or to and fro: **v.** to swing or move backwards and forwards, or to move upwards and downwards; to move with a vibratory or reciprocating motion: **see'sawing**, imp.: **see sawed**, pp. *-sād*.

seethe, v. *sēth* (Icel. *sjoda*, to cook by boiling: Ger. *siedeln;* Low Ger. *suddern*, to boil: Scot. *sodder*, to simmer), to boil; to prepare for food among a hot liquor; to be hot, or very hot: **seeth'ing**, imp.: **adj.** boiling: n. state of boiling: **seethed**, pp. *sēthd*, also **sodden**, pp. *sŏd'dn*.

seggar—see **sagger**.

seghol, n. *sē'gŏl*, a Hebrew vowel-point equal to *ĕ* in English: **segholate**, a. *sĕg'ō-lāt*, marked with a seghol.

segment, n. *sĕg'mĕnt* (L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off—from *seco*, I cut: It. *segmento;* F. *segment*), a part cut off or divided; in *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane: **segment of a circle**, in *geom.*, the part of a circle cut off by a chord: **segment of a sphere**, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane: **segmental**, a. *sĕg-mĕnt'ăl*, relating to or resembling a segment: **segmentation**, n. *sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn*, a dividing or splitting into segments.

segno, n. *sĕn'yō* (It. *segno*—from L. *signum*, a mark), in *music*, a sign indicating a repeat: **al segno**, to the sign, being a direction to return to the sign: **dal segno**, from the sign—a direction to repeat from the sign.

segregate, v. *sĕg'rē-gāt* (L. *segregatum*, to set apart, to separate—from *se*, aside, and *gregare*, to collect into a flock: It. *segregare*), to separate from others; to set apart: **adj.** in *bot.*, separated from each other: **seg'regating**, imp.: **seg'regated**, pp.: **seg'regation**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, separation from others; a parting.

seid, n. *sē'id* or *sād* (Ar. a prince), a descendant of Mohammed; a scherif or emir.

seidlitz, a. *sĕd'lĭtz*, denoting a saline water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia; applied to powders which effervesce among water, and form a gentle aperient.

seignior, n. *sēn'yŏr* (F. *seigneur;* It. *signore;* Port. *senhor;* Sp. *señor*, lord, sir, gentleman—from L. *senior*, elder), a title of honour, or simply a word of address, in the south of Europe—represented in England by Lord, Sir, or Mr, in France by Monsieur, and in Germany by Herr: **seignorial**, a. *sē-nō'ri-ăl*, also **seigniorial**, a. *sē-nō'ri-ăl*, pert. to the lord of a manor; vested with large powers; independent; manorial: **seigniorage**, n. *sēn'yŏr-āj*, a charge levied on bullion brought by private individuals to the mint to be coined, which is effected by giving back rather less in coin than was received in bullion, only sufficient in amount to cover the expense—in England the coinage of bullion is generally done at the public expense, but there is a large seigniorage levied on silver and copper currencies; formerly a specific tax on bullion as well as on silver and copper coinage, forming a branch of the royal revenue; acknowledgment of power: **seign'iory**, n. *-i*, a lordship; manorial power or authority; in *Lower Canada*, the right of feudal superiority.

seine, n. *sēn* (F. *seine*, a fish-net—from Gr. *sagene*, a large net), a large fishing-net.

seismography, n. *sīs-mŏg'rĕ-fi* (Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *grapho*, I describe), a writing about, or a description of, earthquakes: **seismograph**, n. *-sīs'mō-grăf*, an electro-magnetic apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of an earthquake: **seis'mograph'ic**, a. *-grăf'ĭk*, a term applied to maps or charts constructed to indicate the centres of convulsions, lines of direction, areas of disturbance, and the like: **seismology**, n. *sīs-mŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science of earthquakes: **seismometer**, n. *-mŏm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the duration and force of an earthquake, and suchlike: **seismom'etry**, n. *-ĕ-tri*, the mensuration of certain phenomena of earthquakes: **seismoscope**, n. *sīs'mō-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I see or spy), an instr. for rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of an earthquake.

seize, v. *sēz* (F. *saisir*, to seize: It. *sagina;* F. *saisine*, possession of land: mid. L. *sacire*, to put in possession), to take or lay hold on suddenly; to take possession of without right; to take forcible possession of by legal authority; to arrest or capture; to fasten *on* or *upon*: **seiz'ing**, imp.: **seized**, pp. *sēzd*: **seiz'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who seizes: **seiz'or**, n. *-ŏr*, in *law*, one who seizes or takes possession: **seiz'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be seized; liable to be seized: **seizure**, n. *sēzh'ūr*, the act of taking forcible possession; the thing taken or seized; capture; act of taking by warrant; grasp; possession: **to be seized of**, to have possession: **seizin** or **seisin**, n. *sēz'ĭn* (F. *saisine*, possession of land), in *law*, possession, or the act of taking possession, as of land: **seizin in fact** or **deed**, when there is actual possession: **seizin in law**, when something is done short of actual possession, but which the law considers possession.

sejant, a., also **sejeant**, a. *sē'jănt* (Norm. F. *sejant*, sitting—from L. *sedere*, to sit), in *her.*, sitting, like a cat, with the fore feet straight: **sejant rampant**, sitting with the fore feet lifted up.

selachia, n. *sē-lā'shi-ă* (Gr. *selachos*, a fish having cartilages instead of bones—from *selas*, a blaze, a flash), the cartilaginous order of fishes, as the sharks, rays, &c., because formerly supposed to emit a phosphorescent light: **sela'chian**, n. *-ăn*, one of the selachia.

selah, n. *sē'lä*, a Heb. word used in the Psalms, and supposed to denote that there is to be a pause in the singing of the song.

seldom, ad. *sel'dům* (Ger. *selten*; Icel. *sjaldan*, seldom; Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful), rarely; not often.

select, a. *sē-lekt'* (L. *selectum*, to select—from *se*, aside or apart, and *legō*, I choose; Sp. *selecto*, select), picked; nicely chosen: **v.** to take by preference from among a number; to choose; to pick out: **select'ing**, ppr.: **select'ed**, pp.: **adj.** chosen from among a number; picked: **select'or**, n. *-er*, one who selects: **select'ly**, ad. *-li*: **select'ness**, n. *-nes*, state of being select or well chosen: **selection**, n. *sē-lek'shun* (L. *selectio*), the act of choosing; things selected; a book with select pieces: **select'edly**, ad. *-li*: **select'ive**, a. *-iv*, exercising choice in the way of selection: **select'man**, n. in *New England towns*, an officer chosen annually to manage its affairs, provide for the poor, &c.: **natural selection**, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear.

selenium, n. *sē-lē'nī-ům* (Gr. *selenē*, the moon), an elementary substance, having somewhat the appearance of lead, but brittle, and of a dark reddish-brown colour, chemically allied to sulphur—so called in allusion to its analogies to *tellurium*: **selenic**, a. *sē-lē'nik*, pert. to or obtained from selenium—applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen: **seleniate**, n. *sē-lē'nī-āt*, a salt of selenic acid: **selenids**, n. *sē'lē-nīd*, a compound of selenium with a metal: **selenious**, a. *sē-lē'nī-ŭs*, applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen: **selenite**, n. *sel'ē-nīt*, a crystallised sulphate of lime or gypsum—so called from its subdued lustre and transparency: **sel'enitic**, a. *-nit'ik*, pert. to or resembling selenite: **seleniuret**, n. *sē-lēn'ū-rēt*, a compound of selenium with a metal or other elementary body.

selenography, n. *sēl'ē-nŏg'rā-fi* (Gr. *selenē*, the moon, and *graphō*, a writing), a description of the moon: **selenographic**, a. *-nō-graf'ik*, also **sel'enograph'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to a description of the moon: **selenog'raphist**, n. *-nŏg'rā-fist*, one who studies the character of the moon, and describes it.

self, n. *self*, plu. **selves**, *selvz* (Icel. *sjalfr*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selbst*, self: connected with L. *se*; Ger. *sich*, himself), one's own individual person; personal-[illegible] the fondness we have for self; one's **delusion**, a delusion respecting one's self: **self-denial**, forbearance to gratify one's appetites or desires: **self-destruction**, death by one's own hands; suicide: **self-determination**, determination of one's own acts by one's own powers: **self-devoted**, a. voluntarily devoted: **self-devotion**, willingness to sacrifice one's self for the sake of others: **self-distrust**, want of confidence in one's self or one's own powers: **self-educated**, a. educated by one's own independent efforts: **self-elected**, a. appointed or elected by one's own self: **self-enjoyment**, satisfaction or pleasure in one's self: **self-esteem**, high opinion of one's self; an organ so called by the phrenologists: **self-evident**, a. evident without proof or reasoning: **self-examination**, an inquiry into one's own conduct or motives: **self-existence**, existence by one's self—an attribute peculiar to Deity: **self-existent**, a. independent of any other being: **self-explaining**, a. capable of being understood without explanation: **self-explanatory**, a. that explains itself: **self-heal**, a plant—also called sanicle: **self-importance**, exaggerated estimate of one's own merit, manifested in conduct or manners: **self-important**, a. manifesting an exaggerated estimate of one's own merits: **self-imposed**, a. voluntarily taken on one's self: **self-indulgence**, the unrestrained indulgence of one's passions, appetites, and desires: **self-interest**, regard to one's self only: **self-interested**, a. marked or prompted by personal motives: **self-love**, love of one's own person, interest, or happiness: **self-made**, a. raised in the world by one's own industry: **self-possessed**, a. calm; collected; having self-command: **self-possession**, calmness and equanimity of mind: **self-praise**, the praise or commendation of one's self: **self-preservation**, the preservation of one's self from injury or destruction—a powerful instinct possessed by all living creatures: **self-registering**, a. recording its own indications of phenomena, said of certain scientific instruments: **self-regulated**, a. regulated by one's self, or by itself: **self-reliance**, reliance on one's own powers: **self-reliant**, a. trusting to one's own powers: **self-reproach**, the act of reproaching or condemning one's self: **self-respect**, regard for one's own character: **self-restraint**, a restraint or command over one's self: **self-righteous**, a. righteous in one's own esteem: **self-righteousness**, confidence and reliance on one's own merit or virtue—always used in an equivocal sense, indicating a want rather than actual possession: **self-same**, a. precisely the same; the very same: **self-satisfying**, a. giving satisfaction to one's

blanza, resemblance—from L. *similis*, like), likeness; appearance; show; figure.

seme, a. *sā-mā'* (F. *semé*, sown—from *semer*, to sow), in *her.*, strewn or powdered over with figures, as stars, crosses, and the like.

semeiology, n. *sēm'ī-ōl'ō-jī* (Gr. *semeion*, a mark, a sign, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of medical science which teaches how to judge of all the symptoms exhibited by the human body, whether they indicate health or disease: *symptomatology* is now used in the same sense: **sem'eiot'ic**, a. *-ōt'ik*, also **sem'eiolog'ical**, a. *-ō-lŏj'ī-kăl*, relating to the symptoms or signs of diseases.

semen, n. *sē'mĕn* (L. *semen*, seed—from *sero*, I sow: It. *seme*), the seed of animals: seminal, a. *sēm'ī-năl*, of or belonging to seed; radical; in *bot.*, applied to the cotyledons or seed-leaves: **sem'ina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of sowing; in *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds.

semi, *sēm'ī* (L. *semi*; Gr. *hemi*; F. *demi*, half), a common prefix, signifying half; half of; in part; partially: the compounds of *semi* are for the most part easily understood, if the meaning of the latter part is known: a hyphen is usually placed after *semi*.

semi-acid, a. *sēm'ī-ăs'id* (*semi*, and *acid*), half acid.

semi-amplexicaul, a. *sēm'ī-ăm-plĕks'ī-kăwl* (*semi*, and *amplexicaul*), in *bot.*, embracing the stem half round, as a leaf.

semi-Arian, n. *sēm'ī-ā'rī-ăn* (*semi*, and *Arian*), one who embraced some of the principles of the Arians, and disguised others under milder terms.

semi-barbarian, a. *sēm'ī-bär-bā'rī-ăn* (*semi*, and *barbarian*), only partially civilised.

semibreve, n. *sēm'ī-brēv* (L. *semi*, half, and *brevis*, short), the longest note in modern music; half of a breve.

semicircle, n. *sēm'ī-sĕr'kl* (*semi*, and *circle*), half a circle.

semicolon, n. *sēm'ī-kō'lŏn* (*semi*, and *colon*), in written or printed composition, the point or character (;) used to mark a longer pause than a comma, or to mark off a clause or member of a sentence.

semi-columnar, a. *sēm'ī-kō-lŭm'nĕr* (*semi*, and *columnar*), in *bot.*, flat on the one side and round on the other.

semi-conscious, a. *sēm'ī-kŏn'shŭs* (*semi*, and *conscious*), imperfectly conscious.

semi-deistical, a. *sēm'ī-dē-ĭs'tĭ-kăl* (*semi*, and *deistical*), bordering on deism.

semi-diameter, n. *sēm'ī-dī-ăm'ĕ-tĕr* (*semi*, and *diameter*), half the diameter; the radius of a circle.

semi-diapason, n. *sēm'ī-dī'ă-pā'zŏn* (*semi*, and *diapason*), an octave lessened by a semitone.

semi-double, a. *sēm'ī-dŭb'l* (*semi*, and *double*), in *bot.*, having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the innermost stamens continue perfect.

semi-floscular, a. *sēm'ī-flŏs'kū-lĕr*, or **semi-floscuous** (*semi*, and *floscular*), in *bot.*, having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion.

semi-fluid, a. *sēm'ī-flō'ĭd* (*semi*, and *fluid*), imperfectly fluid.

semi-lunar, a. *sēm'ī-lū'nĕr* (*semi*, and *lunar*), half-moon-shaped.

semi-membranous, a. *sēm'ī-mĕm'brā-nŭs* (*semi*, and *membranous*), half membranous: in *anat.*, applied to one of the muscles of the thigh which bend the leg.

seminal and **semination**—see **semen**.

seminary, n. *sēm'ī-nĕr-ĭ* (L. *seminarium*, a nursery-garden—from *semen*, seed: It. *seminario*: F. *séminaire*), a seed-plot; a place of instruction or education; a school; a college: **sem'inarist**, n. *-ĭ-ĭ*, a priest instructed in the tenets of the R. Cath. Ch. in a foreign seminary.

semi-nude, a. *sēm'ī-nūd* (*semi*, and *nude*), in *bot.*, partially nude; half naked.

semiology and **semiotic**, other spellings of **semeiology**, &c.

semi-ordinate, n. *sēm'ī-ŏr'dī-năt* (*semi*, and *ordinate*), the half of an ordinate.

semi-palmate, a. *sēm'ī-păl'măt* (*semi*, and *palmate*), in *zool.*, having the feet webbed only partly down the toes.

semiped, n. *sēm'ī-pĕd* (L. *semi*, half, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), a half foot—applied to verse: **semipedal**, a. *sĕ-mĭp'ē-dăl*, containing half a foot.

semi-quadrate, n. *sēm'ī-kwŏd'rāt* (*semi*, and *quadrate*), also **semi-quartile**, n. *-kwŏär'tĭl* (*semi*, and *quartile*), in *astrol.*, the aspect of the planets when distant from each other 45°, or one sign and a half.

semiquaver, n. *sēm'ī-kwā'vĕr* (*semi*, and *quaver*), in *music*, a note, a sixteenth part of the semibreve in duration, or half a quaver, marked thus— 𝅘𝅥𝅯: v. to sound or sing in semiquavers.

semi-quintile, n. *sēm'ī-kwĭn'tĭl* (*semi*, and *quintile*), in *astrol.*, the aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 36°.

semi-savage, n. *sēm'ī-săv'ăj* (*semi*, and *savage*), one who is half savage; one imperfectly civilised.

semi-sextile, n. *sēm'ī-sĕks'tĭl* (*semi*, and *sextile*), in *astrol.*, the aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 30°.

semi-tendinous, a. *sēm'ī-tĕn'dī-nŭs* (*semi*, and *tendinous*), half tendinous, a name given to a muscle of the thigh which bends the leg.

semi-tertian, a. *sēm'ī-tĕr'shĭ-ăn* (*semi*, and *tertian*), compounded of a tertian and quotidian: n. a low fever; a kind of ague.

Semitic, a. *sē-mĭt'ĭk* (from *Shem*, the son of Noah, because regarded as his descendants), a term applied to one of the great families of languages—see **shemitic**.

semitone, n. *sēm'ī-tōn* (*semi*, and *tone*), one of the smallest intervals of the musical scale; half a tone.

semi-transparent, a. *sēm'ī-trăns-pā'rĕnt* (*semi*, and *transparent*), half or imperfectly transparent.

semi-vocal, a. *sēm'ī-vō'kăl* (*semi*, and *vocal*), half vocal; pert. to a semi-vowel.

semi-vowel, n. *sēm'ī-vŏw'ĕl* (*semi*, and *vowel*), a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant.

semolina, n. *sĕm'ō-lē'nă* (It. *semolino*, a kind of paste for soups—from *semola*, bran: F. *semoule*, sand-like wheat-meal), the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the millstones; in *France*, the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine parts have passed through.

semoule, n. *sā-mōl'* (F.), the same as **semolina**, which see.

sempiternal, a. *sĕm'pĭ-tĕr'năl* (F. *sempiternel*, sempiternal—from L. *sempiternus*, perpetual), having beginning, but no end; everlasting: **sem'piter'nity**, n. *-tĕr'nĭ-tĭ*, endless duration in the future.

sempster, n. *sĕm'stĕr* (see **seam**), one who works with the needle: **semp'stress**, n. *-strĕs*, a woman who works with the needle: **semp'stressy**, n. *-strĕs-ĭ*, the occupation of a sempstress.

senary, a. *sēn'ĕr-ĭ* (L. *senarius*, consisting of six each—from *sex*, six), belonging to or containing six.

senate, n. *sĕn'ăt* (L. *senatus*, the council of the elders, the senate—from *senex*, old, aged), the deliberative and legislative assembly of a state; in *U. S. of Amer.*, the Upper House of the legislature; the governing body of a university; a superior governing body: **senator**, n. *sĕn'ā-tĕr*, a member of a senate: **sen'atorship**, n. the office or dignity of a senator: **sen'ato'rial**, a. *-tō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to a senate or senator; in *U. S.*, entitled to elect a senator: **sen'ato'rially**, ad. *-lĭ-ĭ*: **senate-house**, the place where a senate meets.

send, v. *sĕnd* (Icel. *senda*; Goth. *sandjan*; Ger. *senden*, to send), to throw or cast; to thrust; to despatch; to direct to go and act; to grant, as from a distant place; to inflict, as famine or disease: **send'ing**, imp.: **sent**, pt. and pp. *sĕnt*: **send'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who sends: **to send away**, to cause to depart; to dismiss: **to send for**, to request by message to come or to be brought: **to send forth**, to put or bring forth; to produce; to emit.

sendal, n. *sĕn'dăl* (mid. L. *cendalum*; Sp. *cendal*, a light thin stuff), a sort of thin silk or thread stuff.

Seneca-oil, n. *sĕn'ē-kă-ŏĭl* (so named after the *Seneca Indians*, by whom the oil of Pennsylvania was discovered and used), the name given in parts of N. Amer. to a kind of petroleum which exudes from the rocks, or floats on the surface of springs.

seneka, n. *sĕn'ē-gă*, also **seneka**, n. *sĕn'ē-kă* (probably so called from the *Seneca Indians*), the rattlesnake-root, or applied to it.

senescence, n. *sē-nĕs'sĕns* (L. *senescens*, growing old—from *senex*, old), the state of growing old; decay by time.

seneschal, n. *sĕn'ē-shăl* (mid. L. *siniscalcus*, the steward—from Goth. *sinifiga*, old, and *skalks*, a servant), in the *middle ages*, a high steward; an officer who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies in the houses of princes or high dignitaries; it afterwards came to signify other offices, as that of a judge, as the high *seneschal* of England: **sen'eschalship**, n. the office or dignity.

sengreen, n. *sĕn'grēn* (Ger. *singrün*, the house-leek

—from *sin*, force, and *grun*, green), a plant, the houseleek.

senile, a. *sē'nīl* (L. *senilis*, aged—from *senex*, old: It. *senile*: F. *senile*), pert. to old age, or proceeding from it; old; aged: **senility**, n. *sē-nil'i-ti*, old age; dotage.

senior, a. *sē'ni-er* (L. *senior*, older, more aged—from *senex*, old), older; elder; older in office or rank: **n.** one older than another; one having superiority, or precedence from office or rank; an aged person: **se'nior'ity**, n. *-ōr'i-ti*, priority of birth or office.

senna, n. *sen'na* (It. *senna*; F. *séné*, senna—from Ar. *sana* or *sene*, acute, in allusion to its sharp-pointed leaves), the leaves of several Eastern plants, much used in medicine as a purgative.

sennight, n. *sen'nīt* (contracted from *seven-night*), a week; seven days.

sennit, n. *sen'nit* (from *seven*, *knit*), a flat plaited cord, formed of rope-yarns; plaited straw or palm-leaves for making hats.

sense, n. *sens* (L. *sensus*, perception, feeling—from *sentio*, I discern by the senses: It. *senso*: F. *sens*, sense), that power or faculty by which animals obtain a knowledge of external objects, by these either coming into contact with certain organs of the body, or by making impressions on them; perception by the senses; discernment; understanding; strength of natural reason; meaning or import; consciousness: **the senses**, *sen'siz*, are five in number—*hearing*, *sight*, *smell*, *taste*, *touch*: **sensation**, n. *sen-sā'shun*, an impression made on the mind through any one of the senses; a state of interest or feeling excited or awakened in the mind by external objects, by the passions, by the internal condition of the body, or by the words of a speaker: **sensa'tional**, a. *-al*, pert. to sensation; fitted to excite great interest; a term applied to a certain school of novelists who seek popularity for their writings through the effects on the mind of their readers of startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation: **sensa'tionalism**, n. *-iz'm*, the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed: **sensa'tionalist**, n. *-ist*, one who regards the phenomena of mind as having their origin in sensations: **senseless**, a. *sens'les*, incapable of sensation; void of feeling; unconscious; stupid; foolish: **sense'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **sense'lessness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being senseless; folly; stupidity: **sensible**, a. *sen'si-bl*, capable of being perceived by the senses, or by the mind; perceiving by the mind feelings or appetites: in *mental phil.*, the theory held by many that all our ideas, our mental acts, and our intellectual powers, are but mere modifications of former sensations, or originated in them; sensualism: opposed to *intellectualism*: **sen'sualist**, n. *-ist*, one addicted to sensual pleasures; a voluptuary; one who holds the theory of sensualism: **sen'sually**, ad. *-li*: **sen'sualness**, n. *-nes*, also **sen'sual'ity**, n. *-ōl'i-ti*, the state or quality of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites: **sen'suous**, a. *-ūs*, pert. to or addressed to the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion; pathetic.

sent, pp. of **send**, which see.

sentence, n. *sen'tens* (L. *sententia*, an opinion, a decision, a sentence—from *sentio*, I perceive or feel: It. *sentenzia*: F. *sentence*), the judgment pronounced on a criminal by a judge; the decree or judgment of a court; a maxim; an opinion; a series of words so arranged as to convey complete sense, and followed by a dot or full point, thus (.): **v.** to pass judgment on, as a court; to doom; to condemn: **sen'tencing**, imp.: **sen'tenced**, pp. *-tenst*: **sentential**, a. *sen-ten'shal*, pert. to a sentence or period; comprising sentences: **senten'tially**, ad. *-shal-li*: **senten'tious**, a. *-shus*, abounding in axioms or maxims; short and pithy in expression; comprising sentences: **senten'tiously**, ad. *-li*: **senten'tiousness**, n. *-nes*, brevity and pithiness in expression: **a dark sentence**, a saying not easily understood.

sentient, a. *sen'shi-ent* (L. *sentiens*, discerning or perceiving by the senses—gen. *sentientis*), that perceives or feels; having the faculty of perception: **sen'tiently**, ad. *-li*.

sentiment, n. *sen'ti-ment* (It. *sentimento*: F. *sentiment*, understanding, sentiment—from L. *sentio*, I perceive or feel), opinion; the decision of the mind expressed in words; thought, or direction of thought; a sentence or passage, as the expression of a thought; a particular disposition of mind; tender susceptibility; an opinion expressed in striking words; feeling; emotion: **sen'timent'al**, a. *-al*, abounding with just opinions and reflections; affecting refined thoughts, and expressing them in appropriate language; in *contempt*, artificially or affectedly tender: **sen'timent'ally**, ad. *-li*: **sen'timental'ity**, n. *-tōl'i-ti*, affectation of sentiment or fine feeling: **sen'timent'alise**, v. *-al-iz*, to affect refined thought and express it in suitable language: **sen'timent'alising**, imp.: **sen'timent'alised**, pp. *-izd*: **sen'timent'alism**, n. *-al-iz'm*, the character or behaviour of a sentimentalist: **sen-**

sepawn, n. *sē-pŏŭn′*, also **sepon,** n. *sē-pŏn′*, porridge made from maize-meal, used as food in N. Amer.

sepia, n. *sē′pi-ȧ*, plu. **sep′ias,** *-ē* (L. and Gr. *sepia*, the cuttle-fish), the cuttle-fish; in the *fine arts*, a fine, brown, colouring matter, prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish: **sep′ic,** a. *-ik*, pert. to sepia; done in sepia, as a drawing: **sepiadæ,** n. plu. *sē-pī′ȧ-dē*, the cuttle-fish tribe.

sepiment, n. *sēp′i-mĕnt* (L. *sepimentum*, a hedge—from *sepio*, I hedge in), a hedge; a fence; a partition.

Sepoy, n. *sē′poy* (Hind. *sipahi* and *sipah*, a soldier), a native of India, employed as a soldier by the British Government for service in their Indian empire.

seps, n. *sēps* (L. and Gr. *seps*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused putrefaction), a genus of snake-like lizards found in the E. I. and in the S. and N. of Africa, having four very short legs, and whose scales cover their bodies like tiles.

sept, n. *sĕpt* (AS. *sib*, companionship or relationship; a corruption of **sect,** which see: Prov. *cept*), a clan, a branch of a race, or a family.

sept, *sĕpt* (L. *septem*, seven), a prefix signifying seven.

septa—see **septum.**

septangular, a. *sĕpt-ăng′gū-lĕr* (L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, a corner), having seven angles.

septarium, n. *sĕp-tā′ri-ŭm*, **septa′ria,** n. plu. *-ri-ȧ* (L. *septum*, a fence or division), flattened nodules or masses of calcareous clay, ironstone, or other matter, whose internal structure exhibits numerous seams of some crystallised substance; when calcined and reduced to a powder they furnish the valuable cement called *Roman*, which has the property of hardening under water.

septate, a. *sĕp′tāt* (L. *septum*, a fence or division), in *bot.*, separated or divided by partitions.

September, n. *sĕp-tĕm′bĕr* (L. *September*, the seventh month of the year—from *septem*, seven: F. *Septembre*), the ninth month of the year, formerly the seventh when the year commenced with March: **Septem′brist,** n. *-brist*, in *F. hist.*, applied to one of those engaged in the massacre in Paris, 2d Sept. 1792.

septenary, a. *sĕp′tĕn-ĕr-i* (L. *septenarius*, consisting of seven—from *septem*, seven: F. *septénaire*), consisting of seven: n. the number seven.

septenate, a. *sĕp′tĕn-āt* (L. *septem*, seven), in *bot.*, having parts in sevens—applied to a compound leaf with seven leaflets coming off from one point.

septennial, a. *sĕp-tĕn′ni-ȧl* (L. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year), lasting or continuing for seven years; returning once every seven years: **septen′nially,** ad. *-li*.

septic, a. *sĕp′tĭk*, also **sep′tical,** a. *-ti-kȧl* (Gr. *septikos*, that causes putrefaction—from *sepo*, I putrefy), having the power to promote putrefaction: **sep′tically,** ad. *-li*: **septicity,** n. *sĕp-tĭs′i-ti*, tendency to promote putrefaction.

septicidal, a. *sĕp′ti-sī′dȧl* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, I cut or divide), in *bot.*, applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing through the septa or partitions of the ovary.

septiferous, a. *sĕp-tĭf′ĕr-ŭs* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *fero*, I bear), bearing or containing septa; having partitions.

septiform, a. *sĕp′ti-fȧ̆rm* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *forma*, shape), resembling a septum or partition.

septifragal, a. *sĕp-tĭf′rȧ-gȧl* (L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, I break), applied to a dehiscence which takes place along the lines of suture, the valves at the same time separating from the dissepiments, which are not subdivided.

septilateral, a. *sĕp′ti-lăt′ĕr-ȧl* (L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, a side—gen. *lateris*), having seven sides.

septillion, n. *sĕp-tĭl′yŭn* (L. *septem*, seven, and Eng. *million*), in *arith.*, a million raised to the seventh power; in *Eng. system of notation*, expressed by a unit followed by 42 ciphers—in the *It.* or *F.*, by a unit and 24 ciphers.

septuagenarian, n. *sĕp′tū-ȧ-jĕn-ā′ri-ăn* (L. *septuaginta*, seventy), a person seventy years of age: **sep′tuag′enary,** a. *-jĕn-ĕr-i*, consisting of seventy: n. the number seventy.

septuagesima, n. *sĕp′tū-ȧ-jĕs′i-mȧ* (L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth), the third Sunday before Lent—so called because seventy days before Easter: **sep′tuages′imal,** a. *-i-mȧl*, consisting of seventy; counted by seventies: **sep′tuages′imally,** ad. *-li*.

Septuagint, n. *sĕp′tū-ȧ-jĭnt* (L. *septuaginta*, seventy), the Greek version of the Old Testament Scrip., made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus from the original Heb., about 275 years B.C., and so called because said to have been the work of 70 interpreters; usually expressed by the symbol LXX.: **adj.** pert. to the Septuagint, or contained in it.

septulate, a. *sĕp′tū-lāt* (L. *septum*, a partition), in *bot.*, applied to fruits having spurious transverse dissepiments or partitions.

septum, n. *sĕp′tŭm*, **sep′ta,** plu. *-tȧ* (L. *septum*, a partition), in *bot.*, any partition separating a body, as a fruit into two or more cells in the direction of its length; separating partitions across or in the direction of its breadth are called *phragmata*; in *anat.*, the membrane or plate separating from each other two adjacent cavities or organs; one of the partitions or walls of a chambered shell.

septuple, a. *sĕp′tū-pl* (L. *septem*, seven, and *plico*, I fold: F. *septuple*), sevenfold; **v.** to make sevenfold: **sep′tupling,** imp. *-pling*: **sep′tupled,** pp. *-pld*.

sepulchre, n. *sĕp′ul-kĕr* (L. *sepulchrum*, a tomb—from *sepelio*, I bury: It. *sepolcro*: F. *sépulcre*), a place of interment; a tomb: **v.** to bury; to inter: **sep′ulching,** imp. *-kring*: **sep′ulchred,** pp. *-kĕrd*: **sepulchral,** a. *sē-pŭl′krȧl*, pert. to burial, or to tombs or monuments; deep, grave, or disagreeably hollow, generally applied to a tone of voice: **sepul′chrally,** ad. *-li*: **sepulture,** n. *sĕp′ul-tūr*, interment; burial.

sequacious, a. *sē-kwē′shŭs* (L. *sequax*, following or seeking after—gen. *sequacis*—from *sequi*, to follow), following; attendant; ductile; pliant: **sequa′ciousness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sequacious; a disposition to follow.

sequel, n. *sē′kwĕl* (L. *sequela*, a result or consequence—from *sequor*, I follow: It. *sequela*: F. *séquelle*), that which follows; result; event; conclusion: **sequela,** n. *sē-kwē′lȧ*, in *med.*, a diseased state following on an attack of some other disease.

sequence, n. *sē′kwĕns* (L. *sequens*, following—from *sequor*, I follow: It. *sequenza*: F. *séquence*), that which follows; order of succession; series; arrangement; a set of cards of the same suit in order; in *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days after the *gradual* or *introit*: **sequential,** a. *sē-kwĕn′shȧl*, being in succession: **sequen′tially,** ad. *-li*.

sequester, v. *sē-kwĕs′tĕr* (L. *sequestrare*, to give up for safe-keeping—from *sequester*, a depositary, a mediator: It. *sequestrare*: F. *séquestrer*), to separate from others; to withdraw or retire, as from society; to sequestrate: **seques′tering,** imp.: **seques′tered,** pp. *-tĕrd*: **adj.** secluded; retired: **seques′trable,** a. *-trȧ-bl*, capable of being sequestered or separated: **to sequester one's self,** to separate one's self from society; to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy: **seques′trate,** v. *-trāt* (L. *sequestratum*, to remove, to separate from anything), to appropriate by legal process the property and income of a debtor until the claims of certain creditors be satisfied; to set aside from the power of either party the matter at issue by order of a court of law; in *Scotch law*, to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent with the view of realising it, and distributing it equitably among the creditors: **seques′trating,** imp.: **seques′trated,** pp.: **adj.** taken possession of for behoof of creditors: **sequestration,** n. *sĕk′wĕs-trā′shŭn*, the act or state of taking possession of a person's income or estate by legal process, in order to satisfy the claims of creditors: **seq′uestra′tor,** n. *-trā′tĕr*, one who sequestrates.

sequestrum, n. *sē-kwĕs′trŭm* (L. *sequestratum*, to remove, to separate from anything—see **sequester**), in *surg.*, a dead portion of bone which separates from the sound part.

sequin, n. *sē′kwin* (F. *sequin*—from It. *zecchino*, a sequin—from *zecca*, the mint), a gold coin of Italy, worth about 9s. 6d.; in Turkey, worth about 7s. 6d.; current in Algiers for about 8s. 6d.

seraglio, n. *sē-rāl′yō* (It. *serraglio*, an enclosure of palisades, a place shut in—from *serrare*, to lock in; afterwards used for Pers. *serai*, a palace: F. *séraill*, a seraglio), the palace of the Grand Seignior or Emperor of Turkey; a place or house for keeping wives and concubines; a harem.

serai, n. *sē-rā′ē* (Pers. *serai*, a palace, an inn), in *India* and *Tartary*, a resting-place for the accommodation of travellers.

seralbumen, n. *sēr′ȧl-bū′mĕn* (Eng. *serum*, and *albumen*), a name given to the albumen of the blood to

distinguish it from the albumen of the egg, called *albumen*.

seraph, n. *sér'áf* (Heb. *seraph*, to burn: It. *serafino*: F. *séraphin*), an angel of the highest order: Heb. pl. **ser'aphim**, *-á-fim*: Eng. pl. **seraphs**: sometimes the pl. is written *seraphims*, but improperly: **seraphic**, a. *sé-ráf'ik*, also **seraph'ical**, a. *-i-kál*, angelic; pure; sublime; inflamed with love or zeal: **seraph'ically**, ad. *-ik*: **seraphine**, n. *sér'a-fin*, a musical instrument resembling a small harmonium.

Serapis, n. *sé-rá'pis* (Gr. *serapis*), a chief divinity of the anc. Egyptians, at first a symbol of the Nile, and as of fertility.

seraskier, n. *sé-rás'ki-ér* (F. *séraquier*: Pers. *ser*, head, and Ar. *asker*, an army), a Turkish commander of land forces.

sere, a. *sér* (see **sear**), dry; withered.

serenade, n. *sér'é-nád'* (F. *sérénade*; It. *serenata*, a serenade—from It. *sereno*; L. *serenus*, open, fair, clear—applied to the weather or the open air, as opposed to in-doors), an entertainment of music given by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of his lady-love at night; in *Ger.*, a musical tribute given by students to a favourite professor under his window at night; music performed in the streets during the stillness of night; a musical piece suitable for such an occasion: v. to entertain with open-air music at night: **ser'ena'ding**, imp.: n. the act or practice of performing music in the open air at night: **ser'ena'ded**, pp.: **ser'ena'der**, n. *-dér*, one who serenades: **ser'ena'ta**, n. *-ná'tá*, any piece of vocal music on the subject of love.

serene, a. *sé-rén'* (L. *serenus*, fair, bright, serene: It. *sereno*: F. *serein*), clear and calm; still; peaceful; unruffled; even of mind or temper; a title or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families, as *serene Highness*, *most serene*: **serena'ly**, ad. *-li*: **seren'ity**, n. *-rén'i-ti*, clearness and calmness; peace.

serf, n. *sérf* (F. *serf*, a bondsman—from L. *servus*, a slave: It. *servo*), the lowest class of servants or slaves in the dark ages, who were attached to the soil and transferred with it: **serf'age**, n. *-áj*, also **serf'dom**, n. *-dóm*, state or condition of a serf.

serge, n. *sérj* (F. *serge*—from Sp. *sarga*, serge), a woollen quilted stuff or cloth.

sergeant, *sár'jént*—see **serjeant**.

serges, n. plu. *sér'jés*, in *R. Cath. Ch.*, the great wax candles burnt before the altars.

in London, an officer who attends the lord mayor and the aldermen on court-days, &c.: **serjeant-at-arms**, an officer who preserves order, apprehends and punishes offenders, &c., particularly in connection with a legislative body. *Note.*—This word is often spelt *serjeant*; the spelling, however, should be *serjeant*, and in the army it is uniformly so spelt.

sermon, n. *sér'mún* (L. *sermo*, a speaking, discourse: It. *sermone*: F. *sermon*), a discourse delivered by a clergyman or licentiate from a pulpit, generally on a text selected from Scripture; any serious exhortation: **ser'monize**, v. *-iz*, to inculcate rigid rules; to preach: **ser'moni'zing**, imp.: **ser'monized**, pp. *-izd*.

seron or **seroon**, n. *sé-rón'* (F. *seron*, a box containing foreign drugs: Sp. *seron*, a hamper) in *commerce*, a package of goods, variable in weight, and limited to certain kinds of goods, as almonds, drugs, Castile soap, &c.

serotine, n. *sér'ó-tin* (F. *sérotine*—from L. *serotinus*, that comes or happens late), a species of bat: **serotinous**, a. *sé-rót'i-nús*, in *bot.*, applied to a plant which flowers later in the year than others to which it is related.

serous, a. *sér'ús* (It. *sieroso*; F. *séreux*, serous—from L. *serum*, whey), watery; thin; like whey: **serosity**, n. *sé-rós'i-ti*, in *med.*, the watery part of blood when coagulated: **serous membrane**, in *anat.*, a closed membranous bag having its internal surface moistened with serum, and lining some cavity of the body which has no outlet: **ser'um**, n. *-rúm* (L.), the thin watery substance like whey which separates from the blood when coagulated.

serpent, n. *sér'pénl* (L. *serpens*, a serpent—gen. *serpentis*—from *serpo*, I creep: It. *serpente*: F. *serpent*), a reptile having a very long body without feet, and which moves by undulations and contractions, noted for cunning; a subtle or malicious person; a musical instrument twisted somewhat like a serpent; **serpent-like**, a. acting like a serpent: **serpent-fish**, a fish of a red colour resembling a snake: **serpent-stones**, **serpent's-tongue**, popular names of certain fossil shells or teeth, the latter also the plant *adder's-tongue*: **ser'penta'ria**, n. *-pén-tá'ri-á* (F. *serpentaire*, dragon-wort), the Virginian plant *snake-root*; a name applied to many plants: **ser'penta'rius**, n. *-ri-ús*, a northern constellation: **ser'pentry**, n. *-tri*, a winding or twisting like that of a serpent: **serpentiform**, a. *sér-pén'ti-fórm* (L. *forma*, shape), serpent-shaped.

serpentigenous, a. *sér'pén-tij'é-nús* (L. *serpentigenus*,

flowers), a genus of hydroid polypes, so called from their cells being arranged on the opposite sides of a fleshy or horny axis, which gives to their stems a wreath-like appearance.

serum—see under **serous**.

serve, v. *sêrv* (L. *servire*, to be in service—from *servus*, a servant or slave; F. *servir*, to serve; It. *servo*; old F. *serve*, servile), to work for; to perform duties, as an officer in the army or navy; to assist; to attend at command; to yield obedience to; to supply with anything; to suffice for; to stand in place of something else; to officiate or minister; to be a servant or slave; to be subordinate to anything; to treat or requite, in an ill sense; to worship God; to present a writ; to attend or wait; to suit or be convenient: **ser'ving**, imp.: **n.** among *seamen*, the process of covering large ropes or cables with canvas or spun yarn to prevent friction or wearing in parts much exposed: **served**, pp. *sêrvd*: **server**, n. *sêr'vêr*, one who serves; a salver: **ser'vant**, n. *-vânt*, a person employed by another for labour, and to be at his command: **to serve in**, to belong to and do duty in, as in the army or navy: **to serve one out**, to retaliate upon: to requite: **to serve one's self**, to act as one's own servant; to take or use without help; to avail one's self of: **to serve out**, to distribute in portions: **to serve up**, to place on the table, as dressed food: **to serve a writ** or **summons**, to read it to the defendant, or more usually, to leave an attested copy at his residence: **to serve a warrant**, to show or read it to the person against whom it is issued, and to seize his person: **to serve an execution**, to seize or take possession of lands, goods, or person, according as the law requires in the case: **to serve an office**, to discharge the duties of a public office: **time-server**, one who regulates his actions by the requirements of the times instead of by duty; one who meanly complies: **a servant of servants**, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude: **your humble servant, your obedient servant**, &c., conventional phrases of civility at the close of a letter, coming immediately before the signature: **servant girl** or **maid**, also **serving-maid**, a female servant: **servant-man**, also **serving-man**, a male servant.

service, n. *sêr'vis* (L. *servitium*, the condition of a slave or servant—from *servus*, a slave or servant: It. *servizio*; F. *service*), labour, physical or mental, performed in course of duty, or for the benefit of another; obedience; religious rites or worship; public worship; employment; use; purpose; advantage; official duties of a clergyman; the performance of duty in the army or navy; a benefit conferred; a course, as of dishes at table; a collection of vessels used at table; among *seamen*, the layers of spun yarn fastened round a rope to protect it from friction: **ser'viceable**, a. *-d-bl*, useful; beneficial; capable of duty: **ser'viceably**, ad. *-d-bli*: **ser'viceableness**, n. *-bl-nês*, the state or quality of being serviceable: **service-book**, a prayer-book or missal: **service-pipe**, a pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas or water pipes.

servile, a. *sêr'vil* (L. *servilis*, slavish, servile—from *servus*, a slave or servant: It. and F. *servile*), pert. to a servant or slave, or characteristic of one; cringing; fawning; meanly obsequious; in *gram.*, not belonging to the original root, as a *servile* letter: **ser'vilely**, ad. *-li*: **ser'vileness**, n. *-nês*, also **servility**, n. *sêr-vil'i-ti*, the condition of a slave or bondman; mean submission; slavish deference: **servitor**, n. *sêr'vi-têr*, a follower or adherent; an attendant; an Oxford undergraduate partly supported by the college funds: **ser'vitorship**, n. office or position of a servitor: **ser'vitude**, n. *-tûd*, the condition of a servant or slave; slavish dependence; bondage.

sesame, n. *sês'a-mê* (L. *sesamum*; Gr. *sesamon*, an Eastern oily grain: It. *sesamo*; F. *sesame*), a plant producing an oily grain, chiefly cultivated in the East and in Egypt: **ses'amum**, n. *-mûm*, a genus of herbaceous plants whose seed is sometimes used as food, and furnishes oil: **open sesame** (from the well-known tale of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves'), a talisman or power in any form, used successfully to accomplish an object.

sesamoid, a. *sês'a-moyd*, also **ses'amoid'al**, a. *-al* (Gr. *sesamon*, sesame, and *eidos*, appearance), applied to the small bones formed at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs, and to small bodies in the valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

sesqui, prefix, *sês'kwi* or *sês'kwi* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half), a prefix in chemical terms which denotes that 1½ equivalents of one constituent is united to one equivalent of another, or in the proportion of three to two; a whole and a half.

sesquialter, a. *sês'kwi-al'têr*, also **ses'quial'teral**, a. *-al* (L. *sesquialter*, once and a half—from *sesqui*, more by a half, and *alter*, other), denoting the relation of 1½ to 1: **ses'quial'tera**, n. *-têr-a*, a certain stop on the organ: **sesquialteral floret**, in *bot.*, a perfect floret accompanied with a small abortive one.

sesquicarbonate, n. *sês'kwi-kâr'bô-nât* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *carbonate*), a salt composed of 1½ equivalents of carbonic acid, and 1 equivalent of any base, or in the proportion of three of the one and two of the other; also similarly of other salts.

sesquichloride, n. *sês'kwi-klô'rîd* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *chloride*), in *chem.*, a compound containing 1½ equivalents of chlorine and 1 equivalent of a metal or other base; and similarly of like compounds, as **ses'quibro'mide, sesqui-iodide**, &c.

sesquipedal, a. *sês'kwi-pê'dal* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *pedal*), containing a foot and a half; long-worded; using long words; also **ses'quipeda'lian**, a. *-da-li-an*.

sesquiplicate, a. *sês-kwip'li-kât* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *plicate*), a term applied to the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

sesquitertian, a. *sês'kwi-têr'shi-an* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and *tertianus*, belonging to the third—from *tertius*, the third), having the ratio of one and one-third to one, as between 8 and 6.

sesquitone, n. *sês'kwi-tôn* (L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and *tone*), in *music*, an interval of three semitones.

sessile, a. *ses'sil* (L. *sessilis*, of or belonging to sitting—from *sedeo*, I sit: It. and F. *sessile*), having a position as if sitting; in *bot.* and *zool.*, sitting directly upon the body to which it belongs without a support, as a *sessile leaf*; one that issues directly from the main stem or branch without a footstalk.

session, n. *sêsh'un* (L. *sessio*, a sitting—gen. *sessionis*—from *sessum*, to sit: It. *sessione*; F. *session*), the actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business; the actual time during which they sit or meet, with only short adjournments; in *Eng.*, the period of time between the first meeting of Parliament and its prorogation; in *Scot.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian Church: **session-clerk**, in *Scot.*, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamations of banns for marriages: **sess'onal**, a. *-al*, pert. to a session or sitting, particularly of an ecclesiastical court: **Court of Session**, in *Scot.*, the supreme civil court: **quarter-sessions**—see under **quarter**.

sesspool, n. *ses'pûl*—see **cesspool**.

sesterce, n. *ses'têrs* (L. *sestertius*, a sesterce—from *semis*, a half, and *tertius*, third: It. *sestersio*; F. *sesterce*), in *anc. Rome*, a silver coin worth about 2d. sterling: **sestertium**, n. *ses-têr'shi-ûm*, equal to 1000 sesterces (*ses'têr-sêz*), or about £8 sterling.

set, a. *sêt* (AS. *settan*; Ger. *setzen*, to place, to let down: Ger. *sitzen*; Icel. *sitia*, to sit: L. *sidere*, to seat one's self; *sedere*, to sit), regular; formal; determined; obstinate; established or fixed: **n.** a number or collection of things of the same kind, or of a similar form, intended to be used together; a number of things united in the formation of a whole; a complete assortment; a number of persons usually or officially united; a clique; a lot; a young plant for putting into the soil for growth; the descent of a heavenly body below the horizon: **v.** to put or place into any condition or state; to put, place, or fix; to cause to rest in a standing posture; to regulate or adjust, as a timepiece; to adapt to music, as words; to spread, as sails; to fix in metal; to bring to a fine edge, as a razor; to sink below the horizon, as the sun; to be fixed; to change fluidity for firmness; to plant; to begin a journey—always with *out*: **set'ting**, imp.: **adj.** falling below the horizon: **n.** the act of placing or fixing; the act of sinking or appearing to sink below the horizon; something inserted; that in which something is set; the direction of a current, as of a sea or a wind: **set**, pt. and pp.: **set'ter**, n. *-têr*, one who sets; an inciter, with *on*; a sporting-dog that indicates by sitting or crouching the place where game lies hid: **to set about**, to begin; to apply one's self: **to set against**, to place in opposition: **to set agoing**, to cause to begin to move: **to set apart**, to separate to a particular use; to reserve: **to set a saw**, to bend every

alternate tooth to one side, and the remainder to the other: **to set aside,** to reject for the present; to annul: **to set at defiance,** to defy; to dare the power and malice of an adversary or enemy: **to set at ease,** to quiet; to tranquillise: **to set at nought,** to despise; to undervalue: **to set a trap, snare,** or **gin,** to place it in a situation to catch prey; to lay a plan of deceit in order to draw into one's power: **to set before,** to present to view; to offer: **to set by,** to place on one side for convenience or safety: **to set down,** to place upon the ground; to put in writing: **to set eyes on,** to see; to behold: **to set forth,** to make appear; to manifest: **to set forward,** to begin to move on; to promote: **to set free,** to release from confinement or bondage: **to set in,** to begin; to enter upon a particular state, as the weather: **to set in order,** to adjust or arrange: **to set off,** to decorate; to place against, as an equivalent; to start, as for a race; among *privateers*, to deface or soil, as a recently-printed sheet coming into contact with another not quite dry: **to set on** or **upon,** to incite; to assault or attack; to fix or place: **to set one's cap at** or **for,** to endeavour to catch the attention or affections of—familiarly applied to a woman supposed to be making approaches in love to a man: **to set one's self against,** to place one's self determinedly in opposition to: **to set on fire,** to communicate fire to; to fill with disorder; to inflame the passions of: **to set on foot,** to put in motion; to start: **to set out,** to begin a journey or course; to begin the world; to assign; to mark off; to adorn; to display; to state at large: **to set over,** to appoint or constitute, as a superior, ruler, or commander: **to set right,** to put in order; to correct: **to set sail,** to begin a voyage: **to set the fashion,** to determine what shall be the fashion: **to set the teeth on edge,** to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when an acid or woollen cloth is brought into contact with them: **to set to,** to apply one's self; to affix: **to set up,** to found or establish; to raise; to exalt; to place on view; to utter loudly; to begin, as a business; to profess openly; to put in type: **dead-set,** n. a fixed state or condition precluding further progress; the act of a setter-dog when it discovers game: **to be at a dead-set,** to be in a fixed state or condition, precluding further progress: **set** or **sett of a burgh,** in *Scot. law*, the constitution of a burgh: **set-back,** a plain flat set-off in a wall: **set-bolt,** an iron pin or bolt for fitting planks closely together: **set-down,** a rebuke that quiets or silences: **set-fair,** the coat of plaster piece placed upon the head of a pile, when too short, to enable the weight or hammer to reach it: **sett of a burgh**—see **set.**

settee, n. *set-tē'* (from **set,** which see), a long seat with a back to it; a vessel with a long sharp prow and two or three masts, carrying lateen sails, common in the Mediterranean.

setter, setting—see under **set.**

settle, n. *set'tl* (from **set,** which see), a long seat or bench with a high back; a stool.

settle, v. *set'tl* (AS. *settl*, a seat or setting: Icel. *sætt*; AS. *sahte*, agreement, peace), to fix or establish in business, or in any way of life; to establish; to confirm; to make close or compact; to tranquillise; to fix by gift or legal act, as an annuity; to colonise; to establish or ordain over a church or parish; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise, as a dispute; to balance or pay, as an account; to sink or fall to the bottom, as dregs or impurities; to become stationary or permanent; to quit an irregular for a methodical or regular life; to grow or become calm after agitation; to marry and establish a domestic state; to sink by its own weight, as a building; to subside; to rest or repose: **settling,** imp. *set'ling*; n. the act of making a settlement; a colonising; an adjustment of difference: **set'tlings,** n. plu. *-lings*, the sediment which falls to the bottom of a liquid; dregs: **settled,** pp. *set'ld*; **adj.** fixed; stable: **settler,** n. *set'ler*, one who inhabits a new country; a colonist: **settlement,** n. *set'l-ment*, the act of settling, or state of being settled; a jointure granted to a wife; the act of entering into a domestic state; the act of planting, as a colony; the colony itself; right to parochial relief, or the residence by which it is claimed; liquidation or payment; adjustment, as of differences or a claim: **settlements,** n. plu. *-ments*, in *arch.*, those parts in a building in which defects by sinking have occurred; places where colonies are established, or the colonies themselves, as *British settlements*: **to settle on** or **upon,** to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to: **settling-day,** a day on which accounts are balanced and settled, as on the stock exchange; the pay-day in the produce-market: **Act of Settlement,** in *Great Britain*, the Act of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to her present Majesty's house, or to the house of Orange.

seven, n. *sev'en* (AS. *seofon*; Goth. *sibun*; L. *septem*; Sans. *saptan*, seven), six units and one more: **adj.** being or having seven: **seventh,** n. n. *sev'nth*,

treatment; harshness; rigour; extreme strictness; extreme degree.

sew, v. *sō* (L. *suere*; Goth. *siujan*; AS. *siwian*, to sew), to join or fasten together by means of a needle and thread: **sewing**, imp.: **n.** the art or occupation of using the needle; needlework: **sewed**, pp. *sōd*: **sew'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who sews: **to sew up**, to enclose in anything sewed; to enclose by sewing: **sewing-machine**, a machine for sewing or stitching cloth, and making up articles of clothing by sewing them, now in extensive use, and largely superseding sewing by hand: **sewing-needle**, a needle used in sewing: **sewing silk** or **thread**, silk or thread used for sewing.

sewage, n. *sō'āj* (Gael. *sūg*, to imbibe; *sūgh*, juice, moisture,—and as a verb, to drink up, to drain: It. *suco*, juice: F. *essuier*, to dry: Norm. F. *essuier* or *sewière*, a conduit, the drain of a pond), the used water and liquid filthy matter of a town or city: **sew'er**, n. *-ėr*, a channel or pipe to carry off the used or surface water, and the liquid filthy matter, of a town or city: **sew'erage**, n. *-āj*, drainage by sewers; sewage; the system of conduits or pipes laid under the earth for carrying off the used water and liquid filth of a town or city.

sewer, **sewerage**—see under **sewage**.

sex, n. *sėks* (L. *sexus*, a sex, male or female—akin to Gr. *tekos*, offspring, progeny: F. *sexe*: Sp. *sexo*), the distinction between male and female; applied to women by way of emphasis; in *bot.*, the structure of plants corresponding to sex in animals: **sex'less**, a. *-lės*, without sex: **sex'ual**, a. *-ū-al*, pert. to the sex or the sexes: **sex'ually**, ad. *-li*: **sex'ual'ity**, n. *-al'i-ti*, the state or quality of being distinguished by sex: **sexual system**, in *bot.*, the system of the naturalist Linnæus, founded upon the character of the organs of reproduction in plants, or their apparent absence: **sex'ualist**, n. *-list*, one who adopts the Linnæan system of botany: **the sex**, women in general.

sex, prefix, *sėks* (L. *sex*; Gr. *hex*, six: F. *six*), a prefix signifying six.

sexagenarian, a. *sėks'ā-jē-nā'ri-an* (L. *sexagenarius*, sixty years old—from *sexageni*, sixty each: F. *sexagénaire*), being sixty years old: **n.** a person aged sixty: **sexagenary**, a. *sėks-aj'ē-nėr-i*, designating the number sixty: **n.** something composed of sixty.

sexagesima, n. *sėks-ā-jės'i-ma* (L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth—from *sexaginta*, sixty: F. *sexagésime*), the second Sunday before Lent, being about sixty days before Easter: **sexages'imal**, a. *-i-mal*, pert. to the number sixty; computed or proceeding by sixties: **sexagesimal fractions**, fractions having sixty, or some multiple of it, for their denominator.

sexennial, a. *sėks-en'ni-al* (L. *sexennis*, six years old—from *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year), happening once in six years, or lasting six years: **sexen'nially**, ad. *-li*.

sextant, n. *sėks'tānt* (L. *sextans*, a sixth part—from *sex*, six: F. *sextant*: Sp. *sextante*), in *math.*, the sixth part of a circle; an instrument like a quadrant, but having an arc of only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle, used at sea and by astronomers for measuring angular distances, taking altitudes, &c., by reflection.

sextile, n. *sėks'til* (L. *sextilis*, sixth—from *sex*, six), the aspect or position of two planets when 60 degrees or two signs apart.

sextillion, n. *sėks-til'yun* (L. *sextus*, the sixth, and Eng. *million*), in *Eng. notation*, a million raised to the sixth power, or a number expressed by a unit followed by 36 ciphers—in *Fr. notation*, by 21 ciphers.

sexton, n. *sėks'tun* (contr. from **sacristan**, which see: old Eng. *sekestevn*; F. *sacristain*, the keeper of the sacristy, where the sacred vestments, &c., of a church are kept), an inferior officer of a church, who prepares graves, attends to the burials, cleans the church, &c.; a gravedigger: **sex'tonship**, n. the office of a sexton.

sextuple, a. *sėks'tū-pl* (L. *sextus*, the sixth, and *duplus*, double), sixfold.

sexual, &c.—see under **sex**.

sforzato, ad. *sfōr-zä'tō* (It. forced), in *music*, with force; louder than the rest.

sfumato, a. *sfōō-mä'tō* (It. smoky), in *paint.*, having the tints so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty appearance.

sgraffito, a. *sgrāf-fē'tō*, also **sgraffiato**, a. *sgrāf-fi-ä'tō* (It. scratched), a kind of painting in which a ground of dark stucco is covered with a white coat, which last being partly scraped away in forming the design, the black ground appears and forms the shadows.

shabby, a. *shäb'bi* (prov. Eng. *shabby*, mangy: Dut. *schabben*, to scratch, to rub—from *schabbe*, a scab; *schabbig*, shabby), damaged or faded; torn or much worn, as a coat or other part of the attire; mean in appearance or conduct; contemptible; low; paltry; despicable: **shab'bily**, ad. *-bi-li*: **shab'biness**, n. *-nės*, the quality of being shabby; raggedness.

shabrack, n. *shäb'rak* (Hung. *csabrag*: Turk. *tshaprak*), the cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's charger.

shack, n. *shäk* (Scot. *shag*, the refuse of barley: Manx, *skah*, to shake, to shed), shaken grain remaining on the ground after the gleaning is over; liberty of free winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time, according to ancient custom: **v.** to shed, as corn in the harvest-field; to feed in stubble: **shack'ing**, imp.: **shacked**, pp. *shakt*: **to go ashack**, to feed at large.

shackle, n. *shak'l* (Dut. *schaeckel*, the link of a chain; *schakelen*, to link together: Sw. *skakil*; Dan. *skagle*, the shaft of a cart), anything which confines or hinders the free use of the limbs, as fetters, chains, or handcuffs,—usually in the plu.; that which obstructs or embarrasses free action: **v.** to fetter; to bind: **shack'ling**, imp.: **shack'led**, pp. *-ld*.

shad, n. *shäd* (prov. Ger. *schade*), a fish inhabiting the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and plentiful off the coasts of Britain and the U. S., akin to the herring.

shaddock, n. *shäd'dōk* (after *Capt. Shaddock*, who introduced it into the West Indies), a large variety of orange, a native of China and Japan.

shade, n. *shād* (Goth. *skadus*; AS. *sceado*; Dut. *schade*, shade: W. *cysgod*, shadow, shelter: Gr. *skia*, shade), the obscurity or darkness resulting from the partial interruption of the rays of light; gloom; any obscure or partially-dark place; anything which intercepts light or heat; a glass cover for enclosing and protecting timepieces and valuable ornaments, &c.; a screen; shelter; protection; the varying dark parts of a picture; a very minute difference; a ghost; a disembodied spirit: **shades**, plu. *shādz*, the lower regions; deep obscurity: **v.** to screen from light or heat; to shelter; to protect; to paint with darker or more obscure colours; to darken; to obscure: **shading**, imp. *shā'ding*: **n.** the act or operation of obscuring or darkening; the style in which such is done: **sha'ded**, pp.: **sha'der**, n. *-dėr*, he who or that which shades: **sha'dy**, a. *-di*, sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades: **sha'dily**, ad. *-di-li*: **sha'diness**, n. *-nės*, the state of being shady: **shadeless**, a. *shād'lės*, having little or no shade.

shadow, n. *shäd'ō* (AS. *scadu*, shadow: from **shade**, which see), the shade or partial darkness of a definite form made on one side of a body, caused by a bright light falling upon the opposite side; that portion of space or a surface from which light is intercepted by some opaque body; obscurity; shelter; a slight or faint appearance; something existing only in appearance; a close subservient companion or follower; type; a person or animal thin or emaciated to an extraordinary degree; likeness reflected from a mirror: **v.** to cloud or darken; to represent faintly or imperfectly: **shad'owing**, imp.: **adj.** representing by a faint or imperfect resemblance: **n.** a typifying: **shad'owed**, pp. *-ōd*: **adj.** covered; clouded: **shad'owy**, a. *-ō-i*, full of shade; dark; gloomy; faintly light; unsubstantial: **shad'owiness**, n. *-i-nės*, the state of being shadowy or unsubstantial: **shad'owless**, a. *-lės*, having no shadow: **shadow of death**, the near and felt approach of death by a sick person; a dreadful darkness or trouble.

shaft, n. *shäft* (Dut. *schaft*, a stalk, a rod: AS. *sceaft*, a shaft), anything long and straight; a missile weapon, as an arrow; the part of a column extending from the base to the capital; a pit or entrance to a mine when perpendicular or nearly so; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon: **shaft'ed**, a. having a handle or shaft.

shag, n. *shag* (AS. *sceacga*, a bush of hair, what is rough and shaggy: Scot. *shag*, the refuse of barley: Icel. *skaga*, to project, to jog out), coarse hair or nap; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse, woolly nap; tobacco-leaves cut into shreds: **shag'gy**, a. *-gi*, also **shag'ged**, a. *-ged*, covered with long hair or wool; rough; rugged: **shag'giness**, n. *-gi-nės*, also **shag'gedness**, n. *-ed-nės*, the state of being shagged or shaggy.

shagreen, n. *sha-grēn'* (F. *chagrin*, shagreen: Pers. *sagri*, the rump of a horse or ass, the rough skin of certain fish), the rough prickly skins of sharks and dog-fish prepared as leather, used in covering cases,

in polishing, &c.; the skin of various animals, as horses, asses, &c., made into coloured leather, and so prepared as to have round granulations on one side, similar to the skins of sharks: **shagreen**, a., also **shagreened'**, a. *-grēnd'*, made of or covered with shagreen.

shah, n. *shä* (Per. *shah*, a king, a prince), the name of the reigning king of Persia.

shake, n. *shāk* (Icel. *skaka*, to shake, to jog: Dut. *schokken*, to shake), a rapid motion one way and another; agitation; a trembling or shivering; motion of the hands when clasped in salutation; in *music*, the rapid up and down movement of the voice when dwelling on any particular note, but always within the compass of a tone; a fissure or rent in timber: **v.** to cause to move with short rapid vibrations; to give a wavering or trembling motion to; to throw or drive, followed by *down*, *from*, or *off*; to threaten to overthrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to lose firmness; to tremble; to totter; to shiver: **sha'king**, imp.: **n.** the act of shaking or agitating; a vibratory motion; a brandishing; concussion: **shook**, pt. *shook*, did shake: **shaken**, pp. *shā'kn*: **sha'ker**, n. *-kėr*, one who shakes: **sha'ky**, a. *-ki*, loosely put together; ready to come to pieces: **shake down**, a temporary substitute for a bed, as on a sofa or the floor: **Sha'kers**, n. plu. *-kėrz*, a fanatical religious sect which arose in Eng. about 1747, but now confined to N. Amer., whose professors introduce into their devotional exercises jumping and singing, and profess celibacy: **Sha'kerism**, n. *-izm*, the principles of the Shakers: **to shake hands with**, to express pleasure or satisfaction at meeting or parting with a friend by shaking hands; to greet or bid farewell by the visible symbol of shaking hands; to become reconciled, as friends; to agree or contract with: **no great shakes**, *facetiously*, not worthy of attention; of no particular importance.

Shakespearian, a. *shāks-pē'ri-an*, of or pert. to Shakespeare or his works, or in his style.

shako, n. *shāk'ō* (Hung. *csako*), a military cap worn by the infantry of the line.

shale, n. *shāl* (Ger. *schale*, a shell; *schalen*, to peel or shell off), a shell or husk; in *geol.*, argillaceous strata that exhibit a laminated structure, and split into irregular plates—some varieties being bituminous, others calcareous, arenaceous, &c.

shall, v. *shal* (the true origin seems to be Norm. *skil*, separation, difference: Icel. *skil*; Norm. *skiel*, right: Sw. *skäl*, reason, ground, motive—whence Icel. **secondary gods**, some of whom are benevolent and others malevolent, and who pretend by their aid to cure diseases, foretell events, &c.: **sham'anism**, n. *-izm*, the idolatrous worship and practices of the Ostiaks, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as far as the Pacific Ocean.

shamble, v. *shäm'bl* (Dut. *schampelen*, to shamble: Swiss, *tschämpelen*, to go about in a slack and trailing manner), to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak: **sham'bling**, imp. *-bling*: **adj.** moving awkwardly and irregularly: **n.** an awkward, clumsy, irregular gait: **sham'bled**, pp. *-bld*.

shambles, n. plu. *shäm'blz* (L. *scamnum*, a bench or stool; *scabellum*, a little bench: old F. *escame*, a stool: AS. *scemel*, a bench), a slaughter-house; a flesh-market; in *mining*, niches or shelves placed at suitable distances, so that the ore, being thrown from one to another, is thus gradually raised to the top of the mine.

shame, n. *shām* (Icel. *skomm*, shame, dishonour; *skamma*, to dishonour, to abuse: AS. *scemu*, shame, disgrace), the uneasy sensation of mind produced by a consciousness of guilt or loss of reputation; the pain or emotion arising from the thought of another person beholding us, or something connected with us, with contempt, indignation, or disgust; that which brings reproach, and degrades in the estimation of others; reproach; dishonour; disgrace: **v.** to fill with shame; to cause to blush: **sha'ming**, imp.: **shamed**, pp. *shāmd*: **sha'mer**, n. *-mėr*, one who makes ashamed: **shame'faced**, a. *-fāst* (a corruption of AS. *scemfæst*; old Eng. *shamefast*, that is, one quick or fast in feeling shame), easily confused; bashful: **shamefaced'ly**, ad. *-fāst'li*: **shamefaced'ness**, n. *-nes*, excess of modesty; bashfulness: **shame'ful**, a. *-fūl*, that brings shame; raising shame in others; disgraceful; unbecoming: **shame'fully**, ad. *-li*: **shame'fulness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being shameful: **shame'less**, a. *-les*, insensible to shame; done without shame; impudent; immodest: **shame'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **shame'lessness**, n. *-nes*, want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; immodesty: **for shame**, you should be ashamed: **to put to shame**, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame on.

shammy, n. *shäm'mi*, also **shamoy**, n. *shäm'oi*, and **sham'ois**, n. *-ōis* (F. *chamois*, a wild goat, the skin of it dressed; *chameau*, shammy or buff leather: It. *camoscio*, the chamois, chamois-leather), a kind of leather, much esteemed for its softness, pliancy and

skard, a notch, a cut: F. *escharde*, a splinter), a broken piece of tile, or of some earthen vessel: **shard'ed**, a. sheath-winged, as a beetle.

share, n. *shâr* (AS. *scir*, a share; *scieran*, to cut off, to divide: Low Ger. *scheren*, to separate, to tear away: Dut. *scheuren*, to tear, to cut), a part or portion of a thing owned by several individuals in common; one of the transferable parts of a joint-stock undertaking, as a bank, a railway, &c.; an allotment; a part contributed; the broad iron blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow into a slice and raises it up: v. to part or distribute among two or more; to partake of or enjoy with others; to have part, or a dividend: **sha'ring**, imp.: **shared**, pp. *shârd*: **sha'rer**, n. *-er*, one who shares or participates; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another; **to go shares**, to be equally concerned: **share-bone**, in *anat.*, a bone at the upper and fore part of the pelvis: **sharebroker**, a dealer in railway shares, and in other shares and securities: **shareholder**, one who holds one or more shares in a joint-stock company.

shark, n. *shârk* (Gr. *karcharias*, a shark—from *karcharos*, sharp-pointed: Dut. *schrokken*, to eat greedily: It. *scroccare*, to shark or shift for, to live by wit: F. *escroquer*, to cheat, to swindle), a large voracious sea-fish of many species; a greedy and rapacious one; an artful fellow who lives by shifts and tricks; one ready to seize every advantage; a sharper: v. to clutch greedily after; to live by shifts and petty tricks: **shark'ing**, imp.: n. petty tricks or rapine; the seeking of a livelihood by petty tricks and devices: **sharked**, pp. *shârkt*: **sharker**, n. *shârk'er*, one who lives by sharking.

sharp, a. *shârp* (Icel. *skarpr*; Ger. *scharf*, sharp: AS. *scearfan*, to cut in pieces: AS. *scearfe*; Dut. *scherve*, a fragment), having a keen edge or a fine point; bent at an angle less than a right angle; acute of mind; of quick or nice perceptions; acid; pungent; shrill; not flat, as sounds; biting or piercing, as the wind; harsh, fierce, or severe, as words; characterised by keenness or severity; keenly attentive to one's own interest; unfair; knavish; narrow; lean; hard, as sand: n. in *music*, a note raised by a certain figure, itself also termed a sharp: v. to mark with a sharp: **sharp'ing**, imp.: **sharped**, pp. *shârpt*: **sharps**, n. plu. meal from which the flour has been sifted: **sharpen**, v. *shârp'n*, to make sharp or keen; to render quick or eager; in *music*, to raise a note a semitone; to make sharp or acid; to become sharp: **sharpening**, imp. *shârp'ning*: **sharpened**, pp. *shârp'nd*: **sharp'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sharp'ness**, n. *-nes*, keenness of an edge; acidity; severity of language; acuteness: **sharp-edged**, a. having a fine keen edge: **sharp-set**, eager in appetite or desire; affected by keen hunger: **sharpshooter**, n. a skilled marksman: **sharpshooting**, n. a shooting with great precision; a keen contest of wit or argument: **sharp-sighted**, a. shrewd; discerning: **sharp-visaged**, a. having a sharp or thin face: **sharp-witted**, a. having an acute and nicely-discerning mind.

sharper, n. *shârp'er* (Dut. *schraapen*, to scrape; *scheraper*, an avaricious unconscientious man), one who resorts to any means, however disreputable, of obtaining money; a tricky fellow; a cheat.

shasters, n. *shas'terz*, also **shas'tras**, n. *-traz* (Hind. *shas*, to govern), literally, ordinances; the sacred laws or institutes of the Hindoos—see **sastra**.

shatter, v. *shat'ter* (Dut. *schetteren*, to crack, to scatter with noise: Swiss, *schattern*, to rattle like a heavy fall of hail), to break into many pieces at once; to dash into fragments; to break up the unity or vigour of; to derange; to dissipate; to be broken into fragments: **shat'tering**, imp.: **shat'tered**, pp. *-terd*: adj. broken or dashed to pieces: **shat'ters**, n. plu. *-terz*, the fragments of anything broken or rent: **shat'tery**, a. *-ter-i*, brittle; easily falling into many pieces: **shatter-brained**, a. wild; disordered or wandering in intellect.

shave, v. *shâv* (Dut. *schrabben*, to scrape, to shave: Sw. *skubba*, to rub: L. *scabere*; Ger. *schaben*, to scrape, to scratch), to cut or pare off something from a surface with any edged tool; to cut off close to the surface; to remove the growth of hair from the chin, &c., with a razor; to cut off thin slices; to strip; to oppress by extortion; to skim along a surface: n. an edged tool used for shaving wood, as hoops, &c.; *familiarly*, the act or process of removing the hair from the chin, &c.: **sha'ving**, imp.: n. the act of paring a surface; a thin slice pared off with an edged tool: **shaved**, pp. *shâvd*, also **shaven**, pp. *shâ'vn*: **sha'ver**, n. *-ver*, a barber; one who is close and sharp in bargains; a sharp dealer: **shaveling**, n. *shâv'ling*, a monk, in contempt: **shaving-brush**, a brush used in lathering portions of the face before shaving them.

shawl, n. *shawl* (Pers. *shal*; F. *châle*, a shawl), a large piece of cloth of various textures and degrees of fineness, worn over the shoulders and around the person by females; an article of dress worn in the East by both sexes in various ways: **shawled**, a. *shawld*, wrapped up in, or covered with, a shawl.

she, pron. *shê* (AS. *seo*; Goth. *si*; Dut. *sy*; Ger. *sie*, she), the nom. fem. of the pron. of the third person, applied to females only, or things personified in the fem.; as a prefix—a female, as she-bear.

shea, n. *shê'a*, a tree of tropical Asia and Africa, from the nut of which a sort of butter or solid oil is obtained.

Sheading, n. *shêd'ing* (AS. *sceadan*, to separate, to divide), one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man.

sheaf, n. *shêf*, plu. **sheaves**, *shêvz* (Dut. *schoof*; Ger. *schaub*, a bundle of straw; Gael. *sgaub*; W. *ysgub*, a sheaf of corn), a quantity of grain in the stalk tied together in a bundle after it is cut in the field; any bundle or collection, as a *sheaf* of arrows: v. to collect and bind in sheaves: **sheaf'ing**, imp.: **sheafed**, pp. *shêft*: **sheafy**, a. *shêf'i*: **sheaved**, a. *shêvd*, made of straw.

sheal, v. *shêl* (Dan. *skille*, to sever), to separate the parts; to shell: **shealed**, a. *shêld*, shelled: **sheal'ings**, n. plu. *-ings*, the outer husks; pods or shells.

sheal, n. *shêl*, also **shealing**, n. *shêl'ing* (Icel. *skjol*, shelter, protection; *skyla*, shade: Gael. *sgail*, shade), a hut for shepherds, fishers, &c.; a shed for sheltering sheep; also spelt **shel** and **shiel**.

shear, v. *shêr* (Low Ger. *scheren*, to tear asunder: Dut. *scheuren*, to tear: Icel. *skera*: Scot. *shear*, to cut, to reap corn—see **share**), to cut or clip from a surface with shears or scissors, as wool from sheep, or the nap upon cloth; in *Scot.*, to reap: **shear'ing**, imp.: n. the act or operation of clipping or shearing by shears or by a machine: **sheared**, *shêrd*, or **shore**, pt. *shôr*, did shear: **sheared** or **shorn**, pp. *shôrn*: **shear'er**, n. *-er*, one who shears: **shear'ling**, n. *-ling*, a sheep only once sheared: **shear'man**, n. one whose occupation is to dress or shear cloth: **shears**, n. plu. *shêrz*, a cutting instr. of two blades which move on a pivot and act against each other; anything in the form of shears, or which acts as shears; two or more long pieces of timber whose ends are fastened together at the top, but spread at the bottom, used when furnished with tackling to raise heavy weights: **shear-bill**, a certain fowl, called the black-skimmer or cut-water: **shear-steel**, a kind of steel made of welded bars drawn out and tempered.

sheath, n. *shêth* (Ger. *scheide*; Icel. *skeidir*, a sheath: Sw. *skida*, a shell: Gael. *sgiath*, a wing or pinion), a case for a sword or such like instrument; a scabbard; in *bot.*, a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses; the wing-case of an insect: v. *shêth*, to put into a scabbard or case; to protect with any exterior covering or membrane; to cover with sheets of copper, &c., as a ship's bottom: **sheath'ing**, imp.: n. the casing or covering of a ship's bottom: **sheathed**, pp. *shêthd*: **sheather**, n. *shêth'er*, one who sheathes: **sheath'y**, a. *-i*, forming a sheath or case: **sheath'less**, a. *-les*, without a case or covering: **sheath-winged**, a. *-winqd*, having cases for covering the wings, like the beetle.

sheave, n. *shêv* (Dut. *schijve*, a disc, a wheel: Low Ger. *schiive*, anything round and flat: Icel. *skifa*, a slice—see **shiver**), the wheel or circular disc on which the rope works in a block: **sheave-hole**, a channel cut in a mast, a yard, &c., in which to fix a sheave.

shebeen, n. *shê-bên'* (Ir.), a place where spirits and other excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold.

shed, n. *shêd* (Dut. *schutten*, to ward off, to hedge: Norm. *skuta*, to project—from *skut*, a shed formed by the projecting roof of a house: Icel. *skuti*, shelter given by a projecting rock), a temporary building of wood for shade or shelter; a hut; a penthouse or shelter of boards.

shed, v. *shêd* (Low Ger. *schudden*, to shake: Bav. *schütten*, to shake, to spill: Gr. *skeď*, to scatter, to shed), to spill; to let fall; to scatter; to diffuse; to throw off, as a natural covering: **shed'ding**, imp.: n. act of scattering; that which is cast off or out: **shed**, pp. *shêd*: **shed'der**, n. *-der*, one who or that which sheds.

sheel, n. *shēl*, and **sheel'ing**, n.—see **sheal**.

sheen, n. *shēn* (AS. *scyne*, bright, clear: Ger. *schön*, beautiful), brightness; splendour: **sheeny**, a. *shēn'i*, bright; shining.

sheep, n. *shēp* (Ger. *schaaf*, sheep: Pol. *skop*: Bohem. *skopec*, a wether or castrated sheep—from Pol. *skopati*, to castrate), a well-known animal covered with wool; *familiarly*, one who is foolishly modest and backward; in *Scrip.*, a term applied to God's people, indicating their relation to Him as their shepherd: **sheep'ish**, a. *-ish*, very bashful; over-modest; foolishly diffident: **sheep'ishness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence: **sheep'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **sheepcote**, a small enclosure or pen for sheep: **sheep-dog**, a valuable variety of dog, trained to watch and turn sheep: **sheep's-eye**, a diffident loving look: **sheepfold**, a place where sheep are confined: **sheepshank**, among *sailors*, a peculiar knot made to shorten a rope: **sheep-shearer**, one who shears sheep: **sheep-shearing**, the act of shearing sheep: **sheepskin**, the skin of a sheep, or the leather prepared from it: **sheep's-sorrel**, a herb, growing naturally on a poor gravelly soil: **sheep-tick**, an insect which infests sheep: **sheep-walk**, a place where sheep feed.

sheer, a. *shēr* (Dan. *skiær*, a gleam: Scot. *skyrin*, shining: Goth. *skeira*, clear: Icel. *skirr*, clean), pure; separate from anything else; mere; unmingled.

sheer, a. *shēr* (AS. *scyrian*, to shear, to divide: Low Ger. *scheren*, to separate: Dut. *scheuren*, to cut: Icel. *skera*, to cut), perpendicular; straight up and down: n. the longitudinal curve or line which a ship's deck or sides presents to the eye: v. among *seamen*, to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not well steered; to turn aside: **sheer'ing**, imp.: **sheered**, pp. *shērd*: **to sheer off**, to turn or move aside to a distance; to steal away: **to sheer up**, to turn and approach to a ship or place in nearly a parallel direction: **sheers** or **shears**, n. plu. *shērz*, in *ships*, two or more masts or pieces of timber having their lower ends secured to the sides of the vessel, and their upper or vertical ends, which slope to each other, fastened together, used for hoisting heavy weights: **sheer-hulk**, an old ship permanently fitted with shears.

sheet, n. *shēt* (AS. *sceat*, a corner: Icel. *skaut*, the lap, the corner of a sail: Gael. *sgod*, corner of a garment, or of a sail: Lap. *skaut*, a point), any open piece of cloth not made up into a shaped garment; a broad

mason stands: Low Ger. *schelfen*, to raise on a scaffold or boarding: Scot. *shelve*, to separate in layers), a flat board fixed horizontally against a wall, on which articles may be laid or stored; a shoal or sandbank in the sea; a ledge of rocks; a flat projecting rock: **shelf'y**, a. *-i*, full of shelves or hidden rocks: **shelve**, v. *shēlv*, to place on a shelf; to put aside or out of use or notice, principally used with respect to persons; to be sloping: **shelv'ing**, imp.: **adj.** sloping: n. materials for shelves: **shelved**, pp. *shēlvd*: **shelvy**, a. *shēlv'i*, full of shelves or dangerous shoals: **shelv'iness**, n. *-i-nes*, the state of being shelvy.

shell, n. *shēl* (Dut. *schelle*, shell, scale: Ger. *schale*, a shell, bark of a tree: same as *scale* and *shale*), the hard or stony covering of some fruits and seeds, and of certain animals, as crabs; a pod or seed-case; the stony covering of a mollusc, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.; the hard outer coat or covering of anything; a husk; in *mil.*, a hollow shot filled with an explosive and destructive compound; a common coffin: v. to strip or break off the shell; to be freed from the husk; in *mil.*, to fire shells at: **shel'ling**, imp.: n. *grosis*, in commercial language: **shelled**, pp. *shēld*: adj. separated from the shell; under fire of shells: **shelly**, a. *shēl'li*, abounding with shells; consisting of shells: **shell-bark**, a species of hickory, or its bark: **shell-cameo**, an imitation of the antique cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone: **shell-fish**, a water animal encased with a hard and stony covering, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.: **shell-jacket**, an undress military jacket: **shell-lime**, lime made by burning the shells of shell-fish: **shell-marl**, in *geol.*, a deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shell remains, found valuable as a manure: **shell-mounds**, the mounds found in many places on the shores of northern Europe, and which are composed for the most part of the shells of the oyster, the cockle, the mussel, and other edible mollusca, pointing to an early and barbarous age when the inhabitants used to visit the sea-coast and feed upon the shell-fish found there: **shell-proof**, in *mil.*, parts of a fortified place made capable of resisting the explosive and destructive power of shells: **shell-sand**, on certain coasts, the sands composed in great measure of broken and worn shells: **shell-work**, ornamental work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

shellac or **shell-lac**, n. *shēl'lak* (Ger. *schell-lack*), crude lac-resin formed into thin cakes after being

sheriff), in *Eng.* and in the *U. S.*, the chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws; in *Scot.*, the chief civil officer of a county, and sometimes of a city or burgh which is itself a county, who has extensive jurisdiction as a judge within his own district, both in civil and criminal matters: **sheriffship**, n. the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; also **sher'iffdom**, n., and **sher'iffalty**, n. *-al-ti*: **sheriff-depute**, in *Scot.*, formerly a sheriff who acted for the hereditary or high sheriff, whose office corresponded very nearly to the modern sheriff-substitute, but who is now, since the abolition of hereditary sheriffs, the principal sheriff of a county: **sheriff-officer**, in *Scot.*, one who is charged with arrests and the service of processes, &c.; a catch-poll: **sheriff-substitute**, in *Scot.*, a civil officer or judge under the sheriff-depute.

shereof, sherif, different spellings of **scherif**, which see.

sherry, n. *shĕr'ĭ* (from *Xeres*, in Spain, the Sp. *x* often representing the sound of *ch* or *sh*), a rich, dry, white wine from Xeres, in Spain: **sherry-cobbler**, *-kŏb'lĕr*, sherry mixed with pounded ice, powdered sugar, and lemon, which is partaken of by being sucked through a straw or a small tube.

Shetland pony—see **sheltie**.

shew, v. *shō*, another spelling of **show**, which see: **shew'ing**, imp.: **shewed**, pt. pp. *shōd*: **shewn**, pp. *shōn*: **shew'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who shews: **shewbread**, *shō'brĕd*, among the *anc. Jews*, the twelve loaves placed every Sabbath on the golden table of the sanctuary before the Lord for the use of the priests.

shibboleth, n. *shĭb'ō-lĕth* (Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a flood), a word given by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could only pronounce it *sibboleth*, without the *h*; any test or watchword of a party.

shied—see **shy**: **shies**, *shīz*, third pers. sing. pres. of the v. *shy*.

shiel, n. *shēl*, or **shiel'ing**, n. as if from *shield*, a shelter—see **sheal**.

shield, n. *shēld* (Ger. *schild*; Icel. *skioldr*, a shield—from Icel. *skjol*, shelter, protection; *skyla*, to protect), in *former times*, a broad plate borne on the left arm as defensive armour in battle or single contest; defence; shelter; one who defends or protects; in *bot.*, one of the little cups or discs containing the fructification of lichens; in *geol.*, a shell or covering; in *her.*, the escutcheon or field on which are blazoned the bearings in coats of arms: v. to cover as with a shield; to protect; to ward off; to defend: **shield'ing**, imp.: **shield'ed**, pp.: **shield'less**, a. *-lĕs*, defenceless.

shift, n. *shĭft* (Low Ger. *schuft*; Dut. *schoft*, the division of the day's work into four parts: Dan. *skifte*, to shift or change: AS. *scæpan*, to form: Icel. *skipa*, to arrange; *skipta*, to distribute), an expedient; something tried when another fails; last resource; artifice; an evasion; a woman's under garment; the period during which the labourer works at a single stretch, hence the change of workmen at the expiration of the proper time: v. to alter; to change; to change clothes; to transfer from one to another; to remove; to resort to expedients for a livelihood, or to accomplish a purpose: **shift'ing**, imp.: n. the act of changing; the act of putting by with some expedient out of the way: **shift'ed**, pp.: **shift'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who shifts; one who assists the cook on board a vessel: **shift'y**, a. *-ĭ*, given to change: **shift'iness**, n. *-ĭ-nĕs*, the quality of being shifty or changeable: **shift'less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of expedients to provide for one's self, or to use means requisite for success: **shift'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **shift'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, a state of being shiftless: **shift'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **to shift about**, to turn quite round; to vacillate: **to shift off**, to defer by some expedient: **to make a shift**, to contrive to make a thing serve one's purpose; to manage: **a shift of linen**, the period during which a shirt could be worn without washing, then the linen itself.

Shiites, n. plu. *shē'īts* (Ar. *shī'at*, a follower of Ali—from *shā'a*, to follow), the Persian Mohammedans, who consider Ali to have been the rightful successor of Mohammed, and reject the Sunna or body of traditions respecting him as being any part of the law, consequently they are regarded as heretics by the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans.

shillalah, n. *shĭl-lā'lā*, also **shilla'ly**, n. *-lĭ*, and **shille lah**, n. *-lē'lā*, among the *Irish*, a cudgel; a stout stick.

shilling, n. *shĭl'lĭng* (Ger. *schilling*, a definite number of things, a piece of money: Sw. *skilja*, to divide), an English silver coin equal to twelve pence.

shilly-shally, n. *shĭl'lĭ-shăl'lĭ* (a corruption of the reduplication, *shall I, shall I*), foolish trifling; irresolution: ad. in an irresolute or undecided manner: **shil'ly-shal'lying**, n. foolish trifling: **adj.** foolishly trifling; irresolute.

Shiloh, n. *shī'lō* (Heb. *Shiloh*, quiet, rest—from *shalah*, to rest), the Messiah; a name prophetically uttered by Jacob on his deathbed.

shin, n. *shĭn* (Ger. *schiene*, a splint or thin piece of wood for a broken arm, tire of a wheel: akin to L. *scindere*, to split, to burst asunder: AS. *scin* or *scina*, the shin), the fore part of the leg, or the bone of the fore part of the leg: **shin-bone**, bone of the shin.

shine, v. *shīn* (Goth. *skeinan*; Icel. *skina*: Ger. *scheinen*, to shine: Bret. *skina*, to scatter: AS. *scinan*, to shine), to give light; to exhibit brightness or splendour; to be eminent or distinguished; in *Scrip.*, to manifest glorious excellences; to be manifest; to be propitious: n. light; brightness: **shi'ning**, imp.: **adj.** bright; splendid; distinguished; in *bot.*, applied to a smooth and polished surface: n. clearness of light; brightness: **shined**, pp. *shīnd*: **shone**, pt. *shōn*, did shine: **shiny**, a. *shī'nĭ*, bright; luminous; unclouded.

shingle, n. *shĭng'gl* (Ger. *schindel*, a splint for a broken arm: It. *scandole*, latha: L. *scandula*, a shingle—from *scando*, I climb—so called from shingles resting on a roof like steps, one above the other), **shin'gles**, n. plu. *-glz*, slabs or boards of wood used in roofing instead of tiles or slates; in *geol.*, loose angular fragments of stone—*gravel* being rounded fragments: **shingle**, v. to cover with shingles: **shin'gling**, imp. *-gling*: n. act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles: **shin'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **adj.** covered with shingles: **shingling-hammer**, a ponderous hammer, moved by machinery, for hammering and shaping masses of iron while red-hot into oblong or square pieces: **shingling-mill**, a great workshop where cast or pig iron is changed into malleable iron.

shingles, n. plu. *shĭng'glz* (L. *cingulum*, a girdle), an eruptive disease spreading round the body like a girdle, called also *herpes* or *tetter*.

shiny—see **shine**.

ship, n. *shĭp* (Goth. *skip*; Ger. *schiff*, F. *esquif*; It. *schifo*, a ship or boat: Gr. *skyphe*; L. *scapha*, any hollow vessel, a ship—from Gr. *skaptein*, to dig, to scoop out), any large vessel for conveying goods and passengers over the sea, or up and down a river: v. to put on board a ship; to convey by water; to engage for service in a ship; to fix in its place, as, to *ship* the tiller: **ship'ping**, imp.: n. ships or vessels collectively; tonnage: **shipped**, pp. *shĭpt*, put on board a ship, as goods: **ship'per**, n. *-ĕr*, one who puts goods on board a ship to be conveyed to a distant place: **ship'ment**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of putting anything on board a ship for conveyance by sea: **ship'ful**, n. *-fŏol*, enough to fill a ship: **ship-like**, a. like a ship: **ship'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a ship: **ship-biscuit**, hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship: **shipboard**, aboard or in a ship: **ship-breaker**, one whose business is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea: **ship-broker**, one who transacts business connected with ships, as insurances, sales, &c.: **ship-builder**, one who constructs ships: **shipbuilding**, the art of constructing ships: **ship-canal**, a canal connecting two seas, two navigable rivers, or two large pieces of water, and through which vessels of large burden can pass: **ship-carpenter**, a carpenter who works at the building of ships: **ship-chandler**, one who supplies ships with cordage, canvas, &c.: **shipholder** or **shipowner**, a proprietor of a ship or ships: **ship's husband**, one who looks after and provides stores, provisions, &c., for a ship while in port: **ship-load**, the load or cargo of a ship: **shipmaster**, the captain or commander of a ship: **shipmate**, a sailor serving in the same ship: **ship-money**, in *Eng. hist.*, a tax imposed without authority of Parliament for the providing and supporting of ships for the king's service, revived in the reign of Charles I., and became highly unpopular and odious,—now abolished: **shipowner**—see **shipholder**: **ship-shape**, in a seaman-like manner; well put; properly: **ship-worm**, the teredo; a burrowing worm, very destructive to the timber of ships, common, except in the coldest seas: **shipwreck**, n. the loss or destruction of a ship at sea by foundering, striking on rocks or shoals, or by other means; destruction; miscarriage: v. to destroy, as a ship; to throw, as into distress or difficulty: **ship-**

wrecked, a. cast ashore on rocks or banks; destroyed: **ship-wright**, a ship-carpenter: **ship-yard**, a place adjoining a sea or tidal river where ships are built and repaired: **a ship of the line**, one of the large vessels of war of the royal navy: **shipping articles**, articles of agreement between a captain and his seamen: **ship's papers**, certain documents with which every sea-going vessel must be furnished, such as the register, the charter-party, bills of lading, log-book, bill of health, &c.: **to ship a sea**, to have a large quantity of sea-water thrown on board, as in a storm: **to ship off**, to send away by water in a ship.

shire, n. *shir*, but in composition *shir*, as in Hampshire, *hamp'shir* (AS. *scir*, a territorial division; *scyrian*, to cut off, to divide: Low Ger. *scheren*, to separate: Dut. *scheuren*, to tear, to cut—connected with **share**, which see), a district or division of a country; a county; a territorial division under a sheriff: **shire-clerk**, *shir-*, a certain officer appointed by the sheriff.

shirk, v. *shêrk* (a modification of **shark**, which see), to avoid or escape from anything by underhand proceedings; to seek to avoid the performance of duty: **shirk'ing**, imp.: **shirked**, pp. *shêrkt*.

shirred, a. *shêrd* (perhaps Ger. *schirr*, harness), having elastic lines or cords inserted between pieces of cloth, as the strings of india-rubber in men's braces.

shirt, n. *shêrt* (Icel. *skyrta*; Dan. *skiorte*; Sw. *skjorta*, a shirt: AS. *scort*; old H. Ger. *scurz*, short: Ger. *schurz*, an apron), a loose under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men: **shirt'ing**, n. cloth for shirts: **shirt'less**, a. *-lês*, without a shirt: **shirt-front**, the part of the shirt seen under the waistcoat.

shittim, n. *shit'tim* (Heb. *shittah*, plu. *shittim*), a species of wood of which the tables, altars, and boardings of the Jewish tabernacle were made.

shiv, n. *shiv* (Sw. *skifva*; Icel. *skifa*; Dan. *skive*, a slice—see **sheave**), a slice or thin cut; a little piece or fragment.

shiver, v. *shiv'êr* (Dut. *scherven*, to break to pieces: Icel. *skifa*; Dan. *skive*, a thin slice: Dan. *skifa*, to cleave or split), to break into many pieces or splinters; to dash to pieces by a blow: n. a small piece or fragment of a thing broken by sudden violence; a species of blue slate: **shiv'ering**, imp.: **shiv'ered**, pp. *-êrd*: **shiv'ery**, a. *-êr-i*, loosely coherent: **shiver-spar**, a carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure.

shiver, v. *shiv'êr* (Dut. *schetteren*, to chirp: Icel. *skiafa*; Dan. *skiælve*, to tremble), to quake; to shudder; to shake, as from cold or fear: n. a shaking fit:

shock, n. *shôk* (a corruption of **shag**, which see), a dog with long hair or shag, also called a shock-dog; a thick mass of short hair.

shock, n. *shôk* (Dut. *schokke*, a heap; Ger. *schock*, a collection of sixty things of certain kinds), a pile of sheaves of wheat, oats, &c., set up on end in the harvest-field.

shod, v. *shôd*, pt. pp. of **shoe**, which see.

shoddy, n. *shôd'di*, an inferior woollen cloth, made from a material consisting of old woollen goods torn to fibres, and new wool in varying proportions.

shoe, n. *shô*, plu. **shoes**, *shôz* (Goth. *skôha*; Icel. *skor*: Ger. *schuh*, a shoe: akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover), a covering for the foot, made of leather, and consisting of a sole and an upper; a rim or plate of iron fastened on the bottom of a horse's hoof for protection; the bend or crook at the bottom of a water-pipe which discharges the water from a building; a sort of drag placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle on going down a steep part of a road; in *mech.*, a notched piece on which something rests; a kind of trough: v. to furnish with shoes; to cover at the bottom: **shoe'ing**, imp.: n. the act of one who shoes; the putting on of shoes: **shod**, pt. pp. *shôd*: **shoer**, n. *shô'êr*, one who shoes horses: **shoe'less**, a. *-lês*, without shoes: **shoeblack**, a boy in the street who cleans shoes: **shoe-leather**, leather for shoes: **shoemaker**, one who makes shoes: **shoe-tie**, also **shoe-latchet**, that which fastens a shoe; a shoestring.

shog, v. *shôg* (Swiss, *schaggen*, to jog: W. *ysgogi*, to wag—see **shock** 1), to jog or joggle; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses; to shake: n. a violent concussion: **shog'ging**, imp.: **shogged**, pp. *shôgd*: **shoggle**, v. *shôg'gl*, to shake; to joggle: **shog'gling**, imp. *shôg'*: **shog'gled**, pp. *-gld*.

shone, v. *shôn*, pt. pp. of **shine**, which see.

shook, v. *shûk*, pt. of **shake**, which see.

shook, n. *shûk* (from **shock** 2, which see), a set of staves sufficient to make one cask or hogshead, or a set of boards sufficient to make a sugar-box, prepared or fitted for putting together.

shoot, v. *shôt* (Icel. *skjota*; Dut. *schieten*; Ger. *schiessen*; AS. *sceotan*, to dart, to shoot), to let fly or discharge anything with such force as to cause it to pass through the air; to send off with sudden force; to dart; to discharge, as from a gun; to maim or kill by letting off a gun; to perform the act of shooting; to pass, as an arrow or a ball; to throw or send out, as a branch; to thrust forth; to bud or sprout; to grow rapidly; to discharge, as earth or rubbish from a cart, &c.: n. a young branch, issuing from the

or river; the extremity where the land is broken off: **shored**, a. *shôrd*, having a bank or shore: **shore'less**, a. *-lès*, of indefinite or unlimited extent: **sea-shore**, the space between high and low water marks; the beach.

shore, n., also **shoar**, n. *shôr* (Norm. *skora;* Icel. *skorda*, a prop or shore: Bav. *schrot*, sometimes a length of timber: Dut. *schoor*, a prop), a support: one of the stocks by which a ship is supported on dry land, or by which a wall or building is temporarily supported: v. to support with a prop or buttress temporarily: **sho'ring**, imp.: n. the act of supporting with a prop or shore; a number or system of props: **shored**, pp. *shôrd*.

shore, n. *shôr* (Ger. *scharren*, to scrape: Swiss, *schoren*, to cleanse, to sweep out stables: Eng. *shore-ditch*, being the ditch which receives the scrapings of the streets: probably only a corruption of *sewer*), a public drain.—See *Wedgwood*.

shore, v. *shôr*, pt. of **shear**, which see.

shorl, n. *shôrl*, another spelling of **schorl**, which see.

shorling, n. *shôr'ling* (from *shore*, pt. of *shear*), in *Eng.*, the skin of a living sheep after shearing: *morling*, the skin taken from a dead sheep.

shorn, v. *shôrn*, pp. of the verb **shear**, which see.

short, a. *shôrt* (AS. *scort;* old H. Ger. *scurz;* Ger. *kurz;* L. *curtus*, short), not long; not long either in space or time; inadequate; insufficient; imperfect; breaking or crumbling readily; crisp; brittle; not bending; brief; concise; quick; sudden; not going so far as intended: **ad.** not long; quickly; insufficiently: **n.** a summary or concise account, as in the phrase, "the *short* and long of the matter is"; a word often given as a reply at the counter of a bank when the amount of a check is desired in a small compass: **shorts**, n. plu. the part of ground grain sifted out somewhat finer than bran: **short'ly**, ad. *-li*, soon; briefly: **short'ness**, n. *-nès*, the quality of being short; conciseness; deficiency: **short-breathed**, a. *-brèthd*, having a short quick respiration: **short cake** or **bread**, bread baked of flour and butter that breaks easily and crisply: **shortcoming**, a failing of the usual produce or quantity; a failure in duty: **short-dated**, a. having little time to run, as a bill of exchange: **short-drawn**, a. being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired: **shorthand**, a rapid system of writing by means of contractions and simple characters: **shorthand-writer**, one who professionally takes notes in shorthand; a reporter: **short-head**, among *sailors*, a sucking whale less than a year old: **short-lived**, a. not living or lasting long: **short rib**, one of the lower ribs; a false rib: **short-sighted**, a. not able to see distant objects; not able to see far intellectually; imprudent: **short-sightedness**, n. a defect in vision; defective or limited intellectual sight: **short-spoken**, a. speaking in a quick short manner; gruff: **short-waisted**, a. short from the armpits to the waist: **short-winded**, a. affected with shortness of breath: **short-witted**, a. having but little wit; of scanty intellect: **at short notice**, in a brief time; promptly: **in short**, in a few words; briefly: **the long and short**, the whole: **the shorts**, on the *Stock Exchange*, the dealers who are deficient in those stocks at the time they have undertaken to deliver: **to cut short**, to abridge; to stop suddenly: **to fall** or **come short**, to fail; not to do or accomplish: **to sell short**, on the *Stock Exchange*, to sell for future delivery what the dealer has not in his possession at the time of contract, but which he hopes to purchase at a lower rate: **to stop short**, to stop at once, or without reaching the point aimed at.

shorten, v. *shôrt'n* (from **short**, which see), to make short; to lessen; to abridge; to contract; to become short: **short'ening**, imp. *-ning;* n. a making short or shorter; anything used, as butter or lard, to make pastry crisp: **short'ened**, pp. *-nd:* **to shorten a rope**, to take in the slack of it: **to shorten sail**, to reduce sail by taking the sails in.

shot, n. *shôt* (from **shoot**, which see), balls or bullets for firearms; globules of lead for killing birds or small animals; the flight of a missile, or the distance over which it passes; a marksman; in *Scot.* among *fishermen*, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the draught of fishes made by a net; *familiarly*, the turn next in order; a stroke or move in play: **v.** to load with shot, as a gun: **shot'ting**, imp.: **shot'ted**, pp.: **adj.** loaded or charged with shot: **bar-shot**, a bar of metal with a round head at each end, formerly discharged as shot from guns: **case-shot** or **canister**, balls packed in tin canisters in the form of cylinders, having wooden bottoms, and fitted to the calibre of guns: **chain-shot**, two half-balls united by a chain: **grape-shot**, a number of shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes, formerly used to load guns: **red-hot shot**, shot heated to redness in a furnace, and in this state fired from a gun: **round-shot**, a solid sphere of iron or other material as loading for a gun: **shot-hole**, the hole made by shot: **shot-locker**, a piece of wood pierced with holes for holding shot, or for shot resting on: **shot of a cable**, the splicing of two cables; the whole length of cables thus united: **shot-tower**, a lofty tower erected for making small shot, from the summit of which melted lead is allowed to drop through perforated plates into water or other liquid at the bottom, the drops assuming a globular form, and cooling in their descent.

shot, n. *shôt* (AS. *sceat*, a portion, money—see **scot** 1), reckoning; proportional share of expense incurred at a tavern: **shot-free**, but usually spelt **scot-free**, without payment; unpunished.

shot, n., also **shoat**, n., or **shott**, n. *shôt* (a corruption of *shoot*, a young branch), a young swine half grown, or less.

shotten, a. *shôt'n* (from **shoot**, which see), having thrown out the spawn, as herring; gutted or dried for keeping, as herrings; out of its socket.

should, v. *shôod*, pt. of **shall**, which see.

shoulder, n. *shôl'dêr* (Ger. *schulter*, a shoulder—connected with Icel. *skiolder*, a shield—more probably from the *shovel-like* shape of the bones: prov. Eng. *shull*, a shovel; *shull-bane*, the shoulder-blade), the joint connecting the human arm to the body, or the fore leg of a quadruped; anything resembling the shoulder; a prominence; sustaining power; support; strength: **v.** to push or thrust with violence; to take upon the shoulder: **shoul'dering**, imp.: **shoul'dered**, pp. *-dêrd:* **shoulder-belt**, a belt that passes across the shoulder: **shoulder-blade**, the flat bone of the shoulder: **shoulder-knot**, an ornamental knot of ribbon, &c., worn on the shoulder: **shoulder-strap**, a strap worn on or over the shoulder; a distinctive badge worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating his rank: **shoulder of mutton**, the fore leg of a sheep; a triangular sail for a boat: **to put one's shoulder to the wheel**, to assist in bearing a burden, or overcoming a difficulty.

shout, n. *shôwt* (a form parallel with *hoot:* Low Ger. *schuddern*, to shudder: It. *sciocare*, to cry "shoo" to frighten birds: mod. Gr. *skouzo*, I shout), a loud burst of voice; a violent and sudden outcry of a multitude of men, expressing applause, triumph, and the like: v. to utter a sudden and loud outcry, as of joy or exultation: **shout'ing**, imp.: n. the act of crying with sudden outburst of voice; a loud outcry, as of joy or exultation: **shout'ed**, pp.: **shout'er**, n. *-êr*, one who shouts: **to shout at**, to deride or revile with shouts.

shove, v. *shův* (Dut. *schuiven;* Ger. *schieben;* Icel. *skufa*, to push, to draw: AS. *scufan*, to thrust), to thrust or push; to force or drive forward; to press against: n. the act of shoving; the short of pressing against by main strength; a push: **shov'ing**, imp.: **shoved**, pp. *shůvd:* **to shove by**, to push away; to reject: **to shove off**, to move away by a push or a thrust, as a boat from the shore.

shovel, n. *shův'êl* (Ger. *schaufel;* Dut. *schuffel*, a shovel, or similar implement—allied to L. *scabere*, to scratch or scrape), an instrument consisting of a broad iron or wooden blade, more or less hollow, with a long handle, used for shoving and raising loose earth, &c.: v. to take up and throw or heap together with a shovel: to gather roughly; to use a shovel: **shovelling**, imp. *shův'ling:* **shov'elled**, pp. *-êld:* **shov'elful**, n. *-di-fůl*, as much as a shovel will hold: **shov'elfuls**, plu.: **shov'eller**, n. *-êr*, a species of duck, having a long spoon-like bill: **shovel-board**, a game played by sliding metal pieces at a mark along a board: **shovel-hat**, a broad-brimmed hat turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, worn by dignified clergymen.

show, v. *shô* (AS. *sceawian;* Dut. *schouwen*, to look, to show: Ger. *schauen*, to look: Sw. *skuda*, to behold, to view), to present to view; to make or enable to see or know; to reveal; to give proof of; to publish; to teach, instruct, or inform; to point out; to confer or bestow; to afford; to appear or be in appearance: n. a sight or spectacle; something exhibited for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; hypocritical pretence; public appearance: **show'ing**, imp.: n. demonstration; exhibition: **showed**, pt. *shôd:* **shown**,

to tear or cut off into long narrow pieces, as cloth: **shred ding**, imp.: n. the act of cutting into shreds; that which is cut or torn off, a fragment: **shred**, pt. pp. *shred*: **shred less**, a. *-les*, having no shreds: **shred dy**, a. *-di*, consisting of shreds or fragments: **a thing of shreds and patches**, applied to a thing that is patched, unconnected, or not original.

shrew, n. *shrō* (old Eng. *schrewe*, wicked; possibly a special application of Ger. *schraeg*, sloping, wry, being synonymous with wrong; Ger. *schreien*, to cry out), a peevish, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold: **shrew ish**, a. *-ish*, peevish; petulantly clamorous: **shrew ishly**, ad. *-li*: **shrew ishness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being shrewish, forwardness; petulance.

shrewd, a. *shrōd* (from Eng. *shrew*; *shrewd*, in the

shrink, v. [illegible] contract, [illegible] AS. *scrynca*, to [illegible] to make confession to a priest; [illegible] with the imperative of [illegible] following there- [illegible] **shri ving**, imp.: **shrived**, pt. *shrīvd*, also **shrove**, pp. *shrīv'd*, *shrōv*: **shriven**, pp. *shrīv'n*: **shriver**, n. *shrīv'er*, one who shrives; a confessor: **shrift**, n. *shrift*, [illegible] made to a priest, confession; applied to the confession of a dying person.

shrivel, v. *shrīv'l*, *sprinkle*, to rumple; sw. dialect, to wrinkle; Icel. *skrelna*, to creak like dry things: prov. Eng. *shrewd*, dry fagot-wood), to cause to contract into wrinkles; to contract into wrinkles: **shriv elling**, imp.: **shriv elled**, pp. *-eld*: adj. contracted into wrinkles.

shroff, n. *shrōf* (Ar. *sarraf*), in *E. Indies*, a banker or money-changer.

shroud, n. *shroud* (AS. *scrud*, what is cut up, a garment, clothing; Icel. *skrud*, ornament, clothing; *skrydda*, to adorn, to clothe), the dress of a corpse; a winding-sheet; that which clothes, covers, or shelters: v. to cover; to shelter from danger; to conceal; to envelop; to dress for the grave: **shroud ing**, imp.: **shroud ed**, pp.: **shroud less**, a. *-les*, without a shroud: **shrouds**, n. plu. (may only be a corruption of Eng. *shreds*; Ger. *schrot*, what is cut up into fragments; [illegible]

shude, n. *shōd*, the husks of rice, and certain other refuse, employed in adulterating oilcake.

shuffle, v. *shŭf'fl* (Bav. *schuffeln*, to go along scraping the ground with one's feet—see **scuffle**), to shove one way and the other; to mix by rapidly changing one thing into the place of another; to throw or change a pack of cards into a new arrangement; to shift ground; to evade fair questions; to prevaricate; to quibble; to move with an irregular gait; to move the feet backwards and forwards with a scraping noise: **n.** the act of mixing by changing places; an evasion; an artifice: **shuf'fling**, inp. *-fling*: n. act of one who shuffles; trick; artifice; an irregular gait: **adj.** evasive; moving with irregular gait: **shuf'fled**, pp. *-fld*: **shuf'flingly**, ad. *-fling-li*: **shuf'fler**, n. *-flĕr*, one who shuffles; one who prevaricates: **to shuffle off**, to put off trickishly; to move off with irregular gait: **to shuffle up**, to form or throw together hastily or confusedly.

shumac, n. *shō'mak*—see **sumach**.

shun, v. *shŭn* (AS. *scunian*, to avoid: Dut. *schuiren*, to shove), to keep clear of; to avoid; to endeavour to escape; not to mix or associate with: **shun'ning**, imp.: **shunned**, pp. *shŭnd*.

shunt, v. *shŭnt* (a corruption of *shunned*, pp. of Eng. *shun*, in its provincial sense of, to shove on one side: Dut. *schuiven*, to shove), in *railway management*, to remove a waggon, a carriage, or a train from one line of rails on to another: **shunt'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of removing waggons, &c., from one line of rails on to another: **shunt'ed**, pp.: **shunt-gun**, a rifled firearm having two sets of grooves, the shot being passed down the one set, and passing out, when fired off, by the other.

shut, v. *shŭt* (Dut. *schirten*, to shoot, to drive forwards: *schuitsluw*, a sluice-gate: Low Ger. *schott*, a bolt: Bav. *schutten*, to fence round: Ger. *schutzen*, to protect), to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; to close or stop up for defence or security; to forbid entrance into; to contract; not to keep expanded; to close itself: **shut'ting**, imp.: **shut**, pt. pp. *shŭt*: **shutter**, n. *-tĕr*, a cover for a window or opening: **shut'tered**, a. *-tĕrd*, furnished with a shutter, or with shutters: **to shut in**, to confine; to enclose: **to shut off**, to exclude; to prevent the passage of, as steam: **to shut out**, to exclude; to deny admission to: **to shut up**, to close; to make fast the entrance of; to confine.

shuttle, n. *shŭt'tl* (AS. *scyttel*, a lock, a bar: Norm. *skutul* or *skyt*, a shuttle), the implement by which the thread is shot to and fro in weaving: **shuttle-box**, the case at the end of the race of a weaver's loom to receive the shuttle after having passed through the thread: **shuttle-cock** (*cork*, corruption of *cork*), an ornamental cork stuck with feathers, beaten backwards and forwards by a battledore in play: **shuttle-race**, a sort of shelf or ledge in a loom along which the shuttle passes.

shwan-pan, n. *shwŏn'pan*, the calculating instr. of the Chinese, similar to the Roman abacus.

shy, a. *shī* (Ger. *scheu*, timorous; *scheuen*, to be afraid of: Dut. *schouw*, timid, wild: It. *schifare*, to loathe or abhor: F. *esquiver*, to shun: Sw. *skygg*, timid), that is fearful of near approach; reserved; not familiar; avoiding free intercourse; wary; cautious: **v.** to start suddenly aside, as a horse: **shy'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of starting suddenly aside, as a horse from fear: **shied**, pp. *shīd*: **shier**, n. *shī'ĕr*, one who shies: **shyly**, ad. *shī'li*: **shy'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, fear of near approach; reserve.

si, *sē*, in *music*, a syllable applied to the seventh of the major diatonic scale in singing it.

sialagogue, n. *sī-al'ä-gŏg* (F. *sialagogue*—from Gr. *sialon*, saliva, and *ago*, I lead), a medicine which increases the flow of saliva: **sial'agog'ic**, a. *-gŏj'ik*, promoting the flow of saliva.

sib, a. *sĭb* (Goth. *sibja*, relationship: old H. Ger. *sibba*, affinity: AS. *sib*, kindred, peace), related; of kin.

Siberian, a. *sī-bē'ri-ăn*, pert. to Siberia or Asiatic Russia; bleak; northern.

sibilant, a. *sĭb'i-lant* (L. *sibilans*, hissing—gen. *sibilantis*: F. *sibilant*), making a hissing sound: **n.** a letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s*: **sib'ila'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, utterance with a hissing sound; a hissing sound.

Sibyl, n. *sĭb'il* (Gr. *sibulla*: L. *sibylla*), in *anc. Greece* or *Rome*, a famous prophetess who pretended to declare the will of Jupiter, the king of the gods; a gipsy; a fortune-teller: **sib'ylline**, a. *-lin*, uttered or composed by sibyls; pert. to the sibyls: **Sibylline books**, certain prophetical books purchased from a sibyl by Tarquin the Proud, a Roman king, and supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire.

sic, *sĭk* (L.), thus; a word sometimes used in quoting from another author in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is rightly given.

siccative, a. *sĭk'ä-tĭv* (L. *siccativus*, to dry up), drying; causing to dry: **n.** that which promotes drying.

sice, n. *sīz* (F. *six*, a six—from L. *sex*, six), the number six at dice.

Sicilian, a. *sĭ-sĭl'i-ăn*, of or relating to Sicily, *sĭs'i-lĭ*, an island south of Italy: **Sicilian Vespers**, *-vĕs'pĕrs*, in *hist.*, the great massacre of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1282, on the eve of Easter Tuesday, hence the name: **siciliano**, n. *sĭ-chĭl'i-ä'nō*, a musical composition in 6-4 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

sick, a. *sĭk* (AS. *seoc*: Ger. *siech*: Icel. *sjukr*: Goth. *siuks*, sick: Low Ger. *sucht*, a sigh, sickness: Dut. *suchten*, to sigh), affected with disease of any kind; indisposed; not in health; inclined to vomit; weary of: **sick'ish**, a. *-ish*, inclined to be sick; exciting disgust: **sick'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **sick'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being sickish: **sick'ly**, a. *-li*, not healthy; ailing; feeble: **sick'liness**, n. *-li-nĕs*, state of being habitually diseased, or in bad health: **sick'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being in bad health; illness: **sick-bed**, the bed to which one ailing is confined: **sick-berth**, in the *R. N.*, an apartment for the sick: **sick headache**, headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea: **sick-list**, names of persons ailing: **sick-room**, the apartment where one lies ill: **the sick**, those affected with disease: **sicken**, v. *sĭk'n*, to make sick or squeamish; to fall into disease; to be filled to disgust; to languish; to decay: **sick'ening**, imp. *-ning*: **adj.** disgusting; making sick: **sick'ened**, pp. *-nd*.

sickle, n. *sĭk'kl* (AS. *sicel*: Ger. *sichel*: Sw. *sikel*, a scythe for mowing hay: Bohem. *sekati*, to cut—see **scythe**), an instr. for cutting down grass or grain; a reaping-hook: **sickled**, a. *sĭk'ld*, furnished with a sickle.

sickly, sickness—see **sick**.

side, n. *sīd* (Icel. *sida*: Ger. *seite*, a side), the part of a body lying between the extremity of the front and back throughout its entire length; the margin; edge; border; quarter; region; party; sect; branch of a family; any part or position viewed as opposite, or as contrasted with another; used to denote consanguinity, as, by the mother's *side*: **adj.** towards the side; lateral: **v.** to embrace the opinions of one party in opposition to another: **si'ding**, imp.: **n.** the attaching one's self to a party; a short line of rails turning off from the main line: **si'ded**, pp.: **adj.** having a side, as one-*sided*: **si'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one on a particular side, as in out-*sider*: **side'ling**, ad. *-ling*, with the side foremost; sloping: **side-arms**, weapons worn at or by the side, as a sword or bayonet: **sideboard**, a piece of furniture placed at the side of a room: **side-cut**, an indirect blow or attack: **side-dish**, a dish at the side of a table, as opposed to the top and the bottom: **sideglance**, a glance or brief look to one side: **sidelong**, a. oblique; not directly in front: **ad.** obliquely; in the direction of the side: **side-pocket**, a pocket at the side: **side-posts**, among *carpenters*, a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters, braces, &c.: **side-saddle**, a saddle for a lady: **sideman**, n. *sīd'-măn*, an officer in a church; an assistant to the churchwarden: **side-table**, a table placed against a wall: **side-taking**, engagement with a sect or party: **side-view**, a view on or from one side: **sidewalk**, the raised footway of a street: **side'ways**, ad. *-wāz*, towards the side; on one side: **side-wind**, a wind blowing against the side; indirect means: **side'wise**, ad. *-wīz*, toward one side; inclining: **by the side of**, close at hand; near to: **to choose sides**, to select for competition in exercises of any kind: **to take sides**, to embrace the opinions of a party in opposition to those of another, or to attach one's self to their interests: **side by side**, close together and abreast.

sideration, n. *sĭ-dĕr-ä'shŭn* (L. *sidus*, a star—gen. *sideris*), in *med.*, a name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from the idea of its being produced under the influence of the planets.

sidereal, a. *sī-dē'rē-ăl* (L. *sideralis*, of or belonging to the stars—from *sidus*, a star: It. *siderale*: F. *sidéral*), relating to or containing stars; starry; measured by the apparent motions of the stars: **sidereal day**, the period in which the earth performs

one complete revolution round its axis: **sidereal year**, the space of time which the sun takes to move from any fixed star till it returns to it again, in its apparent motion, being the real time in which the earth performs one complete revolution, computed at 365 days, 6 hours, 10 min. nearly.

siderite, n. *sid'ér-it* (Gr. *sideros*, iron or steel), a name given to sparry iron ore; cube ore; sometimes applied to a vitreous variety of quartz of an indigo colour.

siderography, n. *sid'ér-óg'rá-fi* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *graphō*, I write), the art of engraving on steel.

siderolites, n. plu. *sid'ér-ó-lits* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone), meteoric stones, chiefly consisting of iron.

sideromancy, n. *sid'ér-ó-man'si* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *manteia*, divination), divination by burning straw, &c., upon red-hot iron.

sideroscope, n. *sid'ér-ó-skōp* (Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *skopeō*, I view or explore), an instr. for detecting small quantities of iron in substances.

sidle, v. *sī'dl* (from *side*), to go or move side-foremost: **si'dling**, imp. *-dling*: **si'dled**, pp. *-dld*.

siege, n. *sēj* (F. *siège*; It. *sedia*, a seat or sitting: L. *obsidium*, a sitting down before a town in a hostile way—from *sedeo*, a seat), the act or operation of attacking a fortress or fortified town under cover of earth thrown up from trenches, to compel its surrender; any continued endeavour to gain possession: **siege-train**, the cannon, mortars, &c., for carrying on a siege: **to raise a siege**, to abandon the attempt to take a fortified place by force, from necessity or by compulsion.

sienite—see **syenite**.

sierra, n. *si-ér'rá* (Sp. *sierra*, a saw, a ridge of mountains—from L. *serra*, a saw), a ridge or range of mountains, referring to their rugged saw-like outline.

siesta, n. *si-és'tá* (Sp. *siesta*; L. *sexta* (*hora*), the sixth hour—that is, noon), the mid-day or after-dinner nap.

sieur, n. *seur'* (F. *sieur*, lord of the manor), sir; a title of respect used by the French.

sieve, n. *siv* (AS. *sife*; Low Ger. *seve*; Dut. *zeef*; Ger. *sieb*, a sieve: Dan. *sigte*, to sift: Icel. *síf*; Dan. *siv*, sedge or rush, having been originally made of rushes), a utensil, generally in shape like the head of a drum, covered with hair or a material with open meshes, for separating flour from bran, or the smaller particles of anything from the large; a bolter; a basket used as a measure: **sift**, v. *sift*, to separate by shaking a sieve; to pass through a sieve; to examine minutely or [illegible]

market—from *sigilla*, little figures or images: It. *sigillo*, a seal), in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fluted tree-stems from the Coal-measures, having seal-like punctures or leaf-scaurs on the ridges; small images or ornaments made in a mould.

sigma, n. *sig'má* (the Greek letter Σ or ς), the Greek letter = Eng. S: **sig'moid**, a. *-moyd*, also **sigmoid'al**, a. *-moyd'al* (Gr. *sigma*, the letter S, and *eidos*, a form), curved like the Greek ς; in *anat.*, applied to several structures in the body; in *bot.*, curved in two directions like the letter S, or the Greek ς.

sign, n. *sīn* (L. *signum*, a mark: It. *segno*; F. *signe* and *seing*; Dan. *sein*, a sign, a mark), that by which a thing is known; a token; a wonder; a miracle; a symbol; a gesture instead of words; any significant mark; something intended to serve as a proof or type; indication; something set up on a house to show the tenant's occupation; a visible representation; in *astron.*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic; in *alg.*, a character or symbol indicating the relation between quantities; in *med.*, anything by which the presence of disease is made known: **v.** to attach one's name to; to ratify by signature or seal; to indicate by a sign: **sign'ing**, imp.: **signed**, pp. *sīnd*: **sign'er**, n. *-ér*, one who signs: **sign-board**, a board hung up with painted designs to indicate a man's calling: **sign-manual**, a royal signature, superscribed at the top of bills, of grants or letters patent: **sign-post**, a post or pillar on which a sign is hung: **signs of the zodiac**, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, each of which see: **natural signs**, pantomimic and other easily-understood signs to represent things.

signal, n. *sig'nál* (F. *signal*, a signal—from L. *signum*, a sign—see **sign**), anything employed to attract the eye of others at a distance; notice given: **adj.** distinguished from what is ordinary; memorable; notable: **v.** to convey by signals: **sig'nalling**, imp.: **sig'nalled**, pp. *-náld*: **sig'nals**, n. plu. *-nálz*, a system of signs or tokens addressed to the eye, as flags, boards, lights, &c., for establishing communications at distances—now generally superseded on land by the electric telegraph: **sig'nally**, ad. *-li*, eminently; remarkably: **sig'nalise**, v. *-nál-iz*, to make remarkable; to render distinguished above what is common: **sig'nalising**, imp.: **sig'nalised**, pp. *-izd*: **signal-fire**, a fire intended for a signal: **signalman**, a man who has the charge of a signal or set of signals: **signal post** or **staff**, a long pole upon which a flag or suchlike may be displayed [illegible]

a. *-kā-tēr-i*, having meaning: **signify**, v. *sig'ni-fī*, to have or contain a certain sense; to denote; to mean; to make known; to express or declare by a token; to have consequence: **sig'nifying**, imp.: **sig'nified**, pp. *-fīd*: it signifies nothing, also it does not signify, it is of no importance.

signor, also **signior**, n. *sēn'yōr*—see **seignior**.

Sikhs, n. plu. *sēks* (Hind. lions), a warlike people of Hindostan, inhabiting the Punjaub, subdued by the British arms, and now forming part of the British Indian Empire.

silence, n. *sī'lēns* (L. *silentium*, stillness, silence; *silens*, still, silent—gen. *silentis*: It. *silenzio*, silent: F. *silence*, silence), entire absence of sound or noise; temporary cessation of speech in man; stillness; quiet: v. to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to appease; to stop; to put an end to: **impera**. or **int**., let there be no speech or noise: **si'lencing**, imp.: **si'lenced**, pp. *-lēnst*: **si'lent**, a. *-lēnt*, quiet; still; habitually speaking little; not mentioning; not acting; having no sound, as a letter: **si'lently**, ad. *-lt*.

Silesian, a. *si-lē'shi-an*, of or belonging to Silesia, a district of Prussia.

silex, n. *sī'lēks*, also **silica**, n. *sīl'i-kā* (L. *silex*, a pebble-stone, flint—gen. *silicis*: F. *silex*: It. *silice*), in *chem*., the earth of flints; a substance constituting the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, such as rock-crystal, quartz, and flint which is almost pure *silex*: **sil'icate**, n. *-kāt*, a salt of silicic acid: **sil'icated**, a. combined or impregnated with silica: **siliceous**, a., also **silicious**, a. *si-lish'ās*, resembling or containing silex; flinty: **silicious sinter**, an incrustation or deposit from springs holding silica in solution: **silicic**, a. *si-lis'ik*, of or pert. to, or obtained from, flint or quartz: **silicic acid**, a name applied to *silica*, or a compound of silicon and oxygen, having certain of the properties of an acid: **silic'i-calca'reous**, a. *-i-kāl'kā'rē-ās*, consisting of silica and calcareous matter; cherty: **siliciferous**, a. *sil'i-sif'ēr-ās* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing silex or flint: **silicify**, v. *si-lis'i-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to render silicious; to petrify by silex; to become flinty: **silic'ifying**, imp.: **silic'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: adj. converted into flinty or silicious matter: **silic'ification**, n. *-fi-kā'shūn*, the conversion of any substance into stone by silicious matter, a common process in the neighbourhood of hot springs holding silica in solution: **silicium**, n. *si-lish'i-um*, more usually **silicon**, n. *sil'i-kōn*, the base of silica, an elementary substance of a dark nut-brown colour.

silhouette, n. *sil'ōō-ēt'* (F., after a French minister of finance in 1759, who was niggardly economical), the outline of an object filled in with a black colour; a profile or side face represented as a solid black mass.

silicle, n. *sil'i-kl*, also **silicula**, n. *si-lik'i-lā* (L. *silicula*, a little pod—from *siliqua*, a pod or husk), in *bot*., a short pod formed like a silique, but about as broad as long, or broader: **silic'ulose**, a. *-lōs*, or **silic'ulous**, a. *-lūs*, bearing silicles; husky.

silique, n. *sil'ēk*, also **siliqua**, n. *sil'i-kwā* (L. *siliqua*, a pod or husk: F. *silique*), in *bot*., a pod-like fruit, consisting of two long cells, divided by a partition, having seeds attached to each side, as in the cabbage, the turnip, and wallflower seed-pods: **sil'iquose**, a. *-i-kwōs*, also **sil'iquous**, a. *-kwūs*, bearing siliques: **sil'iquiform**, a. *-kwi-fawrm* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like a silique.

silk, n. *silk* (Lith. *szilkai*, silk; *szilkas*, cotton: Gr. *serikon*; L. *sericum*, the produce of the Seres or Chinese: Dan. *silke*: AS. *seolc*), the fine glossy filament or thread produced by certain caterpillars; the thread or cloth made of it: **adj**. pert. to or consisting of silk: **silken**, a. *silk'n*, made of silk; resembling silk: **silk'y**, a. *-i*, possessing the qualities of silk; soft; glossy; having the appearance of silk: **silk'iness**, n. *-i-nēs*, the state of being silky; softness and smoothness: **silk-cotton tree**, a very large Indian tree whose seed-capsules contain a downy substance like silk: **silk gown**, the dress or distinguishing badge of one who has been appointed queen's counsel: **silk-mercer**, a dealer in silks: **silk-mill**, a mill for manufacturing silk: **silk thrower** or **throwster**, one who prepares silk thread for weaving: **silk-weaver**, one who weaves silk stuffs: **silk-worm**, the caterpillar that produces the delicate silk filaments from which silk is manufactured: **raw silk**, silk as it is wound off from the cocoons.

sill, n. *sil* (Low Ger. *sull*; Ger. *schwelle*: F. *seuil*, a threshold; Sw. *syll*; Dan. *sydl*, base of a framework, ground-sill: AS. *syll*, the timber or stone forming the bottom of a door or window; the threshold of a door or window; in *mining*, flat-bedded strata of sandstone or similar hard rocks.

sillabub, n. *sil'lā-būb* (a corruption of Eng. *slap-up* or *slub-up*: Low Ger. *slabb'ut*; Swiss, *schlabutz*, watery food), a frothy food prepared by stirring up briskly, or by whipping up, a mixture of cream and wine, cider, or spirits, with spice, &c.—sometimes by milking from the cow on wine, &c.

silly, a. *sil'li* (AS. *sælig*; Ger. *selig*, blessed, happy—constantly used by older writers in the sense of "simple," "unknowing": N. Fris. *salig*, weak in mind), weak in intellect; simple; proceeding from want of understanding or judgment; imprudent; indiscreet: **sil'lily**, ad. *-li-li*: **sil'liness**, n. *-nēs*, weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment.

silt, n. *silt* (from the obsolete Eng. verb *sile*, to ooze through, to sink down: Sw. *sila*, to strain, to filter: Low Ger. *silen*, to drain off water: Norm. *sikla*, to trickle), properly, the fine mud which collects in lakes and estuaries, but now used to designate any calm and gradual deposit of mud, clay, or sand: v. to become choked or obstructed with mud, sand, or other deposit: **silt'ing**, imp.: n. the process by which a harbour, inlet, or estuary becomes choked or obstructed by the deposition of mud or sand, &c.: **silt'ed**, pp.

silure, n. *si-lōr'*, also **silurus**, n. *si-lōr'ūs* (L. *silurus*: Gr. *silouros*), a sheat-fish; a shad.

Silurian, a. *si-lōr'i-an* (so called by Sir Roderick Murchison, because first worked out by him in the district between England and Wales anciently inhabited by the *Silures*), in *geol*., the name given to the vast suite of fossiliferous strata lying between the partially-fossiliferous Cambrian schists beneath, and the Old Red Sandstone above.

silva, *sil'vā*, and **sil'van**, *-van*—see **sylva**.

silvas, n. plu. *sil'vās*, also **salvas**, n. plu. *sāl'vās* (L. *silva*, a wood), the woodland region of the great Amazonian plain of South America, presenting the rankest luxuriance of primeval forest-growth.

silver, n. *sil'vēr* (Goth. *silubr*; Slav. *srebro*; Lith. *sidabras*, AS. *seolfer*; Ger. *silber*, silver), a well-known metal of a peculiar white colour, having a brilliant lustre, malleable, ductile, and soft when pure; one of the perfect metals; money made of silver; anything having the lustre or soft splendour of silver: adj. white like silver; made of silver; soft and clear, as in the tones of the voice: v. to cover or coat with silver; to cover with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; to adorn with mild or silver-like lustre; to make hoary: **sil'vering**, imp.: n. act or operation of covering a surface with a thin film of silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid on: **sil'vered**, pp. *-vērd*: **sil'very**, a. *-vēr-i*, having the appearance of silver; of a mild or silver-like lustre; clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell; covered with silver: **silver-beater**, one who beats pieces of silver into thin leaves: **silver-fir**, a fir-tree, a native of middle and southern Europe: **silver-fish**, a fish of the size of a small carp, of a white colour, and striped with silvery lines: **silver-glance**, a mineral of a blackish lead-grey colour, being a sulphuret of silver: **silversmith**, one who works in silver: **fulminating silver**, an explosive compound prepared from the oxide of silver and ammonia: **German-silver**—see **German**: **to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth**, to be born to good fortune; to be born under favourable auspices.

simia, n. *sim'i-ā* (L. *simia*, an ape—from L. *simus*; Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed: It. *simo*), an ape; the systematic name for apes and monkeys; plu. **sim'ia**, *-ē*: **sim'ious**, a. *-ūs*, pert. to or resembling a monkey or ape.

similar, a. *sim'i-lēr* (F. *similaire*: It. *similare*, similar—from L. *similis*, like), resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality: **sim'ilarly**, ad. *-li*: **sim'ilar'ity**, n. *-lār'i-ti*, likeness; resemblance: **similar figures**, in *geom*., figures that differ in magnitude, but are made up of the same number of like parts.

simile, n. *sim'i-lē* (L. *similis*, like: It. *simile*, like), a common figure of speech, in which two things which have some strong point or points of resemblance are compared: **similitude**, n. *si-mil'i-tūd*, likeness in qualities or appearance; comparison; resemblance: **similor**, n. *sim'i-lōr*, an alloy of red copper and zinc to imitate gold or silver.

similiter, n. *si-mil'i-tēr* (L. *similiter*, in like manner), a form in pleading in which either party accepts the issue tendered by the other.

simper, v. *sim'per* (an imitative word, probably from a comparison of the movement creeping over the features to that which shows itself on the surface of water beginning to boil akin to **simmer,** which see), to smile in a silly or affected manner: n. an affected smile: **sim'pering,** imp.: **adj.** smiling in an affected manner: n. act of one who simpers: **sim'pered,** pp. *-perd:* sim'perer, n. *-er,* one who simpers: sim'peringly, ad. *-li.*

simple, a. *sim'pl* (F. *simple,* simple—from L. *simplex,* plain, unmixed—from L. *sine,* without, and *plico,* I fold: It. *simplice*), consisting of one thing; not combined; not compounded; not complicated; elementary; artless; harmless; unartificial; true to nature; unadorned; silly; shallow; in *bot.,* not branching; not divided into separate parts, as *simple fruits,* those formed by one flower: n. something not mixed or compounded; in *med.,* a single herb or plant, or its particular virtue: **sim'ply,** ad. *-pli,* in a simple manner; without art; plainly; of itself; merely: **sim'pleness,** n. *-pl-nês,* the state or quality of being simple: **sim'pleton,** n. *-tŏn,* a person of weak intellect; a silly person: **simplicity,** n. *sim-plis'i-ti,* state of being unmixed or uncompounded; reliance on natural grace; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; plainness; silliness: **simple-hearted,** a. single-hearted; guileless: **simple-minded,** a. artless; undesigning: **simple-mindedness,** n. artlessness: **simple equation,** in *alg.,* an equation which contains only the first power of the unknown quantity.

simplify, v. *sim'pli-fi* (F. *simplifier;* It. *simplificare,* to simplify—from L. *simplex,* plain, unmixed, and *facio,* I make), to make plain or easy; to render less complex or difficult: **sim'plifying,** imp.: **sim'plified,** pp. *-fid:* **sim'plifica'tion,** n. *-fi-kā'shŭn,* the act of simplifying or making simple.

simply—see **simple.**

simulate, v. *sim'ū-lāt* (L. *simulatum,* to imitate, to pretend—from *similis,* like: It. *simulare:* F. *simuler*), to assume the appearance of without the reality; to feign; to pretend; to put on the *guise* of anything, as opposed to *disguise,* and also to *dissimulate,* which means to disguise or conceal what is true: **adj.** feigned; pretended: **sim'ulating,** imp.: **sim'ulated,** pp.: **adj.** pretended; feigned: **sim'ulator,** n. *-lēr,* one who feigns: **sim'ula'tion,** n. *-lā'shŭn,* the act of assuming to be that which one is not.

simultaneous, a. *sim'ŭl-tā'nē-ŭs* (It. *simultaneo;* F. *simultané,* simultaneous—from L. *simul,* together, at once), existing or happening at the same time: **sim'ulta'neously,** ad. *-li:* **sim'ulta'neousness,** n. *-nês,* the state or quality of being simultaneous.

sin, n. *sin* (Ger. *sünde;* old H. Ger. *sunta;* AS. *syn;*

ad. *-gli*, individually; only: by himself: **sin'gleness**, n. *-gl-nĕs*, the being separate from all others; free from duplicity: **sin'gles**, n. plu. *-ẑz*, the reeled filaments of silk twisted to give them firmness: **single-bar**, the cross-piece of a carriage to which the traces of a single horse are fixed: **single entry**, in *book-keeping*, applied to the method of keeping business-books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit side of a single account: **single-handed**, a. by one's self; alone: **single-hearted**, a. having no duplicity: **single-minded**, a. having a single purpose; upright: **single state**, the state of being unmarried; celibacy: **single-stick**, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a certain game with cudgels.

singular, a. *sĭng'gū-lĕr* (from **single**, which see), not complex or compound; expressing only one person or thing; not plural; proper or individual, as a *singular* term; remarkable; unexampled; rare; unique; uncommon; peculiar; odd; strange: **sin'gularly**, ad. *-li*: **sin'gularity**, n. *-lăr'ĭ-tĭ*, some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from others; peculiarity; particular privilege or distinction; eccentricity; oddity: **singular proposition**, in *logic*, one which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual: **singular term**, in *logic*, a term which stands for one individual.

sinical—see **sine** 1.

sinister, a. *sĭn'ĭs-tĕr* (L. *sinister*, on the left hand or side: It. *sinistro*; F. *sinistre*), on the left; evil; corrupt; dishonest; inauspicious; in *her.*, denoting the left side of the escutcheon: **sin'isterly**, ad. *-li*: **sinistral**, a. *-trăl*, belonging to the left hand; having spiral turns towards the left: **sin'istrally**, ad. *-li*: **sinistror'sal**, a. *-trôr'săl* (L. *sinistrorsus*, towards the left side—from *sinister*, on the left hand, and *versum*, to turn), rising from left to right: **sin'istrorse**, a. *-trôrs*, in *bot.*, applied to a spiral directed towards the left: **sin'istrous**, a. *-trŭs*, being on the left side, or inclined to it; wrong; absurd: **sin'istrously**, ad. *-li*.

sink, v. *sĭngk* (Goth. *siggquan*; Icel. *sökkva*; Ger. *sinken*; Sw. *sjunka*, to fall to the bottom: AS. *sencan*, to sink), to fall or go downwards, as in water or mud; to go to the bottom; to subside; to penetrate into any body; to settle to a level; to fall or retire within the surface of anything; to decline; to droop; to decrease; to immerse in a fluid; to depress; to degrade; to crush; to reduce; to waste; to dissipate; to make by digging; to invest money permanently in any undertaking or scheme for the sake of interest: **n.** an open box of wood lined with lead, or one of stone, with a pipe in the bottom for carrying off superfluous or dirty water; that under which anything sinks or descends; that in which corruption, physical or moral, is gathered: **sink'ing**, imp.: **sank**, pt. *săngk*, did sink: **sunk**, pp. *sŭngk*, penetrated into; settled to a level; subsided: **sunken**, a. *sŭngk'kĕn*, lying on the bottom of river or harbour, or other water: **sinker**, n. *sĭngk'kĕr*, he who or that which sinks: **sinking fund**—see **fund**.

sinless, sinlessness, sinner—see **sin**.

sinoper, n. *sĭn'ō-pĕr*, or **sin'opis**, n. *-pĭs* (L. *sinopis*, a kind of red ochre found in Sinope), a ferruginous quartz or jasper, of a blood or brownish red colour: **sinopia**, n. *sĭ-nō'pĭ-ă*, also **sinopite**, n. *sĭn'ō-pīt*, a fine red pigment, much used by the ancients.

sinter, n. *sĭn'tĕr* (Ger. *sintern*, to drop, to petrify; *sinter*, dross, sinter), compact incrustations from siliceous or calcareous springs, as **silicious-sinter** and **calc-sinter**,—*sinter* is distinguished from *tuff* or *tufa*, which is open and porous, by having a hard ringing sound when struck by the hammer: **pearl-sinter**, a variety of opal of a pearly lustre.

sinuate, a. *sĭn'ū-āt* (L. *sinuatum*, to swell out in curves—from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve: F. *sinué*, having sinuses or inclined), in *bot.*, cut so as to have a broken and wavy margin—applied to the margin of a leaf: **v.** to wind; to bend in and out: **sin'uating**, imp.: **sin'uated**, pp.: **sin'ua'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, a winding or bending in and out: **sin'uous**, a. *-ŭs*, also **sin'uous**, a. *-ŏs*, wavy; bending in and out; undulating: **sin'uously**, ad. *-li*: **sin'uos'ity**, n. *-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of winding in and out; a series of bends and turns: **sinus**, n. *sī'năs*, a bend or recess in the coast; in *anat.*, a cavity in a bone, wider at the bottom; a dilated form of vein: in *surg.*, an elongated cavity containing pus; in *bot.*, the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves; a groove or cavity.

sip, v. *sĭp* (related to *sup*, *sop*, *sup*, representing the sound of a liquid in sucking or agitating in a confined space: Ger. *saufen*, to sup up: Dut. *sippen*, to take small draughts: Gr. *siphon*, a hollow reed or tube), to drink or imbibe in small quantities with the lips; to drink or taste in small quantities; to drink out of: **n.** a small draught; as much as the mouth will hold, or the lips take up at one movement: **sip'ping**, imp.: **sipped**, pp. *sĭpt*: **sip'per**, n. *-pĕr*, one who sips.

sipe, v. *sīp* (AS. *sipan*, to distil): prov. Ger. *sîpen*, to ooze out), to ooze or drain out slowly—prov. Eng.: **siping**, imp. *sī'pĭng*: **n.** act of oozing: **siped**, pp. *sīpt*.

siphilis—see **syphilis**.

siphon, n. *sī-fŏn* (Gr. *siphon*; L. *sipho*, a hollow reed or tube: F. *siphon*; It. *sifone*), a bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly used for drawing off liquids from casks, &c.: **siphonic**, a. *sī-fŏn'ĭk*, pert. to a siphon: **siphon-barometer**, a barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upwards like a siphon: **siphon-gauge**, a glass siphon, filled partly with mercury, used to indicate the degree of rarefaction produced in the receiver of an air-pump: **siphonia**, n. *sĭ-fō'nĭ-ă*, in *zool.*, a genus of fossil sponges, having a pear-shaped body mounted on a slender stalk, occurring abundantly in the chalks and greensands of Europe: **siphoniferous**, a. *sī-fŏn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), having a siphon within a polythalamous shell, as in the **sĭphonifera**, *-ĭf'ĕr-ă*.

siphono-branchiate, a. *sī-fŏn-ō-brăngk'ĭ-āt* (Gr. *siphon*, a siphon, and *branchia*, gills), having a tube by which water is carried to the gills.

siphuncle, n. *sī-fŭngk'kl* (L. *siphunculus*, a little pipe—from *sipho*, a siphon), any small tube or tubular passage; the tube-like perforation which passes through the septa and chambers of such shells as the nautilus, the ammonite, &c.: **siphun'cled**, a. *-kld*, having a siphuncle: **siphun'cular**, a. *-kū-lĕr*, pert. to a siphuncle: **siphun'culated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, furnished with a little siphon or spout.

siquis, *sī'kwĭs* (L. if any one), a notice given of the intention of a candidate for holy orders to inquire whether there be any impediment in his way.

sir, n. *sĭr* (It. *sire* or *sere*, a title of doctors, priests, clerks, &c.: F. *sire*, sir or master: mod. Gr. *kur*, sir, master—from *kurios*, lord), a word of respect used in addressing any man; *madam* is the corresponding word in addressing women; a word prefixed to the name of a knight or baronet.

sircar, n. *sĕr'kăr* (Hind. *sarkar*, a chief, a superintendent—from *sar*, the head, and *kar*, work), in *Hindostan*, a native clerk or writer.

sirdar, n. *sĕr'dăr* (Hind. *sardar*, a chief—from *sar*, the head, and *dar*, holding), in *Hindostan*, a native chief or headman.

sire, n. *sīr* (F. *sire*, sir or master, a title without addition given only to the king, but to others with some addition: mod. Gr. *kures*, the father), a word of respect, used only in addressing a king; in *poetry*, a father; the male parent of a beast, particularly of a horse: **v.** as applied to a beast, to beget; to affiliate: **sire'ing**, imp.: **sired**, pp. *sīrd*: **sire'less**, a. *-lĕs*, not having a sire.

siren, n. *sī'rĕn* (L. *siren*; Gr. *seiren*; It. *sirena*; F. *sirène*, a siren), in *anc. myth.*, the sirens, birds with the faces of virgins, found on the southern coast of Italy, who, by their sweet voices, enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them; an enticing or alluring woman; an amphibious reptile nearly like an eel: **adj.** pert. to a siren; bewitching; fascinating: **si'rene**, n. *-rēn*, in *acoustics*, an instr. for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds: **sirenia**, n. *sĭ-rē'nĭ-ă*, an order of mammalia containing animals akin to the manatee or sea-cow, and the dugong, which, from their aquatic habits, and the formation of their hinder extremities, have been compared with the *sirens*: **sire'nian**, a. *-nĭ-ăn*, relating to the order sirenia.

siriasis, n. *sĭ-rī'ă-sĭs* (Gr. *seiriasis*, sunstroke—from *seirios*, hot, scorching), in *med.*, a disease of childhood, consisting of inflammation of the brain or its membranes, caused by the excessive heat of the sun.

Sirius, n. *sĭr'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *sirius*, the dog-star—from Gr. *seirios*, hot, scorching: It. *sirio*), the dog-star, so called because its heliacal rising followed close upon the summer solstice, the season of the greatest heats in the Mediterranean latitudes, during which dogs were liable to madness.

sirloin, n. *sĕr'loin* (F. *surlonge*, a sirloin of beef—from *sur*, over, and *longe*, a loin—popularly said that the *loin* was sportively knighted by Charles II.), a loin of beef.

sirname—see **surname**.

sirocco, n. *si-rŏk'kō* (It. *siroccо*; Sp. *siroco*, the sirocco—from Ar. *sharki*, easterly), the hot parching wind which occasionally passes over the south of Italy, Malta, and Sicily in the latter part of summer and autumn, and which is supposed to originate in the Sahara or Great Desert of Africa.

sirrah, n. *sir'ra* (a supposed corruption of *sir, ha*, or *ho*), a word used in anger, contempt, or reproach, sometimes in familiarity, in addressing.

sirup, n., more usually spelt **syrup**, n. *sir'ŭp* (F. *sirop*, sweet juice: Ar. *shurba*, soup, gruel), the juice of vegetables or fruit sweetened with sugar: **sir'uped**, a. *-ŭpt*, moistened with sirup or sweet juice: **sir'upy**, a. *-ŭp-i*, like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

sirvente, n. *sir-vănt'* (F. *sirvente*, ancient poetry), in the *middle ages*, a particular kind of poetry in common use among the troubadours.

siskin, n. *sis'kin* (Sw. *siska*, a siskin: Dut. *sissen*, to twitter like small birds), a small singing-bird, of a yellowish hue.

sist, v. *sist* (L. *sistere*, to cause to stand, to stop), in *Scot. civil* and *eccles. law*, to stop; not to go further in the mean time: **sist'ing**, imp.: **sist'ed**, pp.: **to sist procedure**, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: **to sist one's self**, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be tried.

sister, n. *sis'tĕr* (Goth. *swistar*; Pol. *siostra*; Lith. *seszerę*; Fin. *sisa*; Sans. *swastri*; L. *soror*, sister), a female born of the same parents—the male is called a *brother*; a woman of the same faith or of the same society: **sis'terly**, a. *-li*, like a sister; affectionate: **sis'terless**, a. *-lĕs*, having no sister: **sister-in-law**, n. a husband's or a wife's sister: **sis'terhood**, n. *-hŏŏd*, a society of females united in one faith or order.

sistrum, n. *sis'trŭm* (L. *sistrum*; Gr. *seistron*, a sistrum, a metallic kind of rattle—from Gr. *seiein*, to shake; It. *sistro*; F. *sistre*), a musical instr. used by the anc. Egyptians in the worship of Isis, consisting of a thin oval metal frame, through which passed loosely a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle.

Sisyphus, n. *sis'i-fŭs* (L. *Sisyphus*; Gr. *Sisuphos*, Sisyphus), in *anc. myth.*, the son of Æolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies, and who was killed by Theseus—condemned by Pluto in the infernal regions to roll a stone up-hill, which constantly rolled back again, thus making his task incessant: **Sis'yphe'an**, a. *-fē'an*, relating to Sisyphus; incessantly recurring.

sit, v. *sit* (AS. *sittan*, to sit: Ger. *sitzen*; Icel. *sitia*, [illegible] liar mode in which parts are disposed, as well as the position they occupy.

sitz-bath, n. *sitz'bäth* (Ger. *sitz*, a seat, and *bad*, a bath), a sort of tub for bathing in a sitting posture.

Siva, n. *sē'va*, in *Hind. myth.*, the avenger or destroyer, one of the persons of their divine Trinity.

Sivalic, a. *si-văl'ĭk*, also **Sivalick**, a. *si-văl'ĭk*, a name applied to a range of minor mountains skirting the southern base of the Himalayas.

Sivan, n. *sī'văn*, the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, including parts of our May and June.

sivatherium, n. *sīv'ā-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (*Siva*, an Indian goddess, and Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), a gigantic fossil mammal, larger than a rhinoceros, having four horns, and furnished with a proboscis.

six, n. *sĭks* (L. *sex*; Gr. *hex*; Goth. *saihs*; Heb. *schesch*; Sans. *shasha*, six), the next in number after five; as a prefix, having six: **sixfold**, a. six times repeated: **sixpence**, an Eng. silver coin, in value six pennies; half a shilling: **sixpenny**, a. worth sixpence: **sixscore**, n. in number, 120; six times twenty: **six'teen**, n. *-tēn* (AS. *sixtene*, six + ten, sixteen), six and ten; the number after fifteen: **six'teenth**, a. *-tēnth*, the ordinal of sixteen: **n.** one of sixteen equal parts: **sixth**, a. *sikxth*, the ordinal of six: **n.** the sixth part; one of six equal parts; an interval in music: **sixth'ly**, ad. *-li*, in the sixth place: **sixty**, n. *sĭks'tĭ* (AS. *sixtig*, six x ten, sixty), six times ten; the next after fifty-nine: **six'tieth**, a. *-tĭ-ĕth*, the ordinal of sixty: **n.** one of sixty equal parts: **sixth-rate**, one of the smaller British war-vessels: **to be at sixes and sevens**, to be in a state of utter confusion and disorder.

sixteenmo, n. *sĭks-tēn'mō*, also **sexto-decimo**, n. *sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō* (L. *sextus-decimus*, the sixteenth—from *sextus*, the sixth, and *decimus*, the tenth), among *printers*, a sheet folded into sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, usually abbreviated into 16mo.

size, n. *sīz* (contr. of old Eng. *assize*, a statute regulating the measure and price of commodities: It. *assisa*; F. *assise*, a sitting, a settlement, an arrangement), extent of bulk; magnitude; largeness: **size** or **sizing**, n. at *Cambridge University*, food and drink from the buttery aside from the regular dinner at commons: **v.** to arrange according to bulk or size; to have extra food from the buttery: **si'zing**, imp.: **sized**, pp. *sīzd*: **adj.** having a particular magnitude, as large-*sized*, common-*sized*: **sizable**, a. *sī-zā-bl* of large bulk; of suitable size: **si'zar**, n. *-zĕr* (old Eng. *assize*, corrupted into *size*, settlement or arrangement, [illegible]

skeet, n. *skēt* (a probable corruption of Eng. *scoop*: Ger. *schütten*, to send forth, to pour), in *ships*, a scoop with a long handle, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship to keep them cool and prevent the splitting of the wood by the heat of the sun.

skein, n. *skān* (F. *escaigne*; W. *cainc* or *ysgainc*, a branch: Gael. *sgeinnidh*, flax or hemp, thread), a quantity of thread or silk yarn coiled together after being taken off the reel—the *skein* containing 80 threads, each 54 inches long.

skeleton, n. *skēl'ē-tn* (Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy—from *skello*, I make dry: F. *squelette*), the bones of any animal dried and retained in their natural positions; the bones of an animal separate from its flesh; the outline or framework of anything; the heads or outline of a sermon or literary work; a person much emaciated: **adj.** consisting of mere framework; containing mere outlines or heads: **skeleton-key**, a thin light key with nearly the whole centre parts filed away.

skep, n. *skēp*, also **skip**, n. *skip* (Gael. *sgeap*, a beehive: AS. *scep*, a basket), a coarse sort of basket, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom; in *Scot.*, a beehive made of twisted straw; honeycomb of a hive.

skeptic, skepticism, &c.—see **sceptic**.

skerry, n. *skēr'ri*, **sker'ries**, n. plu. *-riz* (Icel. *skær*, a rock, and *ey*, an island: Ger. *schere*, a rock, a cliff), a rocky isle; a reef.

sketch, n. *skech* (F. *esquisse*; It. *schizzo*, a rough draught: Dut. *kladden*, to scribble: Low Ger. *kladde*, the sketch of a writing), a rough dash or outline; the rough or first draught of any plan or design; a slightly-executed picture, in which the general effect is attended to, but not the details: **v.** to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan; to delineate: **sketch'ing**, imp.: **n.** the art of copying from nature for a finished work; the art or practice of copying in outline: **sketched**, pp. *skēcht*: **sketch'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who sketches: **sketch'y**, a. *-i*, containing an outline only; slightly finished; incomplete: **sketch'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **sketch'iness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being sketchy; incompleteness: **sketch-book**, a book formed of drawing-paper used for sketching in.

skew, a. *skū* (Ger. *schief*; Dut. *scheef*; Icel. *skeifr*; Dan. *skiev*, oblique, wry: Gr. *skolios*; L. *scævus*, left), wry; distorted; oblique; intersected at an angle greater or less than a right angle: **n.** in *masonry*, an oblique arch; anything sloping from another at an obtuse angle: **skew-back**, an abutment which slopes to receive the arch: **skew-bridge**, a bridge which does not carry a road or railway over and above another road, a canal, or a river at right angles to it, but at some other angle, in order better to maintain the continuity of the new track.

skewer, n. *skū'ėr* (Dan. *skiære*; Low Ger. *scheve*, a bit of straw, the stalk of hemp or flax: Icel. *skifa*, a shiver), a pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it together whilst roasting: **v.** to fasten with skewers: **skew'ering**, imp.: **skew'ered**, pp. *-ėrd*.

skid, n. *skid* (Ger. *scheit*, a splinter: Icel. *skidi*, a billet of wood), a piece of wood on which heavy weights are made to slide; a piece of timber placed or hung against a ship's side to preserve it from injury by the rubbing of heavy rough bodies against it; a sliding-wedge or a chain to stop the wheel of a carriage or waggon turning, in descending a steep: **v.** to check with a skid: **skid'ding**, imp.: **skid'ded**, pp.

skiff, n. *skif* (F. *esquif*; It. *schiffo*; L. *scapha*; Gr. *skaphē*, a boat, a skiff), a small light boat: **v.** to pass over in a light boat: **skif'fing**, imp.: **skiffed**, pp. *skift*.

skill, n. *skil* (Icel. *skil*, separation, distinction: Dan. *skille*, to sever, to put asunder: AS. *scylan*, to distinguish), great readiness and ability in the practical application of any art, science, or handicraft; art; dexterity: **skilled**, a. *skild*, having great readiness and ability; expert: **skilful**, a. *skil'fūl*, well versed in any art, science, or handicraft; able in management; expert; discriminating: **skil'fully**, ad. *-li*: **skil'fulness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of possessing skill; ability derived from experience.

skillet, n. *skil'lit* (F. *escuellette*, a little dish: It. *squilla*, a little bell), a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for heating water.

skim, v. *skim* (from **scum**, which see), to take off the scum, thence to move lightly over the surface of a liquid; to clear of scum or floating matter; to pass very near the surface; to glide along; to pass lightly; to glide smoothly: **skim'ming**, imp.: **n.** the act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid: **plu.** that which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming: **skimmed**, pp. *skimd*: **skimmer**, n. *skim'mėr*, one who or that which skims: **skim'mingly**, ad. *-li*: **skimmed milk** or **skim-milk**, milk from which the cream has been taken.

skin, n. *skin* (Dut. *schinde*; W. *cenn*, skin, peel: Icel. *skinn*, skin, fur: AS. *scin*, skin), the external and natural covering of an animal's body; the bark of a plant; the husk or rind of fruits or seeds: **v.** to strip the hide or covering from; to flay; to cover with skin; to acquire a skin: **skins**, n. plu. *skinz*, the pelts of small animals, as of sheep, goats, or seals: **skin'ning**, imp.: **skinned**, pp. *skind*: **adj.** covered with a skin: **skinner**, n. *skin'nėr*, one who deals in skins: **skin-deep**, superficial; slight: **skin'less**, a. *-les*, having no skin: **skin'flint**, a very niggardly person: **skin'ful**, a. *-fūl*, all that can be held by the skin: **skin'ny**, a. *-ni*, extremely thin; emaciated: **skin'niness**, n. *-ni-nēs*, the quality of being skinny.

skink, n. *skingk* (L. *scincus*; Gr. *skingkos*; F. *scinque*, a skink), a small lizard of Egypt, and widely distributed in warm climates.

skip, v. *skip* (W. *cip*, a sudden snatch or effort: Gael. *sgiab*, to start or move suddenly: Icel. *skopa*, to run about), to leap lightly; to spring or bound as a goat; to pass over; to omit: **n.** a light leap; a bound; in *sugar-making in W. I.*, a charge or strike of syrup from the coppers: **skip'ping**, imp.: **adj.** leaping lightly; bounding: **skip'pingly**, ad. *-li*: **skipped**, pp. *skipt*: **to skip over**, to pass without notice; to omit: **skip-jack**, an upstart; an interloper; a lackey: **skipping-rope**, a cord, generally mounted with handles, used by children in skipping in play.

skip—see **skep**.

skipper, n. *skip'pėr* (Dut. *schipper*, a sailor: Gael. *sgiobe*, a ship's company), the master of a trading or merchant vessel.

skirmish, n. *skėr'mish* (F. *escarmouche*; Ger. *scharmützel*; It. *scaramuccia*, a skirmish: AS. *hream*; W. *ysgyrmes*, outcry), an encounter of a few men when they fight in confusion; a slight combat between detachments and small parties from the main bodies: **v.** to fight slightly or loosely in small or detached parties: **skir'mishing**, imp.: **n.** the act of fighting lightly in small parties: **adj.** fighting in a loose desultory manner, as *skirmishing* parties: **skir'mished**, pp. *-mish't*: **skir'misher**, n. *-mish-ėr*, one who skirmishes.

skirt, n. *skėrt* (Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt: Dan. *skiort*; Sw. *skorte*, a skirt: AS. *scort*, short: akin to **shirt**, which see), the loose part of a coat or garment below the waist; border; margin; among *butchers*, the midriff: **v.** to border; to form the border or edge of; to be on the border; to go along the edge of; to live near the extremity: **skirt'ing**, imp.: **n.** in *arch.*, the narrow upright boarding placed round the margin of a floor; material for skirts: **skirt'ed**, pp.

skittish, a. *skit'tish* (It. *schizzinoso*, peevish, froward—from *schizzare*, to spirt and leap, as wine when poured into a cup), humoursome; frisking; wanton; volatile; shy; easily frightened: **skit'tishly**, ad. *-li*: **skit tishness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being skittish; wantonness.

skittles, n. plu. *skit'tlz* (probably akin to It. *schizzare*; Scot. *skite*, to squirt or shoot forth), a game in which wooden pins set up in an upright position, usually four in a square, are knocked down with a large ball: **skittle-ball**, a ball for throwing at skittles.

skivers, n. plu. *skī'vėrs* (Dut. *schere*, a shive or slice: Dan. *skive*, a thin slice: Icel. *skifa*, to split—see **shiver**), split sheep-skins tanned in sumac and dyed, used for bookbinding, &c.

skorodite, n. *skō'rō-dīt* (Gr. *skorodon*, garlic), a hydrous arseniate of iron of a leek-green colour, inclining to brown.

skreen, *skrēn*, another spelling of **screen**, which see.

skulk, v. *skulk* (Dan. *skulke*, to slink, to sneak: Low Ger. *schulken*, to shirk school; *schulen*, to conceal one's self, as from shame or fear), to get out of the way in a slinking, sneaking manner; to lurk: **n.**, also **skulk'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who skulks; one who avoids or shirks duty: **skulk'ing**, imp.: **skulked**, pp. *skulkt*: **skulk'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

skull, n. *skul* (Dan. *skal*, shell: Icel. *skal*, a bowl: Sw. *skull* or *skoll*; old Eng. *schul*, a bowl or drinking-cup), the spherical bony covering of the brain, including the whole head, except the lower part of the face; the head: **skull-cap**, a close cap to fit the upper part of the head.

skunk, n. *skŭngk* (W. I. *seganku*), an Amer. animal, allied to the weasel, which has the power of ejecting an intolerably fetid liquor: **skunk'ish**, a. *-ish*, resembling the skunk, especially in its odour.

skurry, n. *skŭr'ri* (old Eng. *scur*, to move hastily: Gael. *sgurr*, to stumble: Dan. *skurre*, to jar), confused haste, used in the familiar phrase **hurry-skurry**, n. *hŭr'ri-skŭr'ri*, impetuous haste.

sky, n. *skī* (Sw. *sky*, a cloud; *skya*, the sky: Icel. *sky*, a cloud: connected with AS. *scuwa*: Dut. *schuite*: Gr. *skia*, shadow, shade), the region of clouds which surrounds the earth; the vault of the heavens; climate: pln. **skies**, *skīz*: **skyed**, a. *skīd*, surrounded by skies: **skyey**, a. *skī'i*, resembling the sky; ethereal: **sky'ish**, a. *-ish*, like the sky: **sky-blue**, azure: **sky-colour**, a particular kind of blue colour; azure: **sky-high**, a. very high: **skylark**, a bird that mounts and sings as it flies: **skylarking**, among *seamen*, running sportively among the rigging; in *familiar language*, running and larking about any place in a clandestine manner: **sky-light**, a window in the roof of a building: **sky-rocket**, *-rok'ĕt*, a rocket that burns as it ascends: **sky-sail**, a sail sometimes set above the royal: **sky-scraper**, a sky-sail of a triangular form: **skyward**, ad. towards the sky: **open sky**, a sky without clouds; with no covering or shelter from the sky.

slab, n. *slăb* (W. *llab*, a flag or thin strip—probably in the sense of a piece separated from the mass: F. *lappe*, a lump: Swab. *lappern*, to be loose and shaky), a thin flat piece of marble or other stone; a flat mass of metal; the outside plank of a log of timber.

slabber, v. *slăb'bĕr* (Ger. *schlabbern*, to slabber one's clothes: Swiss, *schlabbete*, watery drink: Dut. *slabberen*, to lap), to spill liquid food in eating; to slaver; to drivel: **slab'bering**, imp.: **slab'bered**, pp. *-bĕrd*: **slab'berer**, n. *-bĕr-er*, one who slabbers; an imbecile; an idiot: **slab'by**, a. *-bi*, thick; viscous; sloppy.

slack, a. *slăk* (Icel. *slak*; Flem. *slack*; Ger. *schlapp*; Dan. *slap*, not tight, loose: AS. *slac*, slack), loose; relaxed; not tightly extended; backward; not busy, as applied to business; not using due diligence; n. the part of a rope which has no strain upon it; a kind of small broken coal: ad. partially; not intensely: **slack'ly**, ad. *-li*, not tightly: **slack'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, looseness; inattention; slowness: **slack-dried**, a. partially or insufficiently dried: **slack-rope**, a rope having no strain upon it: **slack-water**, the interval between the ebb and flow of the tide, during which there is no tide-current: **slacken**, v. *slăk'n*, also **slack**, v. *slăk*, to loosen; to become less tight; to make less tense or tight; to abate; to diminish in severity; to neglect; *slengje-or*, slang words, insulting words: connected with L. *lingua*, the tongue), literally, the language of the gipsies; a name applied to those familiar and pithy words and phrases, both coarse and refined, which have their origin by accident or caprice, in use by persons in every grade of life, rich and poor, and which float about and change with fashion and taste, but not without leaving permanent and recognised additions to the language.

slant, a. *slănt* (It. *schiancio*, oblique, sloping: W. *ysglentio*; Sw. *slinta*, to slide, to slip), sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line: n. an inclined plane; v. to turn from a direct line; to give a sloping direction to; to incline: **slant'ing**, imp.: adj. inclining from a right line; having an oblique direction: **slant'ed**, pp.: **slant'ingly**, ad. *-li*, in a slanting direction: **slant'wise**, ad. *-wīz*, also **slant'ly**, ad. *-li*, obliquely; in an inclined direction.

slap, n. *slăp* (It. *schiaffo*, a slap: Dan. *slap*; Ger. *schlapp*, slack, loose: Ger. *schlappen*; Low Ger. *slabben*, to lap or suck up with a noise; an imitative word), a blow given with the open hand, or with anything broad and flat; v. to strike with the open hand, or with a broad flat thing: ad. with a sudden violent blow: **slap'ping**, imp.: adj. *familiarly*, rapid: **slapped**, pp. *slăpt*: **slap-dash**, ad. all at once; with wild aim; precipitately: **slap-jack**, a kind of pancake: **slapper**, a. *slăp'per*, *familiarly*, very large; of great size.

slash, v. *slăsh* (a word imitative of a blow like a dash among a liquid: Dan. *slaske*, to dabble: Sw. *slaska*, to be sloppy: Icel. *slasa*, to strike and wound), to cut by striking violently at random; to strike at random with a sword or other edged instrument: n. a cut made at random with a sword or knife and sword-like; a long cut: **slash'ing**, imp.: adj. cutting at random; cutting up; sarcastic: **slashed**, pp. *slăsht*: adj. having long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c., to show a brighter-coloured cloth beneath; in *bot.* deeply gashed; divided by deep and very acute incisions.

slatch, n. *slăch* (from **slack**, which see), among *seamen*, the middle or slack part of a rope; an interval of fair weather.

slate, n. *slāt* (old Eng. *sclat*, stone used for roofing: F. *esclat*, a splinter: Lang. *esclata*, to crack: AS. *slitan*; Icel. *slit*, to break), any rock that can be split into thin laminæ or plates; argillaceous rocks whose lamination is produced by cleavage; a thin plate of stone for roofing, or for writing on: *foliated* rocks like gneiss and mica-schist, are termed *schists* and not *slates*; thinly-bedded sandstones are called *flagstones*

tingly: **sla'ving**, imp.: **slaved**, pp. *slāvd*: **slaver**, n. *slā'vėr*, a ship fitted for carrying slaves: **sla'very**, n. *-i*, the state of being absolutely the property of another for life; bondage for life; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery; captivity: **sla'vish**, a. *-eish*, pert. to slaves; mean; servile; meanly laborious: **sla'vishly**, ad. *-li*: **sla'vishness**, n. *-nės*, the state or quality of being slavish: **slave-born**, born in a state of slavery: **slave-catcher**, one whose occupation is to pursue and capture runaway slaves: **slave-catching**, the business of searching for and capturing runaway slaves: **slave-coast**, part of the western coast of Africa from which slaves were carried: **slave-coffle**, *kōf'fil* (Ar. *kafila*, a caravan), a band of slaves to be sold: **slave-driver**, one who superintends slaves when at work: **slave holder** or **owner**, one who possesses slaves: **slave-hunt**, a hostile incursion for the capture of persons to make slaves of them; a search after fugitive slaves: **slave-ship**, a ship employed in carrying slaves: **slave-trade**, the traffic in slaves; the purchasing or kidnapping of human beings for slaves, particularly on the coast of Africa, in order to carry them in ships to distant countries.

slaver, n. *slav'ėr* (a variation of *slabber*: Icel. *slafra*, to lick: Norn. *sleve*, slaver or drivel: L. *saliva*, spittle), saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel: v. to emit spittle; to smear or foul with saliva issuing from the mouth; to be smeared with spittle: **slav'ering**, imp.: **slav'ered**, pp. *-ėrd*: **slav'erer**, n. *-ėr-ėr*, a driveller: an idiot.

Slavonic, a. *slā-rōn'ik*, also **Slavonian**, a. *slā-rō'ni-an*, pert. to the anc. inhabitants of Poland or Slavonia; also spelt **Sclavon'ic** and **Sclavo'nian**—see **Sclave** and **slave**.

slay, v. *slā* (AS. *slean*: Goth. *slahan*; Ger. *schlagen*, to smite), to put to death by a weapon; to kill; to murder: **slay'ing**, imp.: **slew**, pt. *slū*, did **slay**: **slain**, pp. *slān*: **slay'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who slays.

sleave, n. *slēv* (AS. *slifan*, to cleave or split: prov. Dan. *sliive*, a twist in thread: Lap. *sleuwo*, confused), the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; the refuse of the cocoon which cannot be wound off, but only spun: v. to separate threads; to sley: **sleav'ing**, imp: **sleaved**, pp. *slēvd*: **adj.** raw; unwrought.

sleazy, a. *slē'zi* (Ger. *schleiszig*, worn out, threadbare), wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy; weak.

sled, n. *sled* (Dut. *sledde*; Ger. *schlitten*, a sledge; *schlittern*, to slide: It. *slisciare*, to slide or glide: Icel. *sleti*, a sledge: Gael. *sluad*, to trail along the ground, to drag), a carriage or waggon without wheels, and moving on slides, used for conveying loads over frozen snow and ice: v. to convey on sleds: **sled'ding**, imp.: n. the act of transporting on a sled; the means of conveying on sleds: **sled'ded**, pp.

sledge, n. *slej* (from **sled**, which see), a sort of carriage made to slide on ice or frozen snow, or to run on low wheels; a sleigh for riding on snow; same as *sled*.

sledge, n. *slej*, also **sledge-hammer** (AS. *slecge*; Dan. *slægge*; Sw. *slägga*, a large smith's hammer—from AS. *slean*, to strike), a large heavy hammer used by blacksmiths in beating out iron: v. to beat: **sledg'ing**, imp.: **sledged**, pp. *slejd*.

sleek, a. *slēk* (Icel. *sleikja*; Dan. *slikke*, to lick, to stroke with the hands: Gael. *sliob*, to lick, to stroke: Dut. *slijpen*, to whet, to polish), having an even smooth surface; smooth and glossy: v. to make smooth; to render smooth: **sleek'ing**, imp.: **sleeked**, pp. *slēkt*: **sleekit**, a. *slēk'it*, in *Scot.*, flattering but deceitful: **sleek'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sleek'ness**, n. *-nės*, the state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface: **sleek'y**, a. *-i*, of a sleek or smooth appearance.

sleep, n. *slēp* (Goth. *slepan*; Ger. *schlafen*; Dut. *slerpen*, to sleep—from old H. Ger. *slaf*, to lie relaxed, to be slothful: Icel. *slapa*, to hang loose), that state of the body in which the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind is suspended; slumber; repose; among *plants*, a peculiar vital effect produced on some expanded flowers, and the leaflets of some leaves, by which they are closed or folded together at certain times: v. to take rest in sleep; to slumber; to repose; in *Scrip.*, to rest in the grave; to be inattentive; to live thoughtlessly; to be unnoticed or unagitated, as a subject or question: **sleep'ing**, imp.: **adj.** reposing in sleep; resting; dormant, or not acting: n. state of being at rest: **slept**, pt. and pp. *slept*: **sleeper**, n. *slēp-ėr*, one who sleeps; a lazy person; one of the pieces of timber placed lengthwise on walls to support the joists of a floor; in *railways*, slabs of timber laid across the permanent way to support the rails, and to which the chairs are fastened: **sleep'y**, a. *-i*, drowsy; heavy: **sleep'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **sleep'iness**, n. *-nės*, drowsiness: **sleep'less**, a. *-lės*, having no sleep; wakeful: **sleep'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **sleep'lessness**, n. *-nės*, the state of being sleepless: **sleep-walker**, one who acts and walks in sleep: **sleep-walking**, the practice of walking in sleep; somnambulism: **sleeping partner**, one of two or more engaged in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part.

sleet, n. *slēt* (Icel. *sletta*, to splash: Dan. *slud*; Norm. *sletta*; Lap. *slatte*; Sw. *slagg*, sleet), rain mingled with snow or hail: v. to rain with mingled snow or hail: **sleet'ing**, imp.: **sleet'ed**, pp.: **sleet'y**, a. *-i*, consisting of sleet: **sleet'iness**, n. *-i-nės*, the state of being sleety.

sleeve, n. *slēv* (AS. *slyf*; Fris. *slief*, what one slips the arm into: Bav. *schlaiffen*, to slip, as a bird its head under its wing: Dut. *sloep*; Fris. *sluje*, a pillow-slip), the part of a coat or other garment made to cover the arm: v. to furnish with sleeves: **sleev'ing**, imp.: **sleeved**, pp. *slēvd*: **adj.** having sleeves: **sleeveless**, a. *-lės*, having no sleeves: **sleeve-link**, a clasp or fastener for sleeves: **to laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh privately or unperceived—that is, behind the sleeve, which was formerly worn long and pendent: **to hang on** or **pin to the sleeve**, to be, or to make dependent on others.

sleeveless, a. *slēv'lės* (Icel. *sloefr*; Dan. *sliiv*, dull, inactive, blunt), wanting reasonableness or pretext; bootless; fruitless, as a *sleeveless errand*. *Note.*—The terminal *less* would seem to have grown out of the negative meaning of a word, the radical sense of which had become obsolete.—See *Wedgwood* and *Latham*.

sleid, v. *slād* (from **sley**, which see), to prepare for use in the weaver's sley: **sleid'ing**, imp.: **sleid'ed**, pp.

sleigh, n. *slā* (a probable variation of **sled**, which see), in *N. Amer.*, a carriage or waggon on sliders for travelling over ice or frozen snow: v. to travel in a sleigh: **sleighing**, imp. *slā'ing*: n. act of riding in a sleigh; the state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: **sleighed**, pp. *slād*; also **sled** and **sledge**.

sleight, n. *slīt* (Icel. *slaegr*, crafty: Norn. and Sw. *slog*, dexterous, expert: Ger. *schlau*, cunning, sly: AS. *slith*, baleful, cruel—allied to *slej*), a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of doing it escapes observation; dexterous practice: **sleight of hand**, legerdemain.

slender, a. *slēn'dėr* (old Dut. *slinder*, thin, small: Bav. *schlendrling*, something dangling), slim; thin; small in circumference compared with the length; slight; limited; inadequate: **slen'derly**, ad. *-li*: **slen'derness**, n. *-nės*, the state or quality of being slender; weakness; slightness; sparseness; want of plenty; insufficiency.

slept, v. *slēpt*, pt. pp. of **sleep**, which see.

sleuth, n. *slōth* (Scot.—see **slot** 1), the track of a man or beast, as known by the scent: **sleuth-hound**, a bloodhound.

slew, v. *slū*, pt. of **slay**, which see.

slew, v., also **slue**, v. *slū* (Scot. *sleuyt*, slipped), to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place; to turn round about: **slew'ing** or **slue'ing**, imp.: n. in *mil.*, the turning of a gun or mortar on its axis without moving it from the spot on which it rests; the turning a gun horizontally upon a pivot: **slewed** or **slued**, pp. *slūd*.

sley, n. *slā* (AS. *slæ*, a sley), a weaver's reed: v. to part threads and arrange them in the reed or **sley**: **sley'ing**, imp.: **sleyed**, pp. *slād*.

slice, n. *slīs* (old F. *escliche*, separation; *esclisse*, a splinter: Ger. *schlitzen*, to split: Icel. *slita*, to tear asunder—see **slit**, a thin broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad plate with a handle for spreading plasters; a spatula: v. to cut into thin broad pieces; to cut into parts; to divide: **sli'cing**, imp.: **sliced**, pp. *slīst*: **adj.** cut into broad thin pieces: **slicer**, n. *slī'sėr*, a broad flat knife: **sli'ces**, n. plu. *-sėz*, wedges of small angle driven immediately before launching under the shores, by which the ship is sustained on the shipway.

slick, n. *slik* (Dan. *slikke*, to lick: Icel. *slikja*, to sleek, to polish: Dut. *slijpen*, to grind, to polish: Eng. *slick* or *sleek*, polished, smooth), the ore of a metal,

particularly of gold, crushed and pounded: **slick'ings**, n. plu. *-ingz*, in *mining*, narrow veins of ore: **slicken-sides**, n. plu. *slik'n-sidz* (Eng. *slick*, and *side*), among *Derbyshire miners*, a variety of galena or sulphide of lead, which has acquired a smooth and shining or striated surface; in *geol.*, the smooth striated surface of a fault or fissure of any kind of rock.

slid, v., **slidden**, v.—see **slide**.

slide, v. *slīd* (Dut. *slidderen*, to slip or fall: Dut. *slobberen*; Ger. *schlottern*, to waggle: Sw. *slidrig*, loose, flagging: It. *slivare*, slipperyl), to move by slipping; to move along the surface without walking; to pass smoothly along; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another; to glide; to fall; to lapse; to pass along silently and easily, as on ice: **n.** an even smooth course; a smooth and easy passage; a miner's term for a minor slip or dislocation of the strata; in *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees: **sli'ding**, imp.: **adj.** slipping along a smooth surface; passing smoothly and easily; falling gradually: **n.** act of one who slides over ice: **sli'ded**, pp.: **slid**, pt. pp. *slid*: **slidden**, pp. *slid-n*: **slider**, n. *slīd'er*, one who slides; the part of a machine or instr. that slides: **slide-rail**, a contrivance for connecting a siding with the main line of a railway: **slide-rest**, an all-important part of a planing-machine or lathe for insuring accuracy in the motion of the cutting-tool by holding and directing it: **slide-valve**, in *locomotive engines*, the regulating valve placed in the steam-chest to work over the steam-ports: **sliding-keel**, in a *ship*, a narrow oblong frame used to deepen the draught and sustain a ship against the force of a side wind: **sliding-rule**, a mathematical instr. consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other: **sliding-scale**, in *British taxation*, a variable tax upon grain according to its value or market price, now abolished; a sliding-rule: **sliding-ways**, in *shipbuilding*, two narrow inclined planes built strongly on the shipway, intended to form the tracks by which the cradle sustaining the vessel glides into the water.

slight, a. *slīt* (Ger. *schlecht*; Dut. *slicht*, plain, simple: Goth. *slaihts*; Icel. *slettr*, even, smooth: Norm. *slette*, to fling or cast), superficial; not thorough; not deep, as an impression; faint; small; inconsiderable; trifling; not done with effort; not forcible: **n.** a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect or indifference; disregard; disdain: **v.** to disregard, as of no importance or unworthy of consideration; to neglect: **slight'ing**, imp.: **slight'ed**, pp.: **slight'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a small degree; weakly: **slight'ness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being slight; want of force or

slinks, n. plu. the skins of prematurely-born lambs, calves, &c.

slip, v. *slip* (Sw. *slapp*, lax, slack: Icel. *sleppa*, to get loose from, to slip: Ger. *schlüpfen*; Low Ger. *slippen*, to slip away: AS. *slipan*, to slip), to move or glide involuntarily on the surface with one or both feet, so as to cause to stumble or fall; to cause to slide involuntarily; not to tread firmly; to slip or glide; to move or fall out of place; to creep by oversight, followed by *into*; to sneak or move meanly out of a place; to depart secretly; to escape; to fall into an error or fault; to lose by negligence; to leave slyly; to convey secretly; to separate twigs from a tree; to let loose; to miscarry: **n.** act of slipping; a twig cut from a tree; a long narrow piece; an unintentional error or fault; a secret or unexpected desertion; a kind of loose frock for females; a sloping bank or prepared place on which a ship may be built or repaired, and from which it may easily slide into the water; a leash or string in which a dog is held which *slips* or becomes loose by relaxing the hand; in *printing*, a portion of a column in type struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type; in *pottery*, a mixture of powdered clay and flint; in *geol.*, a familiar term for a fault or dislocation in strata, as if one portion had *slipped* or slid away from the other: **slip'ping**, imp.: **slipped**, pp. *slipt*: **slip'per**, n. *-pér*, a loose easy shoe for indoor wear: **slip'pered**, a. *-pérd*, wearing a slipper; furnished with slippers: **slip'pery**, a. *-pér-i*, not affording firm footing; not easily held; changeable; unstable: **slip'periness**, n. *-i-nés*, the state or quality of being slippery; smoothness; want of firm footing: **slip-knot**, a knot which can slip along the line or rope around which it is made: **slip-shod**, a. wearing shoes down at the heels only slipped on; careless in manners or style; shuffling: **to slip on**, to put on rather hastily: **to let slip**, to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound: **to slip a cable**, to let go the end of it—*i.e.*, to loose it: **slip-slop**, *familiarly*, weak writing or talking: **n.** inferior, weak, or insipid liquor.

slit, n. *slit* (AS. *slitan*, to tear: Ger. *schlitzen*, to slit, to split: Sw. and Icel. *slita*, to tear asunder, to separate), a long cut or narrow opening; a cleft: v. to cut lengthwise; to make a long cut in: **slit'ting**, imp.: **slit**, pt. pp. *slit*: **slit'ter**, n. *-tér*, one who slits: **slitting-mill**, a mill where iron bars or plates are cut into narrow slips, as nail-rods and suchlike; a machine used by lapidaries for slicing stones.

sliver, v. *slīv'er* (Dut. *schilfer*, a splinter: Icel. *skialfa*, to tremble: AS. *slifan*, to cleave, to split), to cut or divide into long thin pieces: **n.** a long piece

res: **slop-shop**, a shop where ready-made clothes sold: **slop-seller**, one who sells ready-made clothes: p-work, the manufacture of cheap ready-made thing.

lope, n. *slōp* (Dut. *slop*, slack: Icel. *slapa*; Norm. *pe*, to hang down), a surface inclining gradually rwards; a declivity: v. to form with a slope; to m or cut so as to have a downward direction; to be lined: **slo'ping**, imp.: adj. inclining from a horizontal or level plane; oblique: **sloped**, pp. *slōpt*: **slo'gly**, ad. *-li*.

loppy—see **slop 1**.

lush—see **slush**.

lot, n. *slōt* (Icel. *slōd*, a track, a path: Gael. *slaod*, trail along the ground: Pol. *ślad*, a trace: Scot. *slak*, a track by the scent), the print of a stag's foot the ground; a depression or mortise in a plate of tal, or a slit through it; in a *theatre*, a trap-door in stage.

lot, n. *slōt* (Dut. *slot*, a lock—see **sloats**), a piece of iber which connects or holds together larger pieces; lat wooden bar; a mortise: v. to slit or groove: **t'ting**, imp.: **slot'ted**, pp.: **slotting-machine**, a chine-tool for making mortises and the like.

loth, n. *slōth* (AS. *sleow* or *slaw*, lazy, slow: Dut. *uw*, blunt—see **slow**), disinclination to action or our; habitual indolence or laziness; idleness; a timer, quadruped, so called from its slow and labo- s motions: **sloth'ful**, a. *-fūl*, inactive; sluggish; y: **sloth'fully**, ad. *-li*: **sloth'fulness**, n. *-nēs*, the te or quality of being slothful; the habit of idle- a.

louch, n. *slōwch* (Icel. *slakr*, slack; *slokr*, a slouch dull inactive person: Sw. *sloka*, to droop: Dan. *løvet*, having hanging ears), a hanging down; a de- sion of the head or other part of the body; an un- ly clownish gait: v. to cause to hang down, as a ; to hang down; to have a downcast clownish look manner: **slouch'ing**, imp.: adj. hanging down; king heavily and awkwardly: **slouched**, pp. *schf*: adj. made to hang down; depressed.

ough, n. *slōu* (Dut. *slocken*; Gael. *sluig*, to swallow, ngulf: Gael. *sluigeid*, a deep miry place), a deep ddy place in which one may be engulfed; a soft or marsh: **sloughy**, a. *slōu'i*, boggy; miry.

ough, n. *slūf* (AS. *slog*, anything cast off, as the a of a serpent: Icel. *slōg*, what is thrown away in sing fish), the cast-off skin of a serpent or similar tile; the dead structure of flesh that separates from ound, or during mortification: v. to separate from living parts of flesh in a sore; to peel or fall off: **gh'ing**, imp.: **sloughed**, pp. *slūfd*: **sloughy**, a. *slufi*, embling the dead matter which separates from h: **to slough off**, to separate from the living parts, he dead part in mortification.

oven, n. *slō'n* (Ger. *schlaff*, slack, flagging: Dut. *f*: Low Ger. *slaf*, indolent, negligent: Swis. *tafen*, to lead an inactive thoughtless life), a manligent of cleanliness and neatness in dress; a man o is habitually careless of neatness and order: *slut*, lied to a woman: **slov'enly**, a. *-li*, untidy; want- in neatness and order of dress: ad. in a careless nner: **slov'enliness**, n. *-nēs*, negligence of dress; itual want of order and neatness.

ow, a. *slō* (AS. *sleaw*, lazy, slow: Dut. *sleewe*, nt, ineffective: Bav. *schlew*, feeble, flat: Icel. *fr*: Dan. *sløv*: Sw. *slö*, blunt, dull), not quick in tion; less speedy than usual, or than what might expected; not ready or prompt, as in speech; dila- y: inactive; dull; behind in time, as a clock: **w'ly**, ad. *-li*: **slow'ness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality being slow; want of speed or quick motion; want eadiness or promptness.

ow-worm, n. *slō'werm* (probably not from *slow*, n its motion; but from Ger. *schleichen*, to creep, *worm*, *slegel*, from its slime), the blind-worm, a small tile resembling the viper, but not venomous.

ubber, v. *slub'ber* (Icel. *slupra*; Dan. *slubre*, to sup liquids: Low Ger. *slubbern*, to do a thing carelessly superficially), to do lazily and coarsely; to stain; laub: **slub'bering**, imp.: adj. moving with hurry; ng imperfectly: **slub'bered**, pp. *-berd*.

udge, n. *slūj* (an imitative word—see **slush**), soft l; mire; slush: **sludg'er**, n. *-er*, an instr. for boring dudge or quicksand: **sludg'y**, a. *-i*, miry; slushy: **lge-hole**, the mud-hole in boilers of steam-engines, means of which the sediment can be removed.

ue, v.—see **slew 2**.

ug, n. *slūg* (Low Ger. *slukkern*, to shake to and fro: Dan. *slugöret*, having flagging ears: Icel. *slaekt*, a dull inactive person: Lith. *slunkis*, a sluggard), one who indulges in sloth; a kind of snail without a shell, very destructive to plants; an oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun; in the plu. **slugs**, *slūgz*, half-roasted ore: **slug'gard**, n. *-gārd*, a person habitually lazy: adj. lazy: **slug'gish**, a. *-gish*, idle; lazy; naturally given to indolence; having little or no power to move itself: **slug'gishly**, ad. *-li*, lazily; slothfully: **slug'gishness**, n. *-nēs*, the state of being sluggish; natural or habitual indolence; want of power to move; slowness.

sluice, n. *slōs* (Sw. *sluss*; Dut. *sluys*; Ger. *schleuse*; Swiss, *kluss*; F. *écluse*, a flood-gate: Dan. *sluse*, a lock in a canal), a gate for the purpose of excluding or regulating the flow of water in a river, a canal, &c.; a source of supply; that through which anything flows: v. to open, as a flood-gate; to overwhelm; to wet abundantly: **sluic'ing**, imp.: **sluiced**, pp. *slōst*: **sluicy**, a. *slōs'i*, falling in streams, as from a sluice.

slum, n. *slām*, usually in plu. **slums**, *slāmz* (connected with Scot. *slump*, a marsh: v. to sink in a mire or bog: originating in slang), a dark retreat; the low neighbourhood or back streets of a city, containing a poor, degraded, and vicious population.

slumber, v. *slum'ber* (Ger. *schlummern*; Dut. *sluimeren*, to slumber: N. Eng. *sloam* or *slaum*, a gentle sleep or slumber: Sw. *slumra*, to slumber; *slumrig*, indolent, lazy), to sleep lightly; to doze; to be in a state of supineness or inactivity: n. light sleep; sleep not deep or sound: **slum'bering**, imp.: n. state of repose: **slum'bered**, pp. *-berd*: **slum'berer**, n. *-br'er*, one who slumbers: **slum'beringly**, ad. *-li*: **slum'berous**, a. *-ūs*, inviting or causing sleep.

slump, v. *slūmp* (Low Ger. *slump*, a chance: Dan. *slumpe*, to light, to stumble; *slump*, a lot: Scot. *slump*, a marsh), in *Scot.*, to fall suddenly down into any wet or dirty place; to throw things together into a single lot or mass: **slump'ing**, imp.: **slumped**, pp. *slūmpt*: **in the slump**, in the gross amount.

slung, v. *slung*—see **sling**.

slunk, v. *slungk*—see **slink**.

slur, v. *slēr* (Dut. *sleuren*, to trail along the ground, as a loose hanging garment: Swiss, *schlurpp*, a spot of dirt: Low Ger. *sluren*, to shuffle, as the feet: Bav. *schlier*, mud: Icel. *slor*, slime of fish), to sail; to contaminate; to disgrace; to pass lightly; to do carelessly or imperfectly; to sing in a gliding style; to run notes into each other: n. a mark or stain; slight reproach or disgrace; in *music*, a mark thus, ⌒, connecting notes of different pitch to be sung to the same word or syllable: **slur'ring**, imp.: **slurred**, pp. *slērd*: adj. marked with a slur; performed in a smooth gliding style; done imperfectly: **slurredly**, ad. *slēr'd-li*.

slush, n. *slush*, also **slosh**, n. *slōsh* (an imitative word: Sw. *slaska*, to dash or dabble; *slask*, dirty liquid: Bav. *schlotz*, mud or dirt), a familiar term for wet mud or dirty liquid, as melting snow; a greasy lubricating mixture; on *shipboard*, the grease of pork and beef skimmed from the ship's coppers, generally the cook's perquisite; a mixture of whitelead and lime: v. to smear with slush or grease: **slush'ing**, imp.: **slushed**, pp. *slusht*: **slushy**, a. *slush'i*, consisting of soft mud or of melting snow.

slut, n. *slūt* (Low Ger. *slatte*, anything that hangs loose and flagging: Dut. *sladde*; Dan. *slatte*, a negligent slovenly woman: Bav. *schlütz*, dirt, a lazy person), an untidy dirty woman; a term of slight contempt applied to a woman: **slut'tery**, n. *-ter-i*, the practice of an uncleanly and untidy woman; dirtiness: **slut'tish**, a. *-ti-sh*, careless of dress and neatness: dirty: **slut'tishly**, ad. *-li*: **slut'tishness**, n. *-nēs*, untidiness; dirtiness.

sly, a. *sli* (Icel. *slaqr*, crafty: Ger. *schlau*; Low Ger. *slow*, cunning—see **sleight**), cunning; artful; crafty; clever in doing things secretly and escaping detection, usually implying meanness: **slyly**, ad., also **slily**, ad. *slī'li*: **sly'ness**, n., or **sli'ness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being sly; artfulness: **on the sly**, in a secret manner.

smack, n. *smak* (Dut. *smak*, noise made in eating: Ger. *schmatz*, a hearty kiss: Ger. *schmatzen*; Dan. *smaske*, to smack with the tongue and chops in eating: Pol. *smak*, taste, relish: AS. *smaccan*; Sw. *smaka*, to taste), a noise made with the tongue and lips in eating or drinking with relish; the noise made with the lips in kissing; a blow or slap given with the flat of the hand; savour; a small quantity; taste: v. to make a noise

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smalt, n. *smaltit* (It. *smalto*, *smaltit*, *smaltit*, glass [illegible] Fr. *émail*, Ger. *schmelz*, *smalt*, from *schmelzen*, to melt), a glass coloured by cobalt, which, when finely ground, acquires a beautiful azure colour, used in water colour painting as a pigment, and in printing upon earthenware; **smalto**, n. *smaltitis* (It.), the minute regular squares of coloured glass used in the modern Roman mosaic; **smaltine**, n. *-tin*, arsenide of cobalt, one of the most important ores of cobalt.

smaragd, n. *smaridgd* (Gr. *smaragdos*; L. *smaragdus*), a transparent precious stone of a bright-green colour, including the emerald, the beryl, the jasper, the malachite, &c.), the emerald; **smaragdine**, a. *smaragdinus*, pert. to the emerald; resembling the emerald; **smaragdite**, n. *-dit*, a peculiar laminated variety of augite or hornblende, of a bright or emerald-green colour.

smart, a. *smart* (Gr. *schmerz*; Dut. *smart*, pain, sorrow; Dan. *smert*, lash of a whip; Icel. *smirta*, to smart; Fris. *smar*, quick, smart), pungent; severe; keen; sharp; quick; acute; witty; lively; trim; dressed in a showy manner; n. pungent lively pain; pricking pain, as from nettles; severe or pungent grief; v. to feel a lively pungent pain; to experience a pricking pain, as from nettles; to experience pain of mind, as to smart under an injury; to bear the evil consequences of anything; to be punished; **smart'ing**, imp.; **smarted**, pp.; **smart'ly**, ad. *-li*; **smart'ness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; severity; **smart-money**, money paid to relieve from some unpleasant engagement, particularly from military service; in mil., money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received; **smarten**, v. *smart'n*, to make smart; to trim and dress in a showy manner; **smartening**, imp. *smart'ning*; **smartened**, pp. *-nd*.

smash, v. *smash* (Ger. *zerschmettern*, to crush flat; Gaelic *smaisse*, to break in pieces; Dan. *smasche*, to smack with the lips in eating), to dash to pieces; to break to pieces by violence; to crush; n. a breaking in pieces; utter destruction; **smashing**, imp.; **smashed**, pp. *smash*; **smash'er**, n. *-er*, *fr. colloq.*, a thing very large or extraordinary; in slang, one who makes or passes false coin.

smatter, v. *smat'er* (Gr. *schwatzen*; Swiss, *schmatzen*; Norw. *smatra*, to smack with the tongue in eating; Fris. *smatera*, to taste, to trifle), to have a slight taste; to have a superficial and imperfect knowledge; to talk unsoundly; **smattering**, imp.; n. a slight

frock, n. *-frŏk*, a loose, coarse, linen garment, worn above the dress by English farm-labourers and others.

smoke, n. *smōk* (AS. *smec*; Ger. *schmauch*; Dut. *smook*, smoke: Gr. *smucho*, I burn in a smouldering fire: W. *mwg*, fume), the cloudy fumes or vapour arising from any burning substance; anything volatile or apt to melt away: v. to apply smoke to; to cure by hanging in smoke; to inhale and emit the fumes of tobacco; to throw off in the form of smoke; to ridicule; in *Scrip.*, to be kindled; to burn: **smo'king**, imp.: adj. emitting smoke: n. the act of throwing off smoke; the act or habit of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar, and inhaling its fumes: **smoked**, pp. *smōkt*: **smo'ker**, n. *-kĕr*, one who smokes tobacco: **smoke'less**, a. *-lĕs*, not throwing off any smoke: **smo'ky**, a. *-ki*, throwing out smoke; filled with smoke: **smo'kily**, ad. *-ki-li*: **smo'kiness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being smoky: **smoke-black**, a sooty substance obtained from the combustion of certain resinous bodies, especially of pitch, used in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.: **smoke-board**, a sliding or suspended board before the upper part of a fireplace to cause an increased draught, and prevent smoke coming into the room: **smoke-consuming**, a. applied to certain furnaces which consume their own smoke: **smoke-jack**, a contrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means of the current of ascending air in the chimney: **smoke-quartz**, a mineral having a brownish smoke-coloured tint, and comprising the wine-yellow and clove-brown crystals, which are the true cairngorms: **smoke-sail**, a small sail to protect the funnel of a ship's galley from the wind: **smoking-room**, a place set apart in a hotel or tavern for smoking tobacco in: **to end in smoke**, to become an utter failure; to fail in success after much show and parade.

smoky—see **smoke**.

smolt, n. *smōlt* (Scot. *smolt*, a smolt: AS. *smolt*, fat), a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales, being a little more than a year old.

smooth, a. *smōōth* (AS. *smethe*, even, soft; the radical meaning is pliable—from Ger. *schmieden*, to forge; Low Ger. *smidig*; Dut. *smedig*, pliant, soft: Dan. *smidig*, supple), having an even or level surface; not rough; sleek; glossy; that flows without stops or difficulty; bland; not harsh; insinuating: v. to make plain or even on the surface; to flatten; to make flowing; to soften; to ease; to calm: n. a part free from roughness: **smooth'ing**, imp.: **smoothed**, pp. *smōōthd*: **smooth'ly**, ad. *-li*: **smooth'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being smooth; freedom from roughness; easy flow of words; blandness in address: **smooth-bore**, n. a gun not rifled: **smooth-bored**, a. having a smooth surface inside of a gun, as opposed to rifled: **smooth-chinned**, a. *-chind*, having a smooth chin; beardless: **smooth-faced**, a. having a soft or mild look: **smooth-paced**, a. that moves with even paces: **smoothing-iron**, a flat piece of iron, having a polished face and a handle, which, when heated, is used for smoothing linen: **smoothing-plane**, a carpenter's tool: **smooth-tongued**, a. flattering; plausible.

smorzato, ad. *smōrd-zä'tō* (It.), in *music*, a term denoting that the bow of a violin must be drawn its full length, but lightened gradually till the sound is nearly gone.

smote, *smōt*, pt. of **smite**, which see.

smother, v. *smŭth'ĕr* (Low. Ger. *smaldern*, to meddle with dirty things: Dut. *smoalderen*, to dabble, to dirty; *smooren*, to smoke, to suffocate: Gael. *smod*, dust, dirt: AS. *smortan*, to smother), to extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs, or by depriving the lungs of air; to extinguish fire by excluding air; to suffocate; to choke; to be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed: n. that which suffocates; smoke; thick dust: **smoth'ering**, imp.: adj. wanting vent; suffocating: **smoth'ered**, pp. *-rd*: **smoth'eringly**, ad. *-er-ing-li*: **smoth'ery**, a. *-i*, tending to smother.

smoulder, v. *smōl'dĕr* (Dan. *smul*, dust: Low Ger. *smolen*; Dut. *smeulen*, to burn slowly with a thick smoke), to burn or smoke slowly without flame; to consume away without showing the fire: **smoul'dering**, imp. *-dĕr-ing*: adj. burning in a smothered manner without flame: **smoul'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **smoul'dry**, a. *-dri*, same as smouldering; burning and smoking without flame.

smudge, v. *smŭj* (from **smut**, which see), to stain with dirt; to stain or blot; to blacken with smoke: n. a suffocating smoke: **smudg'ing**, imp.: **smudged**, pp. *smŭjd*: **smudge-coal**, an English miner's term for coal that has been partially converted into a sort of natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as *blind-coal*.

smuggle, v. *smŭg'gl* (Ger. *schmuggeln*; Dan. *smugle*; Dut. *smokkelen*, to smuggle: AS. *smugan*, to creep: Icel. *smeygja*, to slip into), to bring goods into, or carry goods out of, a country secretly in order to escape payment of the legal duties; to convey clandestinely: **smug'gling**, imp. *-gling*: n. the offence of passing goods into or out of a country without paying the legal duties; the act or practice of: **smug'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **smug'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who smuggles; a ship employed in smuggling.

smut, n. *smŭt* (Low Ger. *smudden*, to dirty: Dan. *smudder*, a fragment or atom: Sw. *smuts*; Ger. *schmutz*, dirt, mud: Dut. *smetten*, to stain), a spot or stain made with soot or other dirty substance; the dirty or foul matter itself; a disease in grain by which the grain is wholly or partially converted into a soot-like powder: v. to foul; to stain; to tarnish or blacken; to be attacked with the disease of smut, as grain: **smut'ting**, imp.: **smut'ted**, pp.: **smut'ty**, a. *-ti*, soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty: **smut'tily**, ad. *-ti-li*: **smut'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being smutty: **smutch**, n. *smŭch*, a foul stain; a dirty mark: v. to blacken; to mark with soot or coal: **smutch'ing**, imp.: **smutched**, pp. *smŭcht*.

snack, n. *snăk* (Low Ger. *snappe*; Ger. *schnappe*, interjections expressing "quickness": Sw. *snabb*, quick), a share; a slight hasty meal: **to go snacks**, *familiarly*, to go shares.

snaffle, n. *snăf'fl* (Low Ger. *snavel*; Ger. *schnabel*; Dut. *snabbe*, a snout or beak: Ger. *schnauben*, to snuff), a bridle crossing the nose, and having a slender mouth-bit without branches: v. to manage with a snaffle; to bridle: **snaf'fling**, imp. *-fling*: **snaf'fled**, pp. *-fld*.

snag, n. *snăg* (Gael. *snag*, a little audible knock: Manx, *snog*, a nod: prov. Ger. *schnacke*, to jerk the head about: Scot. *sneg*, to cut with the sudden blow of a sharp instr.), a short rough branch; a knot; a sharp protuberance; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; a sunken tree, of which one end appears at or near the surface in a river, while the other is firmly fixed at the bottom: v. to hew roughly, as with an axe; to disable or pierce by means of the trunk of a tree floating end upwards in a river: **snag'ging**, imp.: **snagged**, pp. *snăgd*: adj. full of snags; full of sharp protuberances: **snaggy**, a. *snăg'gi*, abounding with snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; knotty.

snail, n. *snāl* (AS. *snagel*; Ger. *schnecke*; Icel. *snigil*, a snail: Swiss, *schnaken*; AS. *snican*, to creep), a small slimy, slow-creeping creature, some species of which have shells; a drone; a slow-moving person: **snail-like**, a. resembling a snail; slow-moving: **snail-clover**, a plant, so called from its pods resembling the shells of snails; also called *snail-trefoil*: **snail-shell**, the shell that covers a snail.

snake, n. *snāk* (AS. *snaca*; Icel. *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sans. *naga*, a snake: AS. *snican*, to creep), a creeping reptile; a serpent: v. among *seamen*, to wind a small rope round a large one in the spaces betwixt the strands: **sna'king**, imp.: **snaked**, pp. *snākt*: **snaky**, a. *snā'ki*, resembling a snake, or pert, to one; winding; sly; insinuating; deceitful: **sna'kish**, a. *-kish*, having the qualities of a snake: **snake's-head**, a railway bar curled up on the permanent way to such an extent as to endanger the traffic: **snake-root**, the familiar name of several plants: **snake-stones**, a familiar name for the fossils called ammonites; a mottled or spotted whetstone found in Scotland, and also called Ayrstone, as found chiefly on the banks of the river Ayr: **snake-weed**, the plant bistort, found growing in British pastures: **snake-wood**, a wood of a red hazel colour, with numerous black spots and marks, very beautiful, and scarce; a wood, a supposed remedy for the bite of certain snakes.

snap, v. *snăp* (Ger. *schnappen*, to snap: Sw. *snabb*, quick), to catch at or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short or at once; to try to seize; to break without bending: n. a sudden eager bite; a breaking short without bending; a sharp noise, as from the sudden breaking of a body; a catch or small lock; a small, circular, thin, and crisp cake of gingerbread: **snap'ping**, imp.: **snapped**, pp. *snăpt*: **snap'per**, n. *-pĕr*, one who or that which snaps: **snap'pish**, a. *-pish*, eager to bite; peevish; apt to speak tartly or in anger:

with the lips after eating or drinking, or in kissing; to be tinctured with any particular quality or flavour; to slap with the hand, as the face; to crack, as a whip: **smack ing**, imp.: **n.** a sharp quick noise: **adj.** making a sharp brisk sound: **smacked**, pp. *smakt*.

smack, n. *smak* (Low Ger. *smakk*; F. *semaque*, a light vessel: AS. *smakk*; Sw. *smacka*, a small vessel, originally beaked), a small vessel with one mast, used chiefly in the coasting trade, or in fishing.

small, a. *smawl* (Dut. *smal*, thin, narrow: Icel. *smar*; Dan. *smal*; Fris. *smal*, small: Gael. *smad*, a particle), not great; slender; of little moment, weight, or importance; little; soft; not loud; trifling: **n.** the small or narrow part of anything: **smal lish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat small: **small ness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being small; little in size, quantity, or value: **smal ly**, ad. *-li*, in little quantity; in low degree: **small-arms**, warlike weapons, as rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from great guns or cannon: **small-beer**, an inferior kind of table-beer: **small-clothes**, the nether garments of men, as breeches or trousers: **small-coal**, coal separated from the larger parts: **small-craft**, vessels in general of a small size: **small-debts' court**, a court for the recovery of debts of small amount: **small-hand**, the kind of writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text, or large-hand: **small pica**, a kind of type used in printing: **small-pox**, a loathsome eruptive skin disease, highly contagious: **small-stuff**, spun yarn, and the smallest kinds of ropes: **small-talk**, prattle; gossip: **small-wares**, such textile articles as tapes, braids, bindings, fringes, &c.

smalt, n. *smawlt* (It. *smalto*, enamel, plaster of Paris, &c.: Ger. *schmelz*, enamel—from *schmelzen*, to melt), a glass coloured by cobalt, which, when finely ground, acquires a beautiful azure colour, used in water-colour painting as a pigment, and in printing upon earthenware; **smalto**, n. *smawltō* (It.), the minute regular squares of coloured glass used in the modern Roman mosaic: **smal tine**, n. *-tin*, arsenide of cobalt, one of the most important ores of cobalt.

smaragd, n. *smarajd* (Gr. *smaragdos*; L. *smaragdus*, a transparent precious stone of a bright-green colour, including the emerald, the beryl, the jasper, the malachite, &c.), the emerald: **smaragdine**, a. *smarajdīn*, pert. to the emerald; resembling the emerald: **smaragdite**, n. *-dit*, a peculiar laminated variety of augite or hornblende, of a bright or emerald-green colour.

smart, a. *smärt* (Ger. *schmerz*; Dut. *smart*, pain, ache: Dan. *smert*, lash of a whip: Icel. *smirta*, to [illegible]

smectite, n. *smektīt* (Gr. *smektris*, marl, fuller's earth), a kind of fuller's earth, having a greasy feel.

smell, n. *smel* (Low Ger. *smelen*, to burn slow with a strong-smelling smoke: Dut. *smeulen*, to burn or smoke in a hidden manner: Sw. *smolk*; Dan. *smul*, dust: the sense of the word seems originally to have been dust, smoke, then smell), the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose certain qualities of bodies; one of the five senses; scent; odour: **v.** to perceive by the nerves of the nose; to have a particular odour or scent; to exercise sagacity: **smel ling**, imp.: **n.** the sense by which odours are perceived: **smelled**, pp. *smeld*, also **smelt**, pp. *smelt*: **smel ler**, n. *-er*, one who smells: **to smell a rat**, *familiarly*, to suspect strongly: **to smell out**, *familiarly*, to find out by superior sagacity: **smelling-bottle**, a bottle containing something to stimulate or refresh through the sense of smell: **smelling-salts**, a carbonate of ammonia.

smelt, pp. of **smell**, which see.

smelt, n. *smelt* (AS. and Dut. *smelt*, a smelt: AS. *smel*, small), a small fish of the salmon family; a sparling.

smelt, v. *smelt* (Ger. *schmelzen*; Dut. *smelten*, to melt, to dissolve), to melt or fuse an ore for separating the metal; to fuse a metal: **smelt ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or operation of fusing ores or metals: **smelted**, pp.: **smelt er**, n. *-er*, one who smelts: **smelt ery**, n. *-i*, smelting-works.

smew, n. *smū*, also **smee**, n. *smē*, a migratory sea fowl akin to the gulls, called also the *diver* or *loon*.

smicker, v. *smik'er* (Sw. *smeka*, to caress; *smicka*, to flatter: Icel. *smeykligr*, smooth, sweet), to look amorously upon: **smick'ering**, imp.: **adj.** looking amorously upon: **n.** an affected smile or amorous look.

smiddy, n. *smid'di*, a familiar corruption of *smithy*, the workshop of a blacksmith.

smilacine, n. *smil'a-sin* (Gr. *smilax*, the herb bindweed or rope-weed), a white crystalline substance found in the root of sarsaparilla.

smile, v. *smīl* (Norm. *smila*; Dan. *smile*, to smile: AS. *smœrc*, a laugh: Dut. *smuylen*, to smile: Sanskrit *smi*, to laugh), to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness, by an expansion of the features of the face; opposite of frown; to look gay and joyous; to favour; to express slight contempt by a movement of the features of the face; to sneer: **n.** a natural expansion of the features of the face, expressive of pleasure, moderate joy, &c.; favour; propitiousness; a look resembling a smile, but expressing scorn or contempt: [illegible]

frock, n. *-frŏk*, a loose, coarse, linen garment, worn above the dress by English farm-labourers and others.

smoke, n. *smōk* (AS. *smec*; Ger. *schmauch*; Dut. *smook*, smoke: Gr. *smuchō*, I burn in a smouldering fire: W. *mwg*, fumes), the cloudy fumes or vapour arising from any burning substance; anything volatile or apt to melt away: v. to apply smoke to; to cure by hanging in smoke; to inhale and emit the fumes of tobacco; to throw off in the form of smoke; to ridicule; in *Scrip.*, to be kindled; to burn: **smo'king**, imp.: adj. emitting smoke: n. the act of throwing off smoke; the act or habit of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar, and inhaling its fumes: **smoked**, pp. *smōkt*: **smo'ker**, n. *-kĕr*, one who smokes tobacco: **smoke'less**, a. *-lĕs*, not throwing off any smoke: **smo'ky**, a. *-ki*, throwing out smoke; filled with smoke: **smo'kily**, ad. *-ki-li*: **smo'kiness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being smoky: **smoke-black**, a soty substance obtained from the combustion of certain resinous bodies, especially of pitch, used in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.: **smoke-board**, a sliding or suspended board before the upper part of a fireplace to cause an increased draught, and prevent smoke coming into the room: **smoke-consuming**, a. applied to certain furnaces which consume their own smoke: **smoke-jack**, a contrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means of the current of ascending air in the chimney: **smoke-quartz**, a mineral having a brownish smoke-coloured tint, and comprising the wine-yellow and clove-brown crystals, which are the true cairngorms: **smoke-sail**, a small sail to protect the funnel of a ship's galley from the wind: **smoking-room**, a place set apart in a hotel or tavern for smoking tobacco in: **to end in smoke**, to become an utter failure; to fail in success after much show and parade.

smoky—see **smoke**.

smolt, n. *smōlt* (Scot. *smolt*, a smolt: AS. *smōlt*, fat), a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales, being a little more than a year old.

smooth, a. *smōth* (AS. *smethe*, even, soft; the radical meaning is pliable—from Ger. *schmiedeln*, to forge; Low Ger. *smōdig*; Dut. *smodig*, pliant, soft: Dan. *smidig*, supple), having an even or level surface; not rough; sleek; glossy; that flows without stops or difficulty; bland; not harsh; insinuating: v. to make plain or even on the surface; to flatten; to make flowing; to soften; to ease; to calm: n. a part free from roughness: **smooth'ing**, imp.: **smoothed**, pp. *smōthd*: **smooth'ly**, ad. *-li*: **smooth'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being smooth; freedom from roughness; easy flow of words; blandness in address: **smooth-bore**, n. a gun not rifled: **smooth-bored**, a. having a smooth surface inside of a gun, as opposed to rifled: **smooth-chinned**, a. *-chind*, having a smooth chin; beardless: **smooth-faced**, a. having a soft or mild look: **smooth-paced**, a. that moves with even paces: **smoothing-iron**, a flat piece of iron, having a polished face and a handle, which, when heated, is used for smoothing linen: **smoothing-plane**, a carpenter's tool: **smooth-tongued**, a. flattering; plausible.

smorzato, ad. *smōrd-zä'tō* (It.), in *music*, a term denoting that the bow of a violin must be drawn its full length, but lightened gradually till the sound is nearly gone.

smote, *smōt*, pt. of **smite**, which see.

smother, v. *smuth'ĕr* (Low. Ger. *smaddern*, to meddle with dirty things: Dut. *smodderen*, to dabble, to dirty; *smooren*, to smoke, to suffocate: Gael. *smod*, dust, dirt: AS. *smorian*, to smother), to extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs, or by depriving the lungs of air; to extinguish fire by excluding air; to suffocate; to choke; to be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed: n. that which suffocates; smoke; thick dust: **smoth'ering**, imp.: adj. wanting vent; suffocating: **smoth'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **smoth'eringly**, ad. *-ĕr-ing-li*: **smoth'ery**, a. *-i*, tending to smother.

smoulder, v. *smōl'dĕr* (Dan. *smul*, dust: Low Ger. *smōlen*; Dut. *smeulen*, to burn slowly with a thick smoke), to burn or smoke slowly without flame; to consume away without showing the fire: **smoul'dering**, imp. *-dĕr-ing*: adj. burning in a smothered manner without flame: **smoul'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **smoul'dry**, a. *-dri*, same as smouldering; burning and smoking without flame.

smudge, v. *smuj* (from **smut**, which see), to stain with dirt; to stain or blot; to blacken with smoke: n. a suffocating smoke: **smudg'ing**, imp.: **smudged**, pp. *smujd*: **smudge-coal**, an English miner's term for coal that has been partially converted into a sort of natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as *blind-coal*.

smuggle, v. *smŭg'gl* (Ger. *schmuggeln*; Dan. *smugle*; Dut. *smokkelen*, to smuggle: AS. *smugan*, to creep: Icel. *smeygja*, to slip into), to bring goods into, or carry goods out of, a country secretly in order to escape payment of the legal duties; to convey clandestinely: **smug'gling**, imp. *-gling*: n. the offence of passing goods into or out of a country without paying the legal duties; the act or practice of: **smug'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **smug'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who smuggles; a ship employed in smuggling.

smut, n. *smŭt* (Low Ger. *smudden*, to dirty: Dan. *smudder*, a fragment or atom: Sw. *smuts*: Ger. *schmutz*, dirt, mud: Dut. *smetten*, to stain), a spot or stain made with soot or other dirty substance; the dirty or foul matter itself; a disease in grain by which the grain is wholly or partially converted into a soot-like powder: v. to foul; to stain; to tarnish or blacken; to be attacked with the disease of smut, as grain: **smut'ting**, imp.: **smut'ted**, pp.: **smut'ty**, a. *-ti*, soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty: **smut'tily**, ad. *-ti-li*: **smut'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being smutty: **smutch**, n. *smŭch*, a foul stain; a dirty mark: v. to blacken; to mark with soot or coal: **smutch'ing**, imp.: **smutched**, pp. *smŭcht*.

snack, n. *snăk* (Low Ger. *snappe*; Ger. *schnapps*, interjections expressing "quickness": Sw. *snabb*, quick), a share; a slight hasty meal: **to go snacks**, *familiarly*, to go shares.

snaffle, n. *snăf'fl* (Low Ger. *snavel*; Ger. *schnabel*; Dut. *snabbe*, a snout or beak: Ger. *schnauben*, to snuff), a bridle crossing the nose, and having a slender mouth-bit without branches: v. to manage with a snaffle; to bridle: **snaf'fling**, imp. *-fling*: **snaf'fled**, pp. *-fld*.

snag, n. *snăg* (Gael. *snag*, a little audible knock: Manx, *snag*, a nod: prov. Ger. *schnacke*, to jerk the head about: Scot. *snag*, to cut with the sudden blow of a sharp instr.), a short rough branch; a knot; a sharp protuberance; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; a sunken tree, of which one end appears at or near the surface in a river, while the other is firmly fixed at the bottom: v. to hew roughly, as with an axe; to disable or pierce by means of the trunk of a tree floating end upwards in a river: **snag'ging**, imp.: **snagged**, pp. *snăgd*: adj. full of snags; full of sharp protuberances: **snaggy**, a. *snăg'gi*, abounding with snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; knotty.

snail, n. *snāl* (AS. *snagel*; Ger. *schnecke*; Icel. *snigil*, a snail: Swiss, *schnaken*; AS. *snican*, to creep), a small, slimy, slow-creeping creature, some species of which have shells; a drone; a slow-moving person: **snail-like**, a. resembling a snail; slow-moving: **snail-clover**, a plant, so called from its pods resembling the shells of snails; also called *snail-trefoil*: **snail-shell**, the shell that covers a snail.

snake, n. *snāk* (AS. *snaca*; Icel. *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sans. *naga*, a snake: AS. *snican*, to creep), a creeping reptile; a serpent: v. among *seamen*, to wind a small rope round a large one in the spaces betwixt the strands: **sna'king**, imp.: **snaked**, pp. *snākt*: **snaky**, a. *snā'ki*, resembling a snake, or pert. to one; winding; sly; insinuating; deceitful: **sna'kish**, a. *-kish*, having the qualities of a snake: **snake's-head**, a railway bar curled up on the permanent way to such an extent as to endanger the traffic: **snake-root**, the familiar name of several plants: **snake-stones**, a familiar name for the fossils called ammonites; a mottled or spotted whetstone found in Scotland, and also called Ayrstone, as found chiefly on the banks of the river Ayr: **snake-weed**, the plant bistort, found growing in British pastures: **snake-wood**, a wood of a red hazel colour, with numerous black spots and marks, very beautiful, and scarce; a wood, a supposed remedy for the bite of certain snakes.

snap, v. *snăp* (Ger. *schnappen*, to snap: Sw. *snabb*, quick), to catch at or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short or at once; to try to seize; to break without bending: n. a sudden eager bite; a breaking short without bending; a sharp noise, as from the sudden breaking of a body; a catch or small lock; a small, circular, thin, and crisp cake of gingerbread: **snap'ping**, imp.: **snapped**, pp. *snăpt*: **snap'per**, n. *-pĕr*, one who or that which snaps: **snap'pish**, a. *-pish*, eager to bite; peevish; apt to speak tartly or in anger:

snap-tackle, n. [illegible] snap-dragon, n. a plant having [illegible] snap-work, n. work [illegible] with a catch or snap. to snap off, to break suddenly; to rise off suddenly. to snap up, to [illegible] with sharp words [illegible]

snare, n. snar (Icel. snara, Icel. snore, a noose; Dan. snare, a snare; Gaelic snar, snare, a string of horse, a line of [illegible] with a running noose to take game; [illegible] a trap or [illegible]; a net; a trap; [illegible] v. to entrap or entangle; to [illegible] snared, pp. snard. snarer, n. [illegible] snarl, n. [illegible]; in [illegible]

snarl, v. snarl (Low Ger. snarren, to whirr like a [illegible]; Icel. snarrast, to make a [illegible] like a [illegible] in a [illegible] growling; Icel. [illegible] to [illegible] to be angry or [illegible] to [illegible] growling [illegible]; to speak roughly or [illegible]; n. the [illegible] made by an angry or [illegible] dog; a [illegible] growl; snarling, imp.; snarling, adj. growling; snapish; peevish. snarled, pp. snarld. snarler, n. snar'lér, a [illegible] growling [illegible]

snatch, v. snach (from snack, which see), to catch at [illegible]; to [illegible] without permission; to attempt to seize hastily or [illegible]; n. a hasty catching or seizing; a short fit of [illegible]; a short [illegible] or turn: snatch'ing, imp.: snatched, pp. snacht. snatcher, n. snach'ér, one who snatches. snatch'ingly, adv. -li. snatch-block, [illegible] a pulley having an opening in one side for receiving the bight of a rope.

sneak, v. snek (Icel. snikja; Swed. [illegible]; Gael. [illegible]; to creep; to crawl; Icel. snuka, to sniff about; Icel. [illegible], to [illegible], to steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to act with meanness or servility; to truckle; n. a mean truckling fellow; a mean servile time-server: sneak'ing, imp.: adj. mean; crouching; servile: sneaked, pp. snekt. sneak'ingly, adv. -li.

sneer, v. snér (from Low Ger. snarren, to mutter, to grumble; [illegible] to sneer), to show contempt by a particular expression of the countenance, as by turning up the nose; to speak or utter with grimace; n. the manifesting of contempt by turning up the nose; a look of disdain or ridicule: sneer'ing, imp.: adj. manifesting contempt by turning up the nose, or by one who sneers: sneer'ingly, a. [illegible] sneeze, n. snez (Icel. [illegible]; Low Ger. snesen, a sneeze; Icel. [illegible], to sneeze; Icel. [illegible], to [illegible] a long slender bill; a fool.

sniff, v. snif (Icel. [illegible], to snore; Sw. snorfelen, sluttish, contemptible; Dan. snorpe, to [illegible] or shrink; to draw up the mucus within through the nose; to run at the nose with mucus; to [illegible] running from the nose: snif'fling, imp. [illegible] adj. running at the nose; snuffy; [illegible]; n. a snuffing, as of children, with snuffing or whining: snif'fled, pp. -fld. snif'fler, n. -fler, one who has a [illegible] in weeping from trivial causes: snif'fly, a. -li, dirty at the nose; pitiful; whining.

snob, n. snob (prov. Eng. snob, a [illegible] shoemaker; Scot. snob, a cobbler; Ger. knappe, a servant, a vulgar person who apes gentility; one who is always pretending to be something better; one who works for lower wages than other workmen, especially one who works in a shop out on strike: snob'bish, a. -bish, pertaining to or befitting a snob: snob'bishly, adv. -li. snob'bishness, n. -nes, the character or habits of a snob.

snod, a. snod (Scot. snod, to prune, to put in order; Dut. snod, cunning, subtle, trimmed; put in order; demure; cunning: snood, n. snud, the fillet which binds up the hair.

snooze, v. snüz (Lith. snuzu, to doze; Scot. snuz, sleep; Rev. [illegible], to breathe deep through the nose; Icel. snudda, to sniff or scent out, to slander; to nap; to doze; n. a comfortable sleep: snoozing, imp.: snoozed, pp. snüzd.

snore, v. snôr (Swim. schnarren, to snore; Low Ger. snurren, the nose; snurren, to whirr like a spinning wheel, to snore in sleep; Ger. schnarchen; Lap. snorl, to snore; Sw. snor, mucus of the nose), to breathe through the nose and open mouth in sleep with a rough hoarse noise; n. a hoarse rough breathing through the nose and mouth in sleep: snoring, imp.: snored, pp. snôrd: snor'er, n. -rér, one who snores.

snort, v. snôrt (from snore, which see), to force the breath through the nose with violence and noise, as a horse in prancing and playfulness; n. a forcible blowing of air through extended nostrils, as a horse: snort'ing, imp.: n. act of forcing air through the nose with noise: snort'ed, pp.: snort'er, n. -ér, one who snorts.

snot, n. snôt (Gael. snot, to snuff the wind; Low Ger. snotte; Dan. snot; Icel. snyta, mucus of the nose, the mucus discharged from the nose; v. to blow the

from accumulations of snow: **snow-shoe**, a boat-like framework fastened on the foot to prevent sinking among deep snow while travelling over it: **snow-slip**, a mass of snow which slips down the side of a hill or mountain: **snow-storm**, a heavy, drifting fall of snow: **snow-white**, a. very white: **snow-wreath**, an accumulation of snow of some length.

snub, v. *snŭb* (Icel. *snuppa*, a snout; *snubba*, to cut short: Sw. *snubba*; Fris. *snubbe*, to give a sharp reproof), to check; to reprimand; to rebuke, particularly in a sarcastic manner: **snub'bing**, imp.: n. a sarcastic reprimand or rebuke: **snubbed**, pp. *snŭbd*: **snub nose**, a short or flat nose.

snuff, v. *snŭf* (Dut. *snuffen* or *snuffen*, to breathe through the nose, to trace by scent: Ger. *schnaufen*, to snuff, to puff and blow: Low Ger. *snuffe*, the nose), to draw in with the breath through the nose; to inhale; to perceive by the nose; to take off the burnt top of a candle; to inhale breath audibly; to draw up into the nostrils the powder of tobacco-leaf; to sniff, in contempt: n. that which is inhaled or drawn up through the nostrils: the charred end of a wick; tobacco-leaf reduced to powder for drawing up into the nostrils: **snuf'fing**, imp.: **snuffed**, pp. *snŭft*: **snuf'fer**, n. *-fĕr*, one who snuffs: **snuf'fy**, a. *-fi*, soiled with snuff, or smelling of it: **snuf'fers**, n. plu. *-fĕrz*, an instr. for taking off the charred top of a candle: **snuff-box**, a small box or case for holding snuff intended for daily use: **up to snuff**, *familiarly*, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute.

snuffle, v. *snŭf'fl* (from **snuff**, which see: Dut. *snuffelen*, to breathe through the nose: Ger. *schnuffeln*, to speak through the nose, to snuffle), to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when obstructed by mucus: **snuf'fling**, imp. *-fling*: n. a speaking through the nose: **snuffled**, pp. *-fld*: **snuf'fler**, n. *-flĕr*, one who snuffles: **snuf'fles**, n. plu. *-flz*, obstruction of the nose by mucus.

snug, a. *snŭg* (the origin is that of an infant pressing itself to its mother's bosom *sniffing* after food: Sw. *snoka*; Dan. *snuge*; Icel. *snuka*, to sniff about, to rummage), warm and close; sheltered; concealed; not exposed to view; being in good order; neat and comfortable: v. to lie close or concealed: **snug'ging**, imp.: **snugged**, pp. *snŭgd*: **snugly**, ad. *snŭg'li*: **snug'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being snug: **snug'gery**, n. *-gĕr-i*, a neat comfortable place: **to be snug**, to be close; to be slyly and comfortably concealed.

snying, n. *sni'ing*, among *ship-carpenters*, a term for a circular plank worked edgewise into the bow of a ship.

so, ad. conj. *sō* (Icel. and Goth. *sva*; AS. *swa*; Ger. *so*; F. and It. *si*; L. *sic*, so: Gael. *so*, this or these), in like manner, when preceded or followed by *as*; in such manner, when followed by *that*; in this way, when followed by *as*; for this reason; thus; thus it is; provided that; in a high degree, as, he was *so* good: **so forth**, more of a like kind: **so, so**, a familiar exclamatory phrase; well, well, implying discovery or observation; moderately or tolerably well: **so that**, the end that: **so then**, therefore; the consequence is: **so called**, the name of: *Note.*—**so** sometimes repeats the sense of a word or sentence going before, as, "to make men happy, and to keep them *so*"—that is, happy.

soak, v. *sōk* (AS. *socian*; W. *sugio*, to soak: Manx, *soo*, to suck up: Gael. *súig*, to suck: Ger. *saugen*, to drip), to cause to suck in wet or moisture; to steep; to wet thoroughly; to lie steeped in a liquor; to enter gradually into pores or interstices: **soak'ing**, imp.: adj. that wets thoroughly; drinking intemperately: n. a thorough wetting: **soaked**, pp. *sōkt*: **soak'er**, n. *-ĕr*, a hard drinker: **soak'age**, n. *-ĭj*, state of being soaked: **soak'y**, a. *-i*, moist on the surface; full of moisture.

soap, n. *sōp* (Dut. *seep*; Ger. *seife*; L. *sapo*; Gr. *σαπων*; It. *sapone*; W. *sebon*; F. *savon*, soap: W. *sucf*, scum, froth; Bret. *soair*, tallow), an important article of household use, manufactured from oils or fats, and an alkali, as soda or potash: v. to rub with soap: **soap'ing**, imp.: **soaped**, pp. *sōpt*: **soapy**, a. *-pi-i*, smeared with soap; resembling soap: **soap'iness**, n. *-i-nĕs*, the quality of being soapy: **soap-boiler**, one whose trade is to make soap: **soap-boiling**, the trade of making soap: **soap-bubble**, a spherical film or air-bubble which floats in the air for a brief space, produced by blowing soapy water through a tube, as a tobacco-pipe: **soapstone**, n. a soft variety of magnesian rock having a soapy feel—also called *steatite*: **soap-suds**, in *domestic economy*, water well impregnated with soap: **soft-soap**, a semi-fluid soap of a dirty brownish-yellow colour, made with potash instead of soda.

soar, v. *sōr* (It. *sorare*, to hover in the air like a hawk: F. *essorer*, to expose to the air, to mount or soar up—from L. *aura*, air), to mount up on the wing; to fly aloft; to rise high in thought or imagination; to be sublime, as the poet or orator: n. a lofty flight: **soaring**, imp.: adj. rising aloft: n. act of towering in thought or mind: **soared**, pp. *sōrd*: **soar'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

soave, a. ad. *sō-ā'vĕ*, also **soavemente**, *sō-ā-vā-mĕn'tā* (It.), in *music*, sweet; with sweetness.

sob, v. *sŏb* (an imitative word: AS. *seobgend*, sobbing: Ger. *seufzen*, to sigh), to sigh with a sudden and convulsive heaving of the breast: n. a short convulsive sigh: **sob'bing**, imp.: n. the act of sighing with convulsive heavings of the breast; lamentation: **sobbed**, pp. *sŏbd*.

sober, a. *sō'bĕr* (F. *sobre*; It. *sobrio*; L. *sobrius*, not drunk), temperate; not under the influence of strong drink; possessing habits of temperance; right in mind; not visionary or heated with passion; grave; serious: v. to free from intoxication; to become sober; to bring to a right frame of mind: **so'bering**, imp.: **so'bered**, pp. *-bĕrd*: **so'berly**, ad. *-bĕr-li*: **so'berness**, n. *-nĕs*, freedom from intoxication; freedom from heat and passion; temperance: **sobriety**, n. *sō-brī'ĕ-ti*, the state or quality of being habitually free from the influence of strong drink; habitual freedom from heat and passion; gravity; calmness: **sober-minded**, a. habitually calm and temperate: **sober-mindedness**, n. the state of being free from inordinate passion; calmness.

soboles, n. *sŏb'ō-lēz* (L. *soboles*, a sprout, a shoot), in *bot.*, a creeping underground stem: **sob'oliferous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing young plants from the roots.

sobriquet, n. *sō'brī-kĕt* or *sō'-* (F. *sobriquet*, a nickname: Norm. *brucket*, the hole of the throat; properly a chuck under the chin, then a quip or cut given, hence a nickname), a burlesque name; a nickname.

socage, n. *sŏk'kĭj* (F. *soc*, the coulter or share of a plough, a plough: Gael. *soc*, snout or beak, a plough-share: W. *sueh*, a snout), a tenure of land by inferior services in husbandry—that is, by the plough, to be rendered to the lord of the fee; tenure by any certain or determinate service.

social, a. *sō'shăl* (L. *socialis*, social—from *socius*, a companion: It. *sociale*: F. *social*), pert. to men as living in society; ready to engage in friendly and familiar intercourse; companionable; disposed to mix in society; festive: **so'cially**, ad. *-li*: **so'cialness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **so'cial'ity**, n. *-shi-ăl'ĭ-ti*, quality of being social; fellowship: **so'ciable**, a. *-ă-bl*, disposed to mix in society in friendly intercourse; inclined to familiar and easy conversation in company; friendly; companionable: **so'ciably**, ad. *-bli*: **so'ciableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **so'ciabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-ti*, disposition to associate in familiar intercourse: **so'cialise**, v. *-ăl-īz*, to reduce to a social condition: **so'cialising**, imp.: **so'cialised**, pp. *-īzd*: **so'cialism**, n. *-shăl-īzm*, that system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the basis of a community of property, and association instead of competition in every branch of human industry; communism: **so'cialist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who advocates the system of socialism: **so'cialis'tic**, a. *-is'tĭk*, relating to or like socialism: **society**, n. *sō-sī'ĕ-ti* (L. *societas*, society), a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; fellowship; the civilised body of mankind; the public; those persons in any community who usually associate together; a religious body: **social plants**, in *bot.*, such plants as grow naturally in groups or masses: **social science**—see **sociology**.

Socinian, n. *sō-sĭn'ĭ-ăn* (from *Socinus*, the founder of the sect in the 16th century), one of the followers of Socinus, who taught that Jesus Christ was a mere man, and who denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the original depravity of man, the atonement, and the eternity of future punishments: adj. pert. to Socinus or his doctrines: **Socin'ianism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrines of Socinus.

sociology, n. *sō'shi-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (L. *socius*, a companion, an associate, and Gr. *λογος*, discourse), the science which treats of man in his social capacity, including politics, political economy, and such subjects; social science: **so'ciological**, a. *-ō-lŏj'i-kăl*, connected with or related to sociology.

sock, n. *sŏk* (Dut. *sockr*, a sock: Icel. *sockr*; F. *socque*; It. *socco*; Sp. *zoco*, a wooden shoe: L. *soccus*,

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becoming a real soldier; brave: **soldiership**, n. martial skill; military qualities or character; conduct becoming a soldier: **sol'diering**, n. *-ing*, the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier: **sol'diery**, n. *-i*, soldiers collectively; the body of military men: **soldier-crab**, a crustacean which, having part of its body unprotected, occupies the empty shell of a shellfish; the hermit-crab.

sole, n. *sōl* (Ger. *sohle*; F. *sole*; L. *solea*; It. *suola*; Sw. *sola*, the sole of the foot or of a shoe; W. *sail*, foundation, groundwork; L. *solum*, the ground or earth), the bottom of the foot or of a shoe; the part of a thing which forms the bottom; a certain flat seafish: v. to furnish with a sole: **so'ling**, imp.: **soled**, pp. *sōld*: **sole-leather**, the thick leather to form soles to shoes.

sole, a. *sōl* (F. *seul*; L. *solus*, alone), single; individual; being or acting without another; alone: **sole'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sole'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being alone.

solecism, n. *sŏl'ē-sĭzm* (Gr. *soloikismos*, said to be from *Soli*, a town of Cilicia, whose Greek inhabitants corrupted the Greek language and used a mixed dialect), any glaring deviation from the established usage of a language in speaking or writing; any impropriety or barbarism of speech extending beyond single words; any absurdity or impropriety: **sol'ecist**, n. *-sĭst*, one guilty of an impropriety in language: **sol'ecis'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **sol'ecis'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, incorrect or incongruous in language: **sol'ecis'tically**, ad. *-li*: **sol'ecise**, v. *-sīz*, to commit a solecism: **sol'ecising**, imp.: **sol'ecised**, pp. *-sīzd*.

solemn, a. *sŏl'ĕm* (L. *solennis* or *solemnis*, religious, solemn; Sp. *solemne*; F. *solennel*; It. *solenne*, solemn), marked with religious gravity; affecting with seriousness; adapted to impress seriousness or reverence; having the appearance of seriousness or gravity; serious; reverential; devotional: **sol'emness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner: **sol'emnly**, ad. *-li*: **solemnity**, n. *sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ*, an impressive religious ceremony; manner of acting adapted to impress awe; gravity; steady seriousness: **solemnize**, v. *sŏl'ĕm-nīz*, to celebrate or perform with religious ceremonies; to perform religiously at stated times; to render serious or reverential: **sol'emni'zing**, imp.: **sol'emnized**, pp. *-nīzd*: **sol'emni'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who solemnises: **sol'emnisa'tion**, n. *-nĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of solemnising; celebration: **solemn-breathing**, a. impressing with seriousness.

solenaceans, n. plu. *sŏl'ē-nā'shē-ănz* (Gr. *solen*, a tube or pipe), a family of molluscs, of which the razor-shell is the type, distinguished by the great length of their respiratory tubes: **sol'enites**, n. *-nīts*, fossil stems or leaves, so called from their tubular appearance, not unlike the common quill-wort in general aspect.

sol-fa—see under **sol**.

solfatara, n. *sŏl'fă-tā'rā* (It. *solfato*, sulphur, brimstone), a volcanic fissure or vent from which sulphurous vapours, hot mud, and steam are erupted: **solfatarite**, n. *sŏl'fă'tā-rīt*, a name applied to the soda-alum found at Solfatara, near Naples.

solfeggiare, v. *sŏl-fĕj'ĭ-ăr'ā* (It.), to sol-fa: **solfeggio**, n. *sŏl-fĕj'ĭ-ō* (It.), the system of marking the notes of the scale with the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, instead of the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, intended to give greater facility to learners to sing at sight.

solicit, v. *sō-lĭs'ĭt* (F. *solliciter*, to request; L. *sollicito*, I stir up, I urge; It. *sollecitare*), to ask with some degree of earnestness; to entreat; to beseech; to invite, as the attention; to try to obtain: **solic'iting**, imp.: **solic'ited**, pp.: **solic'itant**, n. *-ănt*, one who solicits: **solic'ita'tion**, n. *-ĭ-tā-shŭn*, urgent or earnest request; entreaty; importunity; invitation: **solic'itor**, n. *-ĭ-tĕr*, one who asks with earnestness; one who solicits for another; in *law*, one legally qualified to act for another in courts of law; in *Scot.*, an attorney; in *Amer.*, a counsel who acts as attorney-general: **solic'itorship**, n. the office of a solicitor: **solicitor-general**, the second law-officer of the Crown in point of dignity, who, besides his ordinary public duties, maintains the right of the Crown in cases affecting the revenue, &c.: **solic'itous**, a. *-ŭs*, careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something: **solic'itously**, ad. *-li*: **solic'itude**, n. *-tūd*, uneasiness of mind; concern; anxiety.

solid, a. *sŏl'ĭd* (L. *solidus*, whole, complete, solid: It. *solido*; F. *solide*), hard; firm; compact; impenetrable; not liquid or fluid; not hollow; healthy; strong; valid; just; not light or superficial: n. a firm compact body; a body not liquid or fluid; in *geom.*, a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness: **sol'idly**, ad. *-li*: **solidity**, n. *sō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ*, compactness; density; the quality of bodies which resists impressions; firmness; strength: **sol'idness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being firm or dense; moral firmness; soundness; validity; weight: **solidify**, v. *sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī* (F. *solidifier*, to solidify—from L. *solidus*, firm, and *facio*, I make), to make solid or compact; to grow solid: **solid'ifying**, imp.: **solid'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **solid'ifica'tion**, n. *-kā-shŭn*, the state assumed by certain liquid bodies on cooling, or on parting from their heat: **the solids**, as applied to the body, the bones, flesh, &c., as distinguished from the fluids: **solid angle**, an angle made by more than two plane angles meeting in a point: **solid measure**, a measure in which each of the units is a cube: **solid square**, a body of troops in the form of a square in which the ranks and files are equal.

solidarity, n. *sŏl'ĭ-dăr'ĭ-tĭ* (F. *solidarité*, being bound—from F. *solide*; L. *solidus*, solid), an entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; international stability or strength.

solidungulates, n. *sō-lĭd'ŭng'gā-lātz* (L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof), a tribe of mammals, including those which have the hoofs whole or undivided: **sol'idun'gulous**, a. *-lŭs*, having the hoof entire or not cloven, as in the horse.

solifidian, n. *sŏl'ĭ-fĭd'ĭ-ăn* (L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith), one who holds that faith alone is necessary to justification: adj. pert. to: **sol'ifid'ianism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the tenets of solifidians.

soliloquy, n. *sō-lĭl'ō-kwĭ* (It. *soliloquio*; F. *soliloque*, a soliloquy—from L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak), a talking to one's self alone; a discourse not addressed to any one, even though others be present; a written composition containing such discourse: **solil'oquise**, v. *-kwīz*, to speak to one's self alone: **solil'oqui'sing**, imp.: **solil'oquised**, *-kwīzd*.

soliped, n. *sŏl'ĭ-pĕd* (L. *solus*, alone, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an animal having only a single uncloven hoof on each foot, as the horse: **solipedous**, a. *sō-lĭp'ĕ-dŭs*, having single uncloven hoofs.

solitary, a. *sŏl'ĭ-tĕr-ĭ* (F. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, solitary—from L. *solus*, alone: It. *solitario*), living alone; lonely; remote from society; not much frequented; gloomy; dismal; occurring singly: n. one who lives alone; a hermit: **sol'itarily**, ad. *-li*: **sol'itariness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being alone; retirement; solitude: **sol'itaire'**, n. *-tăr'* (F.), a hermit; an ornament for the neck; a game that can be played alone.

solitude, n. *sŏl'ĭ-tūd* (L. *solitudo*, loneliness—from L. *solus*, alone: It. *solitudine*; F. *solitude*), loneliness; remoteness from society; a lonely place.

solmisation, n. *sŏl'mĭ-zā'shŭn* (from the vocalising of the syllables *sol mi*), the act of sol-faing.

solo, n. *sō'lō*, plu. **so'los**, *-lōz* (It. *solo*, a solo—from L. *solus*, alone), an air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

solstice, n. *sŏl'stĭs* (L. *solstitium*, a standing still of the sun—from *sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, I make to stand: F. *solstice*), the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution, arrives at its furthest point north or south from the equator, and seems to stand still—in the northern hemisphere the *summer solstice* being about 22d June, and the *winter solstice* about 22d December: **solstitial**, a. *sō-stĭsh'ăl*, pert. to or happening at a solstice, usually the summer one: **solstitial points**, the furthest north and south points of the ecliptic at which the sun arrives—the north being called Cancer, the south Capricorn: **solstitial colure**, the hour-circle which passes through the solstitial points.

soluble, a. *sŏl'ū-bl* (L. *solubilis*, soluble—from L. *solvo*, I loose, I dissolve; *solutum*, to loose: It. *solubile*; F. *soluble*), that may be dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution: **sol'ubleness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **sol'ubility**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being able to be dissolved in a fluid; in *bot.*, the property of separating into distinct portions by a kind of spurious articulation: **solution**, n. *sō-lū'shŭn*, the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; a liquid which contains one or more solid substances diffused throughout it; explanation; the explanation or removal of a doubt or difficulty; the worked-out answer to a problem, or of an equation: **solutive**, a. *sŏl'ū-tĭv*, tending to dissolve; laxative.

solve, v. *sŏlv* (L. *solvo*, I loose—see under **soluble**), to give an explanation of; to clear up; to unfold; to dissipate, as doubts: **solving**, imp. *sŏl'vĭng*: **solved**, pp. *sŏlvd*: **solver**, n. *sŏl'vĕr*, one who solves: **sol'vable**,

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somewhat

some-

[illegible] of that kind: **sometime**, ad. once; formerly; at a time indefinite: **sometimes**, ad. at intervals; now and then: **something**, n. a thing unknown or not specified; a portion more or less; a little: **ad.** in some degree; somewhat: **somewhat**, n. something, though uncertain what; a part more or less: **ad.** in some degree: **somewhere**, ad. in one place or other; in some place: **somewhither**, ad. to some indeterminate place.

somersault, n. *sum'ér-sâlt*, also **som'erset**, n. (*sûtlû* F. *soubresaut*, a somersault—from L. *supra*, above, and *saltus*, a leap), a leap or spring in which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet.

somnambulation, n. *sŏm-năm-bû-lā'shŭn* (L. *som-*

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soon, [illegible] immediately; [illegible] as soon as or so soon as, [illegible] an other event.

soot, n. [illegible] Dut. [illegible]; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*; Gael. [illegible] from Dut. *zoetken*; Low Ger. [illegible] to dirty, to dirty, under sod smoke: v. to cover or foul with soot: **soot'ing**, imp.: **soot'ed**, pp.: **soot'y**, a. *-i*, producing, containing, or resembling soot; foul with soot; dusky; dark: **soot'ily**, ad. *-ili*: **soot'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being foul with soot.

sooth, a. *sûth* (Icel. *sannr*, true, in accordance with the fact: Sans. *sat*, being: AS. *sôth*, truth), true; faithful: **n.** truth; reality.

soothe, v. *sûth* (Goth. *sadjan*, to tickle the ears: AS. *gesæthian*, to flatter: Icel. *sudra*, to hum: Ger. *summ*: Dan. *sum*, to buzz), the radical meaning is, to lull or calm by a monotonous sound; to please with blandishments or soft words; to calm; to tranquillise; to gratify, as one's vanity: **sooth'ing**, imp.: **adj.** flattering; softening: **soothed**, pp. *sôthd*: **sooth'ingly**, ad.

years: **soph'istry**, n. *-tri*, specious but fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

soporiferous, a. *sō'pō-rif'ér-ŭs* (L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *fero*, I bring), tending to produce sleep; narcotic: **so'porif'erously**, ad. *-li*: **so'porif'erousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of causing sleep.

soporific, a. *sō'pō-rif'ik* (L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facio*, I make), tending to cause sleep: n. a medicine or other substance that has the quality of inducing sleep.

soppy, **sopped**—see **sop**.

sopra, n. *sō'prä* (It. *supra*—from L. *super*, above), in *music*, the upper or higher part: **soprano**, n. *sō-prä'nō* (It.), in *music*, the highest female voice; the treble; plu. **sopra'ni**, *-ni*: **sopra'nist**, n. *-nist*, a treble-singer.

sorb, n. *sôrb* (L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree), the European mountain-ash or service-tree, and its fruit: **sorbic**, a. *sôr'bik*, of or from the sorb or service-tree, or its fruit.

sorbefacient, a. *sôr'bē-fā'shi-ĕnt* (L. *sorbeo*, I suck up, and *facio*, I make), producing absorption: n. a medicine that produces absorption.

Sorbonist, n. *sôr'bŏn-ĭst*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, a famous theological college in the University of Paris: **sorbonical**, a. *sôr-bŏn'i-kăl*, pert. to the Sorbonists.

sorcerer, n. *sôr'sér-ér* (F. *sorcier*, one who divines by casting lots: L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*: Alb. *short*, lot), a wizard; a magician: **sor'ceress**, n. fem. *-ĕs*, a woman who divines by the aid of magic or evil spirits: **sor'cery**, n. *-i*, divination by the aid of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.

sordes, n. *sôr'dēz* (L. *sordes*, dirt), foul or effete matter; dregs.

sordet, n. *sôr'dĕt*, a sordine, which see.

sordid, a. *sôr'did* (L. *sordidus*, dirty, unclean—from L. *sordes*, dirt, filth: It. *sordido*: F. *sordide*), mean; base; vile; meanly avaricious; very niggardly: **sor'didly**, ad. *-li*: **sor'didness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sordid; baseness; meanness.

sordine, n. *sôr'din* (It. *sordina*, a sordine—from It. *sordo*; F. *sourd*; L. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding), a damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to muffle or soften the sound.

sore, a. *sôr* (Icel. *sar*, wound, sore: Norm. *saar*, wounded: Bav. *sêr*; Swab. *sêir*; Scot. *sair*, a sore), tender to the touch; affected with pain; painful; distressing; tender, as the mind: n. a part in an animal body where the skin is ruptured or bruised; an ulcer; a wound; *grief*; affliction: ad. intensely; severely: **sorely**, ad. *sôr'li*: **sore'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the tenderness of any part of an animal body; tenderness of mind.

soredia, n. plu. *sō-rē'di-ä* (Gr. *soros*, a heap or pile), in *bot.*, powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of some lichens.

sorel, n. *sôr'ĕl* (old Eng. *sore*, a buck of the fourth year: F. *saure*, yellowish-brown), a buck of the third year.

sori, n. plu. *sō'rī* (Gr. *soros*, a heap or pile), in *bot.*, the patches of fructification on the back of the fronds of ferns—see **soros**.

sorites, n. plu. *sō-rī'tēz* (L. *sorites*, a sorites—from Gr. *soreitēs*, a heap: It. and F. *sorite*), in *logic*, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the conclusion of each becoming the premise of the one following.

sororicide, n. *sō-rŏr'i-sīd* (L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, I kill), the murder or murderer of a sister.

sorosis, n. *sō-rō'sĭs* (Gr. *soros*, a heap), in *bot.*, a kind of fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation together of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles, as the pine-apple, the bread-fruit, &c.

sorrel, n. *sôr'ĕl* (F. *sorel*, the herb sorrel or sour-dock: AS. *sur*, sour), a plant like a dock, but having small leaves, which are sour or acid to the taste.

sorrel, a. *sôr'ĕl* (It. *sauro*, the sorrel colour of a horse: F. *saure*, a yellowish-brown), of the colour of the sorrel; of an obscure or faint reddish colour: n. a sort of yellowish-brown: **salt of sorrel**, so called because contained in the juice of the wood-sorrel.

sorrily and **sorriness**—see **sorry**.

sorrow, n. *sôr'rō* (Goth. *saurgan*, to sorrow: Ger. *sorge*; Icel. *sorg*, care, sorrow: Fin. *suru*, grief), mental pain or uneasiness, caused by some loss or by a disappointment; grief; regret: v. to grieve; to be sad: **sor'rowing**, imp.: adj. feeling grief or regret: n. the feeling or expression of sorrow: **sor'rowed**, pp. *-rōd*: **sor'rowful**, a. *-fŭl*, sad; mournful; grieving for some loss or disappointment; depressed; dejected: **sor'rowfully**, ad. *-li*: **sor'rowfulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sorrowful; grief: **sor'rowless**, a. *-lĕs*, free from sorrow: **sorrow-stricken**, a. exceedingly depressed by grief for some loss.

sorry, a. *sôr'ri* (old H. Ger. *sêrig*, painful, sad: Scot. *sary*, sad—from **sore**, which see: *sorry* is not the adj. of *sorrow*, with which it has no etymological connection), grieved for something past; poor; mean; worthless: **sor'rily**, ad. *-ri-li*: **sor'riness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.

sort, n. *sôrt* (F. and Ger. *sorte*; Dut. *soorte*, a lot: L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*; *sortior*, I draw or cast lots), a kind or species; any number or collection of persons or things more or less resembling each other in qualities or appearance; class; order; rank; degree of any quality: v. to reduce to order; to separate into classes; to choose from a number; to be joined with others of the same species: **sort'ing**, imp.: n. arrangement: **sort'ed**, pp. arranged; put in order: **sort'er**, n. *-ér*, one who sorts: **sort'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be sorted; suitable: **sorts**, n. plu. varieties: **out of sorts**, out of order; unwell.

sortie, n. *sôr'tē* (F. *sortie*, a going out—from *sortir*, to go or come out), a sudden attack made by troops beleaguered in a place upon the besiegers.

sortilege, n. *sôr'tĭ-lĕj* (F. *sortilège*, sorcery—from L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*, and *lego*, I choose), divination by drawing lots: **sor'tilegious**, a. *-lĕ'jŭs*, pert. to sortilege.

sorus, n. *sō'rŭs*, plu. **so'ri**, *-ri* (Gr. *soros*, a heap—see **sori**), in *bot.*, a cluster of sporangia in ferns.

sostenuto, a. ad. *sōstĕ-nō'tō* (It. sustained), in *music*, a term denoting that a note or a movement is to be somewhat prolonged or sustained to the utmost of the value of the time.

sot, n. *sŏt* (F. *sot*, dull, gross, sottish: Bret. *sod*, stupid: Gael. *sod*, noise of boiling water: Lith. *sotus*; Ger. *satt*, full, satiated), a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard: v. to stupefy; to tipple to stupidity: **sot'ting**, imp.: **sot'ted**, pp.: **sot'tish**, a. *-tish*, dull; stupid with drink: **sot'tishly**, ad. *-li*: **sot'tishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being sottish.

Sothic, a. *sō'thĭk*, of or pert. to *Sothis*, the Egyptian name for the dog-star: **Sothic year**, the anc. Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours.

sotto, *sŏt'tō* (It. *sotto*, under, below, beneath), in *music*, a term denoting below, or more moderate: **sotto-voce**, *-vō'chā* (It. *voce*, a voice), with a restrained or moderate voice.

sou, n., plu. **sous**, *sō* (F.), a French coin; the 1-20th of a franc.

soubahdar, n. *sō'bä-dăr* (Hind. *subahdar*—from *subah*, a province, and *dār*, holding), in *India*, the chief native commissioned officer in a Sepoy company.

souchong, n. *sō-shŏng'* (Chin.), a finer sort of black tea.

sough, n. *sŭf* or *sōw* (AS. *sweg*, a sound: Scot. *sough* or *souch*, a deep sigh), a hollow murmuring, as of distant waves; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind; a small underground drain: v. to murmur, as the winds or distant waves; to emit a rushing or whistling sound: **sough'ing**, imp.: adj. sounding; sighing: **soughed**, pp. *sŭft*.—In *Scot.*, pronounced *sŏch*, with *ch* guttural.

sought, v. *sawt*, pt. pp. of **seek**, which see.

soul, n. *sōl* (Goth. *saiwala*; AS. *saul*; Icel. *sál*; Ger. *seele*, soul: Gael. *saoil*, to think), the thinking, spiritual, and immortal being in man; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which distinguishes him from the brutes; heart; vital principle; essence or chief part; internal power; a living intellectual creature; spirit; energy or grandeur of mind; disposition or appetite; the inspirer of any action, or leader of an enterprise; used as a familiar appellation for a person, as a poor *soul*, a good *soul*: **souled**, a. *sōld*, instinct with soul or feeling: **soul'less**, a. *-lĕs*, mean; spiritless: **soul-destroying**, a. pernicious; tending to destroy the soul: **soul-felt**, a. deeply felt: **soul-stirring**, a. exciting the deep feelings of the heart: **soul-subduing**, a. calming or tempering the deep feeling of the heart.

sound, n. *sŏwnd* (W. *sŏn*, noise, report: Bret. *son* or *soun*, sound, tune: F. *son*; L. *sonus*, sound), anything perceptible to the ear; that which strikes the ear; noise; report; noise without significance: v. to make a noise; to utter audibly; to play on; to celebrate or extol: **sound'ing**, imp.: adj. sonorous; making a

post

sound-

sounding line, a

sounding rod, a rod to

soup kitchen,

soup; meagre, thin, meat, soup made with vegetables, with a little butter and condiments; herb or fish soup.

south-easterly, a [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] **south-eastern** [illegible]

southerly [illegible] **southern**, [illegible]

southerner, [illegible]

southron, [illegible]

southernmost, [illegible]

southing, [illegible]

southmost [illegible]

southness, [illegible]

southward, [illegible]

southwardly, [illegible]

southwest, n. [illegible] **southwesterly**, [illegible] adj. [illegible] from the southwest; **southwestern**, [illegible] adj. [illegible] **southwester**, [illegible] **southwestern**, a. [illegible] in the direction of [illegible] west; **south frigid zone**, the zone of the earth [illegible] bounded between the south pole and the [illegible] circle; **south temperate zone**, the zone of the earth [illegible] bounded between the tropic of capricorn and the [illegible] circle; **south pole**, the pole of the earth [illegible] from Europe; **southern cross**, a constellation of [illegible] southern hemisphere, having the appearance [illegible] name of a cross; **southern hemisphere**, [illegible] two hemispheres of the earth in which Europe [illegible] situated; **southernwood**, n. [illegible] aromatic plant, allied to the wormwood.

sou wester—see **south-wester**, under **south**.

souvenir, n. [illegible] (F. *souvenir*, remembrance), [illegible] gift of affection; a keepsake.

sovereign, n. [illegible] (F. *souverain*; It. [illegible] supermost, supreme—from L. *super*, above), [illegible] peror; a king; a monarch; a supreme ruler; [illegible] lish gold coin of the value of 20s.; adj. supr[illegible] power or efficacy; chief; having no superior; **sove[illegible]eignty**, n. [illegible] supreme power; highest place; **sovereign state**, a country or state which administers [illegible] own government, and which is not subject to or [illegible] controlled by another power.

sow, n. *sōw* (but *souse*; Low Ger. *sōge*; Sw. [illegible]; Ger. *sau*, a sow; W. *sogu*, wallowing), a female [illegible]

spadille, n. *spá-dil'* (F.), the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

spadix, n. *spá'dĭks*, plu. **spadices**, *spá'dĭt-sēs* (L. and Gr. *spadix*, a palm-branch broken off together with its fruit, of a date or nut-brown colour—gen. *spadicis*), in *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged around a thick fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a large leaf, called a spathe, as in the arum: **spadiceous**, a. *spĭ-dish'ĭs*, of a clear red-dish-brown colour; red, with a small admixture of grey; resembling a spadix.

spahi, n. *spä'hē* or *spá'ē* (Pers. *sipahi*—see **Sepoy**), formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry.

spake, v. *spak*, did speak, pt. of *speak*, but now nearly obsolete—see **speak**.

spalacotherium, n. *spăl'ä-kō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *spalax*, a mole, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a mole-like insectivorous marsupial.

spale, n. *spal* (Dut. *spelle*, a splinter: Icel. *spjall*, a lath, a thin board: AS. *speld*, a chip for lighting: Gael. *speall*, a splinter—from *speald*, to cleave), in *Scot.*, a lath: a chip; a shaving of wood.

span, n. *spăn* (Ger. *spanne*: It. *spanna*; F. *espan*, a span: Fris. *spenne*, a peg or nail: Icel. *spána*, to stretch out a skin to dry by means of pegs), the space between the end of the thumb and the fingers when extended, usually reckoned 9 in.; the spread of an arch; short duration; a yoke of oxen: v. to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or by encompassing the object; to spread from one side to another, as an arch; to fetter, as a horse: **span ning**, imp.: **spanned**, pp. *spănd*: **span'ner**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which spans: **span-new**, a. (Ger. *span*, a chip, and Eng. *new*), quite new; as new as a fresh chip: **span-roof**, in *arch.*, a common roof having two inclined planes.

span, v. *spăn*, pt. of **spin**, which see.

spancel, v. *spăn'sĕl* (Ger. *spannen*, to tie, and *seil*, a rope), to tie the hind legs, as of a horse or cow, with a rope: n. the rope so used: **span celling**, imp.: **span'-celled**, pp. *-sĕld*.

spandrels, n. plu. *spăn'drĕls* (It. *spandere*, to spread: Eng. *span*, the spread of an arch), in *arch.*, the triangular spaces on each side of an arch left by the gradual departure of the sides from the perpendicular.

spangle, n. *spăng'gl* (Gael. *spang*, anything shining or sparkling: Bav. *spangeln*, to sparkle: Dut. *spang*; Icel. *spöng*, a clasp, a plate of metal), a small plate or scale of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and glittering: v. to adorn with spangles; to glitter: **spang'ling**, imp.: **spang'led**, pp. *-gld*: adj. adorned or beset with spangles.

Spaniard, n. *spăn'yĕrd*, a native of Spain: **Span'ish**, a. *-ish*, of or from Spain: n. the language of Spain: **Spanish-fly**, a winged beetle, collected in large quantities, and used for raising blisters; cantharides: **Spanish-juice**, liquorice.

spaniel, n. *spăn'yĕl* (F. *espagneul*; old F. *espagnol*—from *Hispaniola*, now Hayti, where was the best breed), a Spanish dog; a sporting-dog remarkable for sagacity and fawning; a mean cringing person.

spank, n. *spăngk* (W. *ysponc*, a smack, a skip or quick bound: Low Ger. *spenkern*, to run and spring about: Scot. *spank*, a splinter of wood for lighting), a sounding blow with the open hand: v. to strike with the open hand: **spank'ing**, imp.: adj. dashing; free-going: **spanked**, pp. *spăngkt*: **spanker**, n. *spăngk'ér*, something very large, or larger than common; one of the large sails of a ship, the lower part being extended by a boom: **spanking breeze**, a strong forcible breeze.

spanner, n. *spăn'nĕr* (see **span**), an iron tool used to tighten the nuts of screws.

span-new—see under **span**.

spar, n. *spär* (AS. *sparren*, gypsum: Ger. *spath*, a kind of leafy stone), a term applied to those crystals or minerals which break up into rhombs, cubes, plates, prisms, &c., with smooth cleavage faces, as in calc-spar, felspar, brown-spar, Iceland-spar, and the like: **spar'ry**, a. *-rĭ*, resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

spar, n. *spär* (Dut *sperre*, a rod: Ger. *sparren*, a rafter: It. *sbarra*, a bar: Gael. *sparr*, a joist), any long round piece of timber, as a mast, a yard, a boom, &c.: **spar-deck**, the upper deck of a vessel, especially a frigate, on which spare spars are usually placed.

spar, v. *spär* (AS. *sparran*, to shut: Ger. *sperren*, to force apart), to close or fasten with a spar; to bar: **spar'ring**, imp.: **sparred**, pp. *spärd*.

spar, v. *spär* (a metaphor from cock-fighting, when the cock has its *spurs* covered to embolden it to fight: F. *esparer*, to fling or jerk out with the heels), to fight in show, or as preparatory to a real contest, as a pugilist; to box in gloves; to wrangle; to quarrel in words: n. a feigned blow; a contention with the fists: **spar'ring**, imp.: n. the act of fighting in show, as a pugilist: **sparred**, pp. *spärd*: **spar'rer**, n. *-ér*, one who spars.

sparable, n. *spăr'ä-bl* (corruption of *sparrow-bill*, so called from their shape), a small nail used by shoe-makers for putting into the soles and heels of shoes to make them wear longer.

spare, a. *spär* (Icel. *spara*; Ger. *sparen*; L. *parcere*; It. *sparagnare*; F. *épargner*, to spare), scanty; frugal; held in reserve; not abundant; not required for present use; lean: v. to refrain from using, taking, or doing something; to part with willingly; to treat with tenderness or forbearance; to live frugally; to save from any particular use; to exercise forbearance: **spa'ring**, imp.: adj. scanty; frugal: **spared**, pp. *spärd*: **spare'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, also **spa'ringly**, ad. *-lĭ*, moderately; not lavishly: **spa'ringness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being sparing; parsimony: **spare-rib**, a piece of the side of a pig, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

sparge, v. *spärj* (L. *spargere*, to scatter, to throw about), in *brewing*, to throw water upon in a shower of small drops, that it may percolate equally through a mass: **spar'ging**, imp.: **sparged**, pp. *spärjd*: **sparger**, n. *spär'jĕr*, a vessel with a perforated bottom, used for dashing or sprinkling water.

spark, n. *spärk* (Lith. *spragesi*, to crackle, as fire-wood on the fire: Dan. *sprage*; Sw. *sprraka*, to crackle), a small piece of ignited matter which flies off from a body during combustion; a small portion in a state of activity; a brisk showy man; a lover: **sparkle**, v. *spär'kl*, to fly off in sparks; to glitter; to exhibit an appearance of animation, as the eyes; to emit little bright bubbles, as liquors: **spar'kling**, imp. *-kling*: adj. glittering; lively: **spar'kled**, pp. *-kld*: **spar'kler**, n. *-klĕr*, he or that which sparkles: **spar'klingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

sparrow, n. *spăr'rō* (Goth. *sparva*; Icel. *spörr*; Dan. *spurre*; Ger. *sperling*, a sparrow), a well-known bird of several species: **sparrow-grass**, a corruption of **asparagus**, which see: **sparrow-hawk**, a small species of short-winged hawk.

sparry—see **spar** 1.

sparse, a. *spärs* (L. *sparsus*, scattered: It. *sparso*: F. *éparsé*, thinly scattered; not dense: **sparse'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **sparse'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being sparse; thinness.

Spartan, a. *spär'tăn*, pert. to anc. Sparta; hardy; brave.

spasm, n. *spăzm* (F. *spasme*, spasm: L. *spasmus*; Gr. *spasmos*, a cramp, spasm), a sudden contraction of muscles of the body, of short duration, generally attended with pain: **spasmodic**, a. *spăz-mŏd'ĭk*, relating to spasms; convulsive: **spasmod'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

spastic, a. *spăs'tĭk* (L. *spasticus*; Gr. *spastikos*, afflicted with cramp or spasms), relating to spasms; having the power to draw to or from—applied to muscular contractions in disease: **spas'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **spasticity**, n. *spăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, tendency to suffer spasms.

spat, v. *spăt*, pt. of **spit** 2, which see.

spat, n. *spăt* (Icel. *sputa*; Dan. *spytte*, to spit—see **spit** 2), the spawn or young ejected by shell-fish.

spatangids, n. plu. *spă-tăn'jĭ-dē* (Gr. *spatanggos*, a kind of sea-urchin), in *geol.*, a tribe of fossil echinites or sea urchins peculiar to the chalk and greensand: **spatangus**, n. *spă-tăng'gŭs*, a genus of existing sea-urchins.

spatha, n. *spăth'ä*, also **spathe**, n. *spăth* (L. *spatha*; Gr. *spathe*, a broad blade), in *bot.*, a large membranous bract or kind of leaf forming a sheath to cover a spadix; a calyx like a sheath, found as a covering in numerous flowers: **spathed**, a. *spăthd*, having a spathe or calyx like a sheath: **spathal**, a. *spăth'ăl*, furnished with a spathe: **spath'ose**, a. *-ōs*, having a spathe; resembling a spathe.

spathic, a. *spăth'ĭk* (F. and Ger. *spath*, a leafy stone, spar—connected with preceding), in leaves or plates; applied to minerals having an even, lamellar, or flatly-foliated structure: **spath'ose**, a. *-ōs*, in *min.*, having the characters of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture: **spath'iform**, a. *-ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling spar in form.

spathulate, a. *spăth'ŭ-lăt*, another spelling of **spatulate**—see under **spatula**.

spatter, v. *spăt'ĕr* (Dut. *bespatten*, to splash: F.

with the lips after eating or drinking, or in kissing; to be tinctured with any particular quality or flavour; to slap with the hand, as the face; to crack, as a whip: **smack**'ing, imp.: **n.** a sharp quick noise: **adj.** making a sharp brisk sound: **smacked**, pp. *smakt*.

smack, n. *smak* (Low Ger. *smakk*; F. *semaque*, a light vessel; AS. *snakk*; Sw. *snacka*, a small vessel, originally beaked), a small vessel with one mast, used chiefly in the coasting trade, or in fishing.

small, a. *smawl* (Dut. *smal*, thin, narrow; Icel. *smar*; Dan. *smal*; Fris. *smal*, small; Gael. *smad*, a particle), not great; slender; of little moment, weight, or importance; little; soft; not loud; trifling: **n.** the small or narrow part of anything: **small'ish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat small: **small'ness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being small; little in size, quantity, or value: **small'ly**, ad. *-li*, in little quantity; in low degree: **small-arms**, warlike weapons, as rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from great guns or cannon: **small-beer**, an inferior kind of table-beer: **small-clothes**, the nether garments of men, as breeches or trousers: **small-coal**, coal separated from the larger parts: **small-craft**, vessels in general of a small size: **small-debts' court**, a court for the recovery of debts of small amount: **small-hand**, the kind of writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text, or large-hand: **small pica**, a kind of type used in printing: **small-pox**, a loathsome eruptive skin disease, highly contagious: **small-stuff**, spun yarn, and the smallest kinds of ropes: **small-talk**, prattle; gossip: **small-wares**, such textile articles as tapes, braids, bindings, fringes, &c.

smalt, n. *smawlt* (It. *smalto*, enamel, plaster of Paris, &c.; Ger. *schmelz*, enamel—from *schmelzen*, to melt), a glass coloured by cobalt, which, when finely ground, acquires a beautiful azure colour, used in water-colour painting as a pigment, and in printing upon earthenware: **smalto**, n. *smawl'tō* (It.), the minute regular squares of coloured glass used in the modern Roman mosaic: **smal'tine**, n. *-tin*, arsenide of cobalt, one of the most important ores of cobalt.

smaragd, n. *smar'agd* (Gr. *smaragdos*; L. *smaragdus*, a transparent precious stone of a bright-green colour, including the emerald, the beryl, the jasper, the malachite, &c.), the emerald: **smaragdine**, a. *smarag'din*, pert. to the emerald; resembling the emerald: **smaragdite**, n. *-dit*, a peculiar laminated variety of augite or hornblende, of a bright or emerald-green colour.

smart, a. *smärt* (Ger. *schmerz*; Dut. *smart*, pain, ache; Dan. *smert*, lash of a whip; Icel. *smirta*, to

smectite, n. *smek'tīt* (Gr. *smektris*, marl, fuller's earth), a kind of fuller's earth, having a greasy feel.

smell, n. *smel* (Low Ger. *smelen*, to burn slow with a strong-smelling smoke; Dut. *smeulen*, to burn or smoke in a hidden manner; Sw. *smolk*; Dan. *smul*, dust; the sense of the word seems originally to have been dust, smoke, then smell), the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose certain qualities of bodies; one of the five senses; scent; odour: v. to perceive by the nerves of the nose; to have a particular odour or scent; to exercise sagacity: **smell'ing**, imp.: **n.** the sense by which odours are perceived: **smelled**, pp. *smeld*, also **smelt**, pp. *smelt*: **smell'er**, n. *-er*, one who smells: **to smell a rat**, *familiarly*, to suspect strongly: **to smell out**, *familiarly*, to find out by superior sagacity: **smelling-bottle**, a bottle containing something to stimulate or refresh through the sense of smell: **smelling-salts**, a carbonate of ammonia.

smelt, pp. of **smell**, which see.

smelt, n. *smelt* (AS. and Dut. *smelt*, a smelt: AS. *smel*, small), a small fish of the salmon family; a sparling.

smelt, v. *smelt* (Ger. *schmelzen*; Dut. *smelten*, to melt, to dissolve), to melt or fuse an ore for separating the metal; to fuse a metal: **smelt'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or operation of fusing ores or metals: **smelted**, pp.: **smelt'er**, n. *-er*, one who smelts: **smelt'ery**, n. *-i*, smelting-works.

smew, n. *smū*, also **smee**, n. *smē*, a migratory sea-fowl akin to the gulls, called also the *diver* or *white nun*.

smicker, v. *smik'ēr* (Sw. *smeka*, to caress; *smickra*, to flatter; Icel. *smeykligr*, smooth, sweet), to look amorously upon: **smick'ering**, imp.: **adj.** looking amorously upon: **n.** an affected smile or amorous look.

smiddy, n. *smid'di*, a familiar corruption of smithy, the workshop of a blacksmith.

smilacine, n. *smil'a-sin* (Gr. *smilax*, the herb bindweed or rope-weed), a white crystalline substance found in the root of sarsaparilla.

smile, v. *smīl* (Norm. *smila*; Dan. *smile*, to smile: AS. *smæro*, a laugh; Dut. *smuylen*, to smile; Sanskr. *smi*, to laugh), to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness, by an expansion of the features of the face; opposite of frown; to look gay and joyous; to favour; to express slight contempt by a movement of the features of the face; to sneer: **n.** a natural expansion of the features of the face, expressive of pleasure, moderate joy, &c.; favour; propitiousness; a look resembling a smile, but expressing scorn or contempt:

frock, n. *-frok*, a loose, coarse, linen garment, worn above the dress by English farm-labourers and others.

smoke, n. *smōk* (AS. *smeʒ*; Ger. *schmauch*; Dut. *smoek*, smoke; Gr. *smuchō*, I burn in a smouldering fire; W. *mwg*, fume), the cloudy fumes or vapour arising from any burning substance; anything volatile or apt to melt away; **v.** to apply smoke to; to cure by hanging in smoke; to inhale and emit the fumes of tobacco; to throw off in the form of smoke; to ridicule; in *Scrip.*, to be kindled; to burn: **smo'king**, imp.: **adj.** emitting smoke: **n.** the act of throwing off smoke; the act or habit of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar, and inhaling its fumes: **smoked**, pp. *smōkt*: **smo'ker**, n. *-ker*, one who smokes tobacco: **smoke'less**, a. *-les*, not throwing off any smoke: **smo'ky**, a. *-ki*, throwing out smoke; filled with smoke: **smo'kily**, ad. *-ki-li*: **smo'kiness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being smoky: **smoke-black**, a sooty substance obtained from the combustion of certain resinous bodies, especially of pitch, used in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.: **smoke-board**, a sliding or suspended board before the upper part of a fireplace to cause an increased draught, and prevent smoke coming into the room: **smoke-consuming**, a. applied to certain furnaces which consume their own smoke: **smoke-jack**, a contrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means of the current of ascending air in the chimney: **smoke-quartz**, a mineral having a brownish smoke-coloured tint, and comprising the wine-yellow and clove-brown crystals, which are the true cairngorms: **smoke-sail**, a small sail to protect the funnel of a ship's galley from the wind: **smoking-room**, a place set apart in a hotel or tavern for smoking tobacco in: **to end in smoke**, to become an utter failure; to fail in success after much show and parade.

smoky—see **smoke**.

smolt, n. *smōlt* (Scot. *smolt*, a smolt: AS. *smelt*, fat), a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales, being a little more than a year old.

smooth, a. *smoōth* (AS. *smoth*, even, soft; the radical meaning is pliable—from Ger. *schmiedeln*, to forge; Low Ger. *smeiligʒ*; Dut. *smedig*, pliant, soft; Dan. *smidig*, supple), having an even or level surface; not rough; sleek; glossy; that flows without stops or difficulty; bland; not harsh; insinuating: **v.** to make plain or even on the surface; to flatten; to make flowing; to soften; to ease; to calm: **n.** a part free from roughness: **smooth'ing**, imp.: **smoothed**, pp. *smōthd*: **smooth'ly**, ad. *-li*: **smooth'ness**, n. *-nes*, the quality or condition of being smooth; freedom from roughness; easy flow of words; blandness in address: **smooth-bore**, n. a gun not rifled: **smooth-bored**, a. having a smooth surface inside of a gun, as opposed to rifled: **smooth-chinned**, a. *-chind*, having a smooth chin; beardless: **smooth-faced**, a. having a soft or mild look: **smooth-paced**, a. that moves with even paces: **smoothing-iron**, a flat piece of iron, having a polished face and a handle, which, when heated, is used for smoothing linen: **smoothing-plane**, a carpenter's tool: **smooth-tongued**, a. flattering; plausible.

smorzato, ad. *smōrd-zā'tō* (It.), in *music*, a term denoting that the bow of a violin must be drawn its full length, but lightened gradually till the sound is nearly gone.

smote, *smōt*, pt. of **smite**, which see.

smother, v. *smuth'ėr* (Low. Ger. *smoddern*, to meddle with dirty things; Dut. *smoukeren*, to dabble, to dirty; *smoren*, to smoke, to suffocate; Gael. *smod*, dust, dirt; AS. *smorian*, to smother), to extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs, or by depriving the lungs of air; to extinguish fire by excluding air; to suffocate; to choke; to be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed: **n.** that which suffocates; smoke; thick dust: **smoth'ering**, imp.: **adj.** wanting vent; suffocating: **smoth'ered**, pp. *-ėrd*: **smoth'eringly**, ad. *-er-ing-li*: **smoth'ery**, a. *-i*, tending to smother.

smoulder, v. *smōl'dėr* (Dan. *smul*, dust: Low Ger. *smolen*; Dut. *smeulen*, to burn slowly with a thick smoke), to burn or smoke slowly without flame; to consume away without showing the fire: **smoul'dering**, imp. *-der-ing*: **adj.** burning in a smothered manner without flame: **smoul'dered**, pp. *-dėrd*: **smoul'dry**, a. *-dri*, same as smouldering; burning and smoking without flame.

smudge, v. *smuj* (from **smut**, which see), to stain with dirt; to stain or blot; to blacken with smoke: n. a suffocating smoke: **smudg'ing**, imp.: **smudged**, pp. *smujd*: **smudge-coal**, an English miner's term for coal that has been partially converted into a sort of natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as *blind-coal*.

smuggle, v. *smug'gl* (Ger. *schmuggeln*; Dan. *smugle*; Dut. *smokkelen*, to smuggle; AS. *smugan*, to creep; Icel. *smeyga*, to slip into), to bring goods into, or carry goods out of, a country secretly in order to escape payment of the legal duties; to convey clandestinely: **smug'gling**, imp. *-gling*: **n.** the offence of passing goods into or out of a country without paying the legal duties; the act or practice of: **smug'gled**, pp. *-gld*: **smug'gler**, n. *-glėr*, one who smuggles; a ship employed in smuggling.

smut, n. *smut* (Low Ger. *smudden*, to dirty: Dan. *smudder*, a fragment or atom: Sw. *smuts*: Ger. *schmutz*, dirt, mud: Dut. *smetten*, to stain), a spot or stain made with soot or other dirty substance; the dirty or foul matter itself; a disease in grain by which the grain is wholly or partially converted into a soot-like powder: **v.** to foul; to stain; to tarnish or blacken; to be attacked with the disease of smut, as grain: **smut'ting**, imp.: **smut'ted**, pp.: **smut'ty**, a. *-ti*, soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty: **smut'tily**, ad. *-ti-li*: **smut'tiness**, n. *-nes*, the quality or condition of being smutty: **smutch**, n. *smuch*, a foul stain; a dirty mark: **v.** to blacken; to mark with soot or coal: **smutch'ing**, imp.: **smutched**, pp. *smuchd*.

snack, n. *snak* (Low Ger. *snapp*; Ger. *schnapp*, interjections expressing "quickness": Sw. *snabb*, quick), a share; a slight hasty meal: **to go snacks**, *familiarly*, to go shares.

snaffle, n. *snaf'fl* (Low Ger. *snavel*; Ger. *schnabel*; Dut. *snabbe*, a snout or beak: Ger. *schnauben*, to snuff), a bridle crossing the nose, and having a slender mouth-bit without branches: **v.** to manage with a snaffle; to bridle: **snaf'fling**, imp. *-fling*: **snaf'fled**, pp. *-fld*.

snag, n. *snag* (Gael. *snag*, a little audible knock: Manx, *snog*, a nod: prov. Ger. *schnacke*, to jerk the head about: Scot. *snag*, to cut with the sudden blow of a sharp instr.), a short rough branch; a knot; a sharp protuberance; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; a sunken tree, of which one end appears at or near the surface in a river, while the other is firmly fixed at the bottom: **v.** to hew roughly, as with an axe; to disable or pierce by means of the trunk of a tree floating end upwards in a river: **snag'ging**, imp.: **snagged**, pp. *snagd*: **adj.** full of snags; full of sharp protuberances: **snaggy**, a. *snag-gi*, abounding with snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; knotty.

snail, n. *snāl* (AS. *snaʒl*; Ger. *schnecke*; Icel. *snigil*, a snail: Swiss. *schnoken*; AS. *snican*, to creep), a small, slimy, slow-creeping creature, some species of which have shells; a drone; a slow-moving person: **snail-like**, a. resembling a snail; slow-moving: **snail-clover**, a plant, so called from its pods resembling the shells of snails; also called *snail-trefoil*: **snail-shell**, the shell that covers a snail.

snake, n. *snāk* (AS. *snaca*; Icel. *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sans. *snapa*, a snake: AS. *snican*, to creep), a creeping reptile; a serpent: **v.** among *seamen*, to wind a small rope round a large one in the spaces betwixt the strands: **sna'king**, imp.: **snaked**, pp. *snākt*: **snaky**, a. *snā'ki*, resembling a snake, or pert. to one; winding; sly; insinuating; deceitful: **sna'kish**, a. *-kish*, having the qualities of a snake: **snake's-head**, a railway car curled up on the permanent way to such an extent as to endanger the traffic: **snake-root**, the familiar name of several plants: **snake-stones**, a familiar name for the fossils called ammonites; a mottled or spotted whetstone found in Scotland, and also called Ayr-stone, as found chiefly on the banks of the river Ayr: **snake-weed**, the plant bistort, found growing in British pastures: **snake-wood**, a wood of a red hazel colour, with numerous black spots and marks, very beautiful, and scarce; a wood, a supposed remedy for the bite of certain snakes.

snap, v. *snap* (Ger. *schnappen*, to snap: Sw. *snabb*, quick), to catch at or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short or at once; to try to seize; to break without bending: **n.** a sudden eager bite; a breaking short without bending; a sharp noise, as from the sudden breaking of a body; a catch or small lock; a small, circular, thin, and crisp cake of gingerbread: **snap'ping**, imp.: **snapped**, pp. *snapt*: **snap'per**, n. *-pėr*, one who or that which snaps: **snap'pish**, a. *-pish*, eager to bite; peevish; apt to speak tartly or in anger;

snap'pish'ly, ad. *-li*: **snap'pishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being snappish; tartness: **snap-dragon**, a plant having several species; a Christmas game, the chief feature of which is snatching raisins from burning brandy: **snap-lock**, a lock shutting with a catch or snap; **to snap off**, to break suddenly; to bite off suddenly: **to snap one up**, to treat with sharp words suddenly.

snare, n. *snâr* (Icel. *snara*; Dut. *snare*, a cord: Fris. *snir*, a noose; Ger. *schnur*; Sw. *snöre*, a string or lace), a line or string with a running noose to catch small animals, as hares or rabbits; a net; a trap; that which may entangle or bring into trouble: v. to entrap; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil: **sna'ring**, imp.: **snared**, pp. *snârd*: **sna'rer**, n. *-rĕr*, one who snares: **sna'ry**, a. *-ri*, entangling; insidious.

snarl, v. *snärl* (Low Ger. *snarren*, to whirr like a spinning wheel, to grumble; Ger. *schnarren*, to make a harsh noise like a rattle or a string jarring; Icel. *snara*, to whirl, to twist), to growl, as an angry or surly dog; to utter grumbling sounds; to speak roughly or sharply: n. the suppressed noise made by an angry or surly dog; a low subdued growl: **snarling**, imp. *snärling*: **adj.** growling; snappish; peevish: **snarled**, pp. *snärld*: **snarler**, n. *snär'lĕr*, a surly grumbling fellow.

snatch, v. *snăch* (from **snack**, which see), to catch at quickly and eagerly; to seize abruptly without permission or ceremony; to attempt to seize hastily or suddenly: n. a hasty catching or seizing; a short fit of vigorous action; a short fit or turn: **snatch'ing**, imp.: **snatched**, pp. *snăcht*: **snatcher**, n. *snăch'ĕr*, one who snatches: **snatch'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **snatch-block**, among seamen, a pulley having an opening in one side for receiving the bight of a rope.

sneak, v. *snēk* (As. *snīcan*; Swiss, *schnaken*; Gael. *snag*, to creep, to crawl; Icel. *snuka*, to sniff about; Dan. *snage*, to ruminate), to steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to act with meanness or servility; to truckle: n. a mean truckling fellow; a mean servile time-server: **sneak'ing**, imp.: **adj.** mean; crouching; servile: **sneaked**, pp. *snēkt*: **sneak'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

sneer, v. *snēr* (Low Ger. *snieren*, to mutter, to grumble; F. *ricaner*, to sneer), to show contempt by a particular expression of the countenance, as by turning up the nose; to speak or utter with grimace: n. the manifesting of contempt by turning up the nose; a look of disdain or ridicule: **sneering**, imp.: **adj.** manifesting contempt by turning up the nose, or by one who snips: **snip-snap**, a familiar term for a conversation carried on in tart quick replies.

snipe, n. *snīp* (Dut. *snippe*; Ger. *schnepf*, a snipe; Low Ger. *snippe*, a beak; Dut. *snuffelen*, to peck or snap), a bird frequenting marshy places, and having a long slender bill; a fool.

snivel, v. *snĭv'l* (Sav. *schnarbeln*, to snore; Icel. *snorkian*, shrunk, contracted; Dan. *snerpe*, to contract or shrink), to draw up the mucous matter through the nose; to run at the nose with mucous matter, mucus running from the nose: **sniv'elling**, imp. *-lĭng*: **adj.** running at the nose; crying; lamenting: n. a crying, as of children, with snuffling or whining: **sniv'elled**, pp. *-ld*: **sniv'eller**, n. *-lĕr*, one who has a weakness in weeping from trivial causes: **sniv'elly**, a. *-li*, dirty at the nose; pitiful; whining.

snob, n. *snŏb* (prov. Eng. *snob*, a journeyman shoemaker: Scot. *snab*, a cobbler: Ger. *knappe*, a servant, a vulgar person who apes gentility; one who is always pretending to be something better; one who works for lower wages than other workmen, especially one who works in a shop out on strike: **snob'bish**, a. *-bish*, pert, to or befitting a snob: **snob'bishly**, ad. *-li*: **snob'bishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the character or habits of a snob.

snod, a. *snŏd* (Scot. *snod*, to prune, to put in order: Dut. *snood*, cunning, subtle), trimmed; put in order; demure; cunning: **snood**, n. *snōd*, in Scot., the fillet which binds up the hair.

snooze, v. *snōz* (Lith. *snausu*, to doze: Scot. *snuf*, sleep: Bav. *pfnausen*, to breathe deep through the nose: Icel. *snudda*, to sniff or scent out), to slumber; to nap; to doze: n. a comfortable sleep: **snoozing**, imp.: **snoozed**, pp. *snōzd*.

snore, v. *snōr* (Swiss, *schnodern*, to snore; Low Ger. *snurre*, the nose; *snurren*, to whirr like a spinning wheel, to snore in sleep: Ger. *schnarchen*; Lap. *snord*, to snore: Sw. *snor*, mucus of the nose), to breathe through the nose and open mouth in sleep with a rough hoarse noise: n. a hoarse rough breathing through the nose and mouth in sleep: **sno'ring**, imp.: **snored**, pp. *snōrd*: **sno'rer**, n. *-rĕr*, one who snores.

snort, v. *snŏrt* (from **snore**, which see), to force the breath through the nose with violence and noise, as a horse in prancing and playfulness: n. a forcible blowing of air through extended nostrils, as a horse: **snort'ing**, imp.: n. act of forcing air through the nose with noise: **snort'ed**, pp.: **snort'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who snorts.

snot, n. *snŏt* (Gael. *snot*, to snuff the wind: Low Ger. *snute*; Dan. *snut*; Icel. *snyta*, mucus of the nose), the mucus discharged from the nose: v. to blow the

from accumulations of snow: **snow-shoe**, a boat-like framework fastened on the foot to prevent sinking among deep snow while travelling over it: **snow-slip**, a mass of snow which slips down the side of a hill or mountain: **snow-storm**, a heavy, drifting fall of snow: **snow-white**, a. very white: **snow-wreath**, an accumulation of snow of some length.

snub, v. *snŭb* (Icel. *snoppa*, a snout; *snubba*, to cut short: Sw. *snubba*; Fris. *snubbe*, to give a sharp reproof), to check; to reprimand; to rebuke, particularly in a sarcastic manner: **snub'bing**, imp.: n. a sarcastic reprimand or rebuke: **snubbed**, pp. *snŭbd*: **snub nose**, a short or flat nose.

snuff, v. *snŭf* (Dut. *snuffen* or *snuff'n*, to breathe through the nose, to trace by scent: Ger. *schnuffen*, to snuff, to puff and blow: Low Ger. *snuffe*, the nose), to draw in with the breath through the nose; to inhale; to perceive by the nose; to take off the burnt top of a candle; to inhale breath audibly; to draw up into the nostrils the powder of tobacco-leaf; to sniff, in contempt: n. that which is inhaled or drawn up through the nostrils; the charred end of a wick; tobacco-leaf reduced to powder for drawing up into the nostrils: **snuf'fing**, imp.: **snuffed**, pp. *snŭft*: **snuf'fer**, n. *-fer*, one who snuffs: **snuf'fy**, a. *-fi*, soiled with snuff, or smelling of it: **snuf'fers**, n. plu. *-ferz*, an instr. for taking off the charred top of a candle: **snuff-box**, a small box or case for holding snuff intended for daily use; up to **snuff**, *familiarly*, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute.

snuffle, v. *snŭf'fl* (from **snuff**, which see: Dut. *snuffelen*, to breathe through the nose: Ger. *schnuffeln*, to speak through the nose, to snuffle), to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when obstructed by mucus: **snuf'fling**, imp. *-fling*: n. a speaking through the nose: **snuf'fled**, pp. *-fld*: **snuf'fler**, n. *-fler*, one who snuffles: **snuf'fles**, n. plu. *-flz*, obstruction of the nose by mucus.

snug, a. *snŭg* (the origin is that of an infant pressing itself to its mother's bosom *sniffing* after food: Sw. *snoka*: Dan. *snuge*: Icel. *snuka*, to sniff about, to rummage), warm and close; sheltered; concealed; not exposed to view; being in good order; neat and comfortable: v. to lie close or concealed: **snug'ging**, imp.: **snugged**, pp. *snŭgd*: **snugly**, ad. *snŭg'li*: **snug'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being snug: **snug'gery**, n. *-jĕr-i*, a neat comfortable place: **to be snug**, to be close; to be slyly and comfortably concealed.

snying, n. *snī'ing*, among *ship-carpenters*, a term for a circular plank worked edgewise into the bow of a ship.

so, ad. conj. *sō* (Icel. and Goth. *svá*; AS. *swá*: Ger. *so*: F. and It. *si*; L. *sic*, so: Gael. *so*, this or these), in like manner, when preceded or followed by *as*; in such manner, when followed by *that*; in this way, when followed by *as*; for this reason; thus; thus it is; provided that; in a high degree; as, he was *so* good: **so forth**, more of a like kind: **so, so**, a familiar exclamatory phrase; well, well, implying discovery or observation; moderately or tolerably well: **so that**, the end that: **so then**, therefore; the consequence is: **so called**, thus named. *Note.*—**so** sometimes repeats the sense of a word or sentence going before, as, "to make men happy, and to keep them *so*"—that is, happy.

soak, v. *sōk* (AS. *socian*; W. *sugio*, to soak: Manx, *soo*, to suck up: Gael. *súig*, to suck: Ger. *saugen*, to drip), to cause to suck in wet or moisture; to steep; to wet thoroughly; to lie steeped in a liquor; to enter gradually into pores or interstices: **soak'ing**, imp.: adj. that wets thoroughly; drinking intemperately: n. a thorough wetting: **soaked**, pp. *sōkt*: **soak'er**, n. *-ĕr*, a hard drinker: **soak'age**, n. *-ĕj*, state of being soaked: **soak'y**, a. *-i*, moist on the surface; full of moisture.

soap, n. *sōp* (Dut. *zeep*; Ger. *seife*; L. *sapo*; Gr. *σαπων*; It. *sapone*: W. *sebon*; F. *savon*, soap: W. *ewyn*, scum, froth: Bret. *soar*, tallow), an important article of household use, manufactured from oils or fats, and an alkali, as soda or potash: v. to rub with soap: **soap'ing**, imp.: **soaped**, pp. *sōpt*: **soapy**, a. *sōp'i*, smeared with soap; resembling soap: **soap'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being soapy: **soap-boiler**, one whose trade is to make soap: **soap-boiling**, the trade of making soap: **soap-bubble**, a spherical film or air-bubble which floats in the air for a brief space, produced by blowing soapy water through a tube, as a tobacco-pipe: **soapstone**, n. a soft variety of magnesian rock having a soapy feel—also called *steatite*: **soap-suds**, in *domestic economy*, water well impregnated with soap: **soft-soap**, a semi-fluid soap of a dirty brownish-yellow colour, made with potash instead of soda.

soar, v. *sōr* (It. *sorare*, to hover in the air like a hawk: F. *essorer*, to expose to the air, to mount or soar up—from L. *aura*, air), to mount up on the wing; to fly aloft; to rise high in thought or imagination; to be sublime, as the poet or orator: n. a lofty flight: **soar'ing**, imp.: adj. rising aloft: n. act of towering in thought or mind: **soared**, pp. *sōrd*: **soar'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

soave, a. ad. *sō-ā'vĕd*, also **soavemente**, *sō-ā-vā-mĕn'tā* (It.), in *music*, sweet; with sweetness.

sob, v. *sŏb* (an imitative word: AS. *seobgend*, sobbing: Ger. *seufzen*, to sigh), to sigh with a sudden and convulsive heaving of the breast: n. a short convulsive sigh: **sob'bing**, imp.: n. the act of sighing with convulsive heavings of the breast; lamentation: **sobbed**, pp. *sŏbd*.

sober, a. *sō'bĕr* (F. *sobre*; It. *sobrio*; L. *sobrius*, not drunk), temperate; not under the influence of strong drink; possessing habits of temperance; right in mind; not visionary or heated with passion; grave; serious: v. to free from intoxication; to become sober; to bring to a right frame of mind: **so'bering**, imp.: **so'bered**, pp. *-bĕrd*: **so'berly**, ad. *-bĕr-li*: **so'berness**, n. *-nĕs*, freedom from intoxication; freedom from heat and passion; temperance: **sobriety**, n. *sō-brī'ĕ-ti*, the state or quality of being habitually free from the influence of strong drink; habitual freedom from heat and passion; gravity; calmness: **sober-minded**, a. habitually calm and temperate: **sober-mindedness**, n. the state of being free from inordinate passion; calmness.

soboles, n. *sŏb'ō-lēz* (L. *soboles*, a sprout, a shoot), in *bot.*, a creeping underground stem: **sob'oliferous**, a. *-lif'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing young plants from the roots.

sobriquet, n. *sō'brī-kĕt* or *sō'-* (F. *sobriquet*, a nickname: Norm. *bruckel*, the bole of the throat; properly a chuck under the chin, then a quip or cut given, hence a nickname), a burlesque name; a nickname.

socage, n. *sŏk'ĕj* (F. *soc*, the coulter or share of a plough, a plough: Gael. *soc*, snout or beak, a ploughshare: W. *swch*, a snout), a tenure of land by inferior services in husbandry—that is, by the plough, to be rendered to the lord of the fee; tenure by any certain or determinate service.

social, a. *sō'shăl* (L. *socialis*, social—from *socius*, a companion: It. *sociale*: F. *social*), pert. to men as living in society; ready to engage in friendly and familiar intercourse; companionable; disposed to mix in society; festive: **so'cially**, ad. *-li*: **so'cialness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **so'cial'ity**, n. *-shi-ăl'i-ti*, quality of being social; fellowship: **so'cíable**, a. *-ā-bl*, disposed to mix in society in friendly intercourse; inclined to familiar and easy conversation in company; friendly; companionable: **so'ciably**, ad. *-bli*: **so'ciableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **so'ciabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, disposition to associate in familiar intercourse: **so'cialize**, v. *-al-īz*, to reduce to a social condition: **so'cial'izing**, imp.: **so'cialized**, pp. *-īzd*: **so'cialism**, n. *-shăl-izm*, that system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the basis of a community of property, and association instead of competition in every branch of human industry; communism: **so'cialist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who advocates the system of socialism: **so'cialis'tic**, a. *-ĭs'tĭk*, relating to or like socialism: **society**, n. *sō-sī'ĕ-ti* (L. *societas*, society), a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; fellowship; the civilised body of mankind; the public; those persons in any community who usually associate together; a religious body: **social plants**, in *bot.*, such plants as grow naturally in groups or masses: **social science**—see **sociology**.

Socinian, n. *sō-sin'i-ăn* (from *Socinus*, the founder of the sect in the 16th century), one of the followers of Socinus, who taught that Jesus Christ was a mere man, and who denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the original depravity of man, the atonement, and the eternity of future punishments: adj. pert. to Socinus or his doctrines: **Socin'ianism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrines of Socinus.

sociology, n. *sō'shi-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (L. *socius*, a companion, an associate, and Gr. *λογος*, discourse), the science which treats of man in his social capacity, including politics, political economy, and such subjects; social science: **so'ciolog'ical**, a. *-ō-lŏj'i-kăl*, connected with or related to sociology.

sock, n. *sŏk* (Dut. *sock*, a sock: Icel. *sockr*; F. *socque*; It. *socco*; Sp. *soco*, a wooden shoe: L. *soccus*,

a kind of shoe worn by the anc. Greeks), a covering for the feet; a kind of half stocking; the shoe of the anc. comic actors: **sock'less**, a. *-lés*, without a sock.

socket, n. *sŏk'kĕt* (dim. of *sock*: It. *socco*; F. *souche*, a stock or stump of a tree: F. *souchet*, a little stock or stump; *socle*, the base of a pedestal), the hollow base upon which a candle is fixed, like a tree upon its stump; any small hollow to receive and hold something; the receptacle of the eye: **socle**, n. *sŏ'kl*, in *arch.*, a plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, a statue, &c.; a plinth or plain face at the foot of a wall: **socket-chisel**, a strong chisel used by carpenters in mortising.

socle—see under **socket**.

Socratic, a. *sŏ-krăt'ĭk*, also **Socrat'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to the philosophy of Socrates, or to his method of teaching: **Socrat'ically**, ad. *-li*: **Socratist**, n. *sŏk'rā-tĭst*, a disciple of Socrates, a celebrated anc. Greek philosopher: **Soc'ratism**, n. *-tĭzm*, the philosophy of Socrates.

sod, n. *sŏd* (Low Ger. and Dut. *sode*; Fris. *satha*, a turf: Gael. *sod*, turf, a clumsy person), turf; sward; a piece of turf: **sod'ded**, a. covered with sod: **sod'dy**, a. *-dĭ*, turfy.

sod, v. *sŏd*, did seethe, pt. of **seethe**, which see.

soda, n. *sō'dă* (Ger., It., Sp. *soda*: F. *soude*), a substance obtained from the ashes of certain sea-plants, or from sea-salt; the familiar name for carbonate of soda: **so'dalite**, n. *-lĭt* (Eng. *soda*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral found of a white, grey, yellowish, greenish, or blue colour, and of a vitreous lustre: **so'dium**, n. *-dĭ-ŭm*, the metallic base of soda, soft, of a silvery lustre, and lighter than water: **soda-water**, a water supposed to contain a little soda, and highly charged with carbonic acid: **carbonate of soda**, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda.

sodden, v. *sŏd'n*, pp. of **seethe**, which see, boiled; seethed; applied to bread not well baked; doughy.

Sodomite, n. *sŏd'ō-mĭt*, an inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of an unnatural crime, attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom: **sod'omy**, n. *-mĭ*, the sin of Sodom: **sod'omit'ical**, a. *-mĭt'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to sodomy: **sod'omist**, n. *-mĭst*, one guilty of sodomy.

soever, ad. *sō-ĕv'ĕr* (*so*, and *ever*), only used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of who, what, where, when, &c.

sofa, n. *sō'fă* (F., It., Sp. *sofa*: Ar. *sofah*, a sofa—from *saffa*, to dispose in order), a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and ends: **sofa-bed**, a sofa so contrived as to include a bed.

upon another substance; a stain; dung; tarnish: v. to defile; to pollute; to dirty; to besmear; to bedash: **soil'ing**, imp.: **soiled**, pp. *sŏĭld*: **adj.** stained; tarnished: **soil-pipe**, the pipe that conveys from a dwelling-house foul or waste water: **to take soil**, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.

soil, v. *sŏĭl* (prov. Eng. *soil*, to satisfy: F. *soûler*, to glut: F. *soul*: L. *satur*, full, sated), in agri., to feed cattle with green food in the stall: **soil'ing**, imp.: n. the practice of feeding cattle in stalls with fresh cut grass or clover: **soiled**, pp. *sŏĭld*.

soiree, n. *swŏ'rĕ'ā* (F. *soirée*, evening—from F. *soir*, night: L. *serus*, late), a polite evening-party for conversation; a public meeting in the evening at which refreshments are distributed.

sojourn, v. *sō'jĕrn* (F. *séjourner*: It. *soggiornare*: old F. *sorjornier*, to sojourn—from F. *séjour*, stay, abode—from *jour*, a day: connected with L. *sub*, and *diurnus*, daily), to dwell for a time; to tarry: n. a temporary residence: **so'journing**, imp.: n. the act of dwelling in a place for a time: **so'journed**, pp. *-ŭrnd*: **so'journer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who sojourns or dwells in a place for a time; a temporary resident.

sol, *sŏl*, in *music*, the fifth of the seven syllables employed in singing the diatonic scale; the fifth tone of the diatonic scale: **sol-fa**, v. *sŏl-fä'*, to sing or recalise the diatonic scale to the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si; to sing, as a learner, a musical composition with these syllables: **sol-fa'ing**, imp. *-ĭng*: n. the art or practice of singing the diatonic scale, or a musical composition, to the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si: **sol-fa'ed**, pp. *-fäd'*.

solace, n. *sŏl'ăs* (L. *solor*, I console: L. *solatium*: It. *solazzo*: F. *soulas*, solace, recreation), that which cheers, comforts, or consoles; that which alleviates grief or anxiety; that which relieves in distress: v. to cheer; to comfort; to console; to comfort in solitude; to relieve in affliction; to soothe; to allay: **solacing**, imp.: **sol'aced**, pp. *-ăst*, cheered in affliction: **sol'acement**, n. *-mĕnt*, the act of solacing; comfort.

solander, n. *sō-lăn'dĕr* (F. *solandre*), a disease in horses.

solan-goose, n. *sō'lăn-gōs*, also **soland**, n. *sō'lănd* (Icel. *sula*, a solan-goose), a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.; the gannet.

solano, n. *sō-lä'nō* (Sp. *solano*—from L. *sol*, the sun), a hot south-west wind which occasionally visits the Spanish peninsula, from the direction of the African deserts.

becoming a real soldier; brave: **soldiership**, n. martial skill; military qualities or character; conduct becoming a soldier: **sol'diering**, n. *-ing*, the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier: **sol'diery**, n. *-i*, soldiers collectively; the body of military men: **soldier-crab**, a crustacean which, having part of its body unprotected, occupies the empty shell of a shellfish; the hermit-crab.

sole, n. *sōl* (Ger. *sohle*; F. *sole*; L. *solea*; It. *suola*; Sw. *sula*, the sole of the foot or of a shoe: W. *sail*, foundation, groundwork; L. *solum*, the ground or earth), the bottom of the foot or of a shoe; the part of a thing which forms the bottom; a certain flat seafish: v. to furnish with a sole: **so'ling**, imp.: **soled**, pp. *sōld*: **sole-leather**, the thick leather to form soles to shoes.

sole, a. *sōl* (F. *seul*; L. *solus*, alone), single; individual; being or acting without another; alone: **sole'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sole'ness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being alone.

solecism, n. *sōl'ē-sizm* (Gr. *soloikismos*, said to be from *Soli*, a town of Cilicia, whose Greek inhabitants corrupted the Greek language and used a mixed dialect), any glaring deviation from the established usage of a language in speaking or writing; any impropriety or barbarism of speech extending beyond single words; any absurdity or impropriety: **sol'ecist**, n. *-sist*, one guilty of an impropriety in language: **sol'ecis'tic**, a. *-tik*, also **sol'ecis'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, incorrect or incongruous in language: **sol'ecis'tically**, ad. *-li*: **sol'ecise**, v. *-siz*, to commit a solecism: **sol'ecising**, imp.: **sol'ecised**, pp. *-sizd*.

solemn, a. *sōl'ĕm* (L. *solennis* or *solemnis*, religious, solemn: Sp. *solemne*; F. *solennel*; It. *solenne*, solemn), marked with religious gravity; affecting with seriousness; adapted to impress seriousness or reverence; having the appearance of seriousness or gravity; serious; reverential; devotional: **sol'emness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner: **sol'emnly**, ad. *-li*: **solemnity**, n. *sō-lĕm'ni-ti*, an impressive religious ceremony; manner of acting adapted to impress awe; gravity; steady seriousness: **solemnise**, v. *sōl'ĕm-niz*, to celebrate or perform with religious ceremonies; to perform religiously at stated times; to render serious or reverential: **sol'emni'sing**, imp.: **sol'emnised**, pp. *-nizd*: **sol'emni'ser**, n. *-zĕr*, one who solemnises: **sol'emnisa'tion**, n. *-ni-zā'shŭn*, the act of solemnising; celebration: **solemn-breathing**, a. impressing with seriousness.

solenaceans, n. plu. *sōl'ē-nā'shē-ănz* (Gr. *solen*, a tube or pipe), a family of molluscs, of which the razor-shell is the type, distinguished by the great length of their respiratory tubes: **sol'enites**, n. *-nīts*, fossil stems or leaves, so called from their tubular appearance, not unlike the common quill-wort in general aspect.

sol-fa—see under **sol**.

solfatara, n. *sōl'fā-tā'rā* (It. *solfato*, sulphur, brimstone), a volcanic fissure or vent from which sulphurous vapours, hot mud, and steam are erupted: **solfatarite**, n. *sōl'fāt'ăr-īt*, a name applied to the soda-alum found at Solfatara, near Naples.

solfeggiare, v. *sōl-fej'ē-ăr'ā* (It.), to sol-fa: **solfeggio**, n. *sōl-fej'ē-ō* (It.), the system of marking the notes of the scale with the syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, instead of the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, intended to give greater facility to learners to sing at sight.

solicit, v. *sō-lis'it* (F. *solliciter*, to request; L. *sollicito*, I stir up, I urge; It. *sollecitare*), to ask with some degree of earnestness; to entreat; to beseech; to invite, as the attention; to try to obtain: **solic'iting**, imp.: **solic'ited**, pp.: **solic'itant**, n. *-tănt*, one who solicits: **solic'ita'tion**, n. *-i-tā'shŭn*, urgent or earnest request; entreaty; importunity; invitation: **solic'itor**, n. *-tĕr*, one who asks with earnestness; one who solicits for another; in *law*, one legally qualified to act for another in courts of law; in *Scot.*, an attorney; in *Amer.*, a counsel who acts as attorney-general: **solic'itorship**, n. the office of a solicitor: **solicitor-general**, the second law-officer of the Crown in point of dignity, who, besides his ordinary public duties, maintains the right of the Crown in cases affecting the revenue, &c.: **solic'itous**, a. *-tŭs*, careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something: **solic'itously**, ad. *-li*: **solic'itude**, n. *-tūd*, uneasiness of mind; concern; anxiety.

solid, a. *sōl'id* (L. *solidus*, whole, complete, solid: It. *solido*; F. *solide*), hard; firm; compact; impenetrable; not liquid or fluid; not hollow; healthy; strong; valid; just; not light or superficial: n. a firm compact body; a body not liquid or fluid; in *geom.*, a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness: **sol'idly**, ad. *-li*: **solidity**, n. *sō-lid'i-ti*, compactness; density; the quality of bodies which resists impressions; firmness; strength: **sol'idness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being firm or dense; moral firmness; soundness; validity; weight: **solidify**, v. *sō-lid'i-fī* (F. *solidifier*, to solidify—from L. *solidus*, firm, and *facio*, I make), to make solid or compact; to grow solid: **solid'ifying**, imp.: **solid'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **solid'ifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the state assumed by certain liquid bodies on cooling, or on parting from their heat: **the solids**, as applied to the body, the bones, flesh, &c., as distinguished from the fluids: **solid angle**, an angle made by more than two plane angles meeting in a point: **solid measure**, a measure in which each of the units is a cube: **solid square**, a body of troops in the form of a square in which the ranks and files are equal.

solidarity, n. *sōl'i-dăr'i-ti* (F. *solidarité*, being bound—from F. *solide*; L. *solidus*, solid), an entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; international stability or strength.

solidungulates, n. *sōl'id-ŭng'gū-lāts* (L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof), a tribe of mammals, including those which have the hoofs whole or undivided: **sol'idun'gulous**, a. *-lŭs*, having the hoof entire or not cloven, as in the horse.

solifidian, n. *sōl'i-fid'i-ăn* (L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith), one who holds that faith alone is necessary to justification: adj. pert. to: **sol'ifid'ianism**, n. *-izm*, the tenets of solifidians.

soliloquy, n. *sō-lil'ō-kwi* (It. *soliloquio*; F. *silloque*, a soliloquy—from L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak), a talking to one's self alone; a discourse not addressed to any one, even though others be present; a written composition containing such discourse: **soili'oquise**, v. *-kwīz*, to speak to one's self alone: **soili'oqui'sing**, imp.: **soili'oquised**, *-kwīzd*.

soliped, n. *sōl'i-pĕd* (L. *solus*, alone, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), an animal having only a single uncloven hoof on each foot, as the horse: **solipedous**, a. *sō-lip'ē-dŭs*, having single uncloven hoofs.

solitary, a. *sōl'i-tĕr-i* (F. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, solitary—from L. *solus*, alone: It. *solitario*), living alone; lonely; remote from society; not much frequented; gloomy; dismal; occurring singly: n. one who lives alone; a hermit: **sol'itarily**, ad. *-li*: **sol'itariness**, n. *-nes*, state of being alone; retirement; solitude: **sol'itaire'**, n. *-tār'* (F.), a hermit; an ornament for the neck; a game that can be played alone.

solitude, n. *sōl'i-tūd* (L. *solitudo*, loneliness—from L. *solus*, alone: It. *solitudine*; F. *solitude*), loneliness; remoteness from society; a lonely place.

solmisation, n. *sōl'mi-zā'shŭn* (from the vocalising of the syllables *sol mi*), the act of sol-faing.

solo, n. *sō'lō*, plu. **so'los**, *-lōz* (It. *solo*, a solo—from L. *solus*, alone), an air or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

solstice, n. *sōl'stis* (L. *solstitium*, a standing still of the sun—from *sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, I make to stand; F. *solstice*), the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution, arrives at its furthest point north or south from the equator, and seems to stand still—in the northern hemisphere the *summer solstice* being about 22d June, and the *winter solstice* about 22d December: **solstitial**, a. *sōl-stish'ăl*, pert. to or happening at a solstice, usually the summer one: **solstitial points**, the furthest north and south points of the ecliptic at which the sun arrives—the north being called Cancer, the south Capricorn: **solstitial colure**, the hour-circle which passes through the solstitial points.

soluble, a. *sōl'ū-bl* (L. *solubilis*, soluble—from L. *solvo*, I loose, I dissolve; *solutum*, to loose: It. *solubile*; F. *soluble*), that may be dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution: **sol'ubleness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **sol'ubil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being able to be dissolved in a fluid; in *bot.*, the property of separating into distinct portions by a kind of spurious articulation: **solution**, n. *sō-lū'shŭn*, the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; a liquid which contains one or more solid substances diffused throughout it; explanation; the explanation or removal of a doubt or difficulty; the worked-out answer to a problem, or of an equation: **solutive**, a. *sōl'ū-tiv*, tending to dissolve; laxative.

solve, v. *sōlv* (L. *solvo*, I loose—see under **soluble**), to give an explanation of; to clear up; to unfold; to dissipate, as doubts: **solving**, imp. *sōl'ving*: **solved**, pp. *sōlvd*: **solver**, n. *sōl'vĕr*, one who solves: **sol vable**,

bra, under shade or shadow), dark; d
som'breness, n. *-nĕs*, darkness; glo
brous, a. *-brŭs*, dark; gloomy: **som'b**
som'brousness, n. *-nĕs*, state of being
ness.

sombrero, n. *sŏm-brā'rō* (Sp. *sombr*
(bra, shade), a kind of broad-brimmed h

some, a. *sŭm* (Goth. *sumsi*; Swiss and
AS. *sum*), expressing an indeterminat
quantity, more or less; denoting one p
about, as *some* two dozen; a portion g
certain; moderate; used improperly fo
he is *some* better: **some'body**, n. *-bŏd-*
known or uncertain; a person of consid
how, ad. *-hŏw*, in some way not yet kn
or another: **somesuch**, a. denoting a p
of that kind: **sometime**, ad. once; form
indefinite: **sometimes**, ad. at interv
then: **something**, n. a thing unknown o
a portion more or less; a little: **ad.** in
somewhat: **somewhat**, n. something,
tain what; a part more or less: **ad.** in
somewhere, ad. in one place or other;
somewhither, ad. to some indeterminat

somersault, n. *sŭm'ĕr-sŏlt*, also
-sĕlt (old F. *soubresault*, a somersault—f
above, and *saltus*, a leap), a leap or spri
person turns with the heels thrown o
completing a circuit, and again alights

somnambulation, n. *sŏm-năm-bū-lā'*
nus, sleep, and *ambulo*, I walk), act
sleep: **somnam'bulic**, a. *-bū-lĭk*, pert. t
lism; that walks in sleep: **somnam'bu**
lĭz-ŭs, the act or practice of walking in sle
bulist, n. *-bū-lĭst*, a sleep-walker.

somniferous, a. *sŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *somn*
fero, I bring), causing or inducing sleep.

somnific, a. *sŏm-nĭf'ĭk* (L. *somnus*, sle
I make), causing sleep; tending to indu

somnioquism, n. *sŏm-nĭ'ō-kwĭzm* (L.
and *loquor*, I speak), talking in one's sl
oquist, n. *-kwĭst*, one who talks in his sl
oquous, a. *-kwŭs*, apt to talk in sleep.

somnipathy, n. *sŏm-nĭp'ā-thi* (L. *somn*
Gr. *pathos*, feeling), sleep from sympath
ternal influence, as mesmerism: **somn**
-thĭst, a person in a state of sleep from s

somnolent, a. *sŏm'nō-lĕnt* (F. *somnolen*
—from L. *somnus*, sleep), inclined to sl
som'nolence, n. *-lĕns*, inclination to slee
nolency, n. *-lĕn-sĭ*: **som'nolently**, ad. *-li*

son, n. *sŭn* (Goth., Lith. *sunus*; Russ.
syn; Sans. *sûnu*; AS. *sunu*; Ger. *sohn*
sûndua, to be born), a male child or mal
a term of affection and familiar endearme
the produce of anything, or denoting son
"son of pride," "sons of light"; the sec

years: **soph'istry**, n. *-tri*, specious but fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

soporiferous, a. *sō'pō-rif'ēr-ŭs* (L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *fero*, I bring), tending to produce sleep; narcotic: **so'porif'erously**, ad. *-li*: **so'porif'erousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of causing sleep.

soporific, a. *sō'pō-rif'ik* (L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facio*, I make), tending to cause sleep: n. a medicine or other substance that has the quality of inducing sleep.

soppy, sopped—see **sop**.

sopra, n. *sō'prā* (It. *sopra*—from L. *super*, above), in *music*, the upper or higher part: **soprano**, n. *sō-prä'nō* (It.), in *music*, the highest female voice; the treble; plu. **sopra'ni**, *-nē*: **sopra'nist**, n. *-nist*, a treble-singer.

sorb, n. *sôrb* (L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree), the European mountain-ash or service-tree, and its fruit: **sorbic**, a. *sôr'bik*, of or from the sorb or service-tree, or its fruit.

sorbefacient, a. *sôr'bē-fā'shi-ĕnt* (L. *sorbeo*, I suck up, and *facio*, I make), producing absorption: n. a medicine that produces absorption.

Sorbonist, n. *sôr'bŏn-ist*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, a famous theological college in the University of Paris: **sorbonical**, a. *sôr-bŏn'i-kăl*, pert. to the Sorbonists.

sorcerer, n. *sôr'sĕr-ĕr* (F. *sorcier*, one who divines by casting lots: L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*: Alb. *short*, lot), a wizard; a magician: **sor'ceress**, n. fem. *-ĕs*, a woman who divines by the aid of magic or evil spirits: **sor'cery**, n. *-i*, divination by the aid of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.

sordes, n. *sôr'dēz* (L. *sordes*, dirt), foul or effete matter; dregs.

sordet, n. *sôr'dĕt*, a sordine, which see.

sordid, a. *sôr'did* (L. *sordidus*, dirty, unclean—from L. *sordes*, dirt, filth: It. *sordido*: F. *sordide*), mean; base; vile; meanly avaricious; very niggardly: **sor'didly**, ad. *-li*: **sor'didness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sordid; baseness; meanness.

sordine, n. *sôr'din* (It. *sordina*, a sordine—from It. *sordo*; F. *sourd*; L. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding), a damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to muffle or soften the sound.

sore, a. *sôr* (Icel. *sar*, wound, sore: Norm. *soar*, wounded: Bav. *sēr*; Swab. *seir*; Scot. *sair*, a sore), tender to the touch; affected with pain; painful; distressing; tender, as the mind: n. a part in an animal body where the skin is ruptured or bruised; an ulcer; a wound; grief; affliction: ad. intensely; severely: **sorely**, ad. *sôr'li*: **sore'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the tenderness of any part of an animal body; tenderness of mind.

soredia, n. plu. *sō-rē'di-ā* (Gr. *soros*, a heap or pile), in *bot.*, powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of some lichens.

sorel, n. *sôr'ĕl* (old Eng. *sorre*, a buck of the fourth year: F. *saure*, yellowish-brown), a buck of the third year.

sori, n. plu. *sō'rī* (Gr. *soros*, a heap or pile), in *bot.*, the patches of fructification on the back of the fronds of ferns—see **sorus**.

sorites, n. plu. *sō-rī'tēz* (L. *sorites*, a sorites—from Gr. *soreites*, a heap: It. and F. *sorite*), in *logic*, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the conclusion of each becoming the premise of the one following.

sororicide, n. *sō-rŏr'i-sīd* (L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, I kill), the murder or murderer of a sister.

soroses, n. *sō-rō'zēz* (Gr. *soros*, a heap), in *bot.*, a kind of fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation together of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles, as the pine-apple, the bread-fruit, &c.

sorrel, n. *sôr'ĕl* (F. *sorel*, the herb sorrel or sour-dock: AS. *sur*, sour), a plant like a dock, but having small leaves, which are sour or acid to the taste.

sorrel, a. *sôr'ĕl* (It. *sauro*, the sorrel colour of a horse: F. *saure*, a yellowish-brown), of the colour of the sorrel; of an obscure or faint reddish colour: n. a sort of yellowish-brown: **salt of sorrel**, so called because contained in the juice of the wood-sorrel.

sorrily and **sorriness**—see **sorry**.

sorrow, n. *sôr'rō* (Goth. *saurgan*, to sorrow: Ger. *sorge*; Icel. *sorg*, care, sorrow: Fin. *suru*, grief), mental pain or uneasiness, caused by some loss or by a disappointment; grief; regret: v. to grieve; to be sad: **sor'rowing**, imp.: adj. feeling grief or regret: n. the feeling or expression of sorrow: **sor'rowed**, pp. *-rōd*: **sor'rowful**, a. *-fŭl*, sad; mournful; grieving for some loss or disappointment; depressed; dejected: **sor'rowfully**, ad. *-li*: **sor'rowfulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sorrowful; grief: **sor'rowless**, a. *-lĕs*, free from sorrow: **sorrow-stricken**, a. exceedingly depressed by grief for some loss.

sorry, a. *sôr'ri* (old H. Ger. *sërig*, painful, sad: Scot. *sary*, sad—from sore, which see: *sorry* is not the adj. of *sorrow*, with which it has no etymological connection), grieved for something past; poor; mean; worthless: **sor'rily**, ad. *-ri-li*: **sor'riness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.

sort, n. *sôrt* (F. and Ger. *sorte*; Dut. *soorte*, a lot: L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*; *sortior*, I draw or cast lots), a kind or species; any number or collection of persons or things more or less resembling each other in qualities or appearance; class; order; rank; degree of any quality: v. to reduce to order; to separate into classes; to choose from a number; to be joined with others of the same species: **sort'ing**, imp.: n. arrangement: **sort'ed**, pp. arranged; put in order: **sort'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who sorts: **sort'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that may be sorted; suitable: **sorts**, n. plu. varieties: **out of sorts**, out of order; unwell.

sortie, n. *sôr'tē* (F. *sortie*, a going out—from *sortir*, to go or come out), a sudden attack made by troops besieged in a place upon the besiegers.

sortilege, n. *sôr'ti-lĕj* (F. *sortilège*, sorcery—from L. *sors*, a lot—gen. *sortis*, and *lego*, I choose), divination by drawing lots: **sor'tilegious**, a. *-lĕj'ŭs*, pert. to sortilege.

sorus, n. *sō'rŭs*, plu. **so'ri**, *-rī* (Gr. *soros*, a heap—see **sori**), in *bot.*, a cluster of sporangia in ferns.

sostenuto, a. ad. *sōs'tē-nū'tō* (It. sustained), in *music*, a term denoting that a note or a movement is to be somewhat prolonged or sustained to the utmost of the value of the time.

sot, n. *sŏt* (F. *sot*, dull, gross, sottish: Bret. *sod*, stupid: Gael. *sod*, noise of boiling water: Lith. *sotus*; Ger. *satt*, full, satiated), a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard: v. to stupefy; to tipple to stupidity: **sot'ting**, imp.: **sot'ted**, pp.: **sot'tish**, a. *-tish*, dull; stupid with drink: **sot'tishly**, ad. *-li*: **sot'tishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being sottish.

Sothic, a. *sōth'ik*, of or pert. to *Sothis*, the Egyptian name for the dog-star: **Sothic year**, the anc. Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours.

sotto, *sŏt'tō* (It. *sotto*, under, below, beneath), in *music*, a term denoting below, or more moderate: **sotto-voce**, *-vō'chā* (It. *voce*, a voice), with a restrained or moderate voice.

sou, n., plu. **sous**, *sō* (F.), a French coin; the 1-20th of a franc.

soubahdar, n. *sō'bā-där* (Hind. *subahdar*—from *subah*, a province, and *dār*, holding), in *India*, the chief native commissioned officer in a Sepoy company.

souchong, n. *sō-shŏng'* (Chin.), a finer sort of black tea.

sough, n. *sŭf* or *sōw* (AS. *sweg*, a sound: Scot. *sough* or *souch*, a deep sigh), a hollow murmuring, as of distant waves; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind; a small underground drain: v. to murmur, as the winds or distant waves; to emit a rushing or whistling sound: **sough'ing**, imp.: adj. sounding; sighing: **soughed**, pp. *sŭft*.—In *Scot.*, pronounced *sŏch*, with *ch* guttural.

sought, v. *sŏt'i*, pt. pp. of **seek**, which see.

soul, n. *sōl* (Goth. *saivala*; AS. *sawl*; Icel. *sál*; Ger. *seele*, soul: Gael. *saoil*, to think), the thinking, spiritual, and immortal being in man; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which distinguishes him from the brutes; heart; vital principle; essence or chief part; internal power; a living intellectual creature; spirit; energy or grandeur of mind; disposition or appetite; the inspirer of any action, or leader of an enterprise; used as a familiar appellation for a person, as a poor *soul*, a good *soul*: **souled**, a. *sōld*, instinct with soul or feeling: **soul'less**, a. *-lĕs*, mean; spiritless: **soul-destroying**, a. pernicious; tending to destroy the soul: **soul-felt**, a. deeply felt: **soul-stirring**, a. exciting the deep feelings of the heart: **soul-subduing**, a. calming or tempering the deep feeling of the heart.

sound, n. *sŏund* (W. *sŏn*, noise, report: Bret. *son* or *soun*, sound, tune: F. *son*; L. *sonus*, sound), anything perceptible to the ear; that which strikes the ear; noise; report; noise without significance: v. to make a noise; to utter audibly; to play on; to celebrate or extol: **sound'ing**, imp.: adj. sonorous; making a

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spadille, n. *spä-dil'* (F.), the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

spadix, n. *spā'di-kiks*, plu. **spadices**, *spā'di-sēz* (L. and Gr. *spadix*, a palm-branch broken off together with its fruit, of a date or nut-brown colour—gen. *spadicis*), in *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged around a thick fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a large leaf, called a spathe, as in the arum: **spadiceous**, a. *spā-dish'iūs*, of a clear reddish-brown colour; red, with a small admixture of grey; resembling a spadix.

spahi, n. *spā'hē* or *spā'ē* (Pers. *sipahi*—see **Sepoy**), formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry.

spake, v. *spāk*, did speak, pt. of *speak*, but now nearly obsolete—see **speak**.

spalacotherium, n. *spal'ā-kō-thē'ri-im* (Gr. *spalax*, a mole, and *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a mole-like insectivorous marsupial.

spale, n. *spāl* (Dut. *spelle*, a splinter: Icel. *spjall*, a lath, a thin board: AS. *speld*, a chip for lighting: Gael. *speall*, a splinter—from *speall*, to cleave), in *Scot.*, a lath; a chip; a shaving of wood.

span, n. *spān* (Ger. *spanne*: It. *spanna*: F. *espan*, a span: Fris. *spanne*, a peg or nail: Icel. *spāta*, to stretch out a skin to dry by means of pegs), the space between the end of the thumb and the fingers when extended, usually reckoned 9 in.; the spread of an arch; short duration; a yoke of oxen: **v.** to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or by encompassing the object; to spread from one side to another, as an arch; to fetter, as a horse: **span'ning**, imp.: **spanned**, pp. *spānd*: **span'ner**, n. *-ėr*, one who or that which spans: **span-new**, a. (Ger. *span*, a chip, and Eng. *new*), quite new; as new as a fresh chip: **span-roof**, in *arch.*, a common roof having two inclined planes.

span, v. *spān*, pt. of **spin**, which see.

spancel, v. *spān'sėl* (Ger. *spannen*, to tie, and *seil*, a rope), to tie the hind legs, as of a horse or cow, with a rope: n. the rope so used: **span celling**, imp.: **span'celled**, pp. *-sėld*.

spandrels, n. plu. *spān'drėls* (It. *spandere*, to spread: Eng. *span*, the spread of an arch), in *arch.*, the triangular spaces on each side of an arch left by the gradual departure of the sides from the perpendicular.

spangle, n. *spāng'gl* (Gael. *spang*, anything shining or sparkling: Bav. *spangeln*, to sparkle: Dut. *spang*: Icel. *spong*, a clasp, a plate of metal), a small plate or scale of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and glittering: **v.** to adorn with spangles; to glitter: **spang'ling**, imp.: **spang'led**, pp. *-gld*: **adj.** adorned or lettered with spangles.

Spaniard, n. *spān'yėrd*, a native of Spain: **Span'ish**, a. *-ish*, of or from Spain: **n.** the language of Spain: **Spanish-fly**, a winged beetle, collected in large quantities, and used for raising blisters; cantharides: **Spanish-juice**, liquorice.

spaniel, n. *spān'yėl* (F. *espagneul*; old F. *espagnol*—from *Hispaniola*, now Hayti, where was the best breed), a Spanish dog; a sporting-dog remarkable for sagacity and fawning; a mean cringing person.

spank, n. *spāngk* (W. *ysponc*, a smack, a skip or quick bound: Low Ger. *spenkern*, to run and spring about: Scot. *spunk*, a splinter of wood for lighting), a sounding blow with the open hand: **v.** to strike with the open hand: **spank'ing**, imp.: **adj.** dashing; free-going: **spanked**, pp. *spāngkt*: **spanker**, n. *spāngk'ėr*, something very large, or larger than common; one of the large sails of a ship, the lower part being extended by a boom: **spanking breeze**, a strong forcible breeze.

spanner, n. *spān'nėr* (see **span**), an iron tool used to tighten the nuts of screws.

span-new—see under **span**.

spar, n. *spär* (AS. *sparren*, gypsum: Ger. *spath*, a kind of leafy stone), a term applied to those crystals or minerals which break up into rhombs, cubes, plates, prisms, &c., with smooth cleavage faces, as in calc-spar, felspar, brown-spar, Iceland-spar, and the like: **spar'ry**, a. *-ri*, resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

spar, n. *spär* (Dut *sperre*, a rod: Ger. *sparren*, a rafter: It. *sbarra*, a bar: Gael. *sparr*, a joist), any long round piece of timber, as a mast, a yard, a boom, &c.: **spar-deck**, the upper deck of a vessel, especially a frigate, on which spare spars are usually placed.

spar, v. *spär* (AS. *sparrian*, to shut: Ger. *sperren*, to force apart), to close or fasten with a spar; to bar: **spar'ring**, imp.: **sparred**, pp. *spärd*.

spar, v. *spär* (a metaphor from cock-fighting, when the cock has its *spurs* covered to embolden it to fight: F. *esparer*, to fling or jerk out with the heels), to fight in show, or as preparatory to a real contest, as a pugilist; to box in gloves; to wrangle; to quarrel in words: **n.** a feigned blow; a contention with the fists: **spar'ring**, imp.: **n.** the act of fighting in show, as a pugilist: **sparred**, pp. *spärd*: **spar'rer**, n. *-ėr*, one who spars.

sparable, n. *spär'ā-bl* (corruption of *sparrow-bill*, so called from their shape), a small nail used by shoemakers for putting into the soles and heels of shoes to make them wear longer.

spare, a. *spär* (Icel. *sparra*; Ger. *sparen*; L. *parcere*; It *risparmare*; F. *épargner*, to spare), scanty; frugal; held in reserve; not abundant; not required for present use; lean: **v.** to refrain from using, taking, or doing something; to part with willingly; to treat with tenderness or forbearance; to live frugally; to save from any particular use; to exercise forbearance: **spa'ring**, imp.: **adj.** scanty; frugal: **spared**, pp. *spärd*: **spare'ly**, ad. *-li*, also **spa'ringly**, ad. *-li*, moderately; not lavishly: **spa'ringness**, n. *-nės*, the quality of being sparing; parsimony: **spare-rib**, a piece of the side of a pig, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.

sparge, v. *spärj* (L. *spargere*, to scatter, to throw about), in *brewing*, to throw water upon in a shower of small drops, that it may percolate equally through a mass: **spar'ging**, imp.: **sparged**, pp. *spärjd*: **sparger**, n. *spär'jėr*, a vessel with a perforated bottom, used for dashing or sprinkling water.

spark, n. *spärk* (Ith. *sprageti*, to crackle, as firewood on the fire: Dan. *sprage*; Sw. *spraka*, to crackle), a small piece of ignited matter which flies off from a body during combustion; a small portion in a state of activity; a brisk showy man; a lover: **sparkle**, v. *spär'kl*, to fly off in sparks; to glitter; to exhibit an appearance of animation, as the eyes; to emit little bright bubbles, as liquors: **spar'kling**, imp. *-kling*: **adj.** glittering; lively: **spar'kled**, pp. *-kld*: **spar'kler**, n. *-klėr*, he or that which sparkles: **spar'klingly**, ad. *-li*.

sparrow, n. *spär'rō* (Goth. *sparva*; Icel. *spörr*; Dan. *sparre*; Ger. *sperling*, a sparrow), a well-known bird of several species: **sparrow-grass**, a corruption of **asparagus**, which see: **sparrow-hawk**, a small species of short-winged hawk.

sparry—see **spar** 1.

sparse, a. *spärs* (L. *sparsus*, scattered: It. *sparso*: F. *épars*), thinly scattered; not dense: **sparse'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sparse'ness**, n. *-nės*, state of being sparse; thinness.

Spartan, a. *spär'tān*, pert. to anc. **Sparta**; hardy; brave.

spasm, n. *spazm* (F. *spasme*, spasm: L. *spasmus*; Gr. *spasmos*, a ramp, spasm), a sudden contraction of muscles of the body, of short duration, generally attended with pain: **spasmodic**, a. *spaz-mod'ik*, relating to spasms; convulsive: **spasmod'ically**, ad. *-li*.

spastic, a. *spas'tik* (L. *spasticus*: Gr. *spastikos*, afflicted with cramp or spasms), relating to spasms; having the power to draw to or from—applied to muscular contractions in disease: **spas'tically**, ad. *-li*: **spasticity**, n. *spas-tis'i-ti*, tendency to suffer spasms.

spat, v. *spat*, pt. of **spit** 2, which see.

spat, n. *spat* (Icel. *spyta*; Dan. *spytte*, to spit—see **spit** 2), the spawn or young ejected by shell-fish.

spatangids, n. plu. *spā-tān'ji-dė* (Gr. *spatanggos*, a kind of sea-urchin), in *geol.*, a tribe of fossil echinites or sea urchins peculiar to the chalk and greensand: **spatangus**, n. *spā-tāng'gus*, a genus of existing sea-urchins.

spatha, n. *spāth'ā*, also **spathe**, n. *spāth* (L. *spatha*; Gr. *spathe*, a broad blade), in *bot.*, a large membranous bract or kind of leaf forming a sheath to cover a spadix; a calyx like a sheath, found as a covering in numerous flowers: **spathed**, a. *spāthd*, having a spathe or calyx like a sheath: **spathal**, a. *spāth'āl*, furnished with a spathe: **spath'ose**, a. *-ōs*, having a spathe; resembling a spathe.

spathic, a. *spāth'ik* (F. and Ger. *spath*, a leafy stone, spar—connected with preceding), in leaves or plates: applied to minerals having an even, lamellar, or flatly-foliated structure: **spath'ose**, a. *-ōs*, in *min.*, having the characters of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture: **spath'iform**, a. *-i-fāwrm* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling spar in form.

spathulate, a. *spāth'ū-lāt*, another spelling of **spatulate**—see under **spatula**.

spatter, v. *spat'ėr* (Dut. *bespatten*, to splash: F.

speak, to speak: Icel. *spakja*, speech), to utter articulate sounds, applied to human beings; to make known through or by words; to talk; to converse with; to discourse; to make a speech; to address; to accost: **speak ing**, imp.: n. act of uttering words, discourse: **spoke**, pt. *spōk*, did speak: **spoken**, pp. *spō'kn*: **speaker**, n. *spē'kėr*, one who speaks; the chairman of the House of Commons: **speakership**, n. his office: **speakable**, a. *-a-bl*, that can be spoken: **speaking-trumpet**, an instr. resembling a trumpet, by which the human voice can be carried to a great distance, as at sea: **speaking-tube**, a tube inserted in the wall of a building, and carried from one apartment to another, used by men of business to convey instantly their wishes by the voice to persons in another apartment: **to speak a ship**, to hail or speak to, as the captain or commander of one ship to another while their ships are passing near each other at sea.

spear, n. *spēr* (for *speer*; W. *ysper*, a spear, a lance), a shaft pointed at one end, variously armed with a long

specify, v. **specifying**, **specified**, **specific**, **specif-**

specifically, **specification**, n.

specific centre, n.

specific character, n.

specific gravity, n.

specific name, n.

stitutes the distinctive name of the species.

specimen, n. *spē'si-mėn* (L. *specimen*, an example—from *specio*, I look at), a part exhibited in order that the nature and quality of the body or substance may be known; a sample; an instance.

specious, a. *spē'shus* (L. *speciosus*, full of beauty, handsome—from *species*, show, appearance: It. *speioso*: F. *spécieux*), showy; plausible; apparently right; appearing well at first view: **spe'ciously**, ad. *-li*: **speciousness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.

speck, n. *spek* (Lith. *spakus*, a drop, a speck: Swiss *speckig*, dirty: Ger. *spucken*; Dut. *spicken*, to spit: Sw. *spott*, spittle), a stain; a spot; a blemish; anything very small: v. to stain in spots or drops: **specking**, imp.: **specked**, pp. *spekt*: **speckle**, n. *spek'kl* (dim. of *speck*), a small speck; a spot or stain of a colour different from that of the object: v. to mark with small spots of a different colour: **spec'kling**, imp. *-kling*: **spec'kled**, pp. *-kld*: adj. marked with

analysis, the act or art of ascertaining the character and composition of luminous bodies, or of non-luminous bodies when in a state of combustion, by causing a ray of light from the body desired to be so analysed to pass through a prism, each substance in the spectrum having its own characteristic system of lines.

speculate, v. *spēk'ū-lāt* (L. *speculatus*, spied out, observed—from *specio*, I look at: It. *speculare*: F. *spécular*), to study a subject in its various aspects and relations; to meditate; to purchase land, stock, goods, &c., in expectation of realising large profits by their future sale: **spec'ulating**, imp.: **spec'ulated**, pp.: **spec'ulator**, n. *-lā-tēr*, one who purchases goods, &c., in expectation of being able to sell them again at a large profit; one who forms theories: **spec'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a train of thoughts arising in the mind from viewing a thing in various aspects and relations; a theory; the act or practice of purchasing goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade, in expectation of being able to sell them at a large advance in price: **spec'ulative**, a. *-lā-tĭv*, given to speculation; ideal; theoretical: **spec'ulatively**, ad. *-lī*: **spec'ula'tory**, a. *-lā'tēr-ĭ*, exercising speculation.

speculum, n. *spēk'ū-lŭm* (L. *speculum*, a mirror—from *specio*, I look at: It. *specolo*: F. *speculum*), a metallic reflector; a mirror or looking-glass; in *surg.*, an lustr. for keeping open certain parts of the body that they may be attentively examined: **spec'ular**, a. *-kĭr*, resembling a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface: **speculum metal**, an alloy of copper and tin with a little arsenic: **specular iron**, an ore of iron, occurring frequently in crystals, of a brilliant metallic lustre.

sped, v. *spĕd*, pt. pp. of the v. **speed**, which see.

speech, n. *spēch* (Icel. *spekja*, speech: Ger. *sprechen*, to speak: Bav. *spächten*, to speak; *spächt*, speech—see **speak**), the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; language; an oration; a formal discourse: **speech'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without power of speech; dumb; silent: **speech'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being speechless: **speech-maker**, one who makes speeches; one accustomed to speak in public: **speechify**, v. *spēch'ĭ-fī* (Eng. *speech*, and L. *facio*, I make), to harangue, generally used in contempt: **speech'ifying**, imp.: **speech'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **speech'ifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the act of speechifying.

speed, n. *spēd* (AS. *spedan*, to succeed, to prosper: Low Ger. *spoden*, to haste: Bohem. *spech*, haste: Gr. *speudo*, I hasten), quickness of motion; haste; rapid action; swiftness; success: v. to hasten; to accelerate; to have success; to assist; to prosper; to fare: **speed'ing**, imp.: **sped**, pt. pp. *spĕd*, did speed: **speedy**, a. *spēd'ĭ*, quick; prompt; not dilatory or slow: **speed'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **speed'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being speedy; quickness; haste: **God speed you or good speed**, may you have good success: **speedwell**, a plant, the native name of several species of the genus veronica.

speiss, n. *spīs* (Ger. *speise*, food, mixed metal), an impure arsenide of nickel, obtained from the ores of cobalt and nickel in smalt-works.

speldings, n. *spĕl'dĭngs*, in *Scot.*, haddocks or whitings cured and dried in a particular way.

spell, n. *spĕl* (Icel. *spilda*, a piece of anything: Low Ger. *spall*, a certain portion of land), a turn; a job: v. to take another's place, as in labour.

spell, v. *spĕl* (Dut. *spell*, a splinter of wood; *spellen*, to spell, pointing out the letters with a *spill* or splinter of wood), to tell the letters of a word one by one; to write or print words with their proper letters: **spel'ling**, imp.: n. the act of naming the letters of a word; orthography: **spelled**, pp. *spĕld*, or **spelt**, pp. *spĕlt*: **spelling-book**, a book for teaching children to read and spell.

spell, n. *spĕl* (AS. *spellian*, to recite), any form of words which, when recited, were supposed to possess magical power; a charm: v. to charm by reciting a form of words: **spellbound**, a. arrested or locked up by a spell or charm.

spelt, v.—see under **spell** 2.

spelter, n. *spĕl'tēr* (Dut. *spiauter*, spelter), zinc in thick plates or masses, usually unrefined.

spencer, n. *spĕn'sēr* (said to be after *Lord Spencer*, who first wore it), a short over-jacket, worn either by men or women.

spend, v. *spĕnd* (AS. *spendan*, to spend, to consume: Ger. *spenden*, to dispense: L. *expendere*, to weigh out: It. *spendere*, to spend), to lay out: to dispose of; to consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust; to fatigue; to pass, as time; to exert or exhaust, as force or strength; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed: **spend'ing**, imp.: n. act of laying out or expending: **spent**, pt. pp. *spĕnt*: adj. consumed; deprived of its original force or qualities: **spend'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who spends: **spend'thrift**, n. *-thrĭft* (Eng. *spend*, and Icel. *thrifa*, to seize, to lay hold of), one who is improvident or reckless in the use of his means: **spent ball**, a ball from a firearm which reaches an object so distant as to be deprived of sufficient force to penetrate it.

sperm, n. *spĕrm* (Gr. *sperma*, seed of any kind—gen. *spermatos*—from *speiro*, I sow), animal seed, particularly of the male; the spawn of fishes; a contracted form of *spermaceti*: **sperm-cell**, a cell which impregnates, as opposed to a *germ-cell*, which is impregnated: **sperm-oil**, the oil obtained from the spermaceti whale, chiefly from the head: **spermaceti**, n. *spĕr'mā-sē'tĭ* (L. *cetus*; Gr. *ketos*, any large fish, a whale), a white, brittle, semi-transparent substance obtained from sperm-oil: **spermatic**, a. *spĕr-măt'ĭk*, also **spermat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or consisting of seed or semen; seminal: **sperma'tia**, n. plu. *-mā'shĭ-ā*, in *bot.*, motionless spermatozoids in the conceptacles of fungi: **spermatoa**, n. plu. *spĕr'mă-tō'ā* (Gr. *ōon*, an egg), the cells which stand in the relation of nuclei to the sperm-cells, and of developmental cells to the spermatozoa: **sper'matology**, n. *-tŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a treatise on sperm, or the fecundating fluid: **sper'matoph'ora**, n. plu. *-tŏf'ō-rā* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), in *anat.*, cases of albuminous matter in which the bundles of the spermatozoa are packed: **sper'matoph'orous**, a. *-ō-rŭs*, producing or bearing seed or sperm: **sper'matozo'ids**, n. plu. *-tō-zō'ĭdz* (Gr. *eidos*, form), in *anat.*, same as *spermatozoa*; in *bot.*, moving filaments contained in the antheridia of cryptogams: **sper'matozo'on**, n. *-tō-zō'ŏn*, plu. **sper'matozo'a**, *-zō'ā* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal) in *anat.*, the filamentary bodies developed in the semen, consisting of an enlarged extremity called *body*, and a vibratile filamentary appendage called *tail*, and which are essential to impregnation: **spermidium**, n. *spĕr-mĭd'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, a kind of small seed-vessel resembling a seed, commonly called an *achenium*, *ă-kē'nĭ-ŭm*: **spermoderm**, n. *spĕr'mō-dĕrm* (Gr. *derma*, skin), in *bot.*, the general coverings of the seed.

spew, v. *spū* (AS. *spiwan*; Dut. *spouwen*; Ger. *speien*; L. *spuere*, to spit), to vomit; to eject from the stomach: **spew ing**, imp.: n. act of vomiting: **spewed**, pp. *spūd*.

sphacelate, v. *sfăs'ē-lāt* (Gr. *sphakelos*, mortification, gangrene), to affect with gangrene; to mortify; to decay and become carious, as a bone: **sphac'elating**, imp.: **sphac'elated**, pp.: adj. affected with gangrene; mortified: **sphac'ela'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the process of becoming gangrenous; mortification: **sphac'elus**, n. *-lŭs*, in *med.*, complete mortification, as distinguished from gangrene, the incomplete state.

sphareda, n. plu. *sfē'rē-dā* (Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere or globe), in *geol.*, the name given to certain vegetable organisms from the oolite, whose numerous branches are terminated by globular berry-like bodies: **sphenenchyma**, n. *sfē-rĕng'kĭ-mā* (Gr. *enychuma*, an infusion; *enychumos*, juicy), in *bot.*, vegetable tissue composed of spherical cells: **sphaerodus**, n. *sfē'rō-dŭs* (Gr. *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of oolitic fishes having globular-shaped teeth: **sphæ'rosid'erites**, n. *-sĭd'ĕr-īt* (Gr. *sideros*, iron), a term applied to grape-like or kidney-shaped concretions of sparry carbonate of iron: **sphæ'rulites**, n. plu. *-rū-lītz* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a genus of thick subconical chalk-shells, having opercular-looking upper valves; a variety of obsidians or pearl-stones, found in small rounded grains.

sphene, n. *sfēn* (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge: F. *sphène*), a mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime, found crystallised, and in granular or foliated masses, of a brown, grey, and yellow colour.

sphenoid, a. *sfē-nŏyd*, also **sphenoidal**, a. *sfē-nŏyd'ăl* (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge—gen. *sphenos*, and *eidos*, likeness: F. *sphénoïde*), wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which wedges in and locks together most of the other bones: *sphenoid* is often contracted into **spheno**, *sfē'nō*, and signifies, belonging both to the sphenoid bone and to the part indicated by the other constituent of the compound, as *spheno-maxillary*.

sphenophyllum, n. *sfē'nō-fĭl'ŭm* (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge, and *phullon*, a leaf), in *geol.*, a genus of Coal-measure plants having whorled wedge-shaped leaves.

sphenopteris, n. *sfē-nŏp'tĕr-ĭs* (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge,

and spheroid form), a genus of shell forms, so named from the prevailing form of the leaflets.

sphere, n. *sfēr* (L. *sphæra*; Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, a globe), a round body; the vast concave or expanse of the heavens; a globe; a celestial orb; any round solid body; employment; rank; circuit of action, knowledge, or influence: **spherical**, a. *sfēr'ikāl*, round; globular; relating to a sphere: **spher'ically**, ad. *-li*: **spher'icalness**, n. *-kāl-nes*, also **sphericity**, n. *sfē-rīs'i-ti*, state or quality of being round; roundness: **spherīcle**, n. *sfēr'ikl*, a little sphere: **spher'ics**, n. plu. (*-iks*), the sphere as a geometrical body, in relation to the different circles, lines, angles, &c., which may be described on its surface: **spherical angle**, in *trig.*, an angle formed by the intersection of two great circles on the surface of a sphere or spheroid: **spherical geometry**, that branch of geometry that treats of spherical bodies and their various properties: **spherical trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which treats of spherical angles and triangles: **music of the spheres**, in the old astronomy, the music supposed to result from the motions of the spheres: **spherograph**, n. *-sfēr'o-grāf* (*-graph*), I write), an instr. designed for the practical application of spherics to navigation: **spher'oid**, n. *-oid* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a round body or solid not perfectly spherical; a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis: **spheroidal**, a. *sfēr-oid'ăl*, having the form of a spheroid: **spheroid'ally**, ad. *-li*: **spher'oidicity**, n. *-sfē-roi-dis'i-ti*, state or quality of being spheroidal: **oblate spheroid**—see **oblate**: **spherometer**, n. *sfēr-om'e-ter* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring with great precision the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c.: **spherule**, n. *sfēr'ūl* (Gr. *sphairion*), a sphere, a little sphere.

spherosiderite—see **sphærosiderite**, under **sphæreda**.

spherulite—see **sphærulites**, under **sphæreda**.

sphincter, n. *sfingk'ter* (Gr. *sphinktēr*, that binds tightly or contracts—from *sphinggō*, I bind tight), in *anat.*, a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds.

sphinx, n. *sfingks* (L. *sphinx*; Gr. *sphinx*, the sphinx, the throttler—from Gr. *sphinggō*, I bind fast), a fabulous monster common to the anc. myth. of the Asian, Greeks, and Egyptian nations, the so-called Egyptian sphinx being represented as a winged lion with a human head and bust, always in a lying attitude, the Greek sphinx being represented in any attitude which might suit the fancy of the poet; a fabulous creature near Thebes that used to propose riddles

just made, and a *chip* just split; bright; shiny; quite new.

spicula, n. *spik'ū-lă* (L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point, a dart—dim. of *spicum*, a spike, an ear of corn), in *bot.*, a little spike: **spi'cular**, a. *-lăr*, resembling a dart or spike; having sharp points: **spi'culate**, a. *-lāt*, in *bot.*, covered with fine-pointed fleshy appendages; having a spike composed of several smaller spikes: **spi'cule**, n. *-kūl*, a minute slender granule or point: **spi'culum**, n. *-kū-lŭm*, **spi'cula**, n. plu. *-lă*, in *zoo.*, a small-pointed piece of bone or other hard matter, in sponges, a term applied to those minute, needle-shaped, silicious or calcareous particles which are embedded in the fibrous mass of sponges, recent and fossil.

spicy—see **spice**.

spider, n. *spī'dĕr* (Dut. and Ger. *spinne*; Sw. *spider*, a spider: a corruption of old Eng. *spinder*—from *spin*, so named from *spinning* its web), a well-known insect that spins webs to ensnare its prey: **spider-like**, a. small-bodied and long-legged.

spigot, n. *spig'ŏt* (It. *spigo*, a spigot or quill—L. *spigā*, a spine; Bav. *spickel*, a wedge), a peg to stop the vent-hole of a cask, or the pipe of a faucet.

spike, n. *spīk* (Sw. *spik*, a nail; Low Ger. *spik*; Ger. *speiche*; It. *spico*, the spoke of a wheel; L. *spica*, an ear of corn; *spiculum*, a point), a large nail, a pointed bar of iron, sometimes of wood; in *bot.*, an inflorescence consisting of numerous flowers, sessile, on an axis or single stem, as in the wheat and lavender: v. t. to fasten with spikes or large nails; to set with spikes; to stop the vent of a cannon with a spike or long nail: **spi'king**, imp.: **spiked**, pp. *spīkt*: **adj.** having spikes; formed as a spike; terminating in a sharp point: **spiky**, a. *spīk'i*, sharp-pointed: **spikelet**, n. *spīk'let*, a small spike; in *bot.*, a small cluster of flowers, as in grasses.

spikenard, n. *spīk'nārd* (Ger. *spikenard*; Eng. *spike*, and *nard*), the *spike* or ear of the nard, which is highly aromatic; the plant itself, or an oil extracted from it.

spill, n. *spil* (It. *spillo*, a pin, a thorn), the vent-peg of a cask.

spill, v. *spil* (Low Ger. *spillen*, to shed, to water; Ger. *spulen*; Sw. *spola*, to wash or rinse), to suffer a liquid to run over, or to fall out of a vessel; to shed; to be lost or wasted; to waste; to injure: **spilling**, imp.: **spilled**, pp. *spild*, also **spilt**, pp. *spilt*: **adj.** poured out or wasted: **spil'ler**, n. *-ĕr*, one who spills; a kind of fishing-line: **spilling-lines**, in a *ship*, certain ropes used to dislodge the wind from a sail in order to furl it the more easily.

axis of revolution, as the axis of a wheel, n, &c.; anything long and slender; a yarn-r, among *gardeners*, to put forth a long and ilk: **spin'dling**, imp.: **spin'dled**, pp. *-dld:* **gged or -shanked**, a. having long slender

spin (Bav. *speidel*, a splinter: L. *spina*, a spine: Ger. *span*, a chip: It. *spina;* F. spine), a spike or thorn; any thin sharpening; the vertebral column or backbone, rom its series of thorn-like processes; in ortive branch with a hard sharp point: *-i'nē*, full of spines; thorny: **spi'niness**, n. tate or quality of having spines: **spi'nal**, r relating to the backbone: **spinal column**, ted vertebræ of the back, or its cartilaginute, forming the sheath for the spinal cord; ne: **spinescent**, a. *spi-nĕs'ĕnt*, in *bot.*, ter a a spine; tapering to a rigid leafless point; h a spine: **spiniform**, a. *spī'nī-fawrm* (L. ape), like a spine or thorn: **spi'nose**, a. **spi'nous**, a. *-nŭs*, full of spines; thorny: . *-nūl*, a minute spine: **spi'nulose**, a. *-nū-li'nulous*, a. *-lŭs*, covered with or bearing nes: **spinal cord** or **chord**, also **spinal marreyish-white matter lodged in the interior al column or backbone.**

. *spin'el* (F. *spinelle;* It. *spinella*, the spinel ecious stone of various tints: **spinel ruby**, plied to the scarlet varieties of spinel.

. *spin'ĕt* (It. *spinetta;* F. *épinette*), a musical nbling the harpsichord, not now in use.

us, a. *spi-nĭf'er-ŭs* (L. *spinifer*, thorn-bear-y—from *spina*, a thorn, and *fero*, I bear), ducing or bearing spines or thorns; thorny: **s**, n. plu. *-ĭts*, in *geol.*, a term applied to te spherical bodies beset with spines which e chalk and flint.

k, spinning, &c.—see **spin.**

spinoza, &c.—see **spine.**

m, n. *spi-nō'zĭzm*, the doctrines of Spinoza, a Dutch Jew, born A.D. 1634, who taught not only the Creator, but also the original he universe; that there can be no substance whatever is, is in God, and nothing can be without God: **Spino'zist**, n. *-zĭst*, one who the doctrines of Spinoza.

-see spin.

spiny, &c.—see **spine.**

n. *spī'rĭ-kl* (L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole—, I breathe), a breathing-pore; a vent; a sage by which air or other fluid is inhaled

spir (Sw. *spira*, a rod, a pointed steeple: ', a germ, a sprout: Norm. *spir*, ray of a spurt of water shooting forth: It. and Gr. *speira;* F. *spire*, a coil, a fold, a rthing wreathed or twisted; anything d tapering to a point; a coil; a curl; the body tapering to a point, as in a tower or e whorls of a shell except the lowest; a ade of grass: v. to shoot up to a point; to ring, imp.: **spired**, pp. *spīrd:* adj. having ry, a. *spī'rĭ*, curled; coiled; wreathed: *-rĭl*, winding like a screw: n. in *geom.*, a urved line receding continually from the nt which it revolves: **spi'rally**, ad. *-lĭ:* **sia**, in *bot.*, transparent tubes having one ral fibres coiled up in their interior.

n. *spī'rĭ-fĕr* (L. *spira*, a spire or coil, and r), in *geol.*, a genus of brachiopods whose ed deeply-striated bivalves occur in Silurian, and carboniferous strata.

spī'rĭt (L. *spiritus*, breath, the breath of it—from *spiro*, I breathe: It. *spirito;* F. intelligent being imperceptible to the immaterial substance; the soul of man; r ghost; ardour; courage; temper or disposition of mind: the intellectual powers of man, as m the body; a man of life, fire, and enterprise; the most active part of a body; essential quality; a brandy, whisky, or rum, obtained by distilling fermented vegetable extract; real meaning, as to the *letter;* in *Scrip.*, sometimes the reason of man; the immortal part of man; tly, the *Holy Spirit:* v. to convey away secretly, as by a spirit: **spi'riting**, imp.: p.: adj. full of animation and life; ardent; courageous; in *composition*, denoting the state of the mind or the character of the disposition, as high-spirited, low-spirited: **spir'itedly**, ad. *-ĕd-lĭ:* **spir'itedness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being spirited; animation; disposition of mind: **spir'its**, n. plu. *-ĭts*, excitement of mind; natural vivacity; the powers of mind; fluids containing more than half their bulk of absolute alcohol; such alcoholic liquids as are intended for drinking: **spir'itless**, a. *-lĕs*, wanting in vigour; dull; dejected: **spir'itlessly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **spir'itlessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being spiritless; want of life or vigour: **spir'ito'so**, ad. *-ĭ-tō'zō* (It.), in *music*, with spirit: **spirit-dealer** or **-merchant**, one who has a licence to sell spirituous liquors: **spirit-lamp**, a lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil: **spirit-level**, a glass tube nearly filled with spirits of wine or distilled water, hermetically sealed, and fixed on a case of wood or other substance, used to ascertain whether a surface be horizontal or perfectly flat: **spirit-rapper**, one who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, and who alleges that they manifest their presence and convey intelligence by means of audible raps or knocks: **spirit-rapping**, the alleged manifestations of the presence of spirits by audible or visible signs; the belief in such: **spirit of salt**, a familiar name for muriatic acid: **spirits of wine**, a familiar name for alcohol—so called because formerly only extracted from wine: **animal spirits**, the fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion; the nervous fluid or nervous principle: **The Spirit**, the third person of the Holy Trinity: **the spirit**, the life or soul of man; the immortal part of man: **rectified spirit**, proof-spirit made purer by further distillation: **spirits of hartshorn**, an impure carbonate of ammonia: **spirits of turpentine**, a volatile and very inflammable oil distilled from turpentine.

spiritual, a. *spĭr'ĭ-tū-ăl* (It. *spirituale;* F. *spirituel*, spiritual—from L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit—see **spirit**), not material; not gross; possessing the nature or qualities of a spiritual being; not lay or temporal; pert. to sacred things; pure; holy: **spir'itually**, ad. *-lĭ:* **spir'itual'ity**, n. *-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*, essence, as distinct from matter; spiritual nature; that which belongs to the Church, or to religion: **spir'itualise**, v. *-dl-īz*, to refine; to free from grossness or sensuality; to purify; to convert to a spiritual meaning: **spir'itualising**, imp.: **spir'itualised**, pp. *-īzd:* **spir'itual'ser**, n. *-ĭ'zĕr*, one who spiritualises: **spir'itualisation**, n. *-ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of spiritualising: **spir'itualism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the system which teaches that all that is real is spirit, soul, or self; that system which regards the external world as either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else the mere educt of the mind itself; the doctrines opposed to materialism; the belief in the frequent communications from the world of spirits, as manifested by visible or audible signs; spirit-rapping and its allied manifestations: **spir'itualist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who professes a regard for spiritual things only, or a belief in them; one who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits: **spir'itualis'tic**, a. *-tĭs'tĭk*, relating to spiritualism: **spir'itualness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being spiritual: **spiritual court**, an ecclesiastical court: **spiritual-mindedness**, the state of having devout and holy affections: **spir'ituous**, a. *-ŭs* (L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit), containing spirit, or possessing its qualities; light; volatile: **spir'ituousness**, n. *-nŭs*, the quality of being spirituous.

spiritus asper, n. *spĭr'ĭ-tŭs ăs'pĕr* (L. *spiritus*, a breathing, and *asper*, rough), in *Gr. gram.*, a mark thus (') placed before certain words beginning with a vowel, to indicate that such should be pronounced like words beginning with vocal *h* in Eng.; also placed over Gr. *ρ*, Eng. *r:* **spir'itus lē'nis**, n. *-lē'nĭs* (L. *lenis*, soft), the mark (') denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

spirolinite, n. *spī'rō-lĭn-īt* (L. *spira*, a coil, a twist), in *geol.*, a genus of minute, many-chambered, foraminiferous organisms—so called from the spiral or whorl-like terminations of their crosier-like forms.

spirometer, n. *spī-rŏm'ĭ-tĕr* (L. *spiro*, I breathe, and Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the quantity of air an individual can expire after a forced inspiration.

spirt, v. *spŭrt* (Bav. *sprutzen*, to sprinkle: Dut. *spruta*, to spirt—see **spurt**), to throw out in a jet or stream, as a liquid; to gush out in a small stream, as a liquid from a cask; to shoot scatteringly: n. a sudden rushing of a liquid substance from a small tube or

orifice; a jet: **spirt'ing**, imp.: **spirt'ed**, pp.: **spirtle**, v. *spir'-lt*: **spir'tling**, imp. *-tling*: **spir'tled**, pp. *-tld*, in the same sense.

spiry—see **spire**.

spit, n. *spit* (Dut. *spet*, a spit: Icel. *spita*, a peg, a skewer: Sw. *speta*, a little rod: It. *spito*, a spear: Ger. *spiess*, a slender-pointed object), a long thin bar of wood or metal, pointed at one or both ends, on which meat, &c., is roasted; a narrow pointed object; a small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal from the shore into the sea, as a *spit* of sand: **v.** to put on a spit; to thrust through, as meat by a spit: **spit'ting**, imp.: **spit'ted**, pp.

spit, v. *spit* (AS. *spatan*: Icel. *sypta*: Dan. *spytte*: Ger. *spitzen*: L. *spuere*, to spit), to throw out, as saliva from the mouth; to eject from the mouth; to rain slightly: **n.** spittle; saliva: **spat**, pt. *spat*, did spit: **spitten**, pp. *spit'n*, also **spit**, pp. *spit*: **spittle**, n. *spit'l*, saliva; the moisture thrown out from the mouth: **spittoon**, n. *spit-tōn'*, a shallow box to receive the spittle thrown out of the mouth by smokers: **spit'fire**, n. *-fīr*, a violent passionate person: **to spit upon**, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spitch-cock, v. *spich'kŏk* (Eng. *spit*, and *cock*), to dress an eel with condiments, &c., after splitting it longwise, then broiling it: **n.** an eel so dressed and cooked: **spitch-cocked**, a. *-kŏkt*, split and cooked, as an eel.

spite, n. *spīt* (Dut. *spijt*: Low Ger. *spiet*, vexation: Dan. *spydig*, sharp, caustic: Ger. *spitzig*, pointed, satirical), sudden or fitful ill-will; hatred accompanied with active annoyance or injury: **v.** to do with a desire to vex or annoy; to annoy; to thwart: **spi'ting**, imp.: **spi'ted**, pp.: **spite'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, having a desire to annoy or injure: **spite fully**, ad. *-li*: **spite'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being spiteful; malice: **in spite of**, in defiance of; notwithstanding.

spittle, spittoon—see **spit 2**.

splanchnic, a. *splănk'nĭk* (Gr. *splangchnon*, an entrail), in *anat.*, belonging to the viscera or intestines: **splanch'no**, *-nō*, in *anat.*, a prefix, implying relation to viscera, as **splancho-skeleton**, the osseous structure of particular organs: **splanchnography**, n. *splănkhŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an anatomical description of the viscera: **splanchnol'ogy**, n. *-nŏl'o-jĭ* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a description of the viscera.

splash, n. *splăsh* (Ger. *pladdern*: Sw. *plaska*, to paddle or dabble: Dan. *pladse*, to shower down), water or slush thrown upon anything, particularly

splendour, n. *splĕn'dẽr* (L. *splendor*, brightness, lustre: It. *splendore*: F. *splendeur*), great brightness; brilliance; magnificent display; grandeur; splendour.

splenetic, a. *splē-nĕt'ĭk* (It. *splenetico*: F. *splénétique*, splenetic—from Gr. and L. *spleen*, the milt or spleen—see **spleen**), troubled with spleen; fretful; peevish; gloomy: **n.** a person affected with spleen: **splenet'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, same as splenetic: **splenet'ically**, ad. *-li*: **splenic**, a. *splĕn'ĭk*, belonging to the spleen: **splenitis**, n. *sple-nī'tĭs*, inflammation of the spleen: **splenization**, n. *splē-nī-zā'shŭn*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, so that they resemble the substance of the spleen.

splent—see **splint**.

splice, v. *splīs* (Dut. *splitsen*: Sw. *splitsa*: Ger. *spliessen*, to join together so that the two ends shall interlace or overlap), to unite or join together the two ends of a rope by interlacing or twisting together the strands; to connect pieces of wood or metal, as beams or railway-bars, by means of overlapping parts fastened or bolted to them: **n.** a piece added to a rope by splicing: **spli'cing**, imp.: **spliced**, pp. *splīst*: to **splice the main brace**, in *naval phrase*, to give out an extra allowance of spirits after special exposure to cold or wet.

splint, n. *splĭnt*, also **splent**, n. *splĕnt* (a nasalized form of *splitter*: Ger. *splint*, a pin or peg: Dut. *splinter*, a splinter), a small piece split off from a larger; in *surg.*, a thin piece of wood used to confine in its proper position a broken bone after being set; a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bone of a horse; a hard laminated coal, intermediate between cannel and common pit coal: **v.** to confine or supply with splints: **splint'ing**, imp.: **splint'ed**, pp.: **splinter**, n. *splĭn'tẽr*, a small piece split off a larger; an irregular fragment rent from a body: **v.** to shiver; to break or rend into thin small fragments: **splin'tering**, imp.: **splin'tered**, pp. *-tẽrd*: **adj.** broken into fragments: **splin'tery**, a. *-tẽr-ĭ*, consisting of or resembling splinters; having splinters or scales adhering, as in a fracture: **splinter-bar** (a corruption of *spingtree-bar*—from Ger. *spannen*, to fasten), the cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs: **splinter-proof**, capable of resisting the fragments or splinters of bursting shells.

split, v. *splĭt* (Dut. *splitten*: Ger. *spleissen*, to split: Low Ger. *splittern*, to shiver to pieces), to divide or separate lengthwise; to rive; to rend; to throw into discord, as a party; to burst or part asunder; to be broken, as a ship: **n.** a rent; a crack; a fissure or crack

v. *spō'li-āt* (L. *spoliatum*, to rob, to plunder), t. pillage; to plunder; to rob: **spo'-a:** **spo'liated**, pp.: **spo'lia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, plundering: **spo'lia'tor**, n. *-ér*, one who **po lia'tory**, a. *-ér-i*, tending to spoil; de-

n. *spŏn'dē* (L. *spondeus*, a spondee: Gr. spondee; as an adj., of or belonging to from *sponde*, a libation, referring to its pro-man character), a poetic foot consisting of llables: **spondaic**, a. *spŏn-dā'ik*, pert. to a

. *spŭnj* (L. *spongia*; Gr. *sponggia*, a sponge: a well-known porous substance much used e purposes, being the skeleton of marine soft sponge-like substance for cleaning and one who pertinaciously lives upon others; gh before it is finally kneaded and shaped into bread: v. to wipe or cleanse with a wipe out completely; to imbibe or suck in; nean arts; to harass by extortion: **spon'-** n. the act of wiping with a sponge; the act eanly upon others: **sponged**, pp. *spŭnjd:* *spŭn'jér*, one who sponges; a hanger-on ance, &c.: **spon'gy**, a. *-ji*, soft, open, and l of small cavities; having the quality of oisture readily: **spon'giness**, n. *-ji-nĕs*, state ft and porous: **sponge-cake**, a light sweet ring-house, a prison-officer's house in which mmitted to his custody were formerly set a sponge, to mix a mass of flour with set it in a position favourable for ferment- **iform**, a. *-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a ft and porous.

s, n. plu. *spŭn'ji-ēz* (L. *spongia*, a sponge, im. termination), in *bot.*, the extremities of osed of loose spongy tissue, through which t is absorbed from the earth; also **spon'-** plu. *-ē-lēz*: **spongites**, n. plu. *spŭn-jī'tēz*, also s, n. plu. *-ji-ē'rē-ē*, in *geol.*, fossil sponges, dantly as flints in the chalk formation.

a. *spŏn'sāl* (L. *sponsalia*, belonging to be- sponsal—from *sponsus*, promised solemnly; e, sponsal), of or relating to marriage, or e: **spon'sor**, n. *-sér*, one who undertakes for another; a godfather or godmother at **ponsorial**, a. *spŏn-sō'ri-ăl*, pert. to a spon- **orship**, n. the duty or office of a sponsor.

, n. *spŏn'shŭn* (L. *sponsio*, a solemn pro- agement—from *spondeo*, I promise solemn- of becoming security; a solemn act or en- n behalf of another.

ous, a. *spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs* (L. *spontaneus*, of his l—from *sponte*, freely or voluntarily: It. F. *spontané*), acting of one's own accord; ut compulsion; acting from its own impulse happening or produced of itself: **sponta'-** d. *-li*: **sponta neousness**, n. *-ŭs-nĕs*, the ality of being spontaneous: **spontaneity**, *ē'i-ti*, quality of acting or proceeding with- lsion or external force; voluntariness: **s combustion**, the act of a body taking fire ough the chemical action of its own ele- **ntaneous generation**, the production of forms of life without visible means.

spōl (Ger. *spule*, a quill, a bobbin: Dut. nnel, a spool), a cane or reed with a knob l, or a hollow cylinder of wood surrounded at each end, on which thread or yarn is , to wind on a spool: **spool'ing**, imp.: *spōld.*

. *spōn* (AS. *spon*; Ger. *span*; Sw. *span*, a *spaen*, a chip, a spoon), a well-known in- nestic use, consisting of a handle and a w at one end; an implement for removing from deep holes: v. to take up with a **poon'ing**, imp.: **spooned**, pp. *spōnd:* n., also **spoony**, n. *spōn'i*, a half-witted son: **adj.** weak-minded; silly: **spoon'ful**, much as a spoon will hold; a small quan- **rfly**, ad. *-li*, in a weak and foolish manner: l, a wading-bird of several species, so m its long flattened bill: **spoon-drift**, the illows at sea scattered in a heavy shower the violence and intensity of the tempest: t, food eaten with a spoon: **to be born ver spoon in one's mouth**, to be born to good fortune: **wooden spoon**, in *Cambridge*, the list of mathematical honours.

spoor, n. *spōr* (Dut. *spoor*, a trace, a track), the track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued as game.

sporadic, a. *spō-răd'ik* (Gr. *sporadikos*, dispersed, scattered—from *speiro*, I sow seed), scattered—applied to diseases which occur in single and scattered cases; opposed to *epidemic* and *endemic*.

sporangium, n. *spō-răn'ji-ŭm*, plu. **sporan'gia**, *-ji-ă* (Gr. *spora*, seed, and *anggos*, a vessel), in *bot.*, the immediate case or covering to the spores of some cryptogamic plants.

spore, n. *spōr*, also **sporule**, n. *spōr'ūl* (Gr. *spora*, a seed), one of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the functions of seeds, as in the ferns and club-mosses: **sporidium**, n. *spō-rid'i-ŭm* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), the membranous case containing sporules; a cellular germinating body in flowerless plants containing two or more cells in its interior: **sporocarp**, n. *spō'rō-kärp* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), the ovoid sac containing the organs of reproduction in certain plants: **sporophore**, n. *spō'rō-fōr* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), a stalk supporting a spore: **sporozoid**, a. *spō'rō-zō'id* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal), a moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.

sporran, n. *spŏr'răn* (Gael. *sporan*), a pouch made of undressed skin with the hair outwards, often highly ornamented, placed in front of the kilt by a Highlander in full dress.

sport, n. *spŏrt* (old F. *desport*, diversion: It. *disporto* or *diporto*, solace, recreation), diversion; anything which makes merry; the mirth or pleasure thus produced; play; frolic; mockery; fowling, hunting, or fishing: v. to divert; to make merry; to frolic; to jest; to trifle; in *familiar language*, to exhibit or wear, as an article of dress: **sport'ing**, imp.: **adj.** practising the diversions of the field in hunting, fishing, &c.; given to racing, betting, and gambling: n. practice or pursuit of a sportsman: **sport'ed**, pp.: **sport'er**, n. *-ér*, one who sports: **sport'ful**, a. *-fŏl*, frolicsome; full of jesting: **sport'fully**, ad. *-li*: **sport'-fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sportful; a playful disposition: **sport'ive**, a. *-iv*, inclined to mirth; playful; gay; merry; frolicsome: **sport'ively**, ad. *-li*: **sport'iveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sportive; playfulness: **sport'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **sportsman**, n. *spŏrts'-măn*, one who indulges in the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, or fishing, &c.: **sports'-manship**, n. skill in field-sports: **in sport**, in jest; for play or diversion: **to sport one's oak** (Ger. *pforte*, a door), in *Eng. universities*, to shut the outer door of one's room.

sporule—see **spore**.

spot, n. *spŏt* (Dut. *spatten*, to bespatter or splash; *spat*, a drop of what is splashed), a mark; a place discoloured; a stain; reproach; blemish; a small extent of place; any particular spot: v. to make a mark or marks on; to stain; to discolour; to blemish; to disgrace: **spot'ting**, imp.: **spot'ted**, pp.: **adj.** marked with spots: **spot'less**, a. *-lĕs*, free from spots; pure; blameless: **spot'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, freedom from spots or stains: **spot'tedness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being spotted: **spot'ty**, a. *-ti*, full of spots, or characterised by them: **spot'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, state or quality of being spotty: **upon the spot**, immediately; before moving: **spotted fever**, typhus fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots: **to live upon the spot**, to reside; not to be an absentee.

spouse, n. *spŏwz* (old F. *espouse*; F. *épouse*, a consort; It. *sposa*, a wife; *sposo*, a husband; L. *sponsum*, to promise solemnly), a married person, husband or wife: **spouse'less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of a married partner: **spousal**, a. *spŏuz'ăl*, pert. to marriage; connubial; nuptial: **spou'sals**, n. plu. *-ăls*, marriage; nuptials.

spout, n. *spŏut* (Norm. *syutra*, to keep spitting, to spirt: Dut. *spuyten*, to spit, to spout), the projecting mouth of a vessel, by which a liquid may be poured out without spilling; a pipe or conductor of water: v. to throw or pour out water forcibly, as from a pipe; to issue with much force; to speechify, in contempt: **spout'ing**, imp.: **adj.** throwing or issuing in a stream from a pipe; haranguing: n. a speech, in contempt: **spout'ed**, pp.: **spout'er**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which spouts.

sprag, n. *sprăg* (Dan. *sprække*, to crack, to burst: Sw. *sprickа*, to split, to sprout: connected with **sprig**, which see), a young salmon; a rough stout bar of wood: v. to stop a waggon by putting a strong bar of wood between two spokes of a wheel: **sprag'ging**,

imp.: **sprang**, pp. **sprung**; adj. having the motion imparted by a spring.

sprain, n. *sprin* (F. *esparvain*, to press, to strain); primarily causes corruption of leg, strain, derangement, an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, causing much pain; v. to overstrain the ligaments of a joint without dislocation: **sprain'ing**, imp.: **sprained**, pp. sprained.

sprang, pt. of **spring**, which see.

sprat, n. *sprit* (Dut. *sprit*, a young animal, a sprout), a small fish of the herring family, caught in immense quantities on the British and other coasts, formerly considered the fry of the herring.

sprawl, v. *sprill* (Frin. *sprawle*, to toss about the limbs; Dut. *sprawlen*, to frisk, to wag one's legs; Icel. *sprælla*, to throw about the limbs), to stretch the body and limbs widely and carelessly while lying; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling: **sprawl'ing**, imp.: **adj.** sprawling with agitation or contortion of the limbs: **sprawled**, pp. sprawled.

spray, n. *spra* (N. *sprijsaere*, to shower down, as water upon shores; Ger. *sprühen*, to sprinkle; Sw. *sprutta*, to scatter; cf. E. Ger. *sprud*, a bush), a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; sublimed drops of water dashed into the air.

spread, v. *spred* (Icel. *sprædda*; Ger. *sprenten*; Sw. *sprida*; Dan. *sprede*, to spread, to scatter), to stretch or expand to a broader surface; to extend; to cover; to expand itself in all directions; to be extended or stretched; to circulate, as news or fame; to cause to be extensively known; to diffuse; to scatter over a surface; to fill or cover a wider space: n. extent; compass: **spread'ing**, imp.: **adj.** extending over a large space; wide: n. act of extending or expanding: **spread**, pt. and pp.: **spread'er**, n. *-er*, he who or that which spreads; a divulger; a disseminator.

sprat, n. *sprit* (Icel. *sprakr*, brisk, fiery; Scot. *sprat*, merriment; F. *esprit*, spirit, vivacity), a merry frolic; in *Scot.*, a wild exhilaration of spirits, especially in a disorderly and thoughtless indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

sprig, n. *sprig* (Swiss, *sprygen*, to splinter; W. *brigyn*, a twig), a shoot of a tree, a small shoot or twig; offspring; a scion; a small nail without a head; v. to mark or adorn with sprigs; to work or strengthen with sprigs: **sprig'ging**, imp.: **sprigged**, pp. *sprigd*: **sprig'gy**, a. *sprig'gi*, full of sprigs.

spright, n., also **sprite**, n. *sprit* (corrupted from **spirit**, which see), a spirit; a shade: **sprightly**, a. *-li*, spirit-like; brisk; lively; animated; full of life and

without gravity; [illegible] with an alternate rush and a pause; mineral springs, outflows of water from the earth, which are impregnated with various mineral substances; oil-springs, outflows of oil from deep wells and deposits in the bowels of the earth, arising from vegetable rather other organic or animal; to spring a [illegible], to leap; a leap; to spring a leak, to leak, to open in the seams of the planking; to the extent of becoming leaky; to spring a mast, said of a mast when it is bent or strained, or sprung from its fastenings; to spring a mine, to cause it to explode; to spring a rattle, to put the rattle of a policeman in motion; to spring at, to leap towards; to spring forth, to leap out; to rush out; to spring in, to enter with a leap, or in haste; to spring upon, to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

springe, n. *spring* (from *sling*, *springing*; Dut. *springel*, a house or net), a snare for catch birds with; a spring snare; a snare: v. to catch in a springe; to ensnare: **spring'ing**, imp.: **springed**, pp. *springd*.

sprinkle, v. *sprinkl* (Dut. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle; Ger. *sprenkeln*, to mark with scattered spots; Sw. *sprenkla*, *sprinkla*, *strinkla*), to scatter; to disperse; to scatter a liquid; to cleanse or purify by sprinkling: n. a small quantity scattered: **sprin'kling**, imp. *-klingi*, adj. scattering in small drops: n. a small quantity scattered in drops; a small number distributed among a large: **sprinkled**, pp. *sprinkld*.

sprit, v. *sprit* (Norw. *sprette*, to split, to spring asunder or shoot like leaves; Dut. *sprietel*, a piece of cleft wood, a spoke; a bowsprit), to throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to sprout; n. a sprout; a shoot; a yard or spar which crosses the sail of a boat: **bowsprit**, n. *bō-sprit*, a large boom or spar which projects over the stem of a ship or boat to carry sail forward: **sprit-sail**, a sail extended over the stem of a ship or boat.

sprite, n. *sprit* (a corruption of *spirit*; F. *esprit*, Sp. *espíritu*, spirit, mind), a spirit; a shade.

sprod, n. *sprod* (Gael. *Sroddan*, a salmon; perhaps only a corruption of *sprout*), a salmon in its second year.

sprout, v. *sprout* (akin to *spurt*, *spatter*, and *spit*; Dut. *spruiten*, to sprout; Dan. *sprude*; Ger. *sprossen*, to spurt, to sprout, to bud or germinate; to grow like buds or shoots of plants: n. the shoot or bud of a plant: **sprout'ing**, imp.: **adj.** germinating: n. the act of shooting or germinating: **sprout'ed**, pp.: **sprouts**, n. pln. young coleworts: **Brussels sprouts**, cabbages whose prominent leaf-buds as young plants are used

spur, n. *spēr* (AS. *spura*, a spur—from *spurnan*, to kick; Ger. *sporn*; Sw. *sporre*; Gael. *spor*, a spur), an instr. having a small wheel with sharp points, worn on the heels of boots, for inciting horses to further speed; any incitement or stimulus to increase effort; the sharp horny projection on a cock's leg; the largest and leading root of a tree; any projecting appendage of a flower or blossom having the appearance of a spur; anything standing out; a mountain branching from a range; anything resembling a spur: v. to incite or urge forwards with a spur; to urge to more vigorous action; to incite; to impel; to press forward: **spur'ring**, imp.: **spurred**, pp. *spērd*: adj. wearing or having spurs; affected with spur or ergot, as *spurred* rye: **spur-wheel**, a wheel having cogs around the rim, but pointing towards its centre: **spur-gall**, v. to gall or wound with a spur: **spur'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a spur.

spurge, n. *spērj* (F. *espurger*, to purge, to cleanse: L. *purgo*, I purge), a plant, the juice of which is very hot and corroding; a name applied to various plants.

spurious, a. *spū'ri-ŭs* (L. *spurius*, spurious: It. *spurio*), not real or genuine; not proceeding from the true source; counterfeit; false: **spu'riously**, ad. *-li*: **spu'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being spurious or not genuine.

spurn, v. *spērn* (AS. *spurnan*, to kick: F. *esparer*, to kick: L. *spernere*, to despise—see **spur**), to drive back, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything: n. disdainful rejection: **spurn'ing**, imp.: **spurned**, pp. *spērnd*: **spurn'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who spurns.

spurt, n. *spērt* (see **sprout**: Dut. *spruiten*, to sprout: Sw. *spruta*, to spirt), a forcible ejection, suddenly or repeated at intervals, of a liquid substance from a tube or small opening; a jet; a sudden effort: v. to throw out forcibly in a stream, as water; to rush or issue out, as a jet, suddenly or at intervals: **spurt'ing**, imp.: **spurt'ed**, pp.: **spurtle**, v. *spēr'tl*, to issue out in a scattering manner: **spur'tling**, imp. *-tling*: **spurtled**, pp. *spēr'tld*; also **spirt** and **spirtle** in the same sense—see **spirt**.

sputter, v. *spŭt'ĕr* (imitative of the sound of a mixture of air and water driven from an orifice: Low Ger. *sputtern*; Norm. *sputra*, to sputter, to spurt), to spit in scattered drops, as in rapid speaking; to throw out liquid matter in scattered portions; to utter with hasty indistinctness: n. moist matter thrown out in particles or drops: **sput'tering**, imp.: **sput'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **sput'terer**, n. *-tĕr-ĕr*, one who sputters.

sputum, n. *spū'tŭm* (L. *sputum*, spittle), in *med.*, the matter discharged from the mouth in disorders of the breathing organs; spittle.

spy, n. *spī* (F. *espier*; It. *spiare*; Ger. *spähen*; Dut. *spuiden*, to examine narrowly, to explore), one who secretly watches the conduct, condition, actions, &c., of a person, in order to report them to another; a secret agent; one who secretly conveys the transactions of others: v. to discover at a distance; to gain sight of; to inspect or examine secretly; to find out by artifice; to play the spy: **spy'ing**, imp.: **spied**, pp. *spīd*: **spy-glass**, a small telescope.

squab, a. *skwŏb* (imitative of the sound made by the fall of a soft lump: Ger. *quabbelig*, fat, plump), fat; plump; bulky: n. anything thick and soft; a soft stuffed cushion; a thick fat person; an unfledged bird or nestling: ad. with a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat: **squab'by**, a. *-bĭ*, thick; fat; heavy: **squab-pie**, a pie made of squabs or young pigeons, or one made of meat, apples, and onions.

squabble, n. *skwŏb'bl* (imitative of noisy talk taken from the dashing of water: Sw. *kabbla*, to wrangle: Norm. *swabba*, to splash), a low quarrel; a scuffle; a brawl: v. to contend; to scuffle; to wrangle: **squab'bling**, imp. *-bling*: n. the act of one who engages in a wrangling debate or petty quarrel: **squabbled**, pp. *skwŏb'bld*: **squab'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, one who squabbles.

squad, n. *skwŏd* (F. *escouade*, a small body of men: Sp. *escuadra*; It. *squadra*, a troop or square of soldiers: L. *quadratus*, squared), a group; a company; a small party of soldiers assembled for drill.

squadron, n. *skwŏd'rŭn* (It. *squadrone*; Sp. *escuadron*; F. *escadron*, a squadron—see **squad**), a body of troops drawn up in a square, or in any form; the chief division of a regiment of cavalry, consisting of two troops, each of about eighty men; a detachment of ships of war: **squad'roned**, a. *-rŭnd*, formed into squadrons.

squalid, a. *skwŏl'ĭd* (L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy: It. *squallido*: F. *squalide*), poverty-stricken; extremely dirty: **squal'idly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **squal'idness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being squalid: **squal'or**, n. *-ĕr* (L. *squalor*, dirtiness), foulness; filthiness.

squall, v. *skwăl* (Icel. *squala*, to scream: Dan. *squalder*, noisy talk: Sw. *squallra*, to tattle), to cry out; to scream: n. a loud scream or cry: **squal'ling**, imp.: adj. crying out harshly; screaming: **squalled**, pp. *skwăld*.

squall, n. *skwăl* (Sw. *squala*, expressing the sound of gushing water: It. *squillare*, to sound shrill and clear), a sudden storm of wind and rain: **squal'ly**, a. *-lĭ*, abounding in sudden and violent gusts of wind: **black squall**, sudden and violent gusts of wind accompanied with rain and dark heavy clouds: **white squall**, a squall without rain and dark clouds: **to look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch.

squaloid, a. *skwā'lŏyd* (L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), resembling or pert. to the shark family.

squalor—see **squalid**.

squama, n. *skwā'mĕ*, plu. **squa'mæ**, *-mē* (L. *squama*, a scale of a fish or serpent), in *bot.*, a scale; a part arranged like a scale: **squa'mose**, a. *-mōs*, also **squa'mous**, a. *-mŭs*, scaly; covered with scales; having a scale-like aspect, structure, or arrangement: **squa'miform**, a. *-mĭ-fawrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), having the form of scales: **squamigerous**, a. *skwā-mĭj'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *gero*, I bear), bearing or having scales.

squander, v. *skwŏn'dĕr* (a nasalised form of old Eng. *squatter*, to splash or spill a liquid, to disperse: Dan. *squatte*, to splash, to spirt: Sw. *squattra*, to squander), to spend profusely or wastefully; to spend without economy or judgment: **squan'dering**, imp.: adj. prodigal; wasteful: **squan'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: adj. scattered; spent lavishly and wastefully: **squan'derer**, n. *-dĕr-ĕr*, one who squanders: **squan'deringly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

square, a. *skwār* (old. F. *esquarré*; It. *squadro*, square—from L. *quadratus*, square), having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; not curved or round; fitting; that does equal justice; suitable; even; not leaving a balance; stout; well set; right or honest, as on the *square*, *square*-dealing: n. a figure having four equal sides and four right angles; a space of ground having four straight sides, with houses fronting inwards erected on at least three sides; the product of a number multiplied by itself; an instr. for drawing straight lines and tracing right angles; a body of troops in the form of a square; level; regularity; rule; conformity: v. to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a given standard; to adjust or regulate; to balance; to make even; to multiply into itself, as a number; to suit; to determine the exact contents of in square measure, as the area of a circle; to take up the attitude of a boxer: **squa'ring**, imp.: **squared**, pp. *skwārd*: adj. made in the form of a square; adjusted; regulated: **square'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **square'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being square: **squa'rish**, a. *-rĭsh*, nearly square: **square measure**, a measure having length and breadth: **square number**, the product resulting from any number multiplied into itself; the second power of a number: **square root**, that part of a number which, when multiplied into itself, produces the number: **square-rigged**, a. having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards instead of stays: **square-sail**, a four-sided sail extended to a yard: **square-toes**, an old-fashioned formal person: **hollow square**, a body of infantry drawn up in the form of a square, with a space in the centre for the officers, staff, &c. *Note.*—In such expressions as, *four square yards*, and *four yards square*, the *former* signifies an area or space containing four spaces, each a yard long and a yard broad; the *latter* signifies four yards long multiplied by four yards broad, producing 16 *square yards*. When the expressions are restricted to *unity* or *one*, the results are the same—thus, *one square yard* is identical in result with *one yard square*. **all square**, all settled; all right: **on the square**, in an open fair manner; honestly.

squarrose, a. *skwŏr'rōs*, also **squar'rous**, a. *-rŭs*, (mid. L. *squarra*, roughness of the skin; *squarrosus*, covered with scurf or scab), in *bot.*, covered with projecting parts or jags, as leaves; having scales, small leaves, or projections spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded: **squar'rulose**, a. *-ŭ-lōs*, slightly squarrose.

cowering: **squat'ting**, imp.: **adj.** use
squatting upon: **n.** the act of settling
without a title: **squat'ted**, pp.: **squat**
who *squats*; a settler on new lands w
the *Australian colonies*, a name appli
ners and cattle-breeders who occupy
of land from Government at a very sm

squaw, n. *skwaw* (an Amer. Indian
a wife.

squeak, v. *skwēk* (imitative of a sho
of a prolonged sound: Ger. *quicken*, t
pig), to utter a short shrill cry; to m
agreeable noise: **n.** a short acute cr
imp.: **adj.** crying with a sharp voice
disagreeable sounds: **squeaked**, pp. *s*
er, n. *-er*, one who squeaks.

squeal, v. *skwēl* (Icel. *squala*, to
Dan. *squalder*, noisy talk—see **squeak**
sharp, shrill, continuous sound: **n.**
sound less momentary than a **sque**
imp.: **adj.** uttering sharp shrill sound
skwēld.

squeamish, a. *skwēm'ish* (imitative
gree of choking or oppression: Dan.
to oppress: Sw. *qualja*, to make sick;
sive suffocating weather), sickish at
scrupulous; easily disgusted: **squea**
squeam'ishness, n. *-nēs*, the state of b
fastiduousness.

squeeze, v. *skwēz* (AS. *cwysan*, to sq
Low Ger. *quetsen*; Ger. *quetschen*, to s
between two bodies; to embrace clos
by extortion; to crowd closely toge
n. the act of one who squeezes; p
bodies: **squeez'ing**, imp.: n. the act
oppression; in *plu.*, the produce of sq
squeezed, pp. *skwēzd*: **squeez'able**, a.
of being squeezed: **to squeeze out**,
pressure, as a liquid: **to squeeze t**
through by pressing.

squelch, v. *skwelch* (imitative of the
by the fall of soft bodies), to crush: n.
squelch'ing, imp.: **squelched**, pp. *skw*

squib, n. *skwib* (a corruption of *squ*
water in a thin scattering stream: 2
splash), a firework spouting fire, as a s
a light witty expression reflecting
sarcastic than a lampoon: v. to utter
sions: **squib'bing**, imp.: **squibbed**, p

squid, n. *skwid* (a corruption of *squi*
for the cuttle-fish—so called from its
brownish-black liquor.

squill, n. *skwil* (F. *squille*; Sp. *s*
Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion), a lily-like
root like an onion—used in medicin
insect having its body covered wit
shrimp.

squint, v. *skwint* (F. *quinter*, to

L. *stipes*, a stake or stock), a stick or club carried in the hand for support or defence; a pole; a long handle; a badge of authority or office; that which upholds; a prop: **staff**, plu. **staffs**, a body of officers attached to an army, or to its commander, whose duty is to assist the commander in carrying his plans into execution, and in maintaining the army in a state of efficiency; a number of persons engaged to act together in any undertaking or work, as a *staff* of clerks, a *staff* of reporters: **staff**, plu. **staves**, step or round of a ladder: **staff-angle**, in *arch.*, a square rod of wood or other material standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on each side at the external angles of the plastering: **Jacob-staff**, a rod or pointed staff shod with iron for fixing in the ground, having a socket at the top for a compass, used in surveying: **cross-staff**, a staff with sights at right angles, used in surveying.

stag, n. *stag* (a name applied to very different animals, but chiefly to males: Icel. *stagi*, a gander or drake: Scot. *stag*, a stallion or young horse), the male deer; fem. *hind*; a reindeer in his fifth year; an unlicensed or unrecognised dealer in shares: **stag'gard**, n. *-gärd*, a stag four years old: **stag-beetle**, the largest of the beetle tribe in Britain: **stag-evil**, a kind of palsy in the jaws of horses: **stag-worm**, a worm troublesome to deer: **stag-hound**, a hound for hunting deer.

stage, n. *stāj* (F. *estage*, a story, height of a house: L. *stare*, to stand still), a framework of timber on which anything is made to stand; a floor; a story; one degree of elevation; a landing-quay or pier; the theatre or theatrical representations; also the actual part where the performance takes place; any place of action; a resting-place on a journey; the distance travelled over without resting; degree of progress or advance: **stager**, n. *stā'jer*, an old person, as having long acted on the stage of life—used generally in the compound, *old stager*; a person practised in cunning: **sta'ging**, n. *-jing*, a temporary structure of boards and posts for support: **stage-box**, a box close to the stage in a theatre: **stage-coach**, a coach running between two places with certain points of rest: **stage-play**, a theatrical entertainment: **stage-player**, an actor on the stage.

stagger, v. *stag-ger* (Scot. *stacks e*; prov. Dan. *staggre*; prov. Ger. *staggeren*, to stagger: Icel. *stakra*, to totter), to totter; to reel; to walk with a series of abrupt movements while swaying from side to side; to cause to totter; to begin to give way; to cause to hesitate; to shock; to alarm: **n.** a sudden swing of the body as if the person were about to fall: **stag'gering**, imp.: **adj.** reeling; unsteady: **n.** the swinging unsteady motion of the body as if about to fall: **stag'gered**, pp. *-gerd*: **stag'geringly**, ad. *-ger-ing-li*: **stag'gers**, n. *-ger-z*, a disease in horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness.

staging—see **stage**.

Stagirite, n. or **Stagyrite**, n. *stāj'i-rīt*, a name often applied to Aristotle, the great philosopher of antiquity, from the place of his birth, Stagira, *stā-jī'rā*, in Macedonia.

stagnate, v. *stāg'nāt* (L. *stagnum*, a piece of standing water—probably compounded of *sto*, I stand, and *gigno*, I produce: It. *stagno*, standing water), to be or become motionless; to stand still; to cease to flow; to grow dull: **stag'nating**, imp.: **stag'nated**, pp.: **stag'nant**, a. *-nant*, not flowing; motionless; still; inactive; dull: **stag'nantly**, ad. *-li*: **stag'nancy**, n. *-nan-si*, also **stagnation**, n. *stāg-nā'shun*, the state of being without motion; the cessation of action; state of being dull.

staid, a. *stād* (a corruption of *stayed*, the pp. of *stay*: see **stay** 2), not vacillating; grave; sober; not wild or flighty: **staid'ly**, ad. *-li*: **staid'ness**, n. *-nes*, steadiness; regularity; gravity.

stain, v. *stān* (old F. *destendre*, to deaden or take away the colour of: L. *tingere*, to dye), to discolour; to tinge of a different colour; to blot; to render foul; to tarnish; to bring reproach; to mark with guilt or infamy; to impress or mark with a variety of colours: **n.** a blot; a foul spot; a spot of colour; taint of guilt; infamy; disgrace: **stain'ing**, imp.: **n.** the process of making stains or tints, as on glass or paper: **stained**, pp. *stānd*: **stain'er**, n. *-er*, one who stains: **stain'less**, a. *-les*, free from imperfections or blots; pure; free from guilt or sin: **stained glass**, glass variously coloured: **paper-stainer**, one who marks or stains paper with many colours.

stair, n. *stār* (AS. *starger*, a ladder, steps—from *stigan*, to step up: Dut. *steiger*, a mason's scaffold: Sw. *steg*, a step), a step: **stairs**, plu. *stārz*, a series of steps leading upwards or downwards: **staircase**, an enclosed series of steps leading from one part of a building to another: **below-stairs**, in the basement or lower part of a house: **up-stairs**, in the higher or better rooms; the bedrooms.

staith, n. *stāth* (Icel. *stod*, a landing-place: Ger. *gestade*, a shore: Dan. *stode*, to strike against), a landing-place for merchandise; a place where coals are shipped; a line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, laid on a stage or platform.

stake, n. *stāk* (same as *stack*, representing effort abruptly checked: Gael. *stac*: Icel. *staka*, to stumble: old F. *estac*, a stake, a tie: Sp. *estaca*; Ger. *staken*; Dut. *stack*, a stake, a post), a post or slab of wood sharpened at one end and firmly set in the ground, to which anything may be fastened; a piece of rough wood forming one of the uprights of a fence; martyrdom, because martyrs were bound to stakes when burnt; anything placed in the hands of another, particularly money, to wait the result of a wager: **v.** to mark the limits off by stakes; to wager; to pledge; to hazard: **sta'king**, imp. putting to hazard upon a contingency: **staked**, pp. *stākt*: **stake-head**, in *rope-making*, the slab or post with wooden pins to keep the strands apart: **stake-holder**, one who holds the stakes or money intrusted to him by parties to a wager till the result be determined: **stake-net**, a net secured and outstretched by means of stakes: **at stake**, in danger; hazarded; pledged.

stalactites, n. plu. *stā-lak'tīts* (Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping—from *stalasso*, I drop), icicle-like incrustations of lime, chalcedony, &c., which often cover the roofs of caverns and fissures, and which arise from the dropping water holding these rock-matters in solution: **stalac'tic**, a. *-tik*, or **stalac'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, also **stalactitic**, a. *stāl'ak-tit'ik*, pert. to or resembling a stalactite: **stalactiform**, a. *stā-lak'ti-fawrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), resembling or shaped like a stalactite.

stalagmite, n. *stā-lag'mīt* (Gr. *stalagma*, a drop), the same mineral matter as *stalactites*, but applied to the incrustations that cover the floor of the cavern: the stalactites and stalagmites frequently meet one another, and form pillar-like masses: **stalagmitic**, a. *stāl'ag-mit'ik*, having the texture or structure of stalagmite—applied to limestones which have an open, porous, and somewhat concretionary structure.

stale, a. *stāl* (Dut. *stelle*, position, place: Ger. *stellen*, to place: Dut. *stel*, old), having lost its freshness; vapid or tasteless from age; worn out by age or use; common; no longer pleasing: **stale ly**, ad. *-li*: **stale'ness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being stale; vapidness: **stale demand**, a claim which has not been pressed or claimed for a very long time: **stale-mate**, a fixed state; in *chess*, the position of a king when he cannot move but into check.

stale, n. *stāl* (It. *stallare*; old F. *estaler*; Dut. *stalen*, to stale), to urine or pass water, as horses or cattle: **sta ling**, imp.: **staled**, pp. *stāld*.

stalk, v. *stawk* (imitative of the sound of setting down the foot: AS. *stelcan*, to step: Dan. *stalke*, to go with high and long steps: Norm. *stauka*, to stump along like an old man with a stick), to walk with high and affected steps; to creep along softly and warily: **n.** a proud stately step or walk: **stalk ing**, imp.: **adj.** walking with stately steps: **stalked**, pp. *stawkt*: **stalk'er**, n. *-er*, one who stalks: **stalking-horse**, a real or sham horse behind which the fowler or hunter warily approaches his game to snare or shoot it; any mask or pretence: **deer-stalking**, the act of approaching deer warily and stealthily.

stalk, n. *stawk* (Icel. *stilkr*, a stalk: Dan. *stilk*, a stem, a handle: Gr. *stelchos*, a stem, a stump), the stem or main prop of a plant; the stem or support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything resembling a stalk; a very long chimney attached to a public work: **stalk y**, a. *-i*, resembling a stalk; full of stalks: **stalk'less**, a. *-les*, destitute of a stalk.

stall, n. *stawl* (Icel. *stallr*, that on which anything stands or is placed: AS. *steal*, a place, a stall: Ger. *stelle*; It. *stallo*; old F. *estal*, a place, a seat), a place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a division of a stable allotted to a single horse; a small area partially enclosed, either in the open air or within a large building, where articles are exposed to sale; a small workshop; a reserved seat in a theatre; the raised seat of a dignitary of a cathedral, situated in its choir or

stamina, *stam'i-na* (L. *stamen*, the standing thing, either as hanging from the distaff, the warp in the upright beams of the ancients—from *sto*, I stand), the solid or firm part of a body; the male organs of flowers situated within the petals and consisting of stalks or filaments, and anthers containing pollen; basis; foundation. **stamined**, a. *stam'ind*, furnished with stamens. **stam'ina**, n. pl. that which constitutes the principal strength and support of a thing: **stam'inal**, a. *-nal*, pertaining to stamens or stamina: **staminous**, a. *-nus*, of or pertaining to, consisting of or having stamens: **staminiferous**, a. *-fer-us* (L. *ferre*, to bear), bearing stamens: applied to a male flower or to plants bearing male flowers: **stam'ino-dium**, n. *-nod'i-um* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *bot.*, an abortive stamen, an organ bearing a resemblance to an abortive stamen.

stammer, v. *stam'mer* (Goth. *stumma*; Icel. *stamr*; A.-S. *stamor*, stammering; Scot. *stammer*, to stagger), to utter words with hesitation, and imperfectly; to speak hesitatingly and with difficulty from an impediment in speech; to stutter: **stam'mering**, imp.: **adj.** speaking with difficulty: **n.** a stuttering or imperfect utterance in speech: **stam'mered**, pp. *-merd*: **stam'merer**, n. *-mer-er*, one who speaks with difficulty: **stam'meringly**, ad. *-li*.

stamp, v. *stamp* (Icel. *stappa*, to stamp, to thrust with a pole; Norm. *stampe*, to tramp in mud; Dut. *stampen*, to ram, to pound; Ger. *stampfen*, to mark with a stamp), to tread or trample, for making impressions or marks on substances, generally of figures or devices; the mark impressed; a thing marked or stamped; a small piece of paper having a certain figure impressed by government, and sold

[illegible]

stand, v. *stand* (Goth. *standan*; Icel. *standa*; A.-S. *standan*; Ger. *stehen*, to stand; Lat. *sto*, I stand), to be upright; to be erect; to be fixed; to be stationary; to be at rest; to be at a place; to be at a point; to be at a stay; to be at a halt; to be at a pause; to be at a period; to be at a crisis; to be at a point of time; to be at a point of place; to be at a point of rest; to be at a point of motion

loses its transparency and forms a pearl-coloured projection.

staphylorraphy, n. *staf-i-lŏr'a-fi* (Gr. *staphulē*, a grape, and *rhaphē*, a seam, from *rhapto*, I sew), a surgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided palate.

staple, n. *stā'pl* (AS. *stapel*, a prop; Dut. *stapel*, a support; Gael. *stapal*, a bolt), a hook or loop of iron; an iron loop stuck into the door-post in order to hold the bolt of the lock.

staple, n. *stā'pl* (Dut. and Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a place where goods are stored up; F. *étape*, a public storehouse where stranger merchants lodge their goods), a market or emporium; the merchandise brought to be sold; the principal commodities or productions of a country or district; original material; raw material; main element: **adj.** settled; established in commerce: **sta'pler**, n. *-pler*, a dealer in principal commodities, as a wool-stapler.

star, n. *stär* (Gr. *aster*, L. *astrum*; Gael. *stairno*, a star; Dut. *sterren*, to twinkle), one of the many twinkling luminous bodies seen in the firmament on a clear night; any luminous body, particularly when it appears in the sky; an ornamental figure rayed like a star, as a badge of knighthood; a person or thing unusually attractive or brilliant; a mark of reference, also called an *asterisk*; in the *plu.*, a configuration of the planets as supposed to affect destiny: **v.** to adorn or stud with stars; to sparkle; in *familiar language*, to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players: **star'ring**, imp.: **starred**, pp. *stärd*: **adj.** decorated or studded with stars; influenced by the stars with respect to fortune, as ill-*starred*: **starry**, a. *-ri*, adorned with or resembling stars: **star'riness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being starry: **star-like**, a. resembling a star: **star'less**, a. *-les*, without stars: **star-apple**, an Amer. fruit, a kind of apple whose seeds, when the fruit is cut across, present a star-like figure: **star-chamber**, a civil and criminal court in the reign of Henry VIII. and several of his successors, so called from the roof of the chamber in which it was held being ornamented with figures of stars, notorious for tyrannic despotic and unjust acts, abolished in the reign of Charles I.: **star-fish**, a sea animal of many species, having three or more arms or limbs branching from a centre like a star: **star-gazer**, n. a *humorous sense*, an astronomer; one who studies the stars: **starlight**, lighted by the stars only: **Star of India**, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 when she formally assumed the direct government of India, of which the insignia are, a collar, investment, badge, and star, with the motto, "Heaven's light our guide:" **star-stone**, a stone having a radiated texture; a variety of sapphire which, when cut in a certain way, reflects the light in a star-like form: **star-spangled**, a. studded with stars: **falling or shooting star**, a luminous meteor seen shooting athwart the sky, often in great numbers: **fixed stars**, *stars* as distinguished from the *planets*, the former so called because they constantly maintain the same, or nearly the same, relative positions in the heavens.

starboard, n. *stär'bŏrd* (Icel. *styrbordi*; Dan. *styrbord*, the starboard—from Icel. *stjórn*, the rudder; Dan. *styre*, to steer, because the rudder consisted of an oar on the right side of the ship where the steersman stood), the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the head or stem, the left side being called the *larboard*: **adj.** lying on the right side of a ship.

starch, n. *stärch* (Ger. *stärke*, strength, stiffness; Sw. *stärkelse*, starch—Icel. *stirr*, starch—from *stirr*, to stiffen), a white farinaceous matter obtained from grain, potatoes, and other vegetable substances, used in the form of a jelly for stiffening articles of dress, &c.: **v.** to stiffen with starch: **starch'ing**, imp.: **starched**, pp. *stärcht*: **adj.** stiffened with starch; precise; stiff: **starch'er**, n. *-er*, one who starches: **starch'y**, a. *-i*, of or like starch: **starch-like**, a. resembling starch: **starch'edly**, ad. *-ed-li*: **starch'edness**, n. *-nes*, stiffness in manners; formality.

stare, v. *stär* (Icel. *starra*; Sw. *stirra*; Dut. *staren*, to look fixedly; Norm. *star*, eyes, sight; Ger. *starr*, stiff, rigid), to look fixedly with wide-open eyes; to fix an earnest look on an object: **n.** a fixed look with eyes wide open: **sta'ring**, imp.: **adj.** gazing with a stare: **stared**, pp. *stärd*: **sta'rer**, n. *-er*, one who stares: **sta'ringly**, ad. *-ring-li*: **to stare in the face**, to be plainly before the eyes.

stark, a. *stärk* (Icel. *sterkr*; old H. Ger. *starah*; Ger. *stark*, rigid, stiff: Icel. *sterkna*, to congeal, to stiffen—see **starch**), stiff; strong; gross: **ad.** wholly; entirely: **stark'ly**, ad. *-li*.

starling, n. *stär'ling*, also called a **stare**, *stär* (AS. *star*, a starling; L. *sturnus*; It. *storno*, a starling), a bird of the thrush kind, which can be taught to sing, and even to speak; one of the large piles placed before the foundation of a pier of a bridge to break the force of the water.

starred, starry, starriness—see **star**.

start, n. *stärt* (Ger. *sturz*, a fall; *stürzen*, to do things with a quick sudden motion; Dut. *storten*, to hurl or throw headlong), a sudden and momentary twitching motion of the body; a sudden motion of the body caused by fear; a sudden rousing to action; a sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion from a place; act of setting out; advantage in the outset; **v.** to disturb suddenly, as by fear or ill news; to bring or put into motion; to move suddenly; to shift from its place; to set out; to commence; to bring into view or notice: **start ing**, imp.: **n.** act of one who starts: **start'ed**, pp.: **start er**, n. *-er*, one who starts: **to start after**, to set out after; to follow: **to start against**, to act as a rival candidate against: **to start for**, to be a candidate for, as an office: **to start up**, to rise suddenly; to bring into motion: **to get the start**, to begin before another: **an upstart**, one who has suddenly come into notice from an inferior state: **starting-point**, the point from which motion begins, or from which a thing moves: **starting-post**, the point from which race-horses begin to run in a race.

startle, v. *stär'tl* (from **start**, which see), to excite with sudden fear or apprehension; to excite by extreme surprise; to shock; to move suddenly in alarm: **star'tling**, imp. *-tling*: **adj.** suddenly impressing with fear; dreadfully surprising: **star tlingly**, ad. *-li*: **star'tled**, pp. *-tld*: **adj.** caused to start; surprised.

starve, v. *stärv* (Icel. *starf*, labour, trouble; Norm. *starve*, to go slow and tottering, as a sick or wearied beast; Dut. *sterven*; Ger. *sterben*, to die), to kill with hunger; to perish or die with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme hunger; to be very indigent: **starv ing**, imp.: **starved**, pp. *stärvd*: **starvation**, n. *stär-vā-shŭn*, extreme hunger or want; state of being starved: **starveling**, n. *stärv'ling*, hungry; pining with want: **n.** an animal or plant made thin or weak from want of nutriment.

stasis, n. *stā'sis* (Gr. *stasis*, a stationary posture), in *sg. l.*, a stagnation of the blood or animal humors.

state, n. *stāt* (old F. *estat*; It. *stato*, state, condition—from L. *statum*, to stand; *status*, standing), circumstances in which a person or thing is placed at any particular time; position; condition; solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; the whole body of people included under one government; the community; the body politic; the constituents thereof; policy; one of the orders or classes of men existing in a country, as the nobles, the clergy; civil power, as distinguished from ecclesiastical: **v.** to express the particulars of; to set down fully; to repeat with all the attending circumstances; to set forth: **adj.** of or belonging to the state; public: **sta'ting**, imp.: **sta'ted**, pp.: **adj.** settled; established; occurring regularly: **sta'ter**, n. *-er*, one who states: **sta'tedly**, ad. *-li*, at stated or appointed times: **statement**, n. *stāt'ment*, the act of representing verbally or in writing; the recital of the circumstances attendant on a transaction: **state'ly**, a. *-li*, lofty; dignified; grand; elevated in sentiment: **ad.** majestically: **state'liness**, n. *-nes*, majestic appearance; grandeur in mien or manner; affected dignity: **statesman**, n. *stāts'mŭn*, one who is versed in public affairs and the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; a politician; one who occupies his own estate; a small landholder: **states'manlike**, a. having the qualities of a statesman: **states'manship**, n. the qualifications or skill of a statesman: **states-general**, in *French hist.*, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, the nobles, the clergy, and the people; in the *Netherlands*, the legislative body, consisting of two chambers: **state-paper**, a public official document: **state-prisoner**, one charged with political offences: **state-room**, one of the principal apartments, of great magnificence, in a palace or princely mansion; the principal cabin in a ship: **state-trial**, a trial for political offences.

statics, n. plu. *stăt'iks* (Gr. *statikos*, standing still), the branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, weight, pressure, &c., of bodies when at rest: **stat'ic**, a. *-ik*, also **stat'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.

station, n. *stā'shŭn* (F. *station*, a station—from L. *statio*, a standing still, a station, a post: in mil. L., and even in classical times, *statio* was applied to a stall or shop), the spot or place where a person stands; post assigned; position; rank or condition of life; office; a halting or starting place on a railway; a police-office; in *bot.*, the region occupied by any particular plant, being the locality which presents the conditions most favourable for its growth and development; in *mil.*, the quarters of a regiment, or the place where located: **v.** to place; to appoint to the occupation of a certain post or point: **sta'tioning**, inp.: **sta'tioned**, pp. *-shŭnd*: **sta'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, pert. to a station: **sta'tionary**, a. *-er-i*, fixed; not moving; not advancing; not improving: **sta'tioner**, n. *-er*, *originally*, a bookseller; *now*, a dealer chiefly in paper, pens, ink, and other materials employed in writing: **sta'tionery**, n. *-er-i*, articles sold by stationers: **adj.** of or belonging to a stationer: **sta'tions**, n. plu. the places where ecclesiastical processions rest, or which are visited in rotation by individuals, for the performance of any act of devotion: **station-master**, an officer in charge of a railway station: **stationary engine**, a fixed steam-engine for drawing carriages on railways by means of a rope.

statistics, n. plu. *stă-tis'tiks* (F. *statistique*; It. *statistica*; Ger. *statistik*, statistics—from L. *status*, situation, circumstances), a collection of facts regarding the condition of a nation, or any society, in its domestic economy, in the health and longevity of its people, in its population, wealth, &c.; the science of collecting and arranging all the numerical facts relating to any subject: **statis'tic**, a. *-tik*, also **statis'tical**, a. *-ti-kăl*, of or relating to the state or condition of a people or nation with respect to extent, population, wealth, &c.: **statis'tically**, ad. *-li*: **statistician**, n. *stăt'is-tish'ăn*, one who is skilled in the matter of statistics.

statue, n. *stăt'ū* (L. *statua*, a statue, an image—from *statuo*, I make or cause to stand, I place: It. *statua*; F. *statue*, a statue), the representation of a living being made with some solid substance, as marble, stone, bronze, &c.; an image: **stat'uary**, n. *-er-i*, one who carves images or statues; the art of carving figures out of stone, marble, &c., to represent human beings or animals; a collection of statues, or statues considered collectively: **stat'ued**, a. *-ūd*, furnished with statues: **stat'uesque'**, a. *-ū-ĕsk'*, having the character of a statue: **stat'uette'**, n. *-ĕt'*, a small statue.

stature, n. *stăt'ūr* (L. *statura*, an upright posture, height or size of the body—from *sto*, I stand: It. *statura*; F. *stature*, stature), the height or size of any or so much of the psalm as is given out at once by the precentor, to be repeated by the congregation: **stave**, n. plu. *stāvz*.

staw, v. *stŏ* (Ger. *stauchen*, to stave or cram into a cask or vessel: Low Ger. *stauen*, to pack, to dam; *gewe*, Eng. and Scot., to glut); to clog; to satiate; to disgust: **staw'ing**, inp.: **stawed**, pp. *stŏd*.

stay, n. *stā* (Dut. *stag*; F. *estage*, the stay of a ship; Icel. *stage*, to bind, to fasten), in a ship, a strong rope extended from the head of a mast down to some part of the vessel in order to give it support—the stays of a ship are distinguished by different names: **stay-sail**, a sail extended on a stay: **to miss stays**, to fail in tacking, said of a ship.

stay, n. *stā* (Icel. *stöd*; Norm. *stęd*, a stake, a support: Dut. *steede*; F. *étage*, a prop or support: Lang. *estaia*, residence: connected with preceding), continuance or abode in a place; a prop or support; in *engin.*, a part in tension to hold parts together: v. to delay; to obstruct; to keep from departure; to repress; to remain or continue in a place; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to rest; to prop or hold up: **stay'ing**, inp.: **stayed or staid**, pp. *stād*: **staid**, a. *stād*, sober; steady; grave; not volatile: **stays**, n. plu. *stāz*, a stock inner waistcoat, usually stiffened with whalebone, worn by females: **stay-bolt**, in *mech.*, a rod connecting opposite plates to prevent them being bulged out: **stay-lace**, a lace or string for fastening stays: **stay-maker**, one whose occupation is to make stays.

stead, n. *sted* (Goth. *staths*; Dut. *stede*, a place; Icel. *staða*, standing: Sw. *stedd*, situated, placed), place or room which another has or might have—preceded by *in*; denoting the replacing, or filling the place, of another; the frame of a heel, as to stand in a place or locality, as homestead: **to stand in stead**, to be of great advantage.

steadfast, a. *stĕd'făst* (Sw. *stadig*, fixed, stable: Dut. *stadig*, constant: Icel. *staðfastr*, steadfast, firm; constant; firmly fixed or established; not fickle): **stead'fastly**, ad. *-li*: **stead'fastness**, n. *-nĕs*, firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

steady, a. *stĕd'i* (from *stead*: Dut. *steede*, support, a prop), not tottering or shaking; constant in mind or purpose; not fickle or changeable; regular; not fluctuating; uniform: **v.** to keep from tottering or falling; to make firm or steady; to support: **stead'ying**, inp. *-i-ing*: **stead'ied**, pp. *-id*: **stead'ily**, ad. *-i-li*: **steadiness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being not easily moved or shaken; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy.

steak, n. *stāk* (Icel. *steikja*; Dut. *steek*, to roast, to

[illegible] having a smooth, soapy, or greasy feel; soapy: **ste atite**, n. *-ī-tīt*, perf. to soapstone: **steatocele**, n. [illegible] Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour, a tumour [illegible]

steatoma, n. [illegible] and L. [illegible], pl., a kind of fatty tumour, a tumour containing a substance resembling fat: **ste ato matous**, a. *-tus*, of the nature of a steatoma or fatty tumour.

steadfast, *stĕd'fast*, another spelling of **steadfast**, which *see*.

steed, n. *stēd* (AS. *stēda*, a horse or stallion: Gael. *steud*, to run: a horse from the *stud*), a horse of high mettle for state or war: **steed'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a horse.

steel, n. *stēl* (old H. Ger. *stahal*; Ger. *stahl*, steel—from Ger. *stechen*, to stick; *stachel*, a point, a sting), iron refined and combined with carbon, used in making edge-tools, &c.; weapons made of steel, as swords; an instr. used by butchers and others for sharpening their knives: v. to point or overlay with steel; to make very hard; to make insensible or obdurate: **steel'ing**, imp.: n. among *cutlers*, the act or process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instr. which is to receive the edge: **steeled**, pp. *stēld*: adj. hardened; made insensible: **steely**, a. *stēl'ē*, having the character or qualities of steel: **steel-clad**, a. covered or armed with steel: **steel-hearted**, a. *figurative*, having the heart as hard as steel: **steel-pen**, a pen-nib made of metal, now in general use for writing with: **Bessemer steel** (named after the inventor), steel made from cast-iron as it comes in a liquid state from the smelting-furnace: **blister-steel**, steel made by interlaying wrought-iron with charcoal, and keeping it for some days at a high temperature: **cast-steel**, steel made by mixing iron or steel with powdered charcoal and then melting it, which, when cast into bars, may be rolled or hammered.

steelyard, n. *stēl'yārd* (a corruption of *staple-yard*—that is, the authorised standard at the *staple* or public market—*see* **staple** 1, 2), a balance for weighing bodies, consisting of a single weight shifted backwards and forwards on a graduated beam.

steen, v. *stēn* (AS. *stæn*, a stone), in *arch.*, to line with brick, stone, or other material, as a well: n. a brick or stone wall, or the lining of a well: **steen'ing**, imp.: **steened**, pp. *stēnd*.

steep, v. *stēp* (Dut. *stippen*, to stick into, to steep: Icel. *steypa*, to throw down, to pour out: Fris. *stiepen*, to dip candles), to soak in a liquid; to imbue: n. the liquid in which a thing may be soaked; that which is soaked in a liquid: **steep'ing**, imp.: n. the process by which anything is soaked in a liquid: **steeped**, pp. *stēpt*: adj. soaked in a liquid: **steep'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which steeps.

steep, a. *stēp* (Icel. *steypa*, to cast or throw down: Sw. *stupa*, to incline, to lower: Norm. *stup*, a steep cliff), ascending or descending with a great inclination or slope; precipitous: n. a hill, mountain, or rock having a great inclination or slope: **steep'ly**, ad. *-lē*, in a steep manner: **steep'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being steep or precipitous: **steep'y**, a. *-ĭ*, having a steep or precipitous declivity: **steep-down**, a. deep and precipitous: **steepen**, v. *stēp'n*, to become steep: **steepening**, imp. *stēp'ning*: **steepened**, pp. *stēp'nd*

Note.—The two preceding entries are closely connected. "The sense of *soaking* is incidental to that of *dipping*, and from the idea of *dipping* or *tumbling* to that of *steepness* or *abrupt inclination* is an easy step."

steeple, n. *stēp'l* (AS. *stȳpel*, a tower: Sw. *stupel*, a heap, a pile: Low Ger. *stūpel*, a prop, a support), the tower of a church or other public building; a spire: **steepled**, a. *stēp'ld*, furnished with a steeple: **steeple-chase**, a race on horseback, over all obstacles, in order to reach some visible distant object in a straight course, originally a steeple.

steer, v. *stēr* (AS. *styran*, to move, to stir: Icel. *styra*, to guide, to steer; *staurr*, a stake or pole: Dut. *stieren*, to drive forwards), to direct; to guide; to direct and govern the course of a ship by the helm: to be directed and governed; to pursue a course: **steer'ing**, imp.: n. the act of directing a ship in its course by the helm: **steered**, pp. *stērd*: **steerage**, n. *stēr'ăj*, the steering of a ship; the manner in which a ship answers to the helm; the fore part of a ship, and the cabin there situated, for passengers paying a lower rate of fares: **steer'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who steers: **steerage-way**, that degree of forward movement which renders a ship governable by the helm: **steering-wheel**, the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned, and the ship steered: **steersman**, n. *stērz'man*, one who steers a ship.

steer, n. *stēr*, also **stirk**, n. [illegible] (Dut. [illegible] the male [illegible] bull: AS. [illegible]; Dut. *stierk*, a heifer), a young castrated male of the ox kind.

steeve, n. *stēv* (probably a corruption of **staff** or **stave**, which *see*: old Dut. *steve*, a staff), among *seamen*, the angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon or with the line of the vessel's keel; a long heavy spar with a place to fit a block at one end: v. to elevate at an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; to make such an angle: **steeve'ing**, imp.: n. the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon: **steeved**, pp. *stēvd*.

stegnography, n. *stĕg'nŏg'rĕ-fī* (Gr. *stegnoos*, covered, concealed, and *graphō*, I write), a mode of writing by a choice of characters, known only to the initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of writing in cipher.

stegnosis, n. *stĕg-nō'sĭs* (Gr. *stegnōō*, I make thick, I make costive), constipation: **stegnot'ic**, a. *-nŏt'ĭk*, binding; constipating: n. an astringent.

stela, n. *stē'lā* (L. *stela*, a pillar—from Gr. *stēlē*, a post or slab), a small column or pillar without base or capital, used as a monument, a milestone, and such like: **ste le**, n. *-lē*, a sepulchral slab or column: **ste'lene**, a. *-lēn*, columnar.

stellar, n. *stĕl'ĕr*, also **stel'lary**, a. *-ĭ* (L. *stella*, a star: It. *stellare*, stellar), starry; relating to stars; full of stars: **stel'late**, a. *-lāt*, or **stel'liform**, a. *-lĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, resembling a star; arranged like a star: **stel'lated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, radiated; resembling a star; having the fibres, crystals, or members diverging in all directions from a common centre: **stellerids**, n. plu. *stĕl-lĕr'ĭ-dē*, also **steller'idans**, n. plu. *-dănz*, a family of fishes, of which the star-fish is the type: **stellif'erous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), having or abounding with stars: **stellite**, n. *stĕl'īt*, a white translucent mineral of a silky appearance, occurring in stellar groups in greenstone: **stel'lular**, a. *-ū-lĕr*, shaped like little stars; having marks resembling stars.

stem, n. *stĕm* (AS. *stemn*; Ger. *stamm*, the stem or trunk of a tree: prov. Eng. *stelma*, shoots that grow from an old stock), the body of a tree or plant from which the branches or offshoots grow; the stalk; the stock of a family; race; progeny; in *music*, the line joined to the body of a note: **stem'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a stem.

stem, n. *stĕm* (Norm. *stemm*, the stem or prow of a vessel: old Dut. *steve*, a staff; *veurstève*, the stem or prow of a ship), the strong curved timber to which the two sides of a ship are united in front, the whole having a wedge-like appearance; the prow: **from stem to stern**, from the front to the back of a ship.

stem, v. *stĕm* (Icel. *stemma*, to stop, to close: Ger. *stammen*, to stick something on or against an object with a sudden thrust: Sw. *stamma*, to stop, to stanch), to put a stop to; to resist; to make progress against, as a current: **stem'ming**, imp.: **stemmed**, pp. *stĕmd*.

stemples, n. *stĕm'plz* (a probable dim. of *stems* or *steps*), in certain mining districts, pieces of wood fixed in the sides of the shaft by which an ascent or descent can be made.

stench, n. *stĕnsh* (old H. Ger. *stinchan*, to smell sweet or bad: AS. *stenc*, smell: Sw. *stinka*, to spring, to stink), a strong bad smell; offensive odour: **stench'y**, a. *-ĭ*, having an offensive smell.

stencil, n. *stĕn'sĭl* (prov. Eng. *stencil*, the post of a door: AS. *stenge*, a bar of wood), a thin piece of pasteboard, leather, or metal, in which the outlines of any figures are cut out, used to paint or mark in colours by passing a brush of colour over it while lying on paper: v. to paint or ornament by means of a stencil: **sten'cilling**, imp.: n. the art; the work done: **sten'ciled**, pp. *-sĭld*: **sten'ciler**, n. *-sĭl-ĕr*, one who stencils.

steneosaurus, n. *stĕn'ē-ō-sâ'rŭs* (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a genus of narrow-snouted crocodilians, found in the chalk and greensands.

stenography, n. *stĕn-ŏg'rĕ-fī* (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *graphō*, I write), the art of writing very expeditiously by using simple signs and abbreviations; shorthand: **stenographic**, a. *stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk*, also **sten'ographical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, of or relating to stenography: **sten'ographically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **stenographer**, n. *stĕn-ŏg'rĕ-fĕr*, also **stenographist**, n. *-rĕ-fĭst*, one who is skilled in stenography; a shorthand-writer.

orifice; a jet: **spirt'ing**, imp.: **spirt'ed**, pp.: **spirtle**, v. *spur'tl*: **spir'tling**, imp. *-tling*: **spir'tled**, pp. *-tld*, in the same sense.

spiry—see **spire**.

spit, n. *spit* (Dut. *spet*, a spit: Icel. *spita*, a peg, a skewer: Sw. *speta*, a little rod: It. *spito*, a spear: Ger. *spiess*, a slender pointed object), a long thin bar of wood or metal, pointed at one or both ends, on which meat, &c., is roasted; a narrow pointed object; a small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal from the shore into the sea, as a *spit* of sand: **v.** to put on a spit; to thrust through, as meat by a spit: **spit'ting**, imp.: **spit'ted**, pp.

spit, v. *spit* (AS. *spittan*; Icel. *spyta*; Dan. *spytte*; Ger. *sputzen*; L. *spuere*, to spit), to throw out, as saliva from the mouth; to eject from the mouth; to rain slightly: **n.** spittle; saliva: **spat**, pt. *spat*, did spit: **spitten**, pp. *spit'n*, also **spit**, pp. *spit*: **spittle**, n. *spit'l*, saliva; the moisture thrown out from the mouth: **spittoon**, n. *spit-tōn'*, a shallow box to receive the spittle thrown out of the mouth by smokers: **spit fire**, n. *-fīr*, a violent passionate person: **to spit upon**, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spitch-cock, v. *spich'kok* (Eng. *spit*, and *cook*), to dress an eel with condiments, &c., after splitting it longwise, then broiling it: **n.** an eel so dressed and cooked: **spitch-cocked**, a. *-kokt*, split and cooked, as an eel.

spite, n. *spit* (Dut. *spijt*; Low Ger. *spiet*, vexation: Dan. *spydig*, sharp, caustic: Ger. *spitzig*, pointed, satirical), sudden or fitful ill-will; hatred accompanied with active annoyance or injury: **v.** to do with a desire to vex or annoy; to annoy; to thwart: **spi'ting**, imp.: **spi'ted**, pp.: **spite'ful**, a. *-fool*, having a desire to annoy or injure: **spite'fully**, ad. *-li*: **spite'fulness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being spiteful; malice: **in spite of**, in defiance of; notwithstanding.

spittle, spittoon—see **spit 2**.

splanchnic, a. *splangk'nik* (Gr. *splanchnon*, an entrail), in *anat.*, belonging to the viscera or intestines: **splanch'no**, *-nō*, in *anat.*, a prefix, implying relation to viscera, as **splanchno-skeleton**, the osseous structure of particular organs: **splanchnography**, n. *splangk-nōg'ra-fi* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), an anatomical description of the viscera: **splanchnol'ogy**, n. *-nōl'ō-ji* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), a description of the viscera.

splash, n. *splash* (Ger. *plaskern*; Sw. *plaska*, to paddle or dabble: Dan. *plaske*, to shower down), water or slush thrown upon anything, particularly from a puddle: **v.** to bespatter with water or mud, or slush: splash'ing, imp.: splash'ed, pp.: splash'y, a. *-i*, splash-like; to strike or dash about water or slush; splash'ing, imp.: splash'ed, pp.: splash'y, a. *-i*, splash-like; to strike or dash about water or slush;

splendour, n. *splen'der* (L. *splendor*, brightness, lustre: It. *splendore*: F. *splendeur*), great brightness; brilliance; magnificent display; grandeur; eminence.

splenetic, a. *splē-net'ik* (It. *splenetico*; F. *splénétique*, splenetic—from Gr. and L. *spleen*, the milt or spleen—see **spleen**), troubled with spleen; fretful; peevish; gloomy: **n.** a person affected with spleen: **splenet'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, same as splenetic: **splenet'ically**, ad. *-li*: **splenic**, n. *splen'ik*, belonging to the spleen: **splenitis**, n. *splē-nī'tis*, inflammation of the spleen: **splenisation**, n. *splē'nī-zā'shun*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, so that they resemble the substance of the spleen.

splent—see **splint**.

splice, v. *splīs* (Dut. *splissen*; Sw. *splisa*; Ger. *splissen*, to join together so that the two ends shall interlace or overlap), to unite or join together the two ends of a rope by interlacing or twisting together the strands; to connect pieces of wood or metal, as beams or railway-bars, by means of overlapping parts fastened or bolted to them: **n.** a piece added to a rope by splicing: **spli'cing**, imp.: **spliced**, pp. *splīsd*: **to splice the main brace**, in *naval phrase*, to give out an extra allowance of spirits after special exposure to cold or wet.

splint, n. *splint*, also **splent**, n. *splent* (a nasalized form of *splitter*: Ger. *splint*, a pin or peg: Dut. *splinter*, a splinter), a small piece split off from a larger: in *surg.*, a thin piece of wood used to confine in its proper position a broken bone after being set; a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bone of a horse; a hard laminated coal, intermediate between cannel and common pit coal: **v.** to confine or supply with splints: **splint'ing**, imp.: **splint'ed**, pp.: **splinter**, n. *splint'er*, a small piece split off a larger; an irregular fragment rent from a body: **v.** to shiver; to break or rend into thin small fragments: **splin'tering**, imp.: **splin'tered**, pp. *-tērd*: **adj.** broken into fragments: **splin'tery**, a. *-tēr-i*, consisting of or resembling splinters; having splinters or scales adhering, as in a fracture: **splinter-bar** (a corruption of *spangtree-bar*—from Ger. *spannen*, to fasten), the cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs: **splinter-proof**, capable of resisting the fragments or splinters of bursting shells.

split, v. *split* (Dut. *splitten*; Ger. *spleissen*, to split: Low Ger. *splittern*, to shiver to pieces), to divide or separate lengthwise; to rive; to rend; to throw into discord, as a party; to burst or part asunder; to be broken, as a ship: **n.** a rent; a crack; a fissure or crack lengthwise; a breach or division in a party: **split'ting**, imp.: **n.** act of one who splits or divides; split,

spoliate, v. *spō'li-āt* (L. *spoliatum*, to rob, to plunder—see **spoil** 1), to pillage; to plunder; to rob: **spo'liating**, imp.: **spo'liated**, pp.: **spo'lia'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the act of plundering: **spo'lia'tor**, n. *-ā-ŭr*, one who spoliates: **spo'lia'tory**, a. *-ŭr-ĭ*, tending to spoil; destructive.

spondee, n. *spŏn'dē* (L. *spondeus*, a spondee: Gr. *spondeios*, a spondee; as an adj., of or belonging to libations—from *spondē*, a libation, referring to its prolonged solemn character), a poetic foot consisting of two long syllables: **spondaic**, a. *spŏn-dā'ĭk*, pert. to a spondee.

sponge, n. *spŭnj* (L. *spongia*; Gr. *spongia*, a sponge: F. *éponge*), a well-known porous substance much used for domestic purposes, being the skeleton of marine protozoa; a soft sponge-like substance for cleaning and wiping, &c.; one who pertinaciously lives upon others; bakers' dough before it is finally kneaded and shaped to be baked into bread: **v.** to wipe or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out completely; to imbibe or suck in; to gain by mean arts; to harass by extortion: **spon'ging**, imp.: **n.** the act of wiping with a sponge; the act of living meanly upon others: **sponged**, pp. *spŭnjd*: **sponger**, n. *spŭnj'ŭr*, one who sponges; a hanger-on for maintenance, &c.: **spon'gy**, a. *-jĭ*, soft, open, and porous; full of small cavities; having the quality of imbibing moisture readily: **spon'giness**, n. *-jĭ-nĕs*, state of being soft and porous: **sponge-cake**, a light sweet cake: **sponging-house**, a prison-officer's house in which debtors committed to his custody were formerly lodged: **to set a sponge**, to mix a mass of flour with yeast, and set it in a position favourable for fermenting: **spon'giform**, a. *-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), like a sponge; soft and porous.

spongioles, n. plu. *spŭn'jĭ-ōlz* (L. *spongia*, a sponge, and *-ole*, a dim. termination), in *bot.*, the extremities of roots, composed of loose spongy tissue, through which nourishment is absorbed from the earth; also **spon'gioleta**, n. plu. *-ō-lĭtz*: **spongites**, n. plu. *spŭn'jĭtz*, also **spon'gia'ria**, n. plu. *-jĭ-ā'rĭ-ă*, in *geol.*, fossil sponges, found abundantly as flints in the chalk formation.

sponsal, a. *spŏn'sŭl* (L. *sponsalis*, belonging to betrothal or espousal—from *spondeo*, promised solemnly: It. *sponsale*, sponsal), of or relating to marriage, or to a spouse: **spon'sor**, n. *-ŭr*, one who undertakes to answer for another; a godfather or godmother at baptism: **sponsorial**, a. *spŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl*, pert. to a sponsor: **spon'sorship**, n. the duty or office of a sponsor.

spondon, n. *spŏn'dŭn* (L. *spondeo*, a solemn promise or engagement—from *spondeo*, I promise solemnly), the act of becoming security; a solemn act or engagement on behalf of another.

spontaneous, a. *spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs* (L. *spontaneus*, of his own accord—from *sponte*, freely or voluntarily: It. *spontaneo*: F. *spontané*), acting of one's own accord; done without compulsion; acting from its own impulse or energy; happening or produced of itself: **sponta'neously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **sponta neousness**, n. *-ŭs-nĕs*, the state or quality of being spontaneous: **spontaneity**, n. *spŏn'tā-nē'ĭ-tĭ*, quality of acting or proceeding without compulsion or external force; voluntariness: **spontaneous combustion**, the act of a body taking fire of itself through the chemical action of its own elements: **spontaneous generation**, the production of the lowest forms of life without visible means.

spool, n. *spōl* (Ger. *spule*, a quill, a bobbin: Dut. *spoel*, a channel, a spool), a cane or reed with a knob at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood surrounded by a ridge at each end, on which thread or yarn is wound: **v.** to wind on a spool: **spool'ing**, imp.: **spooled**, pp. *spōld*.

spoon, n. *spōn* (AS. *spon*; Ger. *span*; Sw. *span*, a chip: Dut. *spaen*, a chip, a spoon), a well-known instr. of domestic use, consisting of a handle and a bowl hollow at one end; an implement for removing earth, &c., from deep holes: **v.** to take up with a spoon: **spoon'ing**, imp.: **spooned**, pp. *spōnd*: **spooney**, n., also **spoony**, n. *spōn'ĭ*, a half-witted foolish person: **adj.** weak-minded; silly: **spoon'ful**, n. *-fŭl*, as much as a spoon will hold: a small quantity: **spoon'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*, in a weak and foolish manner: **spoon-bill**, a wading-bird of several species, so named from its long flattened bill: **spoon-drift**, the water of billows at sea scattered in a heavy shower of spray by the violence and intensity of the tempest: **spoon-meat**, food eaten with a spoon: **to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth**, to be born to wealth or good fortune: **wooden spoon**, in *Cambridge*, the last on the list of mathematical honours.

spoor, n. *spōr* (Dut. *spoor*, a trace, a track), the track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued as game.

sporadic, a. *spō-răd'ĭk* (Gr. *sporadikos*, dispersed, scattered—from *speiro*, I sow seed), scattered—applied to diseases which occur in single and scattered cases; opposed to *epidemic* and *endemic*.

sporangium, n. *spō-rănj'ĭ-ŭm*, plu. **sporan'gia**, *-jĭ-ă* (Gr. *spora*, seed, and *angeion*, a vessel), in *bot.*, the immediate case or covering to the spores of some cryptogamic plants.

spore, n. *spōr*, also **sporule**, n. *spōr'ūl* (Gr. *spora*, a seed), one of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the functions of seeds, as in the ferns and club-mosses: **sporidium**, n. *spō-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), the membranous case containing sporules; a cellular germinating body in flowerless plants containing two or more cells in its interior: **sporocarp**, n. *spō'rō-kärp* (Gr. *karpos*, fruit), the ovoid sac containing the organs of reproduction in certain plants: **sporophore**, n. *spō'rō-fōr* (Gr. *phero*, I bear), a stalk supporting a spore: **sporozoid**, a. *spō'rō-zō-ĭd* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal), a moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes.

sporran, n. *spŏr'ăn* (Gael. *sporan*), a pouch made of undressed skin with the hair outwards, often highly ornamented, placed in front of the kilt by a Highlander in full dress.

sport, n. *spōrt* (old F. *desport*, diversion: It. *disporto* or *diporto*, solace, recreation), diversion; anything which makes merry; the mirth or pleasure thus produced; play; frolic; mockery; fowling, hunting, or fishing: **v.** to divert; to make merry; to frolic; to jest; to trifle; in *familiar language*, to exhibit or wear, as an article of dress: **sport'ing**, imp.: **adj.** pertaining the diversions of the field in hunting, fishing, &c.; given to racing, betting, and gambling: **n.** practice or pursuit of a sportsman: **sport'ed**, pp.: **sport er**, n. *-ŭr*, one who sports: **sport ful**, a. *-fŭl*, frolicsome; full of jesting: **sport fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **sport'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sportful; a playful disposition: **sport'ive**, a. *-ĭv*, inclined to mirth; playful; gay; merry; frolicsome: **sport'ively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **sport iveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sportive; playfulness: **sport ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*. **sportsman**, n. *spōrtsmăn*, one who indulges in the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, or fishing, &c.: **sports'manship**, n. skill in field-sports; **in sport**, in jest; for play or diversion; **to sport one's oak** (Ger. *pforte*, a door), in *Eng. universities*, to shut the outer door of one's room.

sporule—see **spore**.

spot, n. *spŏt* (Dut. *spatten*, to bespatter or splash; *spat*, a drop of what is splashed), a mark; a place discoloured; a stain; reproach; blemish; a small extent of place; any particular spot: **v.** to make a mark or marks on; to stain; to discolour; to blemish; to disgrace: **spot ting**, imp.: **spot'ted**, pp.: **adj.** marked with spots: **spot less**, a. *-lĕs*, free from spots; pure; blameless: **spot'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, freedom from spots or stains: **spot'tedness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being spotted: **spot'ty**, a. *-tĭ*, full of spots, or characterised by them: **spot tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, state or quality of being spotty: **upon the spot**, immediately; before moving: **spotted fever**, typhus fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots: **to live upon the spot**, to reside; not to be an absentee.

spouse, n. *spŏwz* (old F. *espouse*; F. *épouse*, a consort: It. *sposa*, a wife; *sposo*, a husband: L. *sponsum*, to promise solemnly), a married person, husband or wife: **spouse'less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of a married partner: **spousal**, a. *spŏw'zăl*, pert. to marriage; connubial; nuptial: **spou sals**, n. plu. *-zălz*, marriage; nuptials.

spout, n. *spŏut* (Norm. *spautra*, to keep spitting, to sport: Dut. *spuiten*, to spit, to spout), the projecting mouth of a vessel, by which a liquid may be poured out without spilling; a pipe or conductor of water: **v.** to throw or pour out water forcibly, as from a pipe; to issue with much force; to speechify, in contempt: **spout'ing**, imp.: **adj.** throwing or issuing in a stream from a pipe; haranguing: **n.** a speech, in contempt: **spout'ed**, pp.: **spout'er**, n. *-ŭr*, one who or that which spouts.

sprag, n. *sprăg* (Dan. *sprakke*, to crack, to burst: Sw. *sprickt*, to split, to sprout: connected with **sprig**, which see), a young salmon; a rough stout bar of wood: **v.** to stop a waggon by putting a strong bar of wood between two spokes of a wheel: **sprag ging**,

upon stones: Ger. *spritzen*, to sprinkle, shower down, *sprutta*, to scatter: old H. Ger. *sprad*, a bush), a sn shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; s tered drops of water dashed into the air.

spread, v. *spréd* (Dan. *spredde*, Ger. *spreiten*; S *sprida*, Dan. *sprede*, to spread, to scatter), to stre or expand to a broader surface; to extend; to cov to expand itself in all directions; to be extended stretched; to circulate, as news or fame; to cause be extensively known; to diffuse; to scatter over surface; to fill or cover a wider space: **n.** extent; co pass: **spread'ing**, imp.: **adj.** extending over a lar space; wide: **n.** act of extending or expandin **spread**, pt. and pp.: **spread'er**, n. *-er*, he who or th which spreads; a divulger; a disseminator.

spree, n. *spré* (Icel. *sprækr*, brisk, fiery: Scot. *spre* merriment: *F. esprit*, spirit, vivacity), a merry frol in *Scot.*, a wild ebullition of spirits, especially in disorderly and thoughtless indulgence in intoxicatin liquors.

sprig, n. *sprig* (Swiss, *spryggen*, to splinter: W *brigyn*, a twig, a shoot of a tree), a small shoot o twig; offspring; a scion; a small nail without a head v. to mark or adorn with sprigs; to work or strengthe with sprigs: **sprig'ging**, imp.: **sprigged**, pp. *sprigd* **sprig'gy**, a. *sprig'gi*, full of sprigs.

spright, n., also **sprite**, n. *sprit* (corrupted from **spirit**, which see), a spirit; a shade: **spright'ly**, a *-li*, spirit-like; brisk; lively; animated; full of life and activity: **spright'liness**, n. *-li-nes*, the quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness.

spring, n. *spring* (Sw. *spraka*; Dan. *sprage*, to crackle: Sw. *springa*, to burst, to spring forth: Ger. *sprengen*, to burst open), a leap; a bound; elastic power or force; the start, as of a plank; an elastic body, as a steel rod, a coil of wire, india-rubber, &c., used for various mechanical purposes; a source; a fountain of water; rise; beginning; the time when plants begin to vegetate and grow; one of the four seasons of the year; the lower part of an arch: v. to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to start; to cause to explode, as a mine; to burst; to bound or leap; to proceed or issue, as from a source; to begin to grow; to germinate; to arise; to proceed, as from a cause; to move by elastic force: **spring'ing**, imp.: **adj.** gushing from, as a spring: **n.** the act or process of leaping, issuing, or proceeding; growth; in *arch.*, the first course of stones of the arch resting on the side walls: **sprang**, pt. *spring*, did spring; burst; proceeded from: **sprung**, pt. pp. *spring*, arisen; begun to grow: **springs**, n. plu. *springs*, outflows of water or other liquid from the earth: **springy**, a. *spring'i*, having great elastic force or power; spongy; abounding with springs: **spring'iness**, n. *-i-nes*, the power of springing: **spring'er**, n. *-er*, one who or that which springs; the point at which an arch unites with its support: **spring-balance**, a contrivance for measur ing weight or force by

spur, n. *spur* (AS. *spura*, a spur—from *spurnan*, to kick: Ger. *sporn*; Sw. *sporre*; Gael. *spor*, a spur), an instr. having a small wheel with sharp points, worn on the heels of boots, for inciting horses to further speed; any incitement or stimulus to increase effort; the sharp horny projection on a cock's leg; the largest and leading root of a tree; any projecting appendage of a flower or blossom having the appearance of a spur; anything standing out; a mountain branching from a range; anything resembling a spur: v. to incite or urge forwards with a spur; to urge to more vigorous action; to incite; to impel; to press forward: **spur'ring**, imp.: **spurred**, pp. *spérd*: adj. wearing or having spurs; affected with spur or ergot, as *spurred* rye: **spur-wheel**, a wheel having cogs around the rim, but pointing towards its centre: **spur-gall**, v. to gall or wound with a spur: **spur'less**, a. *-lés*, without a spur.

spurge, n. *spérj* (F. *espurger*, to purge, to cleanse: L. *purgo*, I purge), a plant, the juice of which is very hot and corroding; a name applied to various plants.

spurious, a. *spū'ri-ás* (L. *spurius*, spurious: It. *spurio*), not real or genuine; not proceeding from the true source; counterfeit; false: **spu'riously**, ad. *-li*: **spu'riousness**, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being spurious or not genuine.

spurn, v. *spérn* (AS. *spurnan*, to kick: F. *esparer*, to kick: L. *spernere*, to despise—see **spur**), to drive back, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything: n. disdainful rejection: **spurn'ing**, imp.: **spurned**, pp. *spérnd*: **spurn'er**, n. *-ér*, one who spurns.

spurt, n. *spert* (see **sprout**: Dut. *spruiten*, to sprout: Sw. *sprutu*, to spirt), a forcible ejection, suddenly or repeated at intervals, of a liquid substance from a tube or small opening; a jet; a sudden effort: v. to throw out forcibly in a stream, as water; to rush or issue out, as a jet, suddenly or at intervals: **spurt'ing**, imp.: **spurt'ed**, pp.: **spurtle**, v. *spér'tl*, to issue out in a scattering manner: **spur'tling**, imp. *-tling*: **spurtled**, pp. *spér-tld*; also **spirt** and **spirtle** in the same sense—see **spirt**.

sputter, v. *sput'tér* (imitative of the sound of a mixture of air and water driven from an orifice: Low Ger. *sputtern*; Norm. *sputra*, to sputter, to spurt), to spit in scattered drops, as in rapid speaking; to throw out liquid matter in scattered portions; to utter with hasty indistinctness: n. moist matter thrown out in particles or drops: **sput'tering**, imp.: **sput'tered**, pp. *-terd*: **sput'terer**, n. *-ter-ér*, one who sputters.

sputum, n. *spū'tům* (L. *sputum*, spittle), in *med.*, the matter discharged from the mouth in disorders of the breathing organs; spittle.

spy, n. *spī* (F. *espier*; It. *spiare*; Ger. *spähen*; Dut. *spieden*, to examine narrowly, to explore), one who secretly watches the conduct, condition, actions, &c., of a person, in order to report them to another; a secret agent; one who secretly conveys the transactions of others: v. to discover at a distance; to gain sight of; to inspect or examine secretly; to find out by artifice; to play the spy: **spy'ing**, imp.: **spied**, pp. *spīd*: **spy-glass**, a small telescope.

squab, a. *skwŏb* (imitative of the sound made by the fall of a soft lump: Ger. *quabbelig*, fat, plump), fat; plump; bulky: n. anything thick and soft; a soft stuffed cushion; a thick fat person; an unfledged bird or nestling: ad. with a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat: **squab'by**, a. *-bi*, thick; fat; heavy: **squab-pie**, a pie made of squabs or young pigeons, or one made of meat, apples, and onions.

squabble, n. *skwŏb'bl* (imitative of noisy talk taken from the dashing of water: Sw. *kabbla*, to wrangle: Norm. *scabba*, to splash), a low quarrel; a scuffle; a brawl: v. to contend; to scuffle; to wrangle: **squab'bling**, imp. *-bling*: n. the act of one who engages in a wrangling debate or petty quarrel: **squabbled**, pp. *skwŏb'bld*: **squab'bler**, n. *-blér*, one who squabbles.

squad, n. *skwŏd* (F. *escouade*, a small body of men: Sp. *escuadra*; It. *squadra*, a troop or square of soldiers: L. *quadratus*, squared), a group; a company; a small party of soldiers assembled for drill.

squadron, n. *skwŏd'rŭn* (It. *squadrone*; Sp. *escuadron*; F. *escadron*, a squadron—see **squad**), a body of troops drawn up in a square, or in any form: the chief division of a regiment of cavalry, consisting of two troops, each of about eighty men; a detachment of ships of war: **squad'roned**, a. *-rŭnd*, formed into squadrons.

squalid, a. *skwŏl'id* (L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy: It. *squallido*: F. *squalide*), poverty-stricken; extremely dirty: **squal'idly**, ad. *-li*: **squal'idness**, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being squalid: **squal'or**, n. *-ér* (L. *squalor*, dirtiness), foulness; filthiness.

squall, v. *skwawl* (Icel. *squala*, to scream: Dan. *squalder*, noisy talk: Sw. *squallra*, to tattle), to cry out; to scream: n. a loud scream or cry: **squal'ling**, imp.: adj. crying out harshly; screaming: **squalled**, pp. *skwawld*.

squall, n. *skwawl* (Sw. *squala*, expressing the sound of gushing water: It. *squillare*, to sound shrill and clear), a sudden storm of wind and rain: **squal'ly**, a. *-li*, abounding in sudden and violent gusts of wind: **black squall**, sudden and violent gusts of wind accompanied with rain and dark heavy clouds: **white squall**, a squall without rain and dark clouds: **to look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch.

squaloid, a. *skwā'lŏyd* (L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), resembling or pert. to the shark family.

squalor—see **squalid**.

squama, n. *skwā'mâ*, plu. **squa'mæ**, *-mē* (L. *squama*, a scale of a fish or serpent), in *bot.*, a scale; a part arranged like a scale: **squa'mose**, a. *-mōs*, also **squa'mous**, a. *-mŭs*, scaly; covered with scales; having a scale-like aspect, structure, or arrangement: **squa'miform**, a. *-mi-fawrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), having the form of scales: **squamigerous**, a. *skwā-mij'ér-us* (L. *gero*, I bear), bearing or having scales.

squander, v. *skwŏn'dér* (a nasalised form of old Eng. *squatter*, to splash or spill a liquid, to disperse: Dan. *squatte*, to splash, to spirt: Sw. *squattra*, to squander), to spend profusely or wastefully; to spend without economy or judgment: **squan'dering**, imp.: adj. prodigal; wasteful: **squan'dered**, pp. *-derd*: adj. scattered; spent lavishly and wastefully: **squan'derer**, n. *-dér-ér*, one who squanders: **squan'deringly**, ad. *-li*.

square, a. *skwair* (old. F. *esquarré*; It. *squadro*, square—from L. *quadratus*, square), having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; not curved or round; fitting; that does equal justice; suitable; even; not leaving a balance; stout; well set; right or honest, as on the *square*, *square*-dealing: n. a figure having four equal sides and four right angles; a space of ground having four straight sides, with houses fronting inwards erected on at least three sides; the product of a number multiplied by itself; an instr. for drawing straight lines and tracing right angles; a body of troops in the form of a square; level; regularity; rule; conformity: v. to form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a given standard; to adjust or regulate; to balance; to make even; to multiply into itself, as a number; to suit; to determine the exact contents of in square measure, as the area of a circle; to take up the attitude of a boxer: **squa'ring**, imp.: **squared**, pp. *skwārd*: adj. made in the form of a square; adjusted; regulated: **square'ly**, ad. *-li*: **square'ness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being square: **squa'rish**, a. *-rish*, nearly square: **square measure**, a measure having length and breadth: **square number**, the product resulting from any number multiplied into itself; the second power of a number: **square root**, that part of a number which, when multiplied into itself, produces the number: **square-rigged**, a. having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards instead of stays: **square-sail**, a four-sided sail extended to a yard: **square-toes**, an old-fashioned formal person: **hollow square**, a body of infantry drawn up in the form of a square, with a space in the centre for the officers, staff, &c. *Note.*—In such expressions as, *four square yards*, and *four yards square*, the *former* signifies an area or space containing four spaces, each a yard long and a yard broad; the *latter* signifies four yards long multiplied by four yards broad, producing 16 *square yards*. When the expressions are restricted to *unity* or *one*, the results are the same—thus, *one square yard* is identical in result with *one yard square*. **all square**, all settled; all right: **on the square**, in an open fair manner; honestly.

squarrose, a. *skwŏr'rōs*, also **squar'rous**, a. *-rŭs*, (mid. L. *squarra*, roughness of the skin; *squarrosus*, covered with scurf or scab), in *bot.*, covered with projecting parts or jags, as leaves; having scales, small leaves, or projections spreading widely from the axis on which they are crowded: **squar'ruloso**, a. *-ū-lōs*, slightly squarrose.

squatting upon: n. the act of settling upon new lands without a title: **squat'ted**, pp.: **squat'ter**, n. *-ér*, one who squats: a settler on new lands without title; in the *Australian colonies*, a name applied to sheep-farmers and cattle-breeders who occupy extensive tracts of land from Government at a very small rental.

squaw, n. *skwa'le* (an Amer. Indian word), a female; a wife.

squeak, v. *skwēk* (imitative of a short cry, as *squeal* of a prolonged sound: Ger. *quicken*, to squeak like a pig), to utter a short shrill cry; to make a sharp disagreeable noise: n. a short acute cry: **squeak'ing**, imp.: adj. crying with a sharp voice; making sharp disagreeable sounds: **squeaked**, pp. *skwēkt*: **squeak'er**, n. *-ér*, one who squeaks.

squeal, v. *skwēl* (Icel. *squala*, to scream, to cry: Dan. *squalder*, noisy talk—see **squeak**), to cry with a sharp, shrill, continuous sound: n. a sharp shrill sound less momentary than a squeak: **squeal'ing**, imp.: adj. uttering sharp shrill sounds: **squealed**, pp. *skwēld*.

squeamish, a. *skwēm'ish* (imitative of a certain degree of choking or oppression: Dan. *quæle*, to choke, to oppress: Sw. *qualja*, to make sick; *qualm*, oppressive suffocating weather), sickish at stomach; nice; scrupulous; easily disgusted: **squeam'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **squeam'ishness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being squeamish; fastidiousness.

squeeze, v. *skwēz* (AS. *cwysan*, to squeeze, to crush: Low Ger. *quetsen*; Ger. *quetschen*, to squeeze), to press between two bodies; to embrace closely; to oppress by extortion; to crowd closely together; to press: n. the act of one who squeezes; pressure between bodies: **squeez'ing**, imp.: n. the act of compressing; oppression; in *plu.*, the produce of squeezing; dregs: **squeezed**, pp. *skwēzd*: **squeez'able**, a. *-a-bl*, admitting of being squeezed: **to squeeze out**, to force out by pressure, as a liquid: **to squeeze through**, to pass through by pressing.

squelch, v. *skwēlch* (imitative of the sound produced by the fall of soft bodies), to crush: n. a flat heavy fall: **squelch'ing**, imp.: **squelched**, pp. *skwēlcht*.

squib, n. *skwib* (a corruption of *squirt*, to throw out water in a thin scattering stream: Norm. *svabba*, to splash), a firework spouting fire, as a squirt does water; a light witty expression reflecting on another, less sarcastic than a lampoon: v. to utter sarcastic expressions: **squib'bing**, imp.: **squibbed**, pp. *skwibd*.

squid, n. *skwid* (a corruption of *squirt*), another name for the cuttle-fish—so called from its *squirting* out a brownish-black liquor.

squill, n. *skwil* (F. *squille*; Sp. *esquila*; L. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion), a lily-like plant having a root like an onion—used in medicine; a shrimp; an insect having its body covered with a crust like a shrimp.

squint, v. *skwint* (F. *guigner*, to wink or aim with

L. *stipes*, a stake or stock), a stick or club carried in the hand for support or defence; a pole; a long handle; a badge of authority or office; that which upholds; a prop: **staff**, plu. **staffs**, a body of officers attached to an army, or to its commander, whose duty is to assist the commander in carrying his plans into execution, and in maintaining the army in a state of efficiency; a number of persons engaged to act together in any undertaking or work, as a *staff* of clerks, a *staff* of reporters: **staff**, plu. **staves**, step or round of a ladder: **staff-angle**, in *arch.*, a square rod of wood or other material standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on each side at the external angles of the plastering: **Jacob-staff**, a rod or pointed staff shod with iron for fixing in the ground, having a socket at the top for a compass, used in surveying: **cross-staff**, a staff with sights at right angles, used in surveying.

stag, n. *stăg* (a name applied to very different animals, but chiefly to males: Icel. *steggr*, a gander or drake: Scot. *stag*, a stallion or young horse), the male deer; fem. *hind*; a reindeer in his fifth year: an unlicensed or unrecognised dealer in shares: **stag'gard**, n. *-gärd*, a stag four years old: **stag-beetle**, the largest of the beetle tribe in Britain: **stag-evil**, a kind of palsy in the jaws of horses: **stag-worm**, a worm troublesome to deer: **stag-hound**, a hound for hunting deer.

stage, n. *stāj* (F. *estage*, a story, height of a house: L. *stare*, to stand still), a framework of timber on which anything is made to stand; a floor; a story; one degree of elevation; a landing-quay or pier; the theatre or theatrical representations; also the actual part where the performance takes place; any place of action; a resting-place on a journey; the distance travelled over without resting; degree of progress or advance: **stager**, n. *stā-jĕr*, an old person, as having long acted on the stage of life—used generally in the compound, *old stager*; a person practised in cunning: **sta'ging**, n. *-jing*, a temporary structure of boards and posts for support: **stage-box**, a box close to the stage in a theatre: **stage-coach**, a coach running between two places with certain points of rest: **stage-play**, a theatrical entertainment: **stage-player**, an actor on the stage.

stagger, v. *stăg'ĕr* (Scot. *stacker*; prov. Dan. *staggre*; prov. Gr. *staggerein*, to stagger: Icel. *stakra*, to totter), to totter; to reel; to walk with a series of abrupt movements while swaying from side to side; to cause to totter; to begin to give way; to cause to hesitate; to shock; to alarm: n. a sudden swing of the body as if the person were about to fall: **stag'gering**, imp.: adj. reeling; unsteady: n. the swinging unsteady motion of the body as if about to fall: **stag'gered**, pp. *-gĕrd*: **stag'geringly**, ad. *-gĕr-ing-li*: **stag'gers**, n. *-gĕrz*, a disease in horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness.

staging—see **stage**.

Stagirite, n., or **Stagyrite**, n. *stăj'i-rīt*, a name often applied to Aristotle, the great philosopher of antiquity, from the place of his birth, Stagira, *stā-jī'rā*, in Macedonia.

stagnate, v. *stăg'nāt* (L. *stagnum*, a piece of standing water—probably compounded of *sto*, I stand, and *gigno*, I produce: It. *stagno*, standing water), to be or become motionless; to stand still; to cease to flow; to grow dull: **stag'nating**, imp.: **stag'nated**, pp.: **stag'nant**, a. *-nănt*, not flowing; motionless; still; inactive; dull: **stag'nantly**, ad. *-lī*: **stag'nancy**, n. *-năn-sĭ*, also **stagnation**, n. *stăg-nā'shŭn*, the state of being without motion; the cessation of action; state of being dull.

staid, a. *stād* (a corruption of *stayed*, the pp. of *stay*: see **stay** [2]), not vacillating; grave; sober; not wild or flighty: **staid'ly**, ad. *-lī*: **staid'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, steadiness; regularity; gravity.

stain, v. *stān* (old F. *desteindre*, to deaden or take away the colour of: L. *tinguere*, to dye), to discolour; to tinge of a different colour; to blot; to render foul; to tarnish; to bring reproach; to mark with guilt or infamy; to impress or mark with a variety of colours: n. a blot; a foul spot; a spot of colour; taint of guilt; infamy; disgrace: **stain'ing**, imp.: n. the process of making stains or tints, as on glass or paper: **stained**, pp. *stānd*: **stain'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who stains: **stain'less**, a. *-lĕs*, free from imperfections or blots; pure; free from guilt or sin: **stained glass**, glass variously coloured: **paper-stainer**, one who marks or stains paper with many colours.

stair, n. *stār* (AS. *stager*, a ladder, steps—from *stigan*, to step up: Dut. *steiger*, a mason's scaffold: Sw. *steg*, a step), a step: **stairs**, plu. *stārz*, a series of steps leading upwards or downwards: **staircase**, an enclosed series of steps leading from one part of a building to another: **below-stairs**, in the basement or lower part of a house: **up-stairs**, in the higher or better rooms; the bedrooms.

staith, n. *stāth* (Icel. *stod*, a landing-place: Ger. *gestade*, a shore: Dan. *stöde*, to strike against), a landing-place for merchandise; a place where coals are shipped; a line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, laid on a stage or platform.

stake, n. *stāk* (same as *stack*, representing effort abruptly checked: Gael. *stac*: Icel. *staka*, to stumble: old F. *estac*, a stake, a tie: Sp. *estaca*: Ger. *staken*: Dut. *stack*, a stake, a post), a post or slab of wood sharpened at one end and firmly set in the ground, to which anything may be fastened; a piece of rough wood forming one of the uprights of a fence; martyrdom, because martyrs were bound to stakes when burnt; anything placed in the hands of another, particularly money, to wait the result of a wager: v. to mark the limits off by stakes; to wager; to pledge; to hazard: **sta'king**, imp. putting to hazard upon a contingency: **staked**, pp. *stākt*: **stake-head**, in *rope-making*, the slab or post with wooden pins to keep the strands apart: **stake-holder**, one who holds the stakes or money intrusted to him by parties to a wager till the result be determined: **stake-net**, a net secured and outstretched by means of stakes: **at stake**, in danger; hazarded; pledged.

stalactites, n. plu. *stā-lăk'tīts* (Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping—from *stalasso*, I drop), icicle-like incrustations of lime, chalcedony, &c., which often cover the roofs of caverns and fissures, and which arise from the dropping water holding these rock-matters in solution: **stalac'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, or **stalac'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, also **stalactitic**, a. *stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk*, pert. to or resembling a stalactite: **stalactiform**, a. *stā-lăk'tĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), resembling or shaped like a stalactite.

stalagmite, n. *stā-lăg'mīt* (Gr. *stalagma*, a drop), the same mineral matter as *stalactites*, but applied to the incrustations that cover the floor of the cavern: the stalactites and stalagmites frequently meet one another, and form pillar-like masses: **stalagmitic**, a. *stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk*, having the texture or structure of stalagmite—applied to limestones which have an open, porous, and somewhat concretionary structure.

stale, a. *stāl* (Dut. *stelle*, position, place: Ger. *stellen*, to place: Dut. *stel*, old), having lost its freshness; vapid or tasteless from age; worn out by age or use; common; no longer pleasing: **stale'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **stale'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being stale; vapidness: **stale demand**, a claim which has not been pressed or claimed for a very long time: **stale-mate**, a fixed state; in *chess*, the position of a king when he cannot move but into check.

stale, n. *stāl* (It. *stallare*; old F. *estaler*; Dut. *stallen*, to stale), to urine or pass water, as horses or cattle: **sta'ling**, imp.: **staled**, pp. *stāld*.

stalk, v. *stăwk* (imitative of the sound of setting down the foot: AS. *stalcian*, to step: Dan. *stalke*, to go with high and long steps: Norm. *stauka*, to stump along like an old man with a stick), to walk with high and affected steps; to creep along softly and warily: n. a proud stately step or walk: **stalk ing**, imp.: adj. walking with stately steps: **stalked**, pp. *stăwkt*: **stalk er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who stalks: **stalking-horse**, a real or sham horse behind which the fowler or hunter warily approaches his game to snare or shoot it; any mask or pretence: **deer-stalking**, the act of approaching deer warily and stealthily.

stalk, n. *stăwk* (Icel. *stilkr*, a stalk: Dan *stilk*, a stem, a handle: Gr. *stelechos*, a stem, a stump), the stem or main prop of a plant; the stem or support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything resembling a stalk; a very long chimney attached to a public work: **stalk'y**, a. *-i*, resembling a stalk; full of stalks: **stalk'less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of a stalk.

stall, n. *stăwl* (Icel. *stallr*, that on which anything stands or is placed: AS. *steal*, a place, a stall: Ger. *stelle*: It. *stallo*: old F. *estal*, a place, a seat), a place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a division of a stable allotted to a single horse; a small area partially enclosed, either in the open air or within a large building, where articles are exposed to sale; a small workshop; a reserved seat in a theatre; the raised seat of a dignitary of a cathedral, situated in its choir or

chancel; **v.** to place or keep in a stall; **stal'ling**, imp.; **stalled**, pp. *stôld'd*; **stallage**, n. *stôl'ej*, the right of erecting stalls at fairs; dung from a horse's stall; **stall-feeding**, the practice of keeping and feeding cattle in separate stalls in stables, or small enclosed and covered courts, where they are supplied with food; **stall-fed**, a. fed in a stall, as an ox.

stallion, n. *stăl'yŭn* (F. *étalon*): It. *stallone*, a horse long kept in stable, a stallion; a horse kept for breeding; a stock horse.

stalwart, a. *stôl'wûrt*, also **stal'worth**, n. *-wûrth* (Sco. *stalwart*, strong, brave; AS. *stal'worth*, worth taking), large and strong in frame; tall and strong; brave.

stamen, n. *stā'mĕn*, pln. **stamens**, *stā'mĕns*, or **stamina**, *stăm'i-nă* (L. *stamen*, the standing thing, a thread as hanging from the distaff, the warp in the upright looms of the ancients—from *sto*, I stand), the solid or firm part of a body; the male organs of flowers, situated within the petals and consisting of stalks or filaments, and anthers containing pollen; basis; foundation; **stamened**, a. *stā'mĕnd*, furnished with stamens; **stam'ina**, n. pln. that which constitutes the principal strength and support of a thing; **stam'inal**, a. *-năl*, pert. to stamens or stamina; **stamineous**, a. *stă-mĭn'ē-ŭs*, consisting of or having stamens; **stam'inate**, a. *-nāt*, also **stam'inif'erous**, a. *-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), bearing stamens—applied to a male flower, or to plants bearing male flowers; **stam'ino'dium**, n. *-nō'dĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *bot.*, an abortive stamen; an organ bearing a resemblance to an abortive stamen.

stammer, v. *stăm'mĕr* (Goth. *stamma*; Icel. *stamr*; AS. *stamer*, stammering; Scot. *stammer*, to stagger), to utter words with hesitation, and imperfectly; to speak hesitatingly and with difficulty from an impediment in speech; to stutter: **stam'mering**, imp.; **adj.** speaking with difficulty; **n.** a stuttering or imperfect utterance in speech; **stam'mered**, pp. *-mĕrd*; **stam'merer**, n. *-mĕr-ĕr*, one who speaks with difficulty; **stam'meringly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

stamp, n. *stămp* (Icel. *stapan*, to stamp, to thrust with a pole; Norm. *stampir*, to tramp in mud; Dut. *stampen*, to ram, to pound; Ger. *stampfen*, to mark with a stamp), a tool or instr. for making impressions or marks on substances, generally of figures or devices; the mark impressed; a thing marked or stamped; a small piece of paper having a certain figure impressed by Government, and sold to the public, used for attaching to a paper, letter, or

stand: Dan. *stade*, stand, station: L. *stans*, standing: Sans. *sthâ*, to stand), a point beyond which a person does not, or cannot, proceed; a place in which to remain for any particular purpose; a station; a difficulty or perplexity; a stop; a halt; that on which a thing rests or is laid; a building or scaffolding placed to command a view, as of a procession or horse-race; a state of cessation from action or business: **v.** to be in an upright position, as on the feet; to be erect; to become erect; to be placed or situated; to depend; to rest; to stop; to halt; to continue; to remain; to endure; to insist; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; not to yield or fly; to offer one's self as a candidate; to place one's self; to stagnate: **stand'ing**, imp.: **adj.** settled; fixed; established; not transitory; not flowing; not cast down: **n.** rank or station, as a man of *standing*; continuance; long possession; place: **stood**, pt. and pp. *stŏŏd*: **stand'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who stands: **to stand against**, to oppose; to resist: **to stand by**, to be near; to defend; to support: **to stand fast**, to be unshaken or immovable: **to stand fire**, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way: **to stand for**, to offer one's self as a candidate; to side with; to maintain; to be in the place of; to sail towards: **to stand from**, to sail away from: **to stand it**, stoutly to endure; to maintain one's ground: **to stand off**, to keep at a distance: **to stand off and on**, to sail toward land and then from it, as a ship: **to stand on**, to continue on the same tack or course: **to stand one**, to cost, as "how did it *stand* you?" **to stand one's ground**, to maintain one's station or position: **to stand out**, to project, as from a wall; to resist; to sail from land: **to stand to**, to persevere; to abide by; to be consistent with, as it *stands* to reason: **to stand together**, to be consistent; to agree: **to stand to sea**, to direct the course from land: **to stand up**, to rise from a sitting position: **to stand up for**, to justify; to support: **to stand upon**, to value; to pride one's self on: **to stand with**, to be consistent: **it stands to reason**, a familiar phrase, meaning, "it could not truly be otherwise:" **to make a stand**, to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to an enemy, or in a matter of duty or principle: **to put to a stand**, to embarrass; to perplex: **a stand of arms**, a firearm with its appendages: **stand-point**, a fixed point or station; a position from which a matter may be viewed: **stand-still**, standing without moving forward: **stand-up**, a. manfully contested, as a *stand-up* fight: **bystander**, one standing near.

standard, n. *stăn'dĕrd* (from **stand**, which see,

loses its transparency and forms a pearl-coloured projection.

staphyloraphy, n. *staf'i-lŏr'ă-fi* (Gr. *staphulē*, a grape, and *rhaphē*, a seam—from *rhapto*, I sew), a surgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided palate.

staple, n. *stā'pl* (AS. *stapel*, a prop: Dut. *stapel*, a support: Gael. *stapul*, a bolt), a hook or loop of iron; an iron loop stuck into the door-post in order to hold the bolt of the lock.

staple, n. *stā'pl* (Dut. and Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a place where goods are stored up: F. *etaple*, a public storehouse where stranger merchants lodge their goods), a market or emporium; the merchandise brought to be sold; the principal commodities or productions of a country or district; original material; raw material; main element: **adj.** settled; established in commerce: **sta'pler**, n. *-pl-ĕr*, a dealer in principal commodities, as a wool-stapler.

star, n. *stär* (Gr. *aster*; L. *astrum*; Gael. *stairno*, a star: Dut. *sterren*, to twinkle), one of the many twinkling luminous bodies seen in the firmament on a clear night; any luminous body, particularly when it appears in the sky; an ornamental figure rayed like a star, as a badge of knighthood; a person or thing unusually attractive or brilliant; a mark of reference, also called an *asterisk*; in the *plu.*, a configuration of the planets as supposed to affect destiny: **v.** to adorn or stud with stars; to bespangle; in *familiar language*, to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players: **star'ring**, imp.: **starred**, pp. *stärd*: **adj.** decorated or studded with stars; influenced by the stars with respect to fortune, as ill-*starred*: **starry**, n. *stär'ri*, adorned with or resembling stars: **star'riness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being starry: **star-like**, resembling a star: **star'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without stars: **star-apple**, an Amer. fruit, a kind of apple whose seeds, when the fruit is cut across, present a star-like figure: **star-chamber**, a civil and criminal court in the reign of Henry VIII. and several of his successors, so called from the roof of the chamber in which it was held being ornamented with figures of stars, notorious for its despotic and unjust acts, abolished in the reign of Charles I.: **star-fish**, a sea animal of many species, having three or more arms or limbs branching from a centre like a star: **star-gazer**, in a *humorous sense*, an astronomer; one who studies the stars: **starlight**, lighted by the stars only: **Star of India**, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861 when she formally assumed the direct government of India, of which the insignia are, a collar, investment, badge, and star, with the motto, "Heaven's light our guide:" **star-stone**, a stone having a radiated texture; a variety of sapphire which, when cut in a certain way, reflects the light in a star-like form: **star-spangled**, a. studded with stars: **falling** or **shooting star**, a luminous meteor seen shooting athwart the sky, often in great numbers: **fixed stars**, *stars* so distinguished from the *planets*, the former so called because they constantly maintain the same, or nearly the same, relative positions in the heavens.

starboard, n. *stär'bŏrd* (Icel. *stjornbordi*; Dan. *styrbord*, the starboard—from Icel. *stjorn*, the rudder; Dan. *styre*, to steer, because the rudder consisted of an oar on the right side of the ship where the steersman stood), the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the head or stem, the left side being called the *larboard*: **adj.** lying on the right side of a ship.

starch, n. *stärch* (Ger. *starke*, strength, stiffness: Sw. *starkelse*, starch: Gael. *stalcair*, starch—from *stalc*, to stiffen), a white farinaceous matter obtained from grain, potatoes, and other vegetable substances, used in the form of a jelly for stiffening articles of dress, &c.: **v.** to stiffen with starch: **starch'ing**, imp.: **starched**, pp. *stärcht*: **adj.** stiffened with starch; precise; stiff: **starch'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who starches: **starch'y**, a. *-i*, of or like starch: **starch-like**, a. resembling starch: **starch'edly**, ad. *-ĕd-li*: **starch'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, stiffness in manners; formality.

stare, v. *stär* (Icel. *stara*; Sw. *stirra*; Dut. *staren*, to look fixedly: Norm. *star*, eyes, sight: Ger. *starr*, stiff, rigid), to look fixedly with wide-open eyes; to fix an earnest look on an object: **n.** a fixed look with eyes wide open: **sta'ring**, imp.: **adj.** gazing with a stare: **stared**, pp. *stärd*: **sta'rer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who stares: **sta'ringly**, ad. *-ring-li*: **to stare in the face**, to be plainly before the eyes.

stark, a. *stärk* (Icel. *sterkr*; old H. Ger. *starah*; Ger. *stark*, rigid, stiff: Icel. *sterkna*, to congeal, to stiffen—see **starch**), stiff; strong; gross: **ad.** wholly; entirely: **stark'ly**, ad. *-li*.

starling, n. *stär'ling*, also called a **stare**, *stär* (AS. *stær*, a **starling**: L. *sturnus*; It. *storno*, a starling), a bird of the thrush kind, which can be taught to sing, and *even to speak*; one of the large piles placed before the foundation of a pier of a bridge to break the force of the water.

starred, starry, starriness—see **star**.

start, n. *stärt* (Ger. *sturz*, a fall; *stürzen*, to do things with a quick sudden motion: Dut. *storten*, to hurl or throw headlong), a sudden and momentary twitching motion of the body; a sudden motion of the body caused by fear; a sudden rousing to action; a sudden fit; a quick spring; first motion from a place; act of setting out; advantage in the outset: **v.** to disturb suddenly, as by fear or ill news; to bring or put into motion; to move suddenly; to shift from its place; to set out; to commence; to bring into view or notice: **start'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of one who **starts**: **start'ed**, pp.: **start'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who starts: **to start after**, to set out after; to follow: **to start against**, to act as a rival candidate against: **to start for**, to be a candidate for, as an office: **to start up**, to rise suddenly; to bring into motion: **to get the start**, to begin before another: **an upstart**, one who has suddenly come into notice from an inferior state: **starting-point**, the point from which motion begins, or from which a thing moves: **starting-post**, the point from which race-horses begin to run in a race.

startle, v. *stär'tl* (from **start**, which see), to excite with sudden fear or apprehension; to excite by extreme surprise; to shock; to move suddenly in alarm: **star'tling**, imp. *-tling*: **adj.** suddenly impressing with fear; dreadfully surprising: **star'tlingly**, ad. *-li*: **star'tled**, pp. *-tld*: **adj.** caused to start; surprised.

starve, v. *stärv* (Icel. *starf*, labour, trouble: Norm. *starve*, to go slow and tottering, as a sick or wearied beast: Dut. *sterven*; Ger. *sterben*, to die), to kill with hunger; to perish or die with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme hunger; to be very indigent: **starv'ing**, imp.: **starved**, pp. *stärvd*: **starvation**, n. *stär-vā'shŭn*, extreme hunger or want; state of being starved: **starveling**, a. *stärv'ling*, hungry; pining with want: **n.** an animal or plant made thin or weak from want of nutriment.

stasis, n. *stā'sĭs* (Gr. *stasis*, a **stationary posture**), in *med.*, a stagnation of the blood or animal humors.

state, n. *stāt* (old F. *estat*; It. *stato*, state, condition—from L. *statum*, to stand; *status*, standing), circumstances in which a person or thing is placed at any particular time; position; condition; solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; the whole body of people included under one government; the community; the body politic; the constituents thereof; polity; one of the orders or classes of men existing in a country, as the nobles, the clergy; civil power, as distinguished from ecclesiastical: **v.** to express the particulars of; to set down fully; to repeat with all the attending circumstances; to set forth: **adj.** of or belonging to the state; public: **sta'ting**, imp.: **sta'ted**, pp.: **adj.** settled; established; occurring regularly: **sta'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who states: **sta'tedly**, ad. *-li*, at stated or appointed times: **statement**, n. *stāt'mĕnt*, the act of representing verbally or in writing; the recital of the circumstances attendant on a transaction: **state'ly**, a. *-li*, lofty; dignified; grand; elevated in sentiment: **ad.** majestically: **state'liness**, n. *-nĕs*, majestic appearance; grandeur in mien or manner; affected dignity: **statesman**, n. *stāts'măn*, one who is versed in public affairs and the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; a politician; one who occupies his own estate; a small landholder: **states'manlike**, a. having the qualities of a statesman: **states'manship**, n. the qualifications or skill of a statesman: **states-general**, in *French hist.*, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, the nobles, the clergy, and the people; in the *Netherlands*, the legislative body, consisting of two chambers: **state-paper**, a public official document: **state-prisoner**, one charged with political offences: **state-room**, one of the principal apartments, of great magnificence, in a palace or princely mansion; the principal cabin in a ship: **state-trial**, a trial for political offences.

statics, n. plu. *stăt'ĭks* (Gr. *statos*, standing still), the branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, weight, pressure, &c., of bodies when at rest: **stat'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, also **stat'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.

station, n. *stā'shŭn* (F. *station*, a station—from L. *statio*, a standing still, a station, a post: in mid. L., and even in classical times, *statio* was applied to a stall or shop, the spot or place where a person stands; post assigned; position; rank or condition of life; office; a halting or starting place on a railway; a police-office; in *bot.*, the region occupied by any particular plant, being the locality which presents the conditions most favourable for its growth and development; in *mil.*, the quarters of a regiment, or the place where located): **v.** to place; to appoint to the occupation of a certain post or point: **sta'tioning**, imp.: **sta'tioned**, pp. *-nŭnd*: **sta'tional**, a. *-shŭn-ăl*, pert. to a station: **sta'tionary**, a. *-er-i*, fixed; not moving; not advancing; not improving: **sta'tioner**, n. *-er*, *originally*, a bookseller; *now*, a dealer chiefly in paper, pens, ink, and other materials employed in writing: **sta'tionery**, n. *-er-i*, arts lea sold by stationers: **adj.** of or belonging to a stationer: **sta'tions**, n. pl. the places where ecclesiastical processions rest, or which are visited in rotation by individuals, for the performance of any act of devotion: **station-master**, an officer in charge of a railway station: **stationary engine**, a fixed steam-engine for drawing carriages on railways by means of a rope.

statistics, n. pl. *stă-tĭs'tĭks* (F. *statistique*; It. *statistica*; Ger. *statistik*, statistics—from L. *status*, situation, circumstances), a collection of facts regarding the condition of a nation, or any society, in its domestic economy, in the health and longevity of its people, in its population, wealth, &c.; the science of collecting and arranging all the numerical facts relating to any subject: **statis'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **statis'tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, of or relating to the state or condition of a people or nation with respect to extent, population, wealth, &c.: **statis'tically**, ad. *-li*: **statistician**, n. *stăt-ĭs-tĭsh-ăn*, one who is skilled in the matter of statistics.

statue, n. *stăt'ū* (L. *statua*, a statue, an image—from *statuo*, I make or cause to stand, I place; It. *statua*; F. *statue*, a statue), the representation of a living being made with some solid substance, as marble, stone, bronze, &c.; an image: **stat'uary**, n. *-er-i*, one who carves images or statues; the art of carving figures out of stone, marble, &c., to represent human beings or animals; a collection of statues, or statues considered collectively: **stat'ued**, a. *-ūd*, furnished with statues: **stat'uesque'**, a. *-ū-ĕsk'*, having the character of a statue: **stat'uette'**, n. *-ĕt'*, a small statue.

stature, n. *stăt'ūr* (L. *statura*, an upright posture, height or size of the body—from *sto*, I stand: It. *statura*; F. *stature*, stature), the height or size of any

or so much of the psalm as is given out at once by the precentor, to be repeated by the congregation: **staves**, n. pl. *stāvz*.

staw, v. *stŏ* (Ger. *stauchen*, to stow or cram into a cask or vessel: Low Ger. *stawen*, to pack, to dam; *pres. Eng.* and *Scot.*, to glut; to clog; to surfeit; to disgust: **staw'ing**, imp.: **stawed**, pp. *stŏd*.

stay, n. *stā* (Dut. *stag*; F. *étaye*, the stay of a ship: Icel. *stage*, to bind, to fasten), in a *ship*, a strong rope extended from the head of a mast down to some part of the vessel in order to give it support—the stays of a ship are distinguished by different names: **stay-sail**, a sail extended on a stay: **to miss stays**, to fail in tacking, said of a ship.

stay, n. *stā* (Icel. *stöd*; Norm. *styd*, a stake, a support: Dut. *staede*; F. *étaye*, a prop or supporter: Lang. *estaia*, residence: connected with preceding), continuance or abode in a place; a prop or support; in *engin.*, a part in tension to hold parts together: **v.** to delay; to obstruct; to keep from departure; to repress; to remain or continue in a place; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to rely; to prop or hold up: **stay'ing**, imp.: **stayed** or **staid**, pp. *stād*: **staid**, a. *stād*, sober; steady; grave; not volatile: **stays**, n. pl. *stāz*, a stout inner waistcoat, usually stiffened with whalebone, worn by females: **stay-bolt**, in *mech.*, a rod connecting opposite plates to prevent them being bulged out: **stay-lace**, a lace or string for fastening stays: **stay-maker**, one whose occupation is to make stays.

stead, n. *stĕd* (Goth. *staths*; Dut. *stede*, a place: Icel. *stada*, standing: Sw. *stadd*, situated, placed), place or room which another has or might have—preceded by *in*; denoting the replacing, or filling the place, of another; the frame of a bed, as bedstead; a place or locality, as homestead: **to stand in stead**, to be of great advantage.

steadfast, a. *stĕd'făst* (Sw. *stadig*, fixed, stable: Dut. *stadig*, constant: Icel. *stadfaster*, steadfast), firm; constant; firmly fixed or established; not fickle: **stead'fastly**, ad. *-li*: **stead'fastness**, n. *-nĕs*, firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

steady, a. *stĕd'ĭ* (from *stead*; Dut. *staede*, support, a prop), not tottering or shaking; constant in mind or purpose; not fickle or changeable; regular; not fluctuating; uniform: **v.** to keep from tottering or falling; to make firm or steady; to support: **stead'ying**, imp. *-ĭ-ing*: **stead'ied**, pp. *-ĭd*: **stead'ily**, ad. *-ĭ-li*: **steadiness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being not easily moved or shaken; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy.

steak, n. *stāk* (Icel. *steikja*; Dan. *steg*, to roast, to

mineral having a smooth, soapy, or greasy feel; soapstone: **ste'atit'ic**, a. *-it'ik*, pert. to soapstone: **steatocele**, n. *stē-at'ō-sēl* (Gr. *kēle*, a tumour), a tumour seated in the scrotum, consisting of a suety substance.

steatoma, n. *stē'a-tō'ma* (Gr. and L. *steatoma*, fat, a kind of fatty tumour), a tumour containing a substance resembling fat: **ste'ato'matous**, a. *-tus*, of the nature of a steatoma or fatty tumour.

steadfast, *stĕd'fast*, another spelling of **steadfast**, which see.

steed, n. *stēd* (AS. *stōd*, a horse or stallion: Gael. *steid*, to run: a horse from the *stud*), a horse of high mettle for state or war: **steed'less**, a. *-les*, without a horse.

steel, n. *stēl* (old H. Ger. *stahal*; Ger. *stahl*, steel—from Ger. *stechen*, to stick; *stachel*, a point, a sting), iron refined and combined with carbon, used in making edge-tools, &c.; weapons made of steel, as swords; an instr. used by butchers and others for sharpening their knives: v. to point or overlay with steel; to make very hard; to make insensible or obdurate: **steel'ing**, imp.: n. among *cutlers*, the act or process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instr. which is to receive the edge: **steeled**, pp. *stēld*: adj. hardened; made insensible: **steely**, a. *stēl'ē*, having the character or qualities of steel: **steel-clad**, a. covered or armed with steel: **steel-hearted**, a. *figurative ly*, having the heart as hard as steel: **steel-pen**, a pen-nib made of metal, now in general use for writing with: **Bessemer steel** (named after the inventor), steel made from cast-iron as it comes in a liquid state from the smelting-furnace: **blister-steel**, steel made by interlaying wrought-iron with charcoal, and keeping it for some days at a high temperature: **cast-steel**, steel made by mixing iron or steel with powdered charcoal and then melting it, which, when cast into bars, may be rolled or hammered.

steelyard, n. *stēl'yārd* (a corruption of *staple-yard*—that is, the authorised standard at the *staple* or public market—see **staple** 1, 2), a balance for weighing bodies, consisting of a single weight shifted backwards and forwards on a graduated beam.

steen, v. *stēn* (AS. *stēn*, a stone), in *arch.*, to line with brick, stone, or other material, as a well: n. a brick or stone wall, or the lining of a well: **steen'ing**, imp.: **steened**, pp. *stēnd*.

steep, v. *stēp* (Dut. *stippen*, to stick into, to steep: Icel. *steypa*, to throw down, to pour out: Fris. *steepen*, to dip candles), to soak in a liquid; to imbue: n. the liquid in which a thing may be soaked; that which is soaked in a liquid: **steep'ing**, imp.: n. the process by which anything is soaked in a liquid: **steeped**, pp. *stēpt*: adj. soaked in a liquid: **steep'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who or that which steeps.

steep, a. *stēp* (Icel. *steypa*, to cast or throw down: Sw. *stupa*, to incline, to lower: Norm. *stup*, a steep cliff), ascending or descending with a great inclination or slope; precipitous: n. a hill, mountain, or rock having a great inclination or slope: **steep'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a steep manner: **steep'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being steep or precipitous: **steep'y**, a. *-i*, having a steep or precipitous declivity: **steep-down**, a. deep and precipitous: **steepen**, v. *stēp'n*, to become steep: **steepening**, imp. *stēp'ning*: **steepened**, pp. *stēp'nd*

Note.—The two preceding entries are closely connected. "The sense of *soaking* is incidental to that of *dipping*, and from the idea of *dipping* or *tumbling* to that of *steepness* or *abrupt inclination* is an easy step."

steeple, n. *stē'pl* (AS. *stapel*, a tower: Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a pile: Low Ger. *stipel*, a prop, a support), the tower of a church or other public building; a spire: **steepled**, a. *stē'pld*, furnished with a steeple: **steeplechase**, a race on horseback, over all obstacles, in order to reach some visible distant object in a straight course, originally a steeple.

steer, v. *stēr* (AS. *stȳran*, to move, to stir: Icel. *styra*, to guide, to steer; *staurr*, a stake or pole: Dut. *stieren*, to drive forward), to direct; to guide; to direct and govern the course of a ship by the helm; to be directed and governed; to pursue a course: **steer'ing**, imp.: n. the act of directing a ship in its course by the helm: **steered**, pp. *stērd*: **steerage**, n. *stēr'aj*, the steering of a ship; the manner in which a ship answers to the helm; the fore part of a ship, and the cabin there situated, for passengers paying a lower rate of fares: **steer'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who steers: **steerage-way**, that degree of forward movement which renders a ship governable by the helm: **steering-wheel**, the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned, and the ship steered: **steersman**, n. *stērz'man*, one who steers a ship.

steer, n. *stēr*, also **stirk**, n. *stėrk* (Rav. *ster*, the male sheep or hogg: Gael. *stuir*, a male calf: Ger. *stier*, a bull: AS. *styric*; Dut. *stierick*, a heifer), a young castrated male of the ox kind.

steeve, n. *stēv* (probably a corruption of **staff** or **stave**, which see: old Dut. *steve*, a staff), among *seamen*, the angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon or with the line of the vessel's keel; a long heavy spar with a place to fit a block at one end: v. to elevate at an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; to make such an angle: **steev'ing**, imp.: n. the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon: **steeved**, pp. *stēvd*.

steganography, n. *stĕg'a-nŏg'ra-fi* (Gr. *steganos*, covered, concealed, and *graphō*, I write), a mode of writing by a choice of characters, known only to the initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of writing in cipher.

stegnosis, n. *stĕg-nō'sis* (Gr. *stegnōō*, I make thick, I make costive), constipation: **stegnot'ic**, a. *-nŏt'ik*, binding; constipating: n. an astringent.

stela, n. *stē'la* (L. *stela*, a pillar—from Gr. *stēlē*, a post or slab), a small column or pillar without base or capital, used as a monument, a milestone, and such-like: **ste'le**, n. *-lē*, a sepulchral slab or column: **ste'lene**, a. *-lēn*, columnar.

stellar, a. *stĕl'lėr*, also **stel'lary**, a. *-i* (L. *stella*, a star: It. *stellare*, stellar), starry; relating to stars; full of stars: **stel'late**, a. *-lāt*, or **stel'liform**, a. *-li-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, resembling a star; arranged like a star: **stel'lated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, radiated; resembling a star; having the fibres, crystals, or members diverging in all directions from a common centre: **stellerides**, n. plu. *stĕl-lĕr'i-dēz*, also **steller'idans**, n. plu. *-idanz*, a family of fishes, of which the star-fish is the type: **stellif'erous**, a. *-lif'ėr-us* (L. *fero*, I produce), having or abounding with stars: **stellite**, n. *stĕl'lit*, a white translucent mineral of a silky appearance, occurring in stellar groups in greenstone: **stel'lular**, a. *-ū-lėr*, shaped like little stars; having marks resembling stars.

stem, n. *stĕm* (AS. *stemn*; Ger. *stamm*, the stem or trunk of a tree: prov. Eng. *stelms*, shoots that grow from an old stock), the body of a tree or plant from which the branches or offshoots grow; the stalk; the stock of a family; race; progeny; in *music*, the line joined to the body of a note: **stem'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a stem.

stem, n. *stĕm* (Norm. *stemm*, the stem or prow of a vessel: old Dut. *steve*, a staff; *veurstève*, the stem or prow of a ship), the strong curved timber to which the two sides of a ship are united in front, the whole having a wedge-like appearance; the prow: **from stem to stern**, from the front to the back of a ship.

stem, v. *stĕm* (Icel. *stemma*, to stop, to close: Ger. *stemmen*, to stick something on or against an object with a sudden thrust: Sw. *stamma*, to stop, to stanch), to put a stop to; to resist; to make progress against, as a current: **stem'ming**, imp.: **stemmed**, pp. *stĕmd*.

stemples, n. *stĕm'plz* (a probable dim. of *stems* or *steps*), in certain mining districts, pieces of wood fixed in the sides of the shaft by which an ascent or descent can be made.

stench, n. *stĕnsh* (old H. Ger. *stinchan*, to smell sweet or bad: AS. *stenc*, smell: Sw. *stinka*, to spring, to stink), a strong bad smell; offensive odour: **stench'y**, a. *-i*, having an offensive smell.

stencil, n. *stĕn'sil* (prov. Eng. *stencil*, the post of a door: AS. *stenge*, a bar of wood), a thin piece of pasteboard, leather, or metal, in which the outlines of any figures are cut out, used to paint or mark in colours by passing a brush of colour over it while lying on paper: v. to paint or ornament by means of a stencil: **sten'cilling**, imp.: n. the art; the work done: **sten'cilled**, pp. *-sild*: **sten'ciller**, n. *-sil-ėr*, one who stencils.

steneosaurus, n. *stĕn'ē-ō-sawr'ŭs* (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a genus of narrow-snouted crocodilians, found in the chalk and greensands.

stenography, n. *stĕn-ŏg'ra-fi* (Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *graphō*, I write), the art of writing very expeditiously by using simple signs and abbreviations; shorthand: **stenographic**, a. *stĕn'ō-grăf'ik*, also **sten'ographic'al**, a. *-i-kal*, of or relating to stenography: **sten'ographically**, ad. *-li*: **stenographer**, n. *stĕn-ŏg'ra-fėr*, also **stenographist**, n. *-ra-fist*, one who is skilled in stenography; a shorthand-writer.

ringe: **step-sister**, the daughter of a step-father or mother, &c.

stephanite, n. *stif'an-it* (after *Archduke Stephen* of Austria), a valuable ore of silver of a dark or lead-grey colour, occurring in prismatic or tabular crystals in veins in the older rocks.

steppe, n. *step*, pln. **steppes**, *stēps* (Ger. *steppe*, a heath, a desert; Russ. *step*), a steppe, one of the vast flats or plains of Europe and Asia, corresponding to the prairies, savannahs, and pampas of America.

stercoraceous, a. *stēr'kō-rā'shūs* (L. *stercoreus*, full of filth—from *stercus*, dung), pert. to dung; resembling dung: **ster'cora'rium**, n. *-ri-ŭm* (L.), a privy; a dunghill: **ster'cora'rian**, n. *-ăn*, also **ster'coranist**, n. *-rŭn-ist*, in the *Ch. of Rome*, one who held that the host is liable to digestion and all its consequences like other food: **ster'cora'rianism**, n. *-rē'ri-ăn-ĭzm*, the doctrine that the host is digested like other food, contemptuously applied.

stereography, n. *stēr'ē-ŏg'ra-fi* (Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *grapho*, I write), the art or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane: **ster'eograph'ic**, a. *-grăf'ik*, also **ster'eograph'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane: **ster'eograph'ically**, ad. *-li*: **ster'eom'eter**, n. *-ŏm'ĕ-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the specific gravities of various substances, solid as well as liquid: **ster'eom'etry**, n. *-ē-tri*, the art of measuring solid bodies: **ster'eomet'rical**, a. *-ō-mĕt'ri-kăl*, pert. to or performed by stereometry: **ster'eomet'rically**, ad. *-kăl-li*: **ster'eoscope**, n. *-skōp* (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), an optical instr. through which two objects or views that have been photographed at a certain angle appear as one, and standing out in a solid form as in nature: **ster'eoscop'ic**, a. *-skŏp'ik*, pert. to the stereoscope, or adapted to it: **ster'eos'copist**, n. *-ŏs'kō-pist*, one skilled in the use or construction of the stereoscope: **ster'eos'copy**, n. *-pi*, the art or science of using the stereoscope, or of constructing it: **ster'eot'omy**, n. *-ŏt'ō-mi* (Gr. *temno*, I cut), the art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections: **ster'eotom'ic**, a. *-tŏm'ik*, pert. to: **ster'eotype**, n. *-ō-tīp* (Gr. *tupos*, type, form), a metal plate of the size of a page cast from a mould, which represents in every particular the form of movable types as set up by the compositor: **v.** to print from metal plates cast from the original movable types; to cast fixed metal plates from the forms of movable types: **adj.** done from fixed types: **ster'eotyping**, imp.: **n.** the act or art of taking casts from movable types: **ster'eotyped**, pp.: *-tīpt*: **adl.** fixed:

stib'iconise, n. *-kōn-is* (Gr. *konis*, powder), a mineral of a yellow, grey, or brownish colour, occurring in earthy masses, soft and friable: **stib'nite,** n. *-nīt*, the principal ore of antimony, occurring in very long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in a fibrous form—this ore has been in use among Oriental nations from a very remote period for staining the eyelids: **stib'ium,** n. *-i-um*, antimony; stibnite.

stich, n. *stik* (Gr. *stichos*, a row), a verse or line in poetry; a row of trees: **stichomancy,** n. *stik'ō-man'si* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), divination from the assumed meaning of a line or verse, taken at hazard, as from Scripture.

stichidia, n. plu. *stik-ti'i-d* (Gr. *stichidion*, a little bladder), in *bot.*, case-like receptacles for the spores of some algæ.

stick, n. *stik* (Pol. *stuk*, noise made by striking with something hard; Dut. *steken*; Ger. *stecken*, to stick into, to come to a stand; Icel. *stika*, to dam; Dan. *stikk*, to prick, to stab), a long, small, piece of wood; a stem or branch of a tree cut for fuel; a rod; **a stab**; a thrust or sharp blow with a pointed instr.: **v.** to pierce; to stab; to fix in or on; to hold or cleave to; to adhere closely; to remain, as in the memory; to be hindered from proceeding; to be constant or firm; to resist efforts to remove; to scruple; to hesitate: **stick'ing,** imp.: **adj.** adhering: **n.** act of one who or that which sticks: **stuck,** pt. pp. *stuk*, hindered from proceeding; fixed in: **sticky,** a. *stik'i*, having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey: **stick'iness,** n. *-nes*, the quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; tenacity: **stick-lac,** lac in its natural state: **to stick at,** to hesitate: **to stick by,** to adhere closely; to be firm in supporting: **to stick out,** to project; to be prominent: **to stick to,** to adhere closely: **stick'ing-plaster,** an adhesive plaster for closing wounds or for covering a part.

stickle, v. *stik'l* (old Eng. *stickler*, persons appointed to see that the parties in a combat had fair play; proper form *stighler*—from AS. *stihtian*, to govern, to dispose), to take part with a side; to contend; to wrangle; to go from side to side: **stick'ling,** imp. *-ling*: **stickled,** pp. *stik'ld*: **stick'ler,** n. *-ler*, one who obstinately contends about a thing: **to stickle for,** to maintain one's rights to a thing.

stickle-back, n. *stik'l-bak* (Ger. *stachel*, a thorn, and Eng. *back*: Norm. *stikka*, a point), a small spiny-backed river-fish.

sticky—see **stick.**

stiff, a. *stif* (Ger. *steif*; Dan. *stiv*, what stands abruptly out: Gr. *stiphos*, anything pressed firm: L. *stipare*, to pack close: Dut. *stijven*, to stiffen), not easily bent; not pliant; rigid; rather hard than soft; strong; not giving way; stubborn; firm in perseverance or resistance; not natural and easy, as manners; affected; constrained; not written with ease; formal; fastidious in motion, as a breeze: **stiff ly,** ad. *-li*: **stiff'ness,** n. *-nes*, the state of being stiff; want of flexibility; stubbornness; the state of being harsh and constrained: **stiff-hearted,** a. obstinate; stubborn: **stiff-necked,** a. stubborn; inflexibly obstinate: **stiffen,** v. *-fn*, to make stiff; to become stiff; to grow hard; to become less susceptible of impressions: **stiffening,** imp. *stif'ning*: **adj.** becoming or growing stiff: **n.** something used to make a substance more stiff: **stiffened,** pp. *stif'nd*: **stiffener,** n. *stif'ner*, that which stiffens: **stiff'ish,** a. *-ish*, somewhat stiff.

stifle, v. *stī'fl* (Icel. *stifla*, to stop, to dam: Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff, to stop: Gr. *stupho*, I draw together), to stop the breath; to suffocate; to choke; to smother; to suppress; to hinder from spreading, as a report: **sti'fling,** imp. *-fling*: **adj.** causing a feeling of suffocation: **sti fled,** pp. *-stī'fld*, suppressed; suffocated.

stigma, n. *stig'ma*, plu. **stig'mas,** *-maz*, or **stig'mata,** *-ma-ti* (L. and Gr. *stigma*, a mark made with a sharp-pointed instr., a mark burned in—from Gr. *stizo*, I mark with points), anything which tarnishes character or reputation; any mark of infamy; in *bot.*, the naked upper portion of the pistil on which the fertilising pollen falls: **stig mata,** n. plu., the spiracles or breathing-pores of insects; the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them: **stigmatic,** a. *stig-mat'ik*, also **stigmat'ical,** a. *-i-kal*, branded or marked with a stigma; **stigmat'ically,** ad. *-li*: **stigmatise,** v. *stig'ma-tīz*, to set a mark of disgrace on; to denounce as infamous: **stig'matising,** imp.: **stig'matised,** pp. *-tīzd*, marked with disgrace: **stigmaria,** n. *stig-ma'ri-a*, in *geol.*, root-stems peculiar to the carboniferous system, so named from their regular pitted or dotted surfaces.

stilbite, n. *stil'bīt* (Gr. *stilbe*, lustre), a mineral occurring in broad pyramidal crystals, varying in colour, found most frequently in traps and amygdaloids.

stile, n. *stīl* (AS. *stigel*, a step—from *stigan*, to climb: Low Ger. *stegel*, steps in a wall for getting over), a series of rude steps for getting over a wall or fence.

stile, n. *stīl* (see style): **stilar,** a. *stī'ler*, pert. to the style of a dial.

stiletto, n. *sti-let'tō* (It. *stiletto*—from It. *stile*; L. *stilus*, a pointed instr. for pruning or writing), a dagger with a round-pointed blade; a pointed instr. for piercing holes: **v.** to stab with a stiletto: **stilet'toing,** imp.: **stilet'toed,** pp. *-tōd*.

still, a. *stil* (Dut. *stil*, calm: Lith. *tylus*, quiet, still: *st*, the sound commanding silence), noiseless; quiet; silent; uttering no noise; motionless: **v.** to make motionless; to put a stop to, as noise, motion, &c.; to calm; to lull; to silence: **ad.** to this time; always; continually; after that: **stil'ling,** imp.: **stilled,** pp. *stild*: **still'ness,** n. *-nes*, freedom from noise: **stil'ly,** a. *-li*, quiet; calm: **ad.** silently: **still-born,** a. dead at birth; abortive: **still-life,** the class or style of painting which represents vegetable life, objects no longer animate, as fruits, flowers, dead game, and such-like: **a stand-still,** absence of motion; checked progress.

still, n. *stil* (L. *stillare*, to drop—from *stilla*, a drop), a vessel or apparatus for distilling liquids: **still-room,** an apartment for distilling; a room where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept: **stillatitious,** a. *stil'a-tish'us*, falling in drops; drawn by a still.

still-born and **stillness**—see **still** 1.

stilt, n. *stilt* (Ger. *stelzen*, stilts: Dut. *stilte*, a wooden leg: Sw. *stylta*, to halt, to limp), a pole of wood with a support or shoulder to raise the foot above the ground in walking, used in pairs: **v.** to raise as on stilts; to raise by unnatural means: **stilt ing,** imp.: **stilt'ed,** pp.: **adj.** elevated as on stilts; pompous: **stilt or stilt-bird,** the long-legged plover.

stilton, n. *stil'tun*, a white rich cheese made in Leicestershire.

stimulate, v. *stim'u-lāt* (L. *stimulatum*, to prick with anything sharp, to urge onwards—from *stimulus*, a goad: F. *stimuler*), to excite to action, or more vigorous exertion; to urge; to animate: **stim'ulating,** imp.: **stim'ulated,** pp.: **stim'ulant,** n. *-lant*, in *med.*, anything which produces a sudden increase of vital energy and strength: **adj.** having the quality of increasing or exciting vital action: **stim'ulants,** n. plu. *-lants*, generally, intoxicating liquors: **stim ulator,** n. *-ār*, one who stimulates: **stim'ula tion,** n. *-lā'shun*, act of stimulating or exciting; the effect produced: **stim'ulative,** a. *-lā-tiv*, exciting to action: **n.** that which excites or rouses to action: **stim'ulus,** n. *-lus* (L. *stimulus*, a goad for driving cattle, a sting), in *med.*, that which produces a sudden but transitory increase of vital action; anything that excites to action; a stimulant; in *bot.*, applied to stinging hairs with an irritating secretion at the base.

sting, n. *sting* (Icel. *stanga*; old H. Ger. *stingan*, to stick, to thrust), the sharp-pointed weapon possessed by certain insects as a means of defence, as the wasp, the bee, &c.; anything that gives acute pain; that which constitutes the principal pain or terror; the point of an epigram: **v.** to pierce with a sharp-pointed weapon; to pain acutely: **sting ing,** imp.: **adj.** pungent as a sting; paining acutely: **stang,** pt. *stang*, did sting: **stung,** pp. *stung*, pained acutely: **sting'ingly,** ad. *-li*: **sting-like,** a. like a sting: **sting'less,** a. *-les*, having no sting; harmless: **sting'er,** n. *-er*, one who or that which stings.

stingy, a. *stinji* (prov. Eng. *skingy*, cold, nipping; *schinch*, a small bit: F. *chiche*, pinching, niggardly), niggardly; sordid; narrow-spirited; penurious: **stin'gily,** ad. *-li*: **stin'giness,** n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice.

stink, n. *stingk* (old H. Ger. *stinchan*, to smell sweet or the opposite: Sw. *stinka*, to spring, to stink), a strong offensive smell: **v.** to emit a strong offensive smell: **stink ing,** imp.: **adj.** emitting a strong offensive smell: **stank,** pt. *stangk*, did stink: **stunk,** pp. *stungk*, sent forth a strong offensive smell: **stink-pot,** among the *Chinese*, &c., a jar filled with combustible substances emitting an offensive and suffocating smell, used in attacking and boarding vessels at sea: **stink-**

out a stipend.

stipitate, a. *stip'i-tāt* (L. *stipes*, a stalk—see **stipe**), in *bot.*, supported on a stalk.

stipple, v. *stip'pl* (D.dt. *stippen*, to speckle, to dot), to engrave by means of dots, instead, as in the ordinary method, by lines: **stip'pling**, imp.: *-pling*: n. a mode of engraving by dots, in imitation of chalk drawings, each dot being a group of smaller dots: **stippled**, pp. *stip'pld*: adj. worked in stippling.

stipulate, v. *stip'u-lāt* (L. *stipulatus*, bargained, covenanted—from *stipulus*, firm, strong; It. *stipulare*; F. *stipuler*), to make an agreement with any one; to settle terms; to bargain: **stip'ulating**, imp.: **stip'ulated**, pp. agreed; contracted: **stip'ulator**, n. *-ler*, one who stipulates: **stip'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shun*, a contract; an agreement or bargain.

stipule, n. *stip'ūl* (L. *stipula*, a stem, a stalk: It. *stipula*; F. *stipule*), in *bot.*, a leaflet at the base of other leaves, having a lateral position, and more or less changed either in form or texture: **stip'ula'ceous**, a. *-lā'shus*, consisting of or resembling stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: **stip'ular**, a. *-lėr*, resembling a stipule: **stip'ulary**, a. *-l*, in *bot.*, applied to organs occupying the place of stipules, such as tendrils: **stip'ulate**, a. *-lāt*, furnished with stipules: **stip'uled**, a. *-ld*, furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

stir, v. *stėr* (AS. *styran*, to move, to stir: Icel. *staurr*, a pole; *styra*, to guide, to govern), to put into motion; to agitate; to incite; to rouse; to stimulate; to move one's self; to become the object of notice: n. tumult; bustle; public disturbance or disorder; agitation: **stir'ring**, imp.: adj. putting in motion; busy and active: n. the act of stirring or moving: **stirred**, pp. *stėrd*: **stirrer**, n. *-rėr*, one who or that which stirs: **to stir up**, to inflame the passions of; to put into motion or action; to enliven: **stir'about**, n. *-a-bout*, in *Scot.*, a dish of oatmeal stirred among cold milk or water; oatmeal-porridge.

stirk, n. *stėrk* (Ger. *stier*, a bull: AS. *styric*, a heifer: Gael. *stuir*, a male calf), *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a young bull, ox, or heifer.

stirrup, n. *stėr'rup* (AS. *stigerap*; Ger. *steigreif*, a rope or strap for mounting on horseback—from AS. *stigan*; Ger. *steigen*, to mount, and AS. *rap*, a rope; Ger. *reif*, a ring, a rope), the foot-iron suspended from a saddle; among *seamen*, a rope secured to a yard having a thimble at its lower end: **stirrup-cup**, a parting cup taken on horseback: **stirrup-leather** or **-strap**, the strap that supports a stirrup.

stitch, n. *stich* (a modification of Eng. *stick*, a thrust with a sharp instr.: Ger. *sticken*, to embroider: Dan. *stikke*, to stick, to stitch), a single loop or link; a single pass of a needle in sewing; a sudden, sharp, shooting, local pain: v. to pass a needle with a thread through a piece of cloth and back again; to sew or unite with needle and thread; in practice sewing: **stitch'ing**,

F. *stiquer*, to poke; F. *estor*, a thrust), to poke; to stir up; to supply a fire with fuel: **sto'king**, imp.: n. the proper management of a fire connected with a steam-engine: **stoked**, pp. *stōkd*: **sto'ker**, n. *-ér*, one who looks after the fire of a locomotive engine, or of a steam-engine.

stole, n. *stōl* (L. *stola*; Gr. *stolē*, a long, female, upper garment: It. *stola*, a long vest, a stole), a long narrow scarf of silk or stuff, fringed at the ends, and often richly embroidered, worn by R. Cath. and Anglican clergymen crossed on the breast, and hanging on each side nearly to the ground: **stoled**, a. *stōld*, wearing a stole or long robe: **groom of the stole**, in the *court of a sovereign*, the first lord of the bedchamber, whose original duty was to put the king's shirt on in the morning.

stole, n. *stōl*, also **stolon**, n. *stō'lŏn* (L. *stolo*, a twig or shoot springing from the stock of a tree), in *bot.*, a lax trailing branch given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals: **stoloniferous**, a. *stō'lo-nif'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I produce), producing suckers.

stole, v. *stōl*, pt., **stolen**, v. *stōl'n*, pp., of **steal**, which see.

stolid, a. *stŏl'id* (L. *stolidus*, dull, senseless: It. *stolido*), dull; heavy; foolish; stupid: **stolidity**, n. *stō-lid'i-ti*, dulness of intellect; stupidity.

stomach, n. *stŭm'ŭk* (L. *stomachus*; Gr. *stomachos*, the alimentary canal, distaste, displeasure: old F. *stomach*; F. *estomac*, the stomach—from Gr. *stoma*, a mouth), the principal organ of digestion; desire of food caused by hunger; inclination: v. to brook; to resent; to bear without open resentment: **stom'aching**, imp.: **stom'ached**, pp. *-ŭkt*, borne without open resentment: **stom'achless**, a. *-lĕs*, without appetite: **stomach-pump**, a small pump with a flexible tube for drawing off liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them: **stom'acher**, n. *-ă-chĕr*, an ornamental covering worn over the breast by women: **stomachic**, n. *stō-mak'ik*, a medicine or cordial which gives tone to and strengthens the stomach: **stomach'ic**, n., also **stomach'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to the stomach; that strengthens the stomach.

stomapod, n. *stō'mă-pŏd*, **stomapoda**, n. plu. *stō-mă'po-da* (Gr. *stoma*, the mouth, and *pous*, the foot—gen. *podos*), an order of crustaceans, so called from the arrangement of their thoracic or true feet in connection with the mouth, which is usually furnished with one or more pairs of jaw-feet.

stomate, n. *stō'māt*, also **stoma**, n. *stō'mă*, plu. **sto'mates**, *-māt-z*, or **stomata**, *stō'mă-tă* (Gr. *stoma*, a mouth; *stomata*, mouths), in *bot.*, minute openings in the epidermis of plants between cells of a peculiar shape, especially in the leaves: **stom'atous**, a. *-tŭs*, having stomata.

stone, n. *stōn* (AS. *stan*; Icel. *stein*; Ger. *stein*, a stone), any loose mass of earthy matter of considerable hardness; a mineral; a gem; a morbid secretion formed in the bladder; the disease so called; a testicle; the hard kernel of a fruit; a weight of 14 lb.; a weight varying in amount; insensibility: **adj.** made of or resembling stone; hard: v. to pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones, as fruit; to face with stones: **sto'ning**, imp.: n. the act of one who stones by pelting; the act of separating the fruit from the hard kernel or kernels: **stoned**, pp. *stōnd*: **sto'ner**, n. *-nĕr*, one who or that which stones: **sto'ny**, a. *-ni*, made of or resembling stone; abounding in stones; hard; solid; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless: **sto'niness**, n. *-ni-nĕs*, the state or quality of being stony, or abounding with stones; hardness like stone: **stone-like**, a. having the appearance or consistence of stone: **stone'less**, a. *-lĕs*, having no stones: **stone-blind**, a. completely deprived of the organs of sight: **stone's cast** or **stonecast**, the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand: **stone-chatter**, a bird whose notes often resemble the knocking together of two stones: **stone coping**, hewn stones placed on the top of a wall, and made to slope, and sometimes slightly project over it: **stone-cutter**, one whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones: **stone-cutting**, the business of hewing stones: **stone-dead**, a. lifeless as a stone: **stone-fruit**, pulpy fruit having a stony or hard kernel: **stoned fruit**, fruit deprived of their hard kernels: **stone-lilies**, a popular name for the encrinites, in allusion to the resemblance which they bear to the flower and stalk of the lily: **stone-mason**, one who works in stone, or builds with it: **stone-still**, a. motionless: **stoneware**, a coarse kind of clay-made articles for domestic use: **stonework**, masonry; anything done in stone, or built with it: **stony-hearted**, a. cruel; pitiless: **meteoric stones**, hard stony matter or concretions which fall from the atmosphere, and which come from some region beyond it: **philosopher's stone**, a substance which it was supposed, could it be discovered, would change any other metal or material into gold: **rocking-stone**, a large stone so balanced on the top of another, that but a slight force will cause it to move and oscillate: **to leave no stone unturned**, to spare no exertions; to do everything that can be done.

Stonehenge, n. *stōn-hĕnj'* (AS. *stan-henc*—from *stan*, a stone, and *henc*, hung), a remarkable assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, in England, of unknown origin.

stood, v. *stŭd*, pt. and pp. of **stand**, which see.

stook, n. *stōk* (Ger. *stauchen*, to push, to stow: Low Ger. *stoke*, a heap or bunch: Bohem. *stoh*, a heap, a hay-cock), a small number of sheaves of corn set up in a field: v. to set up sheaves of grain in stooks: **stook'ing**, imp.: **stooked**, pp. *stōkt*.

stool, n. *stōl* (Goth. *stols*; old H. Ger. *stuol*; Gael. *stol*; W. *ystol*, a stool, a seat: Ger. *stollen*, a prop), a small seat without a back; a little form; the seat for evacuating the bowels; the act itself; the evacuations of the bowels: **stools**, n. plu. *stōls*, in a *ship*, small channels outside to receive the dead-eyes of the backstays: **window-stool**, the flat piece upon which the window shuts down: **stool of repentance** or **cutty-stool**, formerly, in the *eccles. discipline of the Ch. of Scot.*, a seat or stool on which persons found guilty of fornication or adultery were compelled to stand in view of the whole people for a certain number of Sundays, and there to be rebuked by the minister.

stool, n. *stōl* (Manx. *shool*, a sprout or branch: Ger. *stuhl*, a stock), a stemless mother-plant used for propagation by annually bending its branches into the soil; the root or stump of a timber-tree which throws up shoots; the set or cluster of shoots thus produced: v. to send out suckers: **stool'ing**, imp.: **stooled**, pp. *stōld*.

stoop, v. *stōp* (Dut. *stuppen*, to strike the ground with a stick in walking: Icel. *steypa*, to cast or throw down: Sw. *stupa*, to incline, to lower), to bend the body forwards; to lean forwards in standing or walking; to cause to incline downwards; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to acknowledge inferiority; to come down on its prey, as a hawk: n. inclination forwards; condescension; in *Scot.*, a post fixed in the earth, or a prop: **stoop'ing**, imp.: **stooped**, pp. *stōpt*: **stoop er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who stoops: **stoop'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

stop, v. *stŏp* (Norm. *stappa*, to stamp, to cram: Scot. *stap*, to cram: Dut. *stoppen*; Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff: F. *estoupe*, to stop, to close; *estoupe*, tow, the material for stopping: L. *stupa*; Gr. *stupē*, tow), to hinder; to impede or interrupt; to suppress; to render impassable; to close, as an aperture; to regulate the sounds of, as a musical instr., with the fingers; to cease from going forward, or from any course of action; to leave off, as from work: n. cessation, as of progress, motion, operation, or action; obstruction; hindrance; impediment; obstacle; one of the vent-holes of a musical wind instr., by the opening or closing of which musical sounds may be regulated and modified, as an organ-*stop*; the place in a stringed instr. pressed on for the production of a musical sound; a point or mark in writing to distinguish a sentence or part of a sentence, and show the pauses in reading: **stop'ping**, imp. closing; obstructing: **stopped**, pp. *stŏpt*: **stoppage**, n. *stŏp'ĕj*, act or state of being stopped; an obstruction; a discontinuance of work; a suspension of payments; a deduction from pay to repay advances, &c.: **stop'per**, n. *-pĕr*, one who or that which stops; the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle: v. to close or secure with a stopper: **stop-cock**, an instr. used to regulate the supply of water or gas flowing through pipes: **stop-gap**, something substituted; temporary expedient.

stopple, n. *stŏp'pl* (dim. of **stop**, which see), anything put into the mouth or neck of a bottle to stop or close it; a cork; a plug.

storax, n. *stō'răks* (L. *styrax*; Gr. *styrax*, a resinous gum), an aromatic resinous substance imported from the East.

store, n. *stōr* (F. *estorer*, to build, to furnish: Icel. *steurr*; Sw. *stor*, a stake, a pole: L. *instaurare*, to repair, to restore—in mid. L. to provide or store with), a large quantity; abundance; quantity accumulated; a hoard; any shop where a miscellaneous assortment of goods is sold: plu. **stores**, *stōrz*, the necessary supplies

straddle, [illegible] **strad dling**, [illegible] **straddled**, [illegible]

straggle, [illegible] **strag gling**, [illegible] **adj.** [illegible] **strag gler**, [illegible] **straggled**, [illegible]

straight, [illegible] **straightly**, ad. [illegible] **straightness**, [illegible] **straightening**, [illegible] **straightened**, pp. [illegible] **straightener**, [illegible] **straightforward**, [illegible] **straightforwardness**, [illegible] **straightway**, [illegible] **straight-edge**, [illegible] one side perfectly straight, for ascertaining whether a surface is even; **straight-lined**, a. having or made

[illegible] **story book**, a book containing entertaining narrative, either true or merely fabulous; **story-**

v. *strāīn*, to contract; to confine; to press with poverty or other necessity: **strait'ening**, imp. *-ning*: **straitened**, pp. *strāī'nd*.

strake, n. *strāk* (from Eng. **streak**, which see), a narrow board or plank; the tire or iron band of a wheel; in *wooden shipbuilding*, the term for a line of planking extending from the stem to the stern.

stramash, n. *strā-mash'* (F. *estramaçon*, a quarter-staff, a blow; It. *stramazzo*, a stretching blow, a violent fall), in *Scot.*, a disturbance; a broil; v. *prov. Eng.*, to strike; to beat; to destroy.

stramineous, a. *strā-min'ē-us* (L. *stramineus*, made of straw), in *bot.*, straw-coloured; strawy.

stramony, n. *strām'ō-ni*, also **stramonium**, n. *strā-mō'ni-ŭm* (F. and new L. *stramonium*, stramonium), the thorn-apple, whose leaves and seeds are used medicinally.

strand, n. *strānd* (Icel. *strond*, border, edge; Sw. *strand*, border, margin; Norm. *strind*, a row, a line), the shore or beach of a sea, an ocean, or of a large lake: v. to drive or force on a shore or on shallows; to run aground, as a ship: **strand'ing**, imp.: **strand'ed**, pp.

strand, n. *strānd* (old H. Ger. *streno*; Ger. *strähn*, the strand of a rope), one of the strings of which a rope is composed.

strange, a. *strānj* (old F. *estrange*; It. *strano*; strange; L. *extraneus*, foreign—from *extra*, on the outside), foreign; not before known; new; wonderful; unusual; rarely met with: **strange'ly**, ad. *-li*: **strange'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the condition of being strange; reserve; coldness; the power of exciting surprise: **stranger**, n. *strānj'ĕr*, a foreigner; one who is unknown; a visitor; one not admitted to friendship or fellowship: **strange-looking**, a. having an odd or unusual look.

strangle, v. *strang'gl* (L. *strangulo*; Gr. *stranggalao*, I throttle, I suffocate; old F. *strangler*, to strangle), to suffocate; to choke; to destroy life by so compressing the throat as to stop respiration; to suppress at first appearance: **stran'gling**, imp. *-gling*: n. death by compressing the throat: **strangled**, pp. *strang'gld*: **adj.** killed by strangulation: **stran'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who strangles: **strangles**, n. plu. *strang'glz*, a disease of horses in which tumours form in the throat under the jaw: **stran'gulated**, a. *-gū-lā-tĕd*, in *surg.*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression; in *bot.*, contracted and expanded irregularly: **stran'gulation**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; the state of being strangled; that kind of suffocation common to women in hysterics: **stran'gury**, n. *-gū-ri*, in *surg.*, difficult and painful urination: **strangurious**, a. *strang-gū'ri-ŭs*, affected with or resembling strangury.

strap, n. *strāp* (Dut. *strop*, a noose; Sw. *stropp*, a tie, a trap; Bav. *struppen*, a strap, a noose; L. *struppus*, a thong; Gr. *strobos*, a whirling round, a cord; *strophos*, a twisted band), a long narrow piece of leather; a thong; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed: v. to fasten or bind with a strap; to punish with a strap: **strap'ping**, imp.: **strapped**, pp. *strapt*: **strap-shaped**, a. in *bot.*, in length about six times its own breadth: **strap'per**, n. *-ĕr*, one who uses a strap.

strapping, a. *strap'ping* (Bret. *strupa*, to make a noise; It. *strappare*, to tear away with violence), bouncing; bulky; tall and stout; lusty.

strass, n. *strās* (from the name of its German inventor), a colourless glass used as the base of artificial gems.

strata, the plu. of **stratum**, which see.

stratagem, n. *strāt'ā-jĕm* (L. and Gr. *strategema*, a piece of generalship—from Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *ago*, I lead; F. *stratagème*), a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy, especially in war; a trick with the view of gaining some advantage; deceit; imposition: **strat'eget'ics**, n. plu. *-ē-jĕt'ĭk-*, the science of military movements; generalship: **strategic**, a. *strā-tē-jĭk*, also **strateg'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to or done by stratagem: **strateg'ically**, ad. *-li*: **strategist**, n. *strāt'ē-jĭst*, one skilled in strategy: **strat'egy**, n. *-jĭ*, the science of conducting complicated military movements: **strategical point**, every point on the theatre of war which conduces to strengthen the line of operation or of communication.

strath, n. *strath* (Gael. *srath*, a plain beside a river), in *Scot.*, a valley of considerable extent through which a river runs.

strathspey, n. *strāth'spā* (from the district in Scot. where first used), a lively Scottish dance; a lively tune originally used in the dance.

stratify, n. *strāt'i-fī* (It. *stratificare*; F. *stratifier*, to stratify—from L. *stratum*, the thing spread, a covering, and *facio*, I make), to lay or place in beds or layers; to arrange in beds: **strat'ifying**, imp.: **strat'ified**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** in *geol.*, composed of layers or beds of rock-matter: **strat'ification**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act or process of arranging in beds or layers: **strat'iform**, a. *-fĭerm* (L. *stratum*, the thing spread, and *forma*, a shape), in layers or beds: **strat'igraph'ical**, a. *-grăf'i-kăl* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), the arrangement or classification of any remains according to the stratum of the earth's crust to which they belong.

stratocracy, n. *strā-tŏk'rā-sĭ* (Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *kratos*, strength), a military government: **stratoc'ic**, a. *-tŏn'ĭk*, of or relating to an army: **stratot'ic**, a. *-tŏt'ĭk*, warlike; military: **stratog'raphy**, n. *-tŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *grapho*, I write), a description of what belongs to an army: **strat'ograph'ical**, a. *-ō-grăf'i-kăl*, of or pert. to.

stratum, n. *strāt'ŭm*, plu. **stra'ta**, *-tă* (L. *stratum*, the thing spread out, a bed, a layer), in *geol.*, a bed; a layer; a great extent of rock or other earthy substance lying in the crust of the earth in a flattish form, varying from a few inches to many yards in depth: **stra'tus**, n. *-tŭs*, an extensive flat cloud in strata or layers.

straw, n. *strō* (AS. *streow*; Ger. *stroh*; Dut. *stroo*; Icel. *stra*, what is strewed to lie on, litter), the stalks or stems of corn after being thrashed, as a bundle or heap of *straws*—usually in the singular form with a plural sense; a single stalk or straw; anything proverbially worthless: **adj.** made of straw, or consisting of it: v. to cover with straw; to strew, which see: **straw'ing**, imp.: **strawed**, pp. *strōd*: **strawy**, a. *strō'ĭ*, made or consisting of straw; like straw: **straw-coloured**, a. of the colour of straw: **strawberry**, a well-known creeping plant and its fruit—probably so called from the *straying* character of its runners: **man of straw**, the old clothes of a man stuffed with straw; an imaginary person; a person of little or no means or substance.

stray, v. *strā* (mid. L. *extrarius*; old F. *estraver*, a stranger, a beast that has lost its master—from L. *extra*, on the outside), to wander, as from a known road or place, from a company, or from proper limits; to ramble; to err; to go at large: **adj.** having gone astray; wandering: n. an animal that has wandered: **stray'ing**, imp.: n. act of going astray: **strayed**, pp. *strād*: **strayer**, n. *strā'ĕr*, one who strays.

streak, n. *strēk* (Low Ger. *streke*; Dan. *streg*, a streak, a stripe; Ger. *strich*; Dut. *streke*, a line marking the course of a blow), a line or long mark of colour different from the ground; in *min.*, that appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched by a hard instr., or the appearance which a mineral leaves on a rough porcelain slab when forcibly drawn or stroked along its surface; in *bot.*, a straight line formed by a vein, by colour, or by indentation; a range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side—also called a *strake*: v. to variegate with lines of a different colour; to stripe: **streak'ing**, imp.: **streaked**, pp. *strēkt*, marked with lines of a different colour: **streaky**, a. *strēk'ĭ*, variegated with lines of a different colour.

stream, n. *strēm* (Icel. *straumr*; Dut. *stroom*, Ger. *strom*, a stream; Ir. *sruamh*, a spring), a current of water or of a liquid; anything issuing or proceeding in a line or continuous body, as gas, air, light, a multitude of people, &c.; a river; anything moving onwards in a continuous course: v. to move onwards in a continuous course; to flow, as a liquid; to pour out in abundance; to pour; to send forth: **stream'ing**, imp.: **adj.** flowing in; emitting a stream of anything: **streamed**, pp. *strēmd*: **stream'er**, n. *-ĕr*, that which streams or floats; a flag or pennon floating in the wind: **stream'ers**, n. plu. *-ĕrz*, popular name for the aurora borealis: **stream'y**, a. *-ĭ*, abounding with water: **stream'let**, n. *-lĕt*, a little stream: **stream-anchor**, a ship's anchor lighter than the bower-anchor: **stream-ice**, a continued ridge of pieces of ice running in a particular direction: **stream-tin**, rolled fragments of tin-stone, found mingled with gravel, &c., in the gullies and water-courses of Cornwall: **streamworks**, workings in the loose clays, gravels, sands, &c., which cover the valleys of a country, and from which the metal or ore is obtained by repeated washings.

street, n. *strēt* (Dut. *straete*; Ger. *strasse*; It.

[redacted]

[illegible]

stream.

stream

to strike a jury,

to strike a

to strike in.

to strike hands

to strike in.

to strike off.

to strike out.

to strike up

stricken in years,

string

[illegible] a lace, a tie; [illegible] a tape or ribbon; [illegible] of a musical [illegible] a tendon; a [illegible] furnish with strings, to [illegible] to hit; **string ing,** imp.: a strap [illegible] **strung,** p. [illegible] *strung*: **strunged,** a. [illegible] furnished with strings; produced by strings: **stringy,** a. *-ier, -iest,* consisting of small threads; fibrous; ropy; viscid: **string iness,** n. *-nes,* state of being stringy: **string less,** a. *-les,* having no strings: **string er,** n. *-er,* one who strings: **string-board,** a

strew, to scatter, to spread about loosely: **strewing,** imp.: **strewed,** pp. *strōd,* same as **strow.**

strie, n. [pl. *stri'e* (pīz), of L. *stria,* a furrow, a

[redacted]

tiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine: **strobiliform**, a. *strō-bil'i-fōrm* (L. *forma*, shape), shaped like a strobile: **strobilites**, n. plu. *strō-bī-lī'tēz*, in *geol.*, certain coniferous cones occurring in the coal and other formations.

stroca, n. *strō'kā*, also **strockle**, n. *strō'kl*, among *glass-makers*, a tool like a shovel for emptying the chests of metal into the pots.

strode, v. *strōd*—see **stride**.

stroke, n. *strōk* (from **strike**, which see: Gael. *strac*, a loud or crashing noise: Dut. *streke*, a blow), a blow; any sudden or fatal attack, as of disease; a touch; a dash; a masterly effort; the touch of a pencil; the sweep of an oar; the upward and downward motion of the piston of a steam-engine: **strokesman**, n. *strōks' man*, in *rowing*, the man whose stroke leads the rest: **stroke of grace**, the finishing-stroke that ends the life of a criminal executed by breaking on the wheel; in the judicial combats of mediæval times, the stab given to put an end to the life of the vanquished.

stroke, v. *strōk* (Ger. *streichen*, to graze or touch lightly: Low Ger. *straken*, to stroke), to rub gently in one direction; to graze or touch lightly; to soothe; to smooth: **stro'king**, imp.: n. the act of rubbing gently with the hand: **stroked**, pp. *strōkt*.

stroll, v. *strōl* (Swiss, *stroken*, to rove about: prov. Dan. *strelle*, to stroll: Ger. *strahl*, a ray, a spirt of water), to walk idly and leisurely; to ramble or wander on foot: n. a walk taken leisurely; a ramble: **strol'ling**, imp.: adj. vagrant; itinerant: **strolled**, pp. *strōld*: **strol'ler**, n. *-lėr*, one who strolls; a vagabond.

stroma, n. *strō'mā* (Gr. *stroma*, anything spread out for resting, a stratum), in *anat.*, anything spread or laid out for resting upon; the tissue which affords mechanical support: **stro'matol'ogy**, n. *-tol'ō-jī* (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the history of the formation of the stratified rocks.

strombuliform, a. *strōm-bū'li-fōrm* (L. *strombus*, a shell spirally twisted like a screw, and *forma*, shape), in *geol.*, formed like a top.

stromnite, n. *strom-nīt* (from *Stromness*, in Orkney), carbonate of strontian, a mineral occurring in yellowish-white or semi-transparent masses.

strong, a. *strŏng* (AS. *strang*: Icel. *strangr*: Dut. *streng*, tough, rigid, strong), having great strength or ability of body; having moral, intellectual, or material force; vigorous; healthy; muscular; robust; having the power of exerting great force; forcible; having passive power; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or on the senses; affecting strongly; having a particular quality in a great degree; intoxicating; ardent; zealous; compact; solid; not easily overthrown or altered; fortified; denoting military strength or number, as a thousand *strong*: **strong'ly**, ad. *-li*, powerfully; forcibly: **strong-box**, a chest or safe for valuables: **strong-minded**, n. having a vigorous or determined mind: **strong-set**, n. compacted or firmly set: **strong-hand**, force; violence; power: **stronghold**, a fortress; any place of refuge or strength.

strontia, n. *strŏn'shi-ā*, also **stron'tian**, n. *-an*, and **strontites**, n. *strŏn-tī'tēz* (from *Strontian*, in Argyllshire), one of the alkaline earths, a greyish-white powder having an acid burning taste, used in the form of powder in fireworks to give a red colour to flame: **strontit'ic**, a. *-tĭt'ĭk*, of or pert. to strontia: **strontianite**, n. *strŏn'shi-an-īt*, the carbonate of strontia, a mineral of an apple-green or yellowish-brown colour, occurring in variously-modified hexahedral prisms, and in fibrous granular masses: **stron'tium**, n. *-um*, the metallic base of strontia.

strop, n. *strŏp* (from **strap**, which see: Sw. *stropp*, a strap: It. *stroppo*, an osier to bind fagots: L. *struppus*, a thong), a strip of leather, or flat prepared substance, on which razors are sharpened: v. to sharpen on a strop: **strop'ping**, imp.: **stropped**, pp. *strŏpt*.

strophe, n. *strō'fē* (Gr. *strophe*, a turning: It. *strofa*: F. *strophe*), among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra; the first of two stanzas: **stroph'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, pert. to strophes, *-ēs*.

strophiole, n. *strŏf'i-ōl* (L. *strophiolum*, a little garland or chaplet—from *strophium*, a band or wreath), in *bot.*, a swollen fungus-like excrescence on the surface of some seeds about the hilum: **stroph'iolate**, a. *-ō-lāt*, also **stroph'iolated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, furnished with a garland, or its resemblance; in *bot.*, having little fungus-like excrescences around the hilum.

strophodus, n. *strŏf'ō-dŭs* (Gr. *strophos*, I twist, and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a genus of long, flat, shark-like teeth, having a twisted appearance on the grinding surfaces.

strophulus, n. *strŏf'ū-lŭs* (mid. L. *strophulus*—from Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band or cord), in *med.*, a papular eruption of various species and forms, peculiar to infants.

stroud, n. *strōĕd*, a kind of coarse blanket used by the N. Amer. Indians: **stroud'ing**, n. a kind of coarse cloth employed in trading with the N. Amer. Indians: **strouds**, n. plu. among *seamen*, the several twists at the end of a cable or rope.

strove, v. *strōv*, pt. of **strive**, which see.

strow, v. *strō*, same as **strew**, which see: **strowed**, pt. *strōd*: **strown**, pp. *strōn*.

struck, v. *strŭk*, pt. of **strike**, which see.

structure, n. *strŭk'tūr* or *-chūr* (L. *structura*, a fitting together, construction—from *structum*, to pile up: F. *structure*), manner of building; make; form; manner of organisation; a building of any kind; an edifice; that form or condition in which the component parts of minerals or rock-masses are arranged, as in a granite quarry we find the rock arranged in large tabular or square-like masses—*texture* referring to the manner in which the component particles are internally arranged, as we find a piece of granite hard, close-grained, and crystalline: **struc'tural**, a. *-tū-ăl*, of or pert. to structure.

struggle, v. *strŭg'gl* (a word representing broken confused movement: old Eng. *scruggle*, to writhe or struggle: Dut. *struikel-n*: Low Ger. *strūk-ln*: Ger. *strauchelu*, to stumble), to use violent efforts with twistings of the body; to use great efforts or exertions; to strive; to contend; to labour hard: n. violent efforts, with twistings of the body; great efforts to attain an object or to avoid an evil; contest; contortions of extreme distress: **strug'gling**, imp. *-gling*: adj. making great efforts; affected with contortions; n. vehement or earnest effort: **struggled**, pp. *strŭg'gld*: **strug'gler**, n. *-glėr*, one who struggles.

strum, v. *strŭm* (Ger. *strumpfen*, to make a clattering motion with the feet: Bohem. *srumar*, a bad player on the fiddle: It. *strimpellare*, to scrape or play badly on an instr.), to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr.; to play in a coarse noisy way, as on a piano: **strum'ming**, imp.: n. the persevering practice of a learner on a stringed instr.: **strummed**, pp. *strŭmd*.

struma, n. *strōō'mā* (L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour: It. *struma*), a diseased state characterised by a tendency to a swelling of the glands in various parts of the body; a scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula or king's evil: in *bot.*, a cellular swelling at the point where a leaflet joins the midrib: **stru'mous**, a. *-mŭs*, also **strumatic**, a. *strō-mat'ĭk*, having struma; scrofulous.

strumpet, n. *strŭm'pĕt* (old F. *strupe*: L. *stupra*, concubinage), a prostitute.

strung, v. *strŭng*, pt. and pp. of **string**, which see.

strut, v. *strŭt* (Ger. *strotzen*, to be swollen or puffed out: Dan. *strude*, to stick out: Low Ger. *strutt*, rigid, stiff), to walk with affected dignity: n. a lofty proud step or walk with the head erect; affected dignity in walking: **strut ting**, imp.: n. the act of walking in an affected manner: **strut'ted**, pp.: **strut'ter**, n. *-tėr*, one who struts: **strut'tingly**, ad. *-li*.

strut, n. *strŭt* (Sw. *strota*, a support: prov. Dan. *strut*, a strut), in *arch.*, a piece of timber set slanting as a support to a beam.

strychnine, n. *strĭk'nīn*, also **strych'nia**, n. *-ni-ā* (L. *strychnos*: Gr. *strychnos*, a kind of nightshade), a vegetable alkaloid, being the active principle of nux vomica, St Ignatius's beans, and snakewood, a deadly poison, but in minute quantities a most valuable medicine: **strych'nic**, a. *-nĭk*, pert. to strychnine.

stub, n. *stŭb* (Dut. *stobbe*: Low Ger. *stubbe*, stump of a tree: Dan. *stub*, stubble: Gael. *stob*, a stake or stump), the stump of a tree; anything short and thick: v. to grub up by the roots; to extirpate: **stub'bing**, imp.: **stubbed**, pp. *stŭbd*: adj. short and thick; blunt; hardy: **stubby**, a. *stŭb'bi*, abounding in stubs; short and thick: **stub'biness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being stubby: **stub-end**, in *mech.*, the enlarged end of a connecting-rod to which the strap is fastened: **stub-nail**, a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

stubble, n. *stŭb'bl* (F. *estouble*: It. *stoppia*: Ger. and Dut. *stoppel*, the stubs of corn), the stumps or root-ends of corn left in the ground after the corn has been cut down: **stubbled**, a. *stŭb'bld*, covered with stubble:

[illegible] **stubbornness**, n. [illegible]

[illegible] of white, or for internal decorations, made from lime and powder of calcined gypsum mixed with glue, used extensively for making figures, ornaments, and casts: **v.** to cover or overlay with stucco: **stuc'coing**, imp.: **stuc'coed**, pp. *-kōd*: **adj.** plastered with stucco: **stuc'coer**, n. one who stuccoes.

stuck, v. *stuk*, pt. of **stick**, which see: **stuck-up**, a. simply and ridiculously vain; self-important and puffed up.

stud, n. *stud* (Ger. *stude*, a lath, a shrub; Dan. *stud*, a stake; Icel. *stoth*, to knock, to start), a stake or projecting head of a nail or button; an ornamental button, a double-headed button removable at will; a stay; a post: **v.** to adorn with studs or knobs; to set with projecting or prominent ornaments: **stud'ding**, imp.: **n.** material for studs or joists; joists, considered collectively: **stud'ded**, pp.: **studding-sails**, [illegible] sails set at the outer edges of the square-sails when the wind is light.

stud, n. *stud* (Dan. *stod*, a stud; Ger. *stute*, a mare; Pol. *stado*, a collection of breeding-horses), a collection of breeding horses and mares: **stud-horse**, a breeding-horse; a stallion.

student, **studied**, **studious**—see **study**.

studio, n. *stū'dē-ō* (It. *studio*, study, a school—see **study**), an artist's study or workshop.

study, n. *stud'ē* (L. *studium*, application to a thing [illegible] I am eager, I apply myself: It. *studio*; F. *étude*, study), the application of the mind or thoughts to a subject for the purpose of learning what was not before known; deep attention; any particular branch of learning on which the mind may be set in order to obtain improvement; subject of attention; a place devoted to study; in the *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement: **v.** to fix the mind closely upon a subject in order to understand it; to learn by application; to dwell upon in thought; to muse; to apply the mind to; to consider attentively: **stud'ying**, imp.: **adj.** [illegible]: **stud'ied**, pp.: **adj.** closely examined in order to understand it; well considered: **adj.** learned; qualified by study; premeditated; thought out: **student**, n. *stū'dent*, a person engaged in study; one pre-

[illegible] from [illegible] yourself; [illegible]: Ger. [illegible] [illegible] mixed wine; [illegible]; **wine** [illegible] [illegible] drinking [illegible] stuff for wine generally: **v.** to renew or [illegible] with stum: **stum'ming**, imp.: **stummed**, pp. *-mud*.

stumble, v. [illegible] (Dut. [illegible], to kick, to [illegible] [illegible] like [illegible] Norw. [illegible] [illegible] Dan. [illegible] [illegible] with the feet, to make a false step, to strike the foot against an obstacle in walking; to slide into crime or error; to light on by chance: **n.** a trip in walking or running; a failure: **stum'bling**, imp.: **n.** act of one who stumbles: **stumbled**, pp. *stŭm'bld*: **stum'bler**, n. *-bler*, one who stumbles: **stum'blingly**, ad. *-bling-li*: **stumbling-block**, that which causes a person to stumble or fall into error.

stump, n. *stŭmp* (Dut. *stompe*; Low Ger. *stump*, a stump: Dut. *stompen*; Bav. *stumpen*, to push, to thrust), the end remaining after something has been cut off; the remaining part of the branch of a tree after being cut down; in *cricket*, one of a set of three rods or posts of wood which support the balls and constitute the wicket; an artist's soft pencil or rubber: **v.** to lop; to curtail; to walk about heavily and clumsily; to deliver electioneering speeches: **stump'ing**, imp.: **stumped**, pp. *stŭmpt*: **stump'y**, a. *stŭmpi*, resembling a stump; stout and thick: **stump-orator**, a man who harangues the multitude on a passing topic, generally political, from any temporary elevation, as the stump of a tree: **to stump out**, in *cricket*, to knock down the stump or wicket before the batsman has reached it.

stun, v. *stŭn* (AS. *stunian*, to resound, to dash; Ger. *staunen*, to lose the power of action), to stupefy with noise or with a blow; to make senseless: **stun'ning**, imp.: **adj.** confounding with noise; astonishing: **stunned**, pp. *stŭnd*: **stun'ner**, n. *-nėr*, one who or that which stuns.

stung, v. *stŭng*, pt. and pp. of **sting**, which see.

stunk, v. *stŭngk*, pt. and pp. of **stink**, which see.

stunt, v. *stŭnt* (Icel. *stuttr*, short: old Sw. *stut*, docked, short: Ger. *stutz*, a stump; *stutzen*, to dock, to shorten), to hinder from growth or increase: **stunt'ing**, imp.: **stunt'ed**, pp.: **adj.** hindered in growth; dwarfed: **stunt'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being stunted.

stupe, n. *stūp* (L. *stupa*; Gr. *stupe*, tow; allied to *stuff*), cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a sore or wound; a fomentation: **v.** to dress with stupes; to foment: **stu'ping**, imp.: **stuped**, pp. *stūpt*: **stupa**, n. *stū'pd*, in *bot.*, a tuft or mass of hair or fine filament matted together: **stupose**, a. *stū'pōs*, [illegible]

sturgeon, n. *stûr'jŭn* (F. *esturgeon;* Sp. *esturion;* It. *storione;* old H. Ger. *sturio;* AS. *styrta,* a sturgeon), a large cartilaginous fish which, like the salmon, ascends rivers for the purpose of spawning, several species yielding caviare and isinglass: **sturionian,** a. *stû-ri-ō'ni-ăn,* pert. to the sturgeon family of fishes, called **stu'rio'nians** or **stu'rio'nii,** -*i.*

stutter, v. *stŭt'ĕr* (Low Ger. *stotern;* Ger. *stottern,* to stutter; Swiss, *dudern,* to stammer), to speak imperfectly with broken efforts of the voice; to hesitate in uttering words: n. hesitation in speaking; the broken efforts of the voice in imperfect speech: **stut'tering,** imp.: adj. hesitating; stammering: n. act of stammering: **stut'tered,** pp. *-ĕrd:* **stut'terer,** n. *-ĕr-ĕr,* one who hesitates or stammers in uttering words: **stut'teringly,** ad. *-li.*

sty, n., also **stye,** n. *stī* (Norm. *stiaje;* Low Ger. *stieg,* a pustule at the corner of the eye), an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

sty, n. *stī* (Icel. *stí;* Dan. *sti,* a sty: Russ. *stoilo,* a place for one beast to stand in), an enclosure for swine; any place extremely filthy: v. to shut up in a **sty**: **sty'ing,** imp.: **stied,** pp. *stīd.*

Stygian, a. *stĭj'i-ăn* (L. *Styx;* Gr. *Stux,* a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore), pert. to Styx; hellish; infernal.

stylagalmatic, a. *stī'lă-găl-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *stulos,* a pillar, a column, and *agalma,* an image), in *arch.,* performing the office of columns, as figures.

style, n. *stīl* (L. *stylus,* a stake, a pale, a style for writing; F. *style,* a writing-pen; Ger. *styl,* style), distinctive manner of writing in regard to the use of language and the choice of words; phraseology; peculiar mode of expression and execution, as style of architecture; title; appellation; particular mode in conducting proceedings, as in a court of justice; mode; manner; fashion; among the *ancients,* a pointed instr. of bronze or iron for writing on tablets covered with wax; the pin of a dial which projects the shadow; in *bot.,* the stalk interposed between the ovary and the stigma: v. to call; to name; to designate: **sty'ling,** imp. naming; denominating: **styled,** pp. *stīld:* **stylar,** a. *stī'lĕr,* pert. to the gnomon of a dial: **stylate,** a. *-lāt,* also **sty'liform,** a. *-li-fŏrm* (L. *forma,* shape), resembling a style or pen; pointed: **sty'let,** n. *-lĕt,* a small-pointed poniard or dagger: **sty'lish,** a. *-lish,* showy; fashionable: **sty'lishly,** ad. *-li:* **sty'lite,** n. *-lit,* in *anc. times,* one of a class of religious enthusiasts who took up their abodes on the tops of columns or pillars: **style of court,** the practice observed by a court in its proceedings: **new style**—see **new**: **old style**—see **old.**

stylobate, n. *stī'lō-bāt* (Gr. *stulos,* a pillar, and *basis,* a base), in *arch.,* any basement on which columns are raised above the level of the ground; a continuous pedestal on which several columns are raised.

stylography, n. *stī-lŏg'rā-fi* (Gr. *stulos;* L. *stylus,* a stake, a style, and Gr. *graphō,* I write), the art or mode of tracing lines with a pointed instr. on cards or tablets: **sty'lograph ic,** a. *-lō-grăf'ĭk,* pert. to: **sty'lographically,** ad. *-i-kăl-li:* **sty'loid,** a. *-lŏjd* (Gr. *eidos,* resemblance), having some resemblance to a style or pen: in *anat.,* applied to a process of the temporal bone: **sty'lopod,** n. *-lō-pŏd* (Gr. *pous,* a foot—gen. *podos*), in *bot.,* a fleshy disc at the base of each of the styles of the umbelliferæ.

styptic, n. *stĭp'tĭk* (L. *stypticus;* Gr. *stuptikos,* astringent—from Gr. *stuphō,* I contract; F. *styptique,* in *med.,* a substance which checks local bleeding: adj. astringent; having the property of restraining bleeding: **styptic'ity,** n. *stĭp-tĭs'i-ti,* the quality of being astringent.

styracine, n. *stī'rā-sin* (L. *styrax;* Gr. *suraxi,* storax), a crystalline substance obtained from storax.

Styrian, n. *stĭr'i-ăn,* a native of Styria, in Austria: adj. pert. to.

styrole, n. *stī'rōl* (L. *styrax,* storax, and *oleum,* oil), a peculiar oily substance obtained from liquid storax.

stythe, n. *stīth,* a miner's term for the stifling suffocating odour of choke-damp that follows an explosion of fire-damp.

Styx, n. *stĭks*—see **Stygian.**

suable, a. *sū'ă-bl*—see **sue.**

suasion, n. *swā'zhŭn* (L. *suasum,* to advise, to exhort), act of persuading or advising: **sua'sive,** a. *-sĭv,* having the power to persuade: **sua'sively,** ad. *-li.*

suavity, n. *swăv'i-ti* (L. *suavitas,* pleasantness—from *suavis,* sweet; F. *suavité*), agreeableness of manners; pleasantness; urbanity.

sub, *sŭb* (L.), a prefix signifying "under" or "below"; beneath: *sub* denotes a less or inferior degree, or an imperfect state, of the quality expressed by the word before which it is placed: for the sake of euphony, the *b* in *sub* becomes *c, f, g, m, p,* or *s,* according to the first letter of the other part of the word, as in *succeed, suffer, suggest, summon, supplant, sustain:* n. in *familiar language,* a subordinate; one lower in rank.

subacid, a. *sŭb-ăs'ĭd* (L. *sub,* under, and *acid*), moderately acid or sour: n. a substance moderately acid.

subacrid, a. *sŭb-ăk'rĭd* (L. *sub,* under, and *acrid*), moderately pungent or acrid.

subacute, a. *sŭb'ă-kūt'* (L. *sub,* under, and *acute*), acute in a moderate degree.

subaerial, a. *sub'ā-ē'rĭ-ăl* (L. *sub,* under, and *aerial*), beneath the sky; in the open air.

subagent, n. *sŭb-ā'jĕnt* (L. *sub,* under, and *agent*), a person employed by an agent to transact a part of his business.

subah, n. *sō'bā* (Pers. and Hind.), a province or viceroyship.

subahdar, n. *sō'bā-dŭr'* (Pers. *subah,* a province, and *dār,* holding, keeping), in *India,* a viceroy or governor of a province; a native officer who ranks as a captain: **su'bahship,** n. the jurisdiction of a subahdar.

subaltern, n. *sŭb-ăl'tĕrn* (It. *subalterno;* F. *subalterne,* an inferior officer—from L. *sub,* under, and *alter,* another), any military officer under the rank of a captain: adj. inferior; subordinate: **sub alternate,** a. *-tĕr-nāt,* successive; succeeding by turns: **subal terna'tion,** n. *-al-tĕr-nā'shŭn,* succession by course.

subangular, a. *sŭb-ăng'gū-lĕr* (L. *sub,* under, and *angular*), slightly angular.

sub-Apennines, n. plu. *sŭb-ăp'ĕ-nīnz* (L. *sub,* under, and *Apennines*), in *geol.,* an extensive suit of older and newer Pliocene beds, which are amply developed along the whole extent of Italy on both flanks of the Apennines, and which form a line of low hills between the older chain and the sea.

subaqueous, a. *sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs,* also **subaquatic,** a. *sŭb-ă-kwăt'ĭk* (L. *sub,* under, and *aqueous,* also *aquatic*), being or lying under water; found in or under water.

subastringent, a. *sŭb'ăs-trĭn'jĕnt* (L. *sub,* under, and *astringent*), astringent in a small degree.

subaxillary, a. *sŭb-ăks'ĭl-ĕr-i* (L. *sub,* under, and *axillary*), in *bot.,* placed under the axil or angle formed by a branch or leaf with a branch or stem.

sub-base, n. *sŭb-bās'* (L. *sub,* under, and *base*), in *music,* the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes, of an organ.

subcarburetted, a. *sŭb-kär'bū-rĕt'ĕd* (L. *sub,* under, and *carburetted*), consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of carbon.

subcartilaginous, a. *sŭb-kär'tĭ-lăj'i-nŭs* (L. *sub,* under, and *cartilaginous*), partially cartilaginous; under the cartilages of the chest.

subcaudal, a. *sŭb-kăw'dăl* (L. *sub,* under, and *caudal*), beneath the tail.

subclass, n. *sŭb-klăs'* (L. *sub,* under, and *class*), a subordinate class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.

subclavian, a. *sŭb-klā'vĭ-ăn* (L. *sub,* under, and *clavis,* a key), in *anat.,* lying under the clavicle or collar-bone.

subcolumnar, a. *sŭb'kō-lŭm'nĕr* (L. *sub,* under, and *columnar*), in *geol.,* not perfectly columnar.

subcommittee, n. *sŭb'kŏm-mĭt'tē* (L. *sub,* under, and *committee*), an under or smaller committee.

subconical, a. *sŭb-kŏn'i-kăl* (L. *sub,* under, and *conical*), conical in a slight degree.

subcontract, n. *sŭb-kŏn'trăkt* (L. *sub,* under, and *contract*), a contract taken under a previous contract.

subcontrary, a. *sŭb-kŏn'trā-ri* (L. *sub,* under, and *contrary*), contrary in an inferior degree; in *geom.,* applied to similar triangles having a common angle at the vertex while the bases do not coincide; in *logic,* applied to propositions which agree in quantity but differ in quality.

subcordate, a. *sŭb-kär'dāt* (L. *sub,* under, and *cordate*), somewhat like a heart in shape.

subcostal, a. *sŭb-kŏs'tăl* (L. *sub,* under, and *costal*), under or within the ribs.

subcutaneous, a. *sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs* (L. *sub,* under, and *cutaneous*), immediately under the skin.

subcuticular, a. *sŭb'kū-tĭk'ū-lĕr* (L. *sub,* under, and *cuticular*), under the cuticle or scarfskin.

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submetallic, a. *sub·mĕ·tăl'ĭk* (L. *sub*, under, and *metallic*), imperfectly metallic.

submission, n. *sub·mĭsh'ŭn* (L. *submissus*, made low, humble—from *sub*, under, and *missus*, sent), the act of yielding to power or authority; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour; resignation: **submis'sive**, a. *-mĭs·sĭv*, yielding one's will to the will or power of another; acknowledging one's inferiority; compliant; modest: **submis'sively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **submis'siveness**, n. *-nĕs*, acknowledgment of inferiority; confession of fault or blame.

submit, v. *sub·mĭt'* (L. *sub*, under, and *mitto*, I send), to yield or surrender to the power or will of another; to leave or refer to the judgment of another; to cease to resist; to comply; to yield without murmuring; to surrender; to yield: **submit'ting**, imp.: **submit'ted**, pp.: **submit'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who submits.

submucous, a. *sub·mū'kŭs* (L. *sub*, under, and *mucus*), in *anat.*, lying under a mucous membrane.

submultiple, n. *sub·mŭl'tĭ·pl* (L. *sub*, under, and *multiplex*), such a part of a number or quantity as can be contained in it an exact number of times; an aliquot part.

subnarcotic, a. *sub'när·kŏt'ĭk* (L. *sub*, under, and *narcotic*), moderately narcotic.

subnascent, a. *sub·năs·ĕnt* (L. *sub*, under, and *nascens*, growing), growing underneath.

subnormal, n. *sub·nor·măl* (L. *sub*, under, and *normal*), in *conic sections*, that part of a curve intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

subnude, a. *sub·nūd'* (L. *sub*, under, and *nudus*, naked), in *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

suboccipital, a. *sub·ŏk·sĭp'ĭ·tăl* (L. *sub*, under, and *occiputal*), being under the occiput.

suboctave, n. *sub·ŏk'tăv*, also **suboc'tuple**, a. *-tŭ·pl* (L. *sub*, under, and *octavus*, the eighth, or *octuplus*, eightfold), containing one part of eight.

subordinate, a. *sub·or'dĭ·nāt* (L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, arranged, set in order: It. *subordinare*, to subordinate), inferior in nature, rank, or importance; descending in a regular series: n. one who stands in rank or dignity below another; an inferior person: v. to place in order or rank below another; to consider of less value or importance; to make of less value: **subor'dinating**, imp.: **subor'dinated**, pp.: **subor'dinately**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a lower rank; of inferior importance: **subor'dina'tion**, n. *-nā·shŭn*, inferiority of rank or dignity; place of rank among inferiors; a series regularly descending.

suborn, v. *sub·awrn'* (L. *suborno*, I fit out, I secretly incite—from *sub*, under, and *orno*, I fit out: It. *subornare*: F. *suborner*), to procure privately or by indirect means; to employ a person to take a false oath; to incite one to commit perjury: **suborn'ing**, imp.: **suborned'**, pp. *-awrnd*: **subor'ner**, n. *-or·nĕr*, one who procures another to take a false oath: **subornation**, n. *sub·ŏr·nā·shŭn*, the crime of procuring a person to take such an oath as to constitute perjury.

suborate, a. *sub·ō·rāt* (L. *sub*, under, and *vrate*), nearly in the shape of an egg.

subpœna, n. *sŭp·pē'nă* (L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, pain, penalty), in *law*, a writ commanding the attendance of a person in a court as a witness under a penalty, &c.: v. to serve with a writ of subpœna: **subpœ'naing**, imp. *-nă·ĭng*: **subpœ'naed**, pp. *-năd*, served with a writ to attend a court as a witness, &c.

subprior, n. *sub·prī·ŏr* (L. *sub*, under, and *prior*), one who assists the prior.

subquadrate, a. *sub·kwŏd'rāt* (*sub*, and *quadratus*), nearly square.

subquadruple, a. *sub·kwŏd'rŭ·pl* (*sub*, and *quadruple*), containing one part of four.

subrogation, n. *sub·rō·gā·shŭn* (L. *sub*, under, and *rogatum*, to ask), in *law*, the substitution of one person in the place of another.

subsalt, n. *sŭb'·ăwlt* (*sub*, and *salt*), a salt having an excess of the base.

subscapular, a. *sub·skăp'ŭ·lĕr* (*sub*, and *scapular*), in *anat.*, pert. to the large branch of the axillary artery, rising near the lowest margin of the scapula.

subscribe, v. *sub·skrīb'* (L. *subscribere*, to write underneath—from *sub*, under, and *scribo*, I write: Sp. *subscribir*), to sign with one's own hand; to attest, as a document, by writing underneath; to give or contribute by writing one's own name; to promise to give a sum of money by writing one's name in a book or on a paper, called a *subscription book*, or a *subscription paper*; to assent: **subscri'bing**, imp.: **subscribed'**, pp. *-skrĭbd'*: **subscri'ber**, n. *-bĕr*, one who contributes to any object, or for any particular purpose; one who promises to take and pay for a newspaper, periodical, or book by entering his name: **subscrip'tion**, n. *-skrĭp·shŭn*, the name subscribed or written; a signature; consent or attestation by writing the name; the act or state of giving money for any undertaking; the money so given.

subsection, n. *sub·sĕk·shŭn* (*sub*, and *section*), the part or division of a section.

subsemitone, n. *sub·sĕm'ĭ·tōn* (*sub*, and *semitone*), in *music*, the leading note or sharp seventh of any key.

subsequent, a. *sub'sĕ·kwĕnt* (L. *subsequens*, following close after—from *sub*, after, and *sequor*, I follow), coming or being after; following in time; succeeding: **sub'sequently**, ad. *-lĭ*, at a later time.

subserve, v. *sub·sĕrv'* (L. *subservire*, to be subject to—from *sub*, under, and *servio*, I serve), to serve in subordination to; to help forward; to promote; to serve in an inferior capacity: **subserv'ing**, imp.: **subserved'**, pp. *-sĕrvd'*: **subser'vient**, a. *-sĕr·vĭ·ĕnt*, serving to promote some particular purpose or end; subordinate; useful as an instr. to promote a purpose: **subser'viently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **subser'vience**, n. *-ĕns*, also **subser'viency**, n. *-en·sĭ*, instrumental fitness; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

subside, v. *sub·sīd* (L. *subsidere*, to settle or sink down—from *sub*, under, and *sedo*, I seat myself), to sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate: **subsi'ding**, imp.: **adj.** slowly and gradually sinking: **subsi'ded**, pp.: **subsi'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, also **subsi'dency**, n. *-dĕn·sĭ*, the act or process of sinking or settling down to a lower level.

subsidiary, a. *sub·sĭd'ĭ·ĕ·rĭ* (L. *subsidium*, a body of reserve, support; *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, subsidiary: F. *subside*, aid), assisting; furnishing help or additional supplies: n. an assistant; he or that which contributes aid: **subsidy**, n. *sub'sĭ·dĭ*, aid in money granted from one state to another by treaty for aid in war; money furnished in aid and for a particular purpose: **sub'sidise**, v. *-dīz*, to obtain aid from another by the payment of a sum of money: **sub'sidising**, imp.: **sub'sidised**, pp. *-dīzd*.

subsist, v. *sub·sĭst* (L. *subsisto*, I remain standing, I tarry—from *sub*, under, and *sisto*, I cause to stand: F. *subsister*, to live), to retain the present state; to have existence; to live; to have the means of living; to be maintained, as with food and clothing: **subsist'ing**, imp.: **subsist'ed**, pp.: **subsist'ence**, n. *-ĕns*, the means of living or supporting life; livelihood; support: **subsist'ent**, a. *-ĕnt*, having real being; inherent.

subsoil, n. *sŭb'·sŏĭl* (L. *sub*, under, and *soil*), the soil lying under the surface soil; the stratum of earth lying between the upper soil and the rocks.

subspecies, n. *sub·spē'shēz* (L. *sub*, under, and *species*), a division of a species.

substance, n. *sub'stăns* (L. *substantia*, that of which a thing consists, material—from *sub*, under, and *sto*, I stand: F. *substance*), the essence or material of a thing; the main part; that which really exists; body; something real or solid; goods; wealth; means of living: **substantial**, a. *sub·stăn'shăl*, actually existing; not seeming or imaginary; having substance or strength; stout; solid; having considerable wealth: **substan'tially**, ad. *-lĭ*, really; essentially: **substan'tialness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **substan'tiality**, n. *-shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ*, state of real existence; materiality: **substan'tials**, n. plu. *-shăls*, essential parts: **substan'tiate**, v. *-shĭ·ăt*, to establish by proof or competent evidence; to make good; to verify: **substan'tiating**, imp.: **substan'tiated**, pp.: **substan'tive**, a. *sub'stăn·tĭv*, solid; real; essential: n. in *gram.*, that part of speech which expresses something that exists, real or imaginary; a noun or name.

substitute, n. *sub'stĭ·tūt* (L. *substitutum*, to put in place of another—from *sub*, under, and *statuo*, I cause to stand: F. *substituer*, to substitute), one put to occupy the place or position of another; one who acts for another; a deputy: v. to put in the place of another; to change; to exchange: **sub'stituting**, imp.: **sub'stituted**, pp.: **sub'stitu'tion**, n. *-tū·shŭn*, the act of putting one in the place of another; the replacement of one quantity or equivalent by another of equal value: **sub'stitu'tional**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to substitution.

substratum, n. *sub·strā'tŭm* (L. *sub*, under, and *stratum*), a layer or stratum lying under another;

[illegible]

subterfuge, n. *sub'ter fyj* (L. *subterfugere*, to flee by stealth from under, under, and *fugio*, I flee or fly; F. *subterfuge*; Sp. *subterfugio*, *subterfugio*), an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument; a shift; an evasion.

subterraneous, a. *sub'ter rā'ne-us*, also **sub'terra'neous**, a. *sub'ter rā'ne-us*, *subterraneus*, underground from *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth), lying under the surface of the earth; contained at some depth in the earth; concealed beneath the surface of the earth; underground.

subtile, a. *sub'til* or *sut'til* (L. *subtilis*, fine, not thick or coarse from L. *sub*, under, and *tela*, the thread that runs lengthwise in the loom; F. *subtil*), thin; not dense or gross; rare; delicately constructed; fine; acute; **sub'tilely**, ad. *-li*; **sub'tileness**, n. *-nes*, also **sub'tility**, n. *-ti*, tilness; fineness; refinement; extreme acuteness; **sub'tilize**, v. *-iz*, to make fine, thin, or rare; to refine; to sift into nicetes; to make nice distinctions; **sub'tilizing**, imp.; **sub'tilized**, pp. *-izd*; **sub'tilization**, n. *-i-zā'shun*, the act of making anything thin or thin; over refinement.

subtle, a. *sut'tl* (L. *subtilis*, fine; from **subtile**, which see), sly; cunning; artful; acute; insinuating; wily; **subtly**, ad. *sut'li*, slily; artfully; **subtleness**, n. *sut'l-nes*, also **subtlety**, n. *-ti*, artfulness; slyness; cunning. Note. The spellings *subtile* and *subtle*, in the senses of the preceding two entries, were indifferently employed by good writers of former times. The modern practice is to restrict the senses to the spellings as in the text. In the Eng. Ch. service, and formerly in the works of good authors, where the spellings *subtile*, *subtilize*, &c., occur in the derived senses of *sly*, *cunning*, over refining, &c., the pronunciation is *sut'l* and *sut'l-iz*.

subtonic, n. *sub tō'nik*, also **subtone tone** (*sub*, and *tone*), in music, the leading note of a musical scale next below the tonic, the sharp seventh.

subtract, v. *sub trakt'* (L. *subtractus*, to draw away from underneath; from *sub*, under, and *traho*, to draw), to deduct; to withdraw; to take a part from the rest; to deduct; **subtracted**, imp.; **subtracted**, pp.; **subtractor**, n. *-tor*, one who subtracts; **subtraction**, n. *-trak'shun*, the act of subtracting or taking a part from the rest; in arith., the taking a lesser number from a greater; **subtractive**, a. *-tiv*, tending

-er, one who brings help; a helper: **suc'courless**, a. *-les*, destitute of help or relief.

succulent, a. *sŭk'kŭ-lĕnt* (F. *succulent*, juicy—from L. *succus*, juice or moisture, sap), full of juice—applied to plants that have a juicy and soft stem or leaves; soft and juicy: **suc'culently**, ad. *-li*: **suc'culence**, n. *-lens*, juiciness.

succumb, v. *sŭk-kŭm'* (L. *succumbere*, to lie down beneath, to submit to—from *sub*, under, and *cumbo*, I lie), to sink under; to submit; to yield: **succumb'ing**, imp.: **succumbed'**, pp. *-kŭmd'*.

succussion, n. *sŭk-kŭsh'ŭn* (L. *succussus*, a shaking, a jolting), the act of shaking; a shake; an ague.

such, a. *sŭch* (Goth. *svalcike*, so like: AS. *sylik*; old H. Ger. *solih*; Ger. *solcher*, such), of that kind; the same that; like what has been said; referring to: **such and such**, referring to a person or place of a certain kind.

suck, v. *sŭk* (imitative of the sound: Ger. *saugen*; L. *sugere*; F. *sucer*; It. *succhiare*; W. *sugno*, to suck), to draw from with the mouth, as milk; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in: **n.** the act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast with the mouth by an infant: **suck'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of drawing from, as with the mouth; absorbing: **sucked**, pp. *sŭkt*: **suck'er**, n. *-er*, he who or that which sucks; a round piece of leather used by boys to lift stones with; the piston of a pump; the shoot of a plant from the root, or near to it; **sucking-bottle**, a bottle filled with milk, having a tube, used for young children as a substitute for the breast: **suckle**, v. *sŭk'l*, to give suck to; to nurse at the breast: **suck'ling**, imp. *-ling*: **n.** a young child or animal brought up by the mother's milk; an infant: **suckled**, pp. *sŭk'ld*.

suction, n. *sŭk'shŭn* (F. *suction*; Sp. *succion*, suction—from L. *suctum*, to suck), the act of drawing into the mouth or into a pipe, which is effected by removing the pressure of the air: **suctorial**, a. *sŭk-tō'ri-ăl*, fitted for sucking: **sucto'rian**, n. *-ri-ăn*, one of a class of fishes having a mouth adapted for suction.

sudatory, n. *sū'dă-tor-i* (L. *sudatorium*, a sweating-bath—from *sudare*, to sweat), a sweating room or bath: **adj.** sweating.

sudden, a. *sŭd'n* (F. *soudain*; L. *subitus*, sudden), happening without notice or warning; unlooked for; rash; hasty: **sud'denly**, ad. *-li*: **sud'denness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being sudden; unexpected presence: **on a sudden**, sooner than expected; unexpectedly.

sudorific, a. *sū-dŏr-ĭf'ĭk* (L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, I make; F. *sudorifique*), causing sweat: **n.** a medicine which causes sweat: **sudoriparous**, a. *sū'dor-ĭp'a-rus* (L. *pario*, I produce), causing sweat or perspiration.

sudra, n., also spelt **soodrah** or **soodra**, *sood'rŭ* (Sans. *cudra*; Hind. *sudr*), the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

suds, n. plu. *sŭdz* (Ger. *sud*, the bubbling up of water that simpers; Dut. *zuidderen*, to boil with a suppressed sound; Ger. *sudeln*, to dabble in the wet), soapy water: **to be in the suds**, to be in difficulty or turmoil.

sue, v. *sū* (Sp. *seguir*; old F. *sewir*; old Eng. *soure*, to follow, to pursue at law—from L. *sequi*, to follow), to seek justice or right by legal process; to seek for in law; to petition; to entreat; to apply for: **su'ing**, imp.: **sued**, pp. *sūd*: **suable**, a. *sū'ă-bl*, that may be sued: **su abil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-ti*, liability to be sued: **to sue out**, to petition for and take out.

suet, n. *sū'ĕt* (old F. *seu*; F. *suif*; It. *sevo*, tallow, fat—from L. *sebum*, suet, grease), the fat of an animal, particularly the hard fat about the kidneys and loins, usually restricted to the fat of sheep, lambs, and the ox kind: **su'ety**, a. *-ĕt-i*, consisting of suet, or resembling it.

suf, *suf*, another form of **sub**, which *see*.

suffer, v. *sŭf'er* (L. *suffero*, I carry under, I sustain—from *sub*, under, and *fero*, I carry; F. *souffrir*), to endure, support, or sustain; to feel or bear with a sense of pain or distress; to permit; to tolerate; to bear patiently; to feel or undergo pain; to sustain hurt or loss; to pass through; to be affected by: **suf'fering**, imp.: **adj.** undergoing pain or loss; permitting: **n.** the bearing of pain or loss; injury incurred: **suf'ferer**, n. *-er*, one who endures pain or loss; one who permits: **suf'ferable**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be endured; supportable: **suf'ferably**, ad. *-bli*: **suf'ferance**, n. *-ăns*, endurance; the bearing of pain; allowance; toleration; permission granted by the customhouse for the shipment of certain goods: **suf'feringly**, ad. *-li*.

suffice, v. *sŭf-fīs'* (L. *sufficere*, to put in the place of, to be sufficient—from *sub*, under, and *facio*, I make; F. *suffire*, to satisfy), to be equal to the wants or demands of; to satisfy; to be enough; to be equal to the end in view: **suff'icing**, imp.: **suf'ficed**, pp. *-fīst'*, adequately supplied: **suffici'ent**, a. *-fĭsh'ĕnt*, enough; equal to the end proposed; ample; adequate; qualified; fit: **suffici'ently**, ad. *-li*: **suffici'ency**, n. *-en-si*, necessary qualification; adequate substance or means; ability; supply equal to wants; self-confidence.

suffix, n. *sŭf'fĭks* (L. *suffixus*, fastened or fixed on—from *sub*, under, and *figus*, fixed or fastened), a particle added to the end of a word to modify its meaning; an affix: **suffix**, v. *sŭf-fĭks'*, to add to the end of a word: **suffix'ing**, imp.: **suffixed'**, pp. *-fĭkst'*.

suffocate, v. *sŭf'fo-kāt* (L. *suffocatum*, to choke, to stifle by compressing the throat—from *sub*, under, and *faux*, the throat; F. *suffoquer*, to stifle), to stop the breath by compressing the throat; to stifle; to smother: **suf'focating**, imp.: **adj.** choking; stifling: **suf'focated**, pp.: **suf'foca'tingly**, ad. *-li*: **suf'foca'tion**, n. *-kā'shŭn*, the act of choking or stifling; state of being choked: **suf'focative**, a. *-tĭv*, tending to choke or stifle.

suffrage, n. *sŭf'frăj* (L. *suffragium*, right of voting; It. *suffragio*; F. *suffrage*), a vote or voice in voting for a candidate for Parliament; aid; support: **suf'fragan**, n. *-frĕ-găn*, an assistant-bishop; a bishop considered in relation to his metropolitan: **adj.** assisting.

suffruticose, n. *sŭf-frō'tĭ-kōs* (L. *sub*, under, and *fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy), in *bot.*, shrubby underneath; having the characters of an under-shrub.

suffuse, v. *sŭf-fūz'* (L. *suffusus*, poured over or upon—from *sub*, under, and *fusus*, poured), to overspread with something expansible, as with a fluid, tincture, or colour: **suffu'sing**, imp.: **suffused'**, pp. *-fūzd'*: **suffu'sion**, n. *-zhŭn*, the act of overspreading with a fluid or tincture; that which is suffused or spread over.

suf, *sŭf'ĭ*, **su'fism**, *-fĭzm*—see **sofi**.

sug, *sŭg*, another form of the prefix **sub**, which see.

sugar, n. *shōō'gĕr* (Ar. *sukkar*; Sans. *sharkara*, sugar; L. *saccharum*; Gr. *sakcharon*; F. *sucre*, sugar), the sweet substance obtained from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, beet-root, &c.: **adj.** made of or resembling sugar: **v.** to season, sweeten, or cover with sugar: **sug'aring**, imp.: **n.** the act of covering or sweetening with sugar; the sugar thus used: **sug'ared**, pp. *-erd*: **adj.** sweetened: **sug'ary**, a. *-er-i*, sweetened with sugar; resembling or containing sugar: **sug'arless**, a. *-les*, without sugar: **sugar-baker**, one who makes loaf-sugar; a sugar-refiner: **sugar-boiling**, the art or business of a sugar-refiner: **sugar-candy**, sugar made in the form of large crystals: **sugar-cane**, a cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained: **sugar-house**, the place where sugar is refined: **sugar-loaf**, a mass of refined sugar made in the form of a cone: **sugar-maple**, a tree, a native of N. Amer., from whose sap sugar is manufactured: **sugar-mill**, a machine for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane: **sugar-mite**, a small wingless insect found in moist sugar: **sugar-plum**, a sweetmeat in the form of a small ball: **sugar-refiner**, one whose business is to make sugar whiter and purer: **sugar-refining**, the process by which raw or very brown sugar as imported is purified: **sugar of lead**, the acetate of lead in the form of a powder, white like sugar, having a sweet taste, but highly poisonous.

suggest, v. *sŭd-jĕst'* (L. *suggestum*, to carry or bring under—from *sub*, under, and *gero*, I carry), to offer to the mind or thoughts; to hint or refer to; to intimate or mention in the first instance: **suggest'ing**, imp. hinting; intimating: **suggest'ed**, pp.: **suggest'er**, n. *-er*, one who suggests: **sugges'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, something offered to the mind or thoughts; a hint; private information: **suggest'ive**, a. *-jĕst'ĭv*, affording matter for thought or reflection; containing a hint.

suicide, n. *sū'ĭ-sīd* (L. *sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, I kill), the act of wilfully destroying one's own life; self murder: **su'ici'dal**, a. *-sĭ-dăl*, partaking of the crime of self-murder; pert. to or tainted with the desire to commit suicide: **su'ici'dally**, ad. *-li*.

suing—see **sue**.

suit, n. *sūt* (L. *secutus*, followed: It. *seguito*; old Eng. *suyte*; F. *suite*, a following, a set of things following in one arrangement), a number of things used together, as a suit of clothes; a petition, prayer, or request; courtship; an action at law: **v.** to agree together, as things made on a common plan; to fit; to

solus, alone), of an unsociable morose disposition; gloomily silent and angry; cloudy; dismal: **sul'lenly,** ad. *-li*: **sul'lenness,** n. *-nĕs*, a gloomy angry silence.

sully, v. *sŭl'li* (It. *sozzare*; F. *souiller*, to befoul, to dirty: Ger. *sudeln*, to dabble in wet and dirt), to soil; to tarnish; to stain or darken; to dirty: **sul'lying,** imp. soiling, tarnishing: **sul'lied,** pp. *-lid*: adj. tarnished; stained.

sulph, *sŭlf*, also **sulpho,** *sŭl'fō* (L. *sulphur*, brimstone), prefixes in chemical terms denoting compounds containing sulphur or sulphuric acid: **sulphate,** n. *sŭl'fāt*, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with any base, as *sulphate* of lime: **sulphatic,** a. *sŭl-făt'ĭk*, pert. to, containing, or resembling a sulphate: **sulphide,** n. *sŭl'fīd*, a compound of sulphur with another elementary substance: **sul'phite,** n. *-fīt*, a compound of sulphurous acid with a base.

sulphocyanic, a. *sŭl'fō-sī-ăn'ĭk* (*sulphur*, and *cyanogen*), a name applied to an acid found in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in human saliva.

sulphosalt, n. *sŭl'fō-sŏlt* (*sulphur*, and *salt*), also **sulphosel,** n. *sŭl'fō-sĕl* (L. *sulphur*, and F. *sel*; L. *sal*, salt), a salt containing sulphur in both the acid and the base.

sulphovinic, a. *sŭl'fō-vĭn'ĭk* (L. *sulphur*, sulphur, and *vinum*, wine), a term applied to an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.

sulphur, n. *sŭl'fĕr* (L. *sulphur*; F. *soufre*, sulphur), one of the elementary substances occurring in nature as a greenish-yellow, brittle, solid body, crystalline in structure, and exhaling a peculiar odour when rubbed, burns with a bluish flame, and emits most suffocating fumes; brimstone: **sulphur-acid,** an acid in which the oxygen is represented by the sulphur: **sul'phury,** a. *-fū-ri*, having the qualities of sulphur: **sul'phurate,** v. *-rāt*, to subject to the action of sulphur: **sul'phurating,** imp.: **sul'phuring,** n. *-rĭng*, exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, as in bleaching: **sul'phurated,** pp.: **sul'phura'tion,** n. *-rā'shŭn*, the subjection of a substance to the action of sulphur: **sul'phura'tor,** n. *-rā'tĕr*, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching: **sulphureous,** a. *sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs*, impregnated with or resembling sulphur, as fumes: **sulphu'reously,** ad. *-li*: **sulphu'reousness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state of being sulphureous: **sulphuret,** n. *sŭl'fū-rĕt*, a compound of sulphur with hydrogen, or with a metal or other electro-positive body: **sul'phuret'ted,** a. combined with sulphur: **sulphuric,** a. *sŭl-fū'rĭk*, pert. to or obtained from sulphur: **sulphuric acid,** a powerful acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three of oxygen, much used in the arts and in medicine, popularly called *oil of vitriol*: **sulphurous,** a. *sŭl'fū-rŭs*, containing or resembling sulphur: **sulphurou acid,** an acid formed and evolved in fumes from sulphur when burned in air: **sulphuretted hydrogen** *sŭl'fū-rĕt'ĕd-*, a gas having the fetid odour of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one

being sunny: **sun-like**, a. like the sun: **sun'less**, a. *-lĕs*, dark; shaded: **sunbeam**, a ray of the sun: **sun-blind**, a covering for a window to subdue the too bright sunlight: **sun-burned** or **-burnt**, a. discoloured or darkened by the sun's rays; tanned or darkened, as the complexion: **sun-clad**, a. clad in brightness, as of the sun: **sun-dial**, an instr. to show time by a style casting a shadow on a carved plate or surface: **sun-dog**, a luminous spot, sometimes seen near the sun: **sundown**, the time when the sun sets: **sunfish**, a name applied to several sea-fish: **sunflower**, a plant of the genus helianthus—so called from its large disc with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning round and following the course of the sun: **sun'rise**, also **sun'rising**, the first appearance of the sun above the horizon; the early morning: **sun'set**, also **sun'setting**, the time when the sun is disappearing below the horizon; evening: **sunshine**, n. the direct rays of the sun, or the appearance of the place where they fall; warmth; illumination: **sunshine** or **sunshi'ny**, a. *-shī'nĭ*, clear; warm or pleasant; bright like the sun: **sunstone**, a resplendent variety of felspar, deriving its play of colours from minute embedded flakes or crystals of iron-glance: **sunstroke**, a disease, being a kind of apoplexy, caused by the action of the sun's rays in extremely hot weather on some part of the body, particularly on parts about the head, as the back of the neck: **sun'ward**, ad. *-wĕrd*, towards the sun: **Sun of Righteousness**, in *Scrip.*, a title applied to Jesus Christ as the great source of moral light and spiritual life: **under the sun**, in this world; on the earth: **sun** and **planet wheels**, in *mech.*, a contrivance for connecting the reciprocating motion of a beam into a rotatory motion.

Sunday, n. *sŭn'dā* (AS. *sunnan-dæg*, Sunday—from *sunnan*, the sun, and *dæg*, day: Dan. *søndag;* Dut. *zondag*, Sunday—so called as the day dedicated to the particular worship of the *sun*), the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath: **adj.** pert. to the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day: **Sunday-school**, a school for the religious instruction of the young, kept on Sundays only.

sunder, v. *sŭn'dĕr* (Icel. *sundr*, in separate parts; *sundra*, to tear to pieces: Dut. *sonder*, separated from), to part; to separate; to divide: **sun'dering**, imp.: **sun'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **in sunder**, in two parts: **sun'dry**, a. *-drĭ*, more than one or two; several: **sun'dries**, n. plu. *-drĭz*, several things; collections of things or items of various kinds.

sung, v. *sŭng*, pp. of **sing**, which see.

sunk, v. *sŭngk*, pp. of **sink**, which see.

sunken, a. *sŭngk'n* (Ger. *sunken;* Sw. *sjunka*, to fall to the bottom—see **sink**), lying on the bottom of a river or piece of water.

sunn, n. *sŭn*, a fibrous material resembling hemp, obtained from a plant cultivated in the East Indies.

Sunnites, n. plu. *sŭn'nĭts* (Ar. *sunna*, to regulate, to prescribe as law), the orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna*, a collection of traditions, as of equal importance with the Koran: **Sunniah**, n. *sŭn'nĭ-ā*, one of the sect of Sunnites—see **Shiites**.

sunniness, **sunny**—see **sun**.

sup, *sŭp*, another form of the Latin prefix **sub**, which see.

sup, v. *sŭp* (Icel. *supa*, to sup up liquids: Ger. *saufen;* Sw. *supa;* Low Ger. *supen*, to drink copiously—connected with *sip* and *soup*), to take by little at a time, or by mouthfuls, as a liquid; to eat the evening meal: **n.** a small draught or mouthful of a liquid; a sip: **sup'ping**, imp.: **n.** the act of taking supper: **supped**, pp. *sŭpt*, having taken the evening meal: **sup'per**, n. *-pĕr* (F. *souper*), the meal at which *soup* formed the principal dish; the evening meal: **sup'periess**, a. *-lĕs*, being without supper: **the Lord's Supper**, the Eucharist; the memorial observance among Christians of eating bread and drinking wine "to show forth Christ's death."

super, *sū'pĕr* (L.), a prefix signifying "above"; over; in excess: *super* has sometimes the French form *sur*.

superable, a. *sū'pĕr-ā-bl* (L. *superabilis*, that may be overcome—from *super*, above: It. *superabile:* Sp. *superable*), that may be overcome or conquered: **su'perably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **su'perableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the quality of being surmountable.

superabound, v. *sū'pĕr-ā-bŏŏnd'* (L. *super*, in excess, and *abound*), to be very abundant; to be more than enough: **su'perabound'ing**, imp.: **su'perabound'ed**, pp.: **su'perabun'dant**, a. *-bŭn'dănt*, being more than enough: **su'perabun'dantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **su'perabun'dance**, n. *-bŭn'dăns*, exceeding plenty; more than enough.

superadd, v. *sū'pĕr-ăd'* (L. *super*, above, and *add*), to add over and above: **su'perad'ding**, imp.: **su'perad'ded**, pp.: **su'peraddĭti'on**, n. that which is added over and above.

superangelic, a. *sū'pĕr-ăn-jĕl'ĭk* (L. *super*, above, and *angelic*), having a nature or being superior to that of angels; connected with the world beyond that of angels.

superannuate, v. *sū'pĕr-ăn'nū-āt* (L. *super*, above, and *annus*, a year), to impair or disqualify by age or infirmity; to allow to retire from service on a pension on account of old age or infirmity: **su'peran'nuating**, imp.: **su'peran'nuated**, pp.: **adj.** disqualified by old age; allowed to retire on a pension on account of old age or infirmity: **su'peran'nuation**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, state of being too old for office or business.

superb, a. *sū-pĕrb'* (L. *superbus*, haughty, proud, excellent: F. *superbe*, proud), distinguished by grandeur, pomp, or richness; stately; showy; elegant: **superb'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, richly; elegantly; pompously: **superb'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being superb.

supercargo, n. *sū'pĕr-kär'gō* (L. *super*, above, and *cargo*), a person connected with a merchant-ship, who manages the sales and superintends all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercelestial, a. *sū-pĕr-sĕ-lĕst'yăl* (*super*, and *celestial*), situated above the firmament.

supercharge, v. *sū'pĕr-chärj* (*super*, and *charge*), in *her.*, to place one bearing on another: **n.** a bearing or figure placed upon another.

supercilliary, a. *sū'pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ĕr-ĭ* (*super*, and *cilliary*), in *anat.*, situated above the eyebrow.

supercilious, a. *sū'pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs* (L. *superciliosus*, haughty—from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, arrogance—from *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid), expressing lofty pride by raising the eyebrows; haughty; arrogant; overbearing: **su'percil'iously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **su'percil'iousness**, n. *-nĕs*, haughtiness; an overbearing manner.

supercolumnar, a. *sū'pĕr-kō-lŭm'nĕr* (*super*, and *columnar*), in *arch.*, put one above another, as an order: **su'percolumnia'tion**, n. the putting of one order above another.

superdominant, n. *sū'pĕr-dŏm'ĭ-nănt* (*super*, and *dominant*), in *music*, the sixth of the key in the descending scale.

supereminent, a. *sū'pĕr-ĕm'ĭ-nĕnt* (L. *super*, above, and *eminent*), eminent in a very high degree; surpassing others in excellence: **su'perem'inently**, ad. *-lĭ*: **su'perem'inence**, n. *-nĕns*, excellence in a high degree; eminence superior to what is common; also **su'perem'inency**, n. *-nĕn-sĭ*.

supererogation, n. *sū'pĕr-ĕr'ō-gā'shŭn* (L. *super*, in excess, and *erogo*, I pay out, I expend), the performance of more duty than what is required; in *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints over and above what was required for their own salvation: **su'pererog'atory**, a. *-ĕr-ŏg'ā-tĕr-ĭ*, performed to an extent not enjoined or required by duty.

superessential, a. *sū'pĕr-ĕs-sĕn'shăl* (*super*, and *essential*), essential above others.

superexalt, v. *sū'pĕr-ĕg-zŏlt'* (*super*, and *exalt*), to exalt to a superior degree.

superexcellent, a. *sū'pĕr-ĕk'sĕl-lĕnt* (*super*, and *excellent*), superior in an uncommon degree: **su'perex'cellence**, n. *-lĕns*, very great excellence.

superexcrescence, n. *sū'pĕr-ĕks-krĕs'ĕns* (*super*, and *excrescence*), a superfluous growth.

superfecundity, n. *sū'pĕr-fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ* (*super*, and *fecundity*), superabundant multiplication of the species.

superfetate, v. *sū'pĕr-fē'tăt* (L. *superfetatum*, to conceive above another conception—from *fetus*, a bearing, a bringing forth), to conceive anew while still with young: **su'perfeta'tion**, n. *-fē-tā'shŭn*, a second conception while still with young.

superficial, a. *sū'pĕr-fĭsh'ăl* (It. *superficiale;* F. *superficiel*, superficial—from L. *superficies*, the upper side of a thing—from *super*, above, and *facies*, the face), being on the surface or exterior part; not penetrating beneath the surface; pert. to surfaces; showy; without substance; not deep or profound; shallow; more showy than real, as acquirements in any branch of knowledge: **su'perfici'ally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **su'perfici'alness**, n. *-nĕs*, position on the surface; shallow, slight

to bring in or upon, as an [illegible]: **su'perindu'cing**, imp.: **su'perinduced'**, pp. *-dūs'*: **su-perinduc'tion**, n. *-dŭk'shŭn*, the act of superinducing.

superintend, v. *sū'pĕr-in-tĕnd'* (*super*, and *intend*), to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to have the care of with the power of direction; to oversee or overlook: **su'perintend'ing**, imp.: adj. overseeing; governing: **su'perintend'ed**, pp.: **su'perinten'dent**, n. *-tĕn'dĕnt*, also **su'perinten'dant**, n. *-dănt*, one who has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; an inspector; an overseer: adj. that overlooks others with authority: **su'perinten'dence**, n. *-dĕns*, oversight; care; direction; management; also **su'perinten'dency**, n. *-dĕn-sĭ*.

superior, a. *sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr* (L. *superior*, higher, upper—from *super*, above: It. *superiore*: F. *supérieur*), higher; more elevated or exalted in place, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; preferable; unaffected or unconquered, as "a man *superior* to his sufferings"; in bot., placed above another organ—applied especially to indicate the position of the ovary with respect to the calyx: n. one of higher rank; one more excellent or more advanced than another; the chief or head of a monastery or convent; in *Scot.*, one who has made the original grant of heritable property to a person called his *vassal*, which property is held by the vassal on certain stipulated conditions, as the payment of an annual fixed sum, or the performance of certain services: **supe'riors**, n. plu. *-ĕrs*, in *printing*, small letters or figures cast at the tops of the shanks of types, thus (e), used for references to marginal or foot notes, and in works on mathematics: **supe'rior'ity**, n. *-ŏrĭ-tĭ*, quality of being more advanced, higher, or more excellent in certain respects than another; pre-eminency; ascendency: **superior planets**, the planets at a greater distance from the sun than the *earth*, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

superlative, a. *sū-pĕr'lĭ-tĭv* (L. *superlatus*, excessive, exaggerated—from *super*, above, and *latus*, carried: It. *superlativo*: F. *superlatif*), surpassing all others; most eminent; in *gram.*, expressing the highest degree in the quality of adjectives or adverbs: n. a word in the superlative degree: **super'latively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **super'lativeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being in the highest degree.

superlunar, a. *sū'pĕr-lū'nĕr* (L. *super*, above, and *luna*, the moon), being above the moon; not earthly.

supermundane, a. *sū'nĕr-mŭn'dān* (*super*, and *mundane*), above the world.

supernal, a. *sū-pĕr'nĭl* (L. *supernus*, on high, celestial—from *super*, above), relating to things above; belonging to a higher place or region; celestial: **su-per'nally**, ad. *-lĭ*.

supernatant, a. *sū'pĕr-nā'tănt* (L. *super*, above, and *natans*, swimming), floating or swimming on the surface: **su'pernata'tion**, n. *-nā-tā'shŭn*, the act of swimming on the surface.

supernatural, a. *sū'pĕr-năt'ū-rĕl* (L. *super*, above,

volute), in *bot.*, having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud; also **su'pervolu'tive**, a. *-lē'tiv.*

supine, n. *sū'pīn* (L. *supinus*, bent or thrown backwards: Sp. *supino*: F. *supin*), in *L. gram.*, a case of the infinitive mood ending in *um* and *u*—probably so called because, though having substantive-case endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb; a verbal noun.

supine, a. *sū-pīn'* (L. *supinus*, bent or thrown backwards, lying on the back, careless), lying on the back, or with face upwards; careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; indolent: **supine'ly**, ad. *-li*: **supine'ness**, n. *-nes*, indolence; thoughtlessness: **supi'nate**, a. *sū'pī-nāt*, in *bot.*, leaning or inclining with exposure to the sun: **su'pina'tion**, n. *-nā-shun*, the act of turning the face upwards: **su'pina'tor**, n. *-tēr*, in *anat.*, one of those muscles which turn the palm of the hand forwards or upwards.

supped, supper, supperless, supping—see **sup.**

supplant, v. *sup-plant'* (L. *supplanto*, I trip up the heels, I throw to the ground—from *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot: F. *supplanter*: It. *supplantare*), to take the place of, as by stratagem or unfair means; to displace; to force away; to supersede: **supplant'ing**, imp.: n. the act of displacing or turning out: **supplant'ed**, pp.: **supplant'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who supplants.

supple, a. *sup'pl* (F. *souple*, supple: Bret. *soulda*, to bend down: Gael. *subaill*, flexible, supple: Icel. *svipall*, unsteady), easily bent; flexible; compliant; not obstinate; flattering or fawning: v. to make pliant or flexible; to grow soft or pliant: **sup'pling**, imp. *-ling*: **supplied**, pp. *sup'plēd*: **sup'plely**, ad. *-pl-li*: **sup'pleness**, n. *-nes*, quality of being easily bent; readiness of compliance.

supplement, n. *sup'plē-mēnt* (L. *supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole—from *sub*, under, and *pleo*, I fill: F. *supplément*: It. *supplemento*, a supplement), any addition by which defects are supplied; an addition made to a published work or book to render it more complete; an additional sheet to a newspaper; in *trig.*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or a semicircle: v. *sup'plē-mēnt'*, to add something to make more full and complete; to add to: **sup'plement'ing**, imp.: **sup'plement'ed**, pp.: **sup'plement'al**, a. *-al*, added to supply deficiencies or defects; additional: also **sup'plement'ary**, a. *-ri*: **sup'plement'ally**, ad. *-li*: **supplē'tory**, a. *sup'lē-tō-ri*, also **sup'pletive**, a. *-tiv*, supplying deficiencies.

suppliant, a. *sup'pli-ant* (L. *supplicans*, kneeling down or humbling one's self—from *sub*, under, and *plico*, I fold: F. *suppliant*, a humble petitioner—from *supplier*, to entreat, to beseech), asking earnestly and submissively; expressive of humble supplication; entreating: n. one who entreats humbly and submissively: **sup'pliantly**, ad. *-li*: **sup'plicant**, a. *-kant*, entreating; asking submissively: n. one who entreats submissively; a petitioner who asks earnestly: **sup'plicate**, v. *-kāt*, to seek by earnest prayer; to beseech; to entreat: **sup'plicating**, imp. entreating; imploring: **sup'plicated**, pp.: **sup'plicatingly**, ad. *-li*: **sup'plica'tion**, n. *-kā'shun*, a humble and earnest prayer in worship; an earnest entreaty: **sup'plicatory**, a. *-ka-tō'ri*, petitionary; humble; submissive.

supply, v. *sup-plī'* (L. *suppeto*, to make full or whole—from *sub*, under, and *pleo*, I fill: F. *supplier*: It. *supplire*), to fill, to give or afford what is wanted; to serve instead of; to provide; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room: n. sufficiency of things for use or want; the necessary stores and provisions; relief of want: **supply'ing**, imp.: **supplied**, pp. *-plīd'*: **supplies'**, n. plu. *-plīz'*, things supplied in sufficiency; the sums of money granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure; ways and means: **suppli'er**, n. *-plī'ēr*, one who supplies: **demand and supply**, two important terms in political economy, the former denoting a deficiency in some article of commerce in a market, and the latter, the furnishing of the articles wanted to satisfy that deficiency.

support, v. *sup-pōrt'* (L. *supportare*, to carry or bring to a place—from *sub*, under, and *porto*, I carry: F. *supporter*: It. *supportare*), to bear or hold up; to endure without being overcome; to sustain; to prop; to maintain; to keep from fainting or sinking; to help; to substantiate: n. sustaining power; the necessaries of life; food; that which upholds a person or thing from falling or sinking; assistance; aid; help: **support'ing**, imp.: **support'ed**, pp.: **support'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who gives aid or help; a defender; an adherent; that which supports; in *her.*, a figure, originally of some animal, placed on the side of the scroll as if to support it: **support'able**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be upheld, sustained, or endured; bearable: **support'ably**, ad. *-ā-bli*: **support'ableness**, n. *-bl-nes*, the state of being supportable: **support'less**, a. *-les*, without support: **points of support**, the collected areas, on the plan of any structure, of the piers, walls, columns, and the like, upon which it is to rest: **right of support**, in *law*, a servitude by which an owner of a house has a right to rest his timbers on the walls of his neighbour's house.

suppose, v. *sup-pōz'* (L. *suppositum*, to place under, to substitute falsely—from *sub*, under, and *positum*, to place: F. *supposer*), to lay down, assume, or admit without proof; to imagine; to receive as true without examination; to regard: **suppo'sing**, imp.: **supposed'**, pp. *-pōzd'*: adj. laid down or imagined as true; believed: **suppo'ser**, n. *-zēr*, one who supposes: **suppo'sable**, a. *-za-bl*, that may be imagined to exist: **supposition**, n. *sup-pō-zish'un*, the act of laying down, or admitting as true or existing, what has not been proved; belief without evidence; imagination; conjecture; in *music*, the transient use of discords followed by concords: **sup'positi'onal**, a. *-al*, assumed without proof; conjectural: **sup'positi'onally**, ad. *-li*.

suppositi'tious, a. *sup-pōz'i-tish'us* (L. *supposititius*, put in the place of another—from *sub*, under, and *positum*, to place or lay), put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine; spurious: **suppos'ititi'ously**, ad. *-li*: **suppos'ititi'ousness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being suppositi'tious: **suppos'itive**, a. *-i-tiv*, including or implying supposition: n. in *gram.*, a word implying supposition: **suppos'itively**, ad. *-li*.

suppress, v. *sup-prēs'* (L. *suppressum*, to hold or keep back—from *sub*, under, and *pressum*, to press), to put down; to overpower and crush; to restrain; to keep in; not to tell or reveal; to stop; to stifle; to conceal: **suppres'sing**, imp.: **suppressed'**, pp. *-prēst'*: adj. crushed; concealed; stopped: **suppres'sor**, n. *-ēr*, one who suppresses: **suppresi'on**, n. *-prēsh'un*, the act of crushing or destroying; the act of holding back or retaining; concealment; stoppage; in *gram.*, the omission, as of words: **suppres'sive**, a. *-prēs'iv*, that tends to suppress.

suppurate, v. *sup'pū-rāt* (L. *suppuratum*, to gather matter underneath—from *sub*, under, and *pus*, the white and viscous matter of a sore—gen. *puris*: It. *suppurare*: F. *suppurer*), to generate or form white and viscous matter, as in a sore; to cause to form matter, as a sore: **sup'purating**, imp.: adj. secreting pus: **sup'purated**, pp.: **sup'pura'tion**, n. *-rā'shun*, the process of producing matter, as in a sore; the matter formed in a sore: **sup'purative**, a. *-tiv*, tending to suppurate: n. a medicine that promotes the forming of matter, as in a sore.

supra, *sū'pra* (L. *superus*, upper, on high), a Latin prefix signifying "above"; on the top; over; beyond.

supra-axillary, *sū'prā-ak'si-lā-ri* (*supra*, and *axillary*), in *bot.*, growing above the axil.

supracretaceous, a. *sū'prā-krē-tā'shus* (*supra*, and *cretaceous*), in *geol.*, applied to deposits lying over the chalk formation.

suprafoliaceous, a. *sū'prā-fō'li-ā'shus* (*supra*, and *foliaceous*), in *bot.*, inserted above a leaf or petiole.

supralapsarian, n. *sū'prā-lip-sā'ri-an* (L. *supra*, beyond, and *lapsus*, a falling down or into ruin), one who holds that the fall of our first parents, with all its consequences, was predestined from all eternity, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the human race were to be saved by the Redeemer: **adj.** pert. to.

supramundane, a. *sū'prā-mun'dān* (*supra*, and *mundane*), situated above the world, or above our system.

supranaturalists, n. plu. *sū-prā-nat'ū-rāl-ists* (*supra*, and *naturalists*), in *theol.*, those who believe in supernatural manifestations in religion, in opposition to the rationalists, who exclude them; also applied to those who adopt the system of accommodation in religious matters, and explain away tenets usually considered fundamental.

supraorbital, a. *sū'prā-ōr'bi-tal* (*supra*, and *orbital*), in *anat.*, being above the orbit of the eye.

suprarenal, a. *sū'prā-rē'nal* (*supra*, and *renal*), in *anat.*, situated above or upon the kidneys.

suprascapular, a. *sū'prā-skap'ū-lēr* (*supra*, and *scapular*), in *anat.*, situated above the shoulder-blade.

surbed, v. *sir-bed'* (F. *sur*, on or upon, and *bed*), in *arch.*, to set stones on edge, or contrary to their natural bedding in the quarry: **surbed'ding**, imp.: **surbed'ded**, pp.

surcharge, v. *sir-chärj'* (F. *surcharger*, to overload, from *sur*, above, and *charger*, to load), to overload; to overcharge; to overstock: n. a load greater than can be well borne; an extra charge: **surcharg'ing**, imp.: **surcharged'**, pp. *-chärjd'*.

surcingle, n. *sir-sing'gl* (F. *sur*, over, and L. *cingulum*, a girdle, a sword-belt—from *cingo*, I bind round), a belt or band which passes over a saddle, or anything laid on a horse's back, in order to bind it fast; the girdle of a cassock: **surcin'gled**, a. *-sing'gld*, girt or secured with a surcingle.

surcoat, n. *sir'kōt* (F. *sur*, over, and Eng. *coat*), a short overcoat; the long and flowing drapery of knights.

surculus, n. *sir'kū-lus*, plu. **sur'culi**, *-lī* (L. *surculus*, a small twig), in *bot.*, a sucker; a shoot thrown off under ground, and only rooting at its base; used also in Eng. form, **surcle**, n. *sir'kl*.

surd, n. *sird* (L. *surdus*, deaf, dull, indistinct), in *alg.*, a quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers or exactly determined, as the square root of 2 or the cube root of 3: **adj.** that cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

sure, a. *shōr* (F. *sûr*; old F. *scur*, sure, safe; L. *securus*, free from care, safe), certain; not liable to failure, loss, or change; firm; stable; free from doubt or danger: **ad.** certainly; without doubt: **sure'ly**, ad. *-li*, certainly; undoubtedly: **sure'ty**, n. *-ti*, security against loss or damage; certainty; in *law*, one bound with and for another; a bail: **sure'tiship**, n. state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another: **sure-footed**, a. treading firmly; not liable to stumble or fall: **to be sure**, certainly; without doubt: **to make sure**, to secure so that no failure may take place.

suretiship, surety—see **sure**.

surf, n. *sirf* (Norm. *etchurfer*, to foam), the foaming or broken water made by the waves beating on the shore: **surf'y**, a. *-i*, abounding with surf: **surf-boat**, a light strong boat capable of passing easily and safely through heavy surf.

surface, n. *sir'fis* (F. *surface*, outside: L. *superficies*, the upper side of a thing—from *super*, above, and *facies*, the face), the upper face or side of a thing; the outside; the upper stratum of the soil; that which has length and breadth only.

surfeit, n. *sir'fit* (old F. *surfait*, excess—from F. *sur*, over, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to make), excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satiety caused by over-fulness: v. to supply with food or drink to satiety or sickness; to cloy; to be fed with over-fulness, or to satiety: **sur'feiting**, imp.: n. act of feeding to excess; gluttony: **sur'feited**, pp. a. *-fi-ted*

astonishment; astonishing: **surprised'**, pp. *-prīzd'*: **surpri'singly**, ad. *-zing-li*.

surrender, v. *sŭr-rĕn'dĕr* (old F. *surrender*, to deliver up—from *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render), to deliver up, as one's self; to yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up; to resign; to yield to any influence; in *mil.*, to lay down arms and yield, as a prisoner of war: **n.** the act of resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the hands of another; a yielding or giving up: **surren'dering**, imp.: **surren'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **surren'derer**, n. *-er*, one who surrenders: **surren'deror'**, n. *-dĕr-ŏr'*, in *law*, the tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord: **surren'deree**, n. *-dĕr-ē'*, the person to whom the lord grants surrendered land.

surreptitious, a. *sŭr-rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs* (L. *surreptitius*, stolen, surreptitious—from *surreptum*, to snatch away secretly—from *sub*, under, and *raptum*, to seize and carry off), done by stealth or without authority; made or introduced fraudulently: **sur'reptitiously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

surrogate, n. *sŭr'rō-gāt* (L. *surrogatum*, to elect in the place of another—from *sub*, under, and *rogo*, I ask), the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, usually of a bishop or his chancellor; an officer authorized to issue marriage licences.

surround, v. *sur-rŏund'* (F. *sur*, upon, and *round*), to enclose on all sides; to encircle; to encompass; to fence about: **surround'ing**, imp.: **adj.** being on all sides of; enclosing: **surround'ed**, pp.: **surround'ings**, n. plu. *-ĭngz*, external or attending circumstances.

sursolid, n. *sŭr-sŏl'ĭd* (F. *sur*, above, and *solid*), in *arith.*, the fifth power of a number.

surtout, n. *sŭr-tōō'* (F. *sur*, over, and *tout*, all: L. *totus*, all, the whole), an overcoat; a coat having a wide skirt reaching about the knees.

surturbrand, n. *sŭr'tŭr-brănd* (Icel. *surtarbrandr*—from *svartr*, and *brandr*, a firebrand), in *geol.*, a peat-like variety of brown coal or lignite, occurring in the pliocene deposits, and sometimes under the volcanic overflows of Iceland.

surveillance, n. *sŭr-vāl'yăns* (F. *surveillance*—from *surveiller*, to watch, to have an eye upon: F. *sur*, over, and L. *vigilare*, to watch, oversight; watch; inspection.

survey, v. *sŭr-vā'* (old F. *survoir*, to oversee: L. *super*, over, and *videre*, to see, to overlook), to overlook; to inspect; to view with attention, as from a height; to oversee; to measure, as land; to examine attentively a district of country with the view of determining its area, the distances between the most prominent objects, the best possible track for a railway or canal, &c.: **survey**, n. *sŭr'vā*, an attentive view; an examination of all the parts and particulars; the operation of examining attentively a district of country, a line of coast, a sea, &c., with the view of determining distances, the bearing of objects, &c.: **survey'ing**, imp.: n. the act or art of measuring land, laying down tracks, taking the bearings of objects, &c., in any district of country: **surveyed'**, pp. *-vād'*: **survey'or**, n. *-er*, one placed to superintend others; one who surveys a district of country, &c.; one who views and examines for a particular purpose: **survey'orship**, n. the office of a surveyor: **land-surveying**, the art of measuring and laying out plans of lands or estates: **surveyor-general**, a chief or head surveyor: **trigonometrical survey**, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles whose sides extend over many miles.

survive, v. *sŭr-vīv'* (F. *survivre*, to survive: L. *supervivere*, to outlive—from *super*, over, and *vivo*, I live), to live beyond another; to outlive, as a person or thing; to remain alive: **survi'ving**, imp.: **adj.** yet alive: **survived'**, pp. *-vīvd'*: **survi'val**, n. *-vĭ-vĭl*, a living beyond the life of another: **survi'vor**, n. *-vĭr*, one who outlives another: **survi'vorship**, n. state of outliving another; an estate, the beneficial interest in which is contingent on surviving another person.

sus, *sus* (L. *sub*), a prefix, being another form of **sub**, which see.

susceptible, a. *sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-bl* (It. *suscettibile*; F. *susceptible*, susceptible—from L. *susceptum*, to take hold of, to sustain—from *sub*, under, and *captum*, to take), capable of admitting anything additional; that may receive some change, influence, passion, &c.; tender; impressible: **suscep'tibly**, ad. *-tĭ-blĭ*: **suscep'tibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **suscep'tibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl-ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of admitting something additional; the being capable of receiving some change, influence, affection, or passion; impressibility: **suscep'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, readily admitting.

susik, n. *sŭs'ĭk* (Russ.), the variegated or earless marmot.

suspect, v. *sŭs-pĕkt'* (L. *suspectum*, to look at from beneath, to mistrust—from *sub*, under, and *spectum*, to look at: F. *suspect*, suspected), to imagine or be of opinion that something exists, but without positive evidence; to mistrust; to doubt; to imagine to be guilty: **n.** a doubtful or suspected person: **suspect'ing**, imp.: **suspect'ed**, pp.: **adj.** imagined without proof; mistrusted: **suspect'edly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **suspect'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being suspected or doubted.

suspend, v. *sŭs-pĕnd'* (L. *suspendere*, to hang up—from *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang downwards: It. *sospendere*: F. *suspendre*), to make to hang; to attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to deprive of any privilege or office for a time: **suspend'ing**, imp.: **suspend'ed**, pp.: **adj.** caused to cease for a time; held undissolved in waters; held undetermined: **suspend'ers**, n. plu. *-ērz*, straps for holding up trousers; braces; supports from which things may hang: **to suspend payment**, to cease to meet engagements, as a trader or company; to become bankrupt.

suspense, n. *sus-pĕns'* (L. *suspensum*, to hang up: F. *suspens*, suspense, suspension: Sp. *suspenso*, suspended), a state of uncertainty; doubt; indecision; cessation for a time: **adj.** held in doubt or expectation: **suspen'sible**, a. *-pĕn-sĭ-bl*, that may be suspended or held from sinking: **suspen'sibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl-ĭ-tĭ*, the capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking: **suspen'sion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of hanging up, or causing to hang from, by attaching to something above; cessation for a time; interruption; the depriving for a time of power, privilege, or office: **suspen'sor**, n. *-sŏr*, in *surg.*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum; in *bot.*, the cord which suspends the embryo, and is attached to the radicle in the young state: **suspen'sory**, a. *-sŏr-ĭ*, that suspends; doubtful: n. that which suspends: **suspension-bridge**, a bridge having the roadway supported by chains passing over two or more high piers or columns, and well secured below and at the ends: **suspension of arms**, a short truce or cessation of hostile operations, agreed on by contending parties or armies in a time of war, as for burying the dead.

suspicion, n. *sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn* (L. *suspicio*, mistrust—from *sub*, under, and *specio*, I look at: F. *suspicion*), imagination of the existence of something upon little or no evidence; doubt; mistrust: **suspici'ous**, a. *-ŭs*, apt to imagine with little or no reason; mistrustful; liable or open to suspicion; questionable: **suspici'ously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **suspici'ousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being suspicious.

sustain, v. *sŭs-tān'* (L. *sustinere*, to hold upright—from *sub*, under, and *teneo*, I hold: F. *soutenir*, to keep up), to bear or hold up; to keep from falling; to keep alive; to maintain; to suffer, as a loss: **sustain'ing**, imp.: **adj.** bearing; upholding; suffering: **sustained'**, pp. *-tānd'*: **adj.** uniform: **sustain'er**, n. *-er*, he who or that which sustains: **sustain'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be sustained.

sustenance, n. *sŭs'tĕ-năns* (L. *sustinens*, supporting; old F. *sustenance*), support; food; victuals: **sus tenta'tion**, n. *-tĕn-tā'shŭn* (L. *sustentatum*, to support, to maintain), preservation from falling; use of food or provisions; support of life; maintenance.

sutler, n. *sŭt'lĕr* (Ger. *sudeln*, to dabble in the wet, to do dirty work; *sudler*, a dabbler: Dut. *soetelen*, to do dirty work), a camp-follower; one who follows an army to sell provisions and liquors: **sutt'le**, v. *sŭt'tl*, to act as a sutler: **sut'tling**, imp. *-tlĭng*: **adj.** engaged as a sutler: n. the occupation of a sutler: **suttled**, pp. *sŭt'tld*.

suttee, n. *sŭt-tē'* (Sans. *sati*—from *sat*, existing, true, good), in *India*, the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband; the widow who so immolates herself—abolished throughout British India in 1829: **suttee'ism**, n. *-ĭzm*, the practice of self-immolation.

suttle, n. *sŭt'tl* (from Eng. **subtle**, which see: L. *subtilis*, nice, accurate), the weight of goods after the tare has been deducted, and tret has yet to be allowed.

suture, n. *sū'tūr* (L. *sutura*, a seam; *sutum*, to sew or stitch: F. *suture*: It. *sutura*), in *surg.*, the drawing together of a wound by sewing; in *anat.*, a seam or joint uniting the bones of the skull; in *bot.*, the part where separate organs unite, or where the edges of a folded organ adhere: **su'tural**, a. *-tŭ-rĭl*, of or relating to a suture; in *bot.*, applied to that form of

[illegible] or secretion of fluids which take place in the system: **sublunary**, a. *-lu'-nari*, having relation; **vertical estimate**, in the *mind*, that just the reverse of the former: **dorsal estimate**, that which corresponds to the outside.

suzerain, n. *-zi-ran* (F. *suzerain*, a lord paramount—from *sur*, above; L. *super*, from *sup*, above), the supreme or highest lord; a superior lord to whom fealty is due: **suzerainty**, n. *-ti*, (F. *suzeraineté*), paramount authority or command.

swab, n. *swob* (Dut. *swabber*, the *mop*), a long mass of rope: Dut. *swabberen*, to dabble; to paddle: Ger. *schwabbeln*, to splash), a long mass of unravelled rope, used as an implement for cleaning the decks; a long for cleaning liners: v. to clean or dry with a mop: **swab'bing**, imp.: **swabbed**, pp. *swobd*: **swab'ber**, n. *-er*, an inferior officer appointed to see the ship kept clean.

swaddle, v. *swod'-di* (Dut. *zwaddelen*; Bav. *schwaddern*, *yeer*; Eng. *swather*, to splash or spill liquids: Dut. *zwadel*, a swaddling band), to bind, as with a bandage; to swathe: n. clothes bound round the body: **swad'dling**, imp. *-dling*: **swaddled**, pp. *swod'-did*: **swad'dling-band**, a band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

swag, v. *swag* (from the idea of tremulous motion represented by the sound of dashing water: Swiss, *schwaddern*, to splash, to stagger like a drunken man; *schwagle*, to stroll about: Bav. *schwaddern*, to splash, to blunder), to sink down by its own weight; to move, as something heavy and pendent: **swag'ging**, imp.: **swagged**, pp. *swagd*: **swagger**, v. *swag'-ger*, to bluster; to bully; to bear insolently; to walk in an affected manner, swaying from one side to the other: n. an affected or insolent manner of walking: **swag'gering**, imp.: adj. *blustering*; *exhibiting an insolent or affected manner of walking*: **swag'gered**, pp. *-gerd*: **swag'gerer**, n. *-ger-er*, one who swaggers; a boastful noisy fellow: **swag'gy**, a. *-gi*, dependent by its weight; swaying.

swain, n. *swan* (Ice. *sveinn*, a *lacheior*: Icel. *sveina*, a *boy*, a *young man*), a *young man employed in husbandry*; a rustic; a lover.

swale, n. *swal* (probably from *sale*, with *s* prefixed), a valley or low place; shade, in opposition to sunshine.

swallow, n. *swol'lo* (Icel. *svala*; Ger. *schwalbe*; Dut. *zwaluw*, a swallow), a well-known migratory bird which arrives in Britain about the middle of April: **swallow-tailed**, a narrowing towards the end.

swallow, v. *swol'lo* (imitative of the sound made in swallowing a liquid; Ger. *schwelgen*, to guzzle; Icel. [illegible] n. swelled Icel. *svaeli*; Dut. *zwaelle*, the [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible]; the [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible]; the [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible]; **swardy**, a. *-di*, covered with grass.

swarth, n. *swar*, the tail pt. of the verb *swear*, which see.

swarm, n. *swarm* (Dutch *zwerm*, a *swarm*; Ger. *schwarm*, a *swarm*; Ger. *schwarmen*, to *buzz*; Ice. *svarmi*, a *swarm*; Dut. *zwerm*, to *swarm*; Ger. *schwarmen*, to *make a noise*; Dut. *zwerven*, to *ramble*; Ger. *schwerfen*, to *roll*; a multitude of creatures moving in a confused mass; a great number; a crowd; v. to proceed together with confused movements; to collect and depart from a hive in a body, as honey-bees; to bring new quantities; to throng together; to be thronged or swarmed: **swarming**, imp.: adj. collecting and moving in a crowded body as bees do; thronging: **swarmed**, pp. *swarmd*.

swart, a. *swart*, also **swarth**, a. *swarth* (Ice. *svartr*; Icel. *svartr*; Ger. *schwarz*, *black*; Dut. *zwart*; black; tawny: **swart**, v. to blacken; to make dusky: **swarting**, imp.: **swarted**, pp.: **swartly**, a. *-lli*, being of a dark or dusky complexion; tawny: **swarth'ly**, ad. *-li*: **swarth'ness**, n. *-nis*, darkness or darkness of complexion.

swash, n. *swosh* (imitative of the sound made by the collision of liquids or divided solids: Prov. *swash*, to splash; Ger. *sausen*, to swagger), the blustering noise made by a liquid flowing with violence; a swagger; in *mech.*, a figure whose circumference is in round but oval: v. to bluster; to make a clatter or great noise: **swash'ing**, imp.: **swashed**, pp. *swosh*: **swashy**, a. *swosh'i*, soft and moist, like fruit too ripe.

swath, n. *swoth* (Ger. *schwaden*; Dut. *swade*; Ice. *svaedi*; Ger. *swad*, the row of grass left by the mower; pet. Eng. *swaff*, as much grass as the scythe cuts at one stroke), the line or row of grass as it lies on the lot of the mower cut by his scythe; the whole breadth or sweep of the scythe in mowing.

swathe, v. *swodh* (Dut. *zwadel*, a swaddling-band—see **swath**), to make a bundle of; to tie up in bandes; to bandage: n. a bandage or fillet: **swath'ing**, ing.: **swathed**, pp. *swodhd*.

sway, v. *swa* (Dut. *zwaaijen*, to swing; to bradish; Icel. *sveigja*, to bend: Norm. *swaga*; Dan. *svaj*, to swing to and fro), to move backwards and forwards freely in the hand; to wave or swing; to influence or direct by power or force; to hang in a heavy unsteady manner; to lean to one side; to have influence; to bear rule; to govern: n. the swing or sweep of a weapon; the motion of a thing moving heavily; influence;

in the 15th and 16th centuries, characterised by profuse sweating: **sweating-room**, a room for maturing cheese.

Swede, n. *swēd* (Ger. *schwede*; Sw. *svensk*), a native of Sweden; a variety of turnip: **Swedish**, a. *swēd'ish*, of or from Sweden; applied to a variety of turnip.

Swedenborgian, n. *swēd'en-bōr'ji-an*, one who holds the doctrines of the new Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher, born A.D. 1688, died 1772: **adj.** pert. to: **Swedenborgianism**, n. *-an-izm*, the doctrines of.

sweep, v. *swēp* (Icel. *sopa*, to sweep, to whip; *sopr*, a besom; W. *ysgub*, a besom; Bret. *skuba*, to sweep; L. *scopæ*, thin branches, twigs, a besom), to brush or rub off with a broom or besom; to clean or remove, as by the motion of a broom; to strike or remove with a long stroke; to pass over with swiftness and violence, as water dashed over a surface; to carry or drive off with quickness and violence; to pass with pomp; to draw over, as on the bottom of a river: **n.** the act of brushing or rubbing off with a broom; the length of reach or swing of a moving body; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle; a rapid survey with the eye; the direction of any motion not in a straight line; range: **sweep'ing**, imp.: **adj.** moving or driving as with a sweep; brushing over, as with a broom; cleaning with a broom passing over: **n.** the act of one who or that which sweeps: **swept**, pt. pp. *swēpt*: **sweeper**, n. *swēp'ėr*, one who sweeps: **sweep'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **sweep'ings**, n. plu. *-ings*, refuse; rubbish: **sweeps**, n. plu. among *seamen*, large cars used to propel small vessels in a calm: **sweepy**, a. *swēp'i*, passing with a sweeping motion, or with speed; strutting; wavy: **sweep-net**, a large net for drawing through a large extent of water: **sweep-washer**, one who extracts from the sweepings and refuse of workers in gold and silver the lost particles of the precious metals: **sweepstakes**, n. plu. *-stāks*, the whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race, or in gaming: **chimney-sweep**, one who cleans chimneys of the accumulated soot.

sweet, a. *swēt* (AS. *swēt*; Dut. *zoet*; Icel. *sætr*; Sans. *svādi*; L. *suavis*, sweet), grateful to the taste or smell; pleasing to any of the senses; having the taste of sugar or honey; soft; harmonious; unsalted; pure; mild; gentle; fresh; not stale: **n.** something pleasing or grateful to the mind; a sweet substance: **sweets**, n. plu. home made wines, &c.; conceptions; confections made of or seasoned with sugar: **sweet'ly**, ad. *-li*: **sweet'ness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being grateful to any of the senses; fragrance; melody; softness; mildness: **sweet'ish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste: **sweet'ishness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being sweetish: **sweeten**, v. *swēt'n*, to make sweet; to restore to purity or freshness; to render grateful or pleasing to the mind; to palliate; to make less painful: **sweetening**, imp. *swēt'ning*: **n.** act of making sweet; that which makes sweet: **sweetened**, pp. *swēt'nd*: **adj.** made sweet, mild, or grateful: **sweetener**, n. *swēt'nėr*, one who or that which sweetens: **sweet-scented** or **sweet-smelling**, a. fragrant: **sweet-tempered**, a. gentle and mild in disposition and manners: **sweet-bay**, the laurel: **sweetbread**, a long, flat, glandular, fleshy substance lying below the stomach, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue in appearance; the pancreas: **sweet-briar** or **-brier**, a thorny shrub of the rose kind, having a sweet fragrant smell: **sweetheart**, a lover: **sweet herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes: **sweetmeats**, n. plu. confectionery articles made wholly or partly of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar: **sweet-milk**, milk as it is drawn from the cow, as opposed to skimmed and butter milk: **sweet-oil**, olive oil: **sweet-pea**, an annual plant of the pea kind, whose flowers are beautiful and sweet-scented: **sweet-potato**, a plant of the genus convolvulus, having tubers much used for food in tropical countries: **sweetwilliam**, a well-known beautiful flowering plant.

swell, v. *swel* (Icel. *svella*, to swell; Dut. *zwellen*, to boil, to spring; Ger. *wallen*, to boil up), to increase the size of; to expand or increase; to augmentor raise or rise; to grow larger; to heave; to bulge out; to rise into arrogance or anger; to augment, as a note in music; to be puffed up: **n.** increase or enlargement of bulk; increase, as of sound; in *music*, the gradual increase and diminution in the sound of a note; a gradual elevation of land; a succession of large waves: in *familiar language*, a man of importance; a dressy foppish fellow, who apes a higher position than he actually occupies; a dandy: **swell'ing**, imp.: **adj.** increasing; tumid; turgid, as style or language: **n.** act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; inflation; a tumour; any morbid enlargement; protuberance: **swelled**, pp. *swēld*: **adj.** enlarged in bulk; also **swollen**, pp. *swōl'n*: **swell-mob**, a company of well-dressed thieves following their calling, and acting in concert: **ground-swell** *see* **ground**: **organ-swell**, a certain number of pipes enclosed in a box, the gradual opening of which produces increased sound.

swelter, v. *swel'tėr* (mid. H. Ger. *swelten*, to perish through heat or hunger; Icel. *svelta*, to famish; AS. *swelian*, to die), to suffer oppressive heat; to be ready to faint or perish from excessive heat: **swel'tering**, imp.: **adj.** oppressed with heat: **swel'tered**, pp. *-terd*: **swel'try**, a. *-tri*, oppressive by excessive heat; sultry.

swept, v. *swēpt*, pt. pp. of **sweep**, which *see*.

swerve, v. *swėrv* (expressing the notion of a hum or confused noise: Dut. *zwerven*, to wander, to revel; Sw. *svarra*, to whiz; Dan. *surre*, to hum, to buzz), to wander from; to rove; to deviate; to bend; to incline: **swerv'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of wandering; deviation from any line, rule, or standard: **swerved**, pp. *swėrvd*.

swift, a. *swift* (the idea of rapidity is commonly expressed by the figure of a smart blow: Icel. *svipa*, to whip, to move quickly; *svif*, a sudden movement: Scot. *swipper*, quick, sudden: AS. *swipian*, to whip, to do something with a momentary action), moving a great distance in a short time; quick; nimble; speedy; ready: **n.** a bird of the swallow tribe, so called from the rapidity of its flight: **swift'er**, n. *-ėr*, among *seamen*, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets; a rope used to defend from external injury the sides of a boat—applied to certain shrouds not confined with the others: **swift'ly**, ad. *-li*: **swift'ness**, n. *-nes*, rapid motion; quickness: **swift-footed**, a. nimble; fleet of foot.

swig, v. *swig* (prov. Eng. *swilla*, water or beer spilt on the floor), to drink in sounding gulps; to suck greedily: **n.** a large draught: **swig'ging**, imp.: **swigged**, pp. *swigd*.

swill, v. *swil* (AS. *swillan*, to wash; Dan. *skylle*, to rinse, to wash, to rinse; to wash out with water; to drink greedily: **n.** the mixture of liquid substances given to swine, also called **swil'lings**, *-lings*; drink taken in excessive quantities: **swil'ling**, imp.: **adj.** drinking greedily; intoxicating: **swilled**, pp. *swild*: **swil'ler**, n. *-lėr*, one who swills or drinks heavily.

swim, v. *swim* (originally applied to the movement of water in agitation: Icel. *svimla*, to splash, to paddle in water; *svima*, to move to and fro in a confused manner: Ger. *schwimmen*, to bathe in water; *schwimmen*, to swim), to move about on the surface of water by movements of the hands and legs; to move through water by means of fins, as fish; to be carried along on the surface of water; to float on water; to cause to swim; not to sink; to have a waving feeling in the head, when the visible scene appears in unsteady movement like the surface of water; to be dizzy: **n.** a movement on the surface of water; the air-bladder of a fish which supports it in water: **swim'ming**, imp.: **adj.** floating; on a fluid; moving in or on water: **n.** the act or art of propelling the body through water by movements of the hands and feet; a floating; dizziness: **swam** or **swum**, pt. *swam* or *swām*, did swim: **swum**, pp. *swum*: **swim'mingly**, ad. *-li*, in *familiar language*, smoothly; without obstruction; with great success: **swim'mer**, n. *-mėr*, one who or that which swims; a protuberance on a horse's leg; a water-fowl.

swindle, v. *swin'dl* (Ger. *schwindel*, swimming in the head—applied to dealings in which the parties seem to have lost their head; *schwindler*, one who induces delusions in others: Icel. *svindla*; Dan. *svinde*, to be dizzy), to cheat grossly under the pretence of fair dealing; to defraud with deliberate artifice: **swin'dling**, imp. *-dling*: **adj.** cheating; defrauding: **n.** act of grossly cheating; knavery: **swindled**, pp. *swindld*, grossly cheated: **swin'dler**, n. *-dlėr*, a cheat; one who makes it a practice to cheat and defraud others.

swine, n. sing. or plu. *swīn* (Goth. *swein*; Pol. *świnia*, swine; Ger. *sau*; AS. *swīn*; L. *sus*, a sow), a pig; a sow; pigs collectively: **swinish**, a. *-wī'nish*, resembling a sow; gross; hoggish: **swī'nishly**, ad. *-li*: **swī'nishness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being swinish: **swineherd**, a keeper of swine: **swinestone**, the fetid variety of limestone, better known as *stinkstone*: **swine-sty**, a pen or house for swine.

sword-bearer, **sword-belt**, **sword-blade**, **sword-fight**, **sword-fish**, **sword-shaped**, **sword-man**, **swordmanship**, **sword-stick**, **swore**, **swear**, **sworn**, **swum**, **swung**, **Sybarite**, **sycamine**, **sycamore**, **sycomore**, **sycee**.

swinish, **swinishness** see **swine**.

swipe, n. [illegible] form of *sweep*; [illegible] *swipe*, to move rapidly to and fro; [illegible] *swipple*, to vibrate), a contrivance for drawing water, consisting of a rod unevenly balanced on a post, having a weight at the short end and a bucket at the long end.

swipes, v. [illegible] *swipe*, thin and tasteless drink; Gr. *sikhanopa*, to splash, to drink off hastily; **swipes**, n. pl. [illegible] *swipe*, a kind of small beer.

Swiss, n. [illegible], a native of Switzerland; the language. **Switzer**, n. *swit'zer*, a native of Switzerland.

switch, n. [illegible] imitative of the noise made by it in moving rapidly through the air; Low Ger. *zwaksen*, to make such a noise; prov. Ger. *zwutsche*, a long thin rod; a thin flexible branch of a tree; a twig; on the [illegible] of a railroad, a movable part of a rail [illegible] from one [illegible] of a harnessed horse are fastened; a whiffletree; **swingle-tow**, the coarser part of flax separated from the fibre.

sycoma, n. *si-kō'ma* (Gr. *sukon*, a fig), a fig-shaped tumour; **syconus**, n. *sik'ō-nus*, in *bot.*, an aggregate fruit where many flowers have been developed upon a fleshy receptacle, which is either a flattened disc or forms a nearly-closed cavity, as in the fig.

sycomore, n. *sik'ō-mōr* (Gr. *sukomoros*, the fig-mulberry—from *sukon*, a fig, and *moron*, a mulberry), a large tree allied to the common fig, whose fruit, shaped like the fig, has a sweet and delicate taste, found in Egypt and Syria.

sycophant, n. *sik'ō-fānt* (L. *sycophanta*; Gr. *sukophantes*, one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law, a tale-bearer—from *sukon*, a fig, and *phaino*, I show), a flatterer of princes and great men; a parasite; a mean or servile flatterer: **syc'ophancy**, n. *-fān-si*, obsequious and mean flattery; servility: **syc'ophan'tic**, a. *-fān'tik*, flattering meanly: **syc'ophan'tish**, a. *-tish*, like a sycophant: **syc'ophantism**, n. *-tizm*, mean flattery; sycophancy.

sycosis, n. *si-kō'sis* (Gr. *sukon*, a fig), a skin disease

world exhibits marks of design; 2. Whatever exhibits marks of design had an intelligent maker; 3. Therefore the world had an intelligent maker. **syl'logise**, v. *-jīz*, to reason by syllogisms: **syl'logising**, imp.: **syl'logised**, pp. *-jīzd*: **syl'logiser**, n. *-zėr*, one who reasons by syllogisms: **syl'logis'tic**, a. *-jis'tik*, also **syl'logis'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, pert. to or in the form of a syllogism: **syl'logis'tically**, ad. *-li*.

sylph, n. *sil'if* (F. *sylphe*, genius of the air—from Gr. *silphe*, a kind of beetle or moth), an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: **sylph-like**, a. like a spirit: **sylph'id**, n. *-id*, a little sylph: **sylph'ine**, a. *-in*, like a sylph.

sylvan, a. *sil'vin*, also spelt **sil'van** (L. *silva*, a wood, a forest), pert. to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods; woody; shady: n. a wood-god; a satyr: **syl'va**, n. *-vä*, the forest-trees of any country.

sylvanite, n. *sil'van-īt*, a name originally given to native tellurium, from its being first found in Transylvania; a valuable ore of gold and silver, of a steel-grey or brass-yellow colour.

sym, *sim* (Gr. *sun*), a Greek prefix, another form of **syn**, which see.

symbol, n. *sim'bōl* (L. *symbolum*; Gr. *sumbolon*, a sign or mark—from *sun*, together, and *ballo*, I throw), a sign or mark by which one knows or infers a thing; some outward token by which something moral or spiritual is represented or suggested to the mind; a creed; an emblem; a type; a letter or character having a distinctive signification; a religious rite or outward form representing something else: **symbolic**, a. *sim-bōl'ik*, also **symbol'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, expressed or represented by resemblances or signs; figurative: **symbol'ically**, ad. *-li*: **symbolics**, n. plu. *-iks*, the study of symbols or creeds: **symbolise**, v. *sim'bōl-īz*, to express by symbols; to have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to be typical: **sym'bolising**, imp.: **adj.** representing symbolically: **sym'bolised**, pp. *-īzd*: **sym'bolis'tion**, n. *-i-zā'shun*, act of symbolising; resemblance in properties or qualities: **sym'boliser**, n. one who symbolises: **sym'bolism**, n. *-izm*, the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; among *chemists*, consent of parts or ingredients: **symbology**, n. *sim-bōl'ō-ji*, the art of expressing by symbols.

symmetry, n. *sim'mē-tri* (Gr. *summetria*, an apt arrangement of parts or members—from *sun*, together, and *metron*, a measure: F. *symétrie*: It. *simmetria*), the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony of parts; in *bot.*, applied to a flower, in reference to the parts being of the same number, or multiples of each other: **symmetrical**, a. *sim-mēt'ri-kal*, proportional in all its parts; having corresponding parts or relations: **symmet'rically**, ad. *-li*. **symmetrise**, v. *sim'mēt-rīz*, to make proportional in all its parts; to cause to have corresponding parts: **sym metri'sing**, imp.: **sym'metrised**, pp. *-rīzd*: **sym'metrist**, n. *-rist*, one who is studious of symmetry.

sympathy, n. *sim'pi-thi* (Gr. *sumpatheia*, conformity of feeling—from *sun*, together, and *pathos*, suffering: F. *sympathie*), feeling corresponding to that which another feels; an agreement of affections or inclinations which makes two persons pleased with each other; fellow-feeling; compassion; in *med.*, the reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another; propensity of inanimate bodies to unite, or to mutual action: **sym'pathet'ic**, a. *-thet'ik*, also **sym'pathet'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, pert. to or acting by sympathy; susceptible of sympathy; having common feeling with one another; in *path.*, applied to the symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease: **sym'pathet'ically**, ad. *-li*: **sympathetic nerves**, the system of nerves which are specially supplied to the viscera and blood-vessels: **sym'pathise**, v. *-thīz*, to have a common feeling with another; to be tender or compassionate: **sym'pathi'sing**, imp.: **adj.** being affected by what another feels; tender; compassionate: **sym'pathised**, pp. *-thīzd*: **sym'pathi'ser**, n. *-thīz'ėr*, one who feels with another.

symphony, n. *sim'fō-ni* (Gr. *sumphonia*, harmony of sounds—from *sun*, together, and *phone*, a sound, a tone), a consonance or harmony of mingled sounds; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; the instrumental introductions or terminations of vocal compositions: **symphonious**, a. *sim-fō'ni-us*, agreeing in sound; harmonious: **symphonise**, v. *sim-fō-nīz*, to agree with; to be in unison: **sym'phonist**, n. *-ni-st*, a composer of symphonies.

symphysis, n. *sim'fi-sis* (Gr. *sumphusis* a growing together—from *sun*, together, and *phuo*, I grow: F. *symphyse*), in *anat.*, the union of bones by means of an intervening cartilage, so as to form an immovable joint; a healing by the first intention; the coalescence of a natural passage.

sympiesometer, n. *sim-pi-ē-sōm'ē-tėr* (Gr. *sumpiezo*, I press together, and *metron*, a measure), a kind of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere, acting upon oil, compresses an elastic gas in the upper part of the instrument, or which, acting on a thin diaphragm of metal, moves the index or pointer.

symploce, n. *sim'plō-sē* (Gr. *sumploke*, an interweaving—from *sun*, together, and *pleko*, I twine), in *gram.*, the repetition of a word at the beginning, and another at the end, of successive clauses.

symposium, n. *sim-pō'zi-ūm* (Gr. *sumposion*, a drinking-party—from *sun*, together, and *pino*, I drink), a drinking together; a merry feast.

symptom, n. *sim'tum* (Gr. *sumptoma*, what happens with another thing—from *sun*, together, and *ptoma*, a fall: F. *symptome*), something that happens in concurrence with another thing; that which indicates disease; a mark; a token: **symptomatic**, a. *sim'tō-mat'ik*, also **symp'tomat'ical**, a. *-mat'i-kal*, indicating the existence of something else; happening in concurrence with something: **symp'tomat'ically**, ad. *-kal-li*: **symptomatic disease**, a disease which is dependent upon, or which is a symptom of, some other disease, as dropsy following disease of the heart: **symp'tomatol'ogy**, n. *-tōm-a-tōl'ō-ji* (Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the part of medicine which treats of symptoms.

syn, *sin* (Gr. *sun*, with, together), a Greek prefix signifying "with"; together; united—as in *syntax*: *syn* assumes the various forms of **sy**, **syl**, or **sym**, according to the letter which begins the other part of the word—becoming *sy* before *s*, as in *system*; *syl* before *l*, as in *syllable*; *sym* before *p*, *b*, *f*, or *v*, as in *symphony*, *symbol*.

synaeresis, n., also **syneresis**, n. *sin-ėr'ē-sis* (Gr. *sunairesis*, a taking or drawing together—from *sun*, together, and *haireo*, I take or seize), in *gram.*, a figure by which two vowels, usually separated, are drawn together into one syllable; the opposite of *diaeresis*.

synagogue, n. *sin'a-gog* (Gr. *sunagoge*, an assembly—from *sun*, together, and *ago*, I lead: F. *synagogue*), among the *Jews*, a congregation met for worship, or for the performance of religious rites; a place of worship: **syn agog'ical**, a. *-gōj'i-kal*, pert. to: **syn'agogically**, ad. *-li*.

synaleipha, n., also **synalepha**, n. *sin'a-lē'fa* (Gr. *sunaleiphe*, a melting together—from *sun*, together, and *aleiphō*, I anoint, I besmear), in *gram.*, the process of cutting off or suppressing a vowel at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel.

synantherous, a. *sin-an'thėr-us* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *antheros*, flowery, blooming—from *anthos*, a flower), in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their anthers: **synan thos**, a. *-thōs* (Gr. *sun*, and *anthos*), in *bot.*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time.

synarthrosis, n. *sin'ār-thrō'sis* (Gr. *sunarthrosis*, a being joined together—from *sun*, together, and *arthron*, a joint), in *anat.*, a union of bones without motion.

syncarpous, a. *sin-kär'pus* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *karpos*, fruit), in *bot.*, having the carpels united so as to form one ovary or pistil.

syncategorematic, n. *sin-kat'ē-gōr-ē-mat'ik* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *kategorema*, a predicate), in *logic*, a word which cannot of itself be used as a term, as an adverb, or a preposition.

synchondrosis, n. *sin'kōn-drō'sis* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *chondros*, a cartilage), in *anat.*, the connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle.

synchronal, a. *sin'krō-nal*, also **syn'chronous**, a. *-nus* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *chronos*, time), happening at the same time; of the same date or epoch; simultaneous: **syn'chronal**, n. that which happens at the same time with something else: **synchronic**, a. *sin-krōn'ik*, also **synchron'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, same meaning as *synchronal*: **synchron'ically**, ad. *-li*: **synchronise**, v. *sin'krō-nīz*, to agree in time; to be simultaneous: **syn'chronising**, imp.: **syn'chronised**, pp. *-nīzd*: **synchronisation**, n. *sin-krōn-i-zā'shun*, concurrence of events: **syn'chronism**, n. *-izm*, a happening at the same time; in *hist.*, the tabular arrangement in one view of contemporary persons, things, and events, according to dates: **syn'chronously**, ad. *-li*.

synclinal, a. *sin-klī'nal* (Gr. *sun*, together, and

kri'tis-mu (Gr. *sunkrisis*, mixed together, mixed), the attempt to blend the tenets of different schools of philosophy or of two of religion into one system in order to produce union and concord; **syn'cretists**, n. pl., *-tists*, the followers of Calixtus, a Lutheran divine, who attempted in the 17th cent. ury to promote concord among Christians of all sects. Protestant as well as Catholic, certain followers of the Platonic philosophy in the 15th century; **syncretic**, a. *sin-kri'tik*, blending parties or tenets; **syncretistic**, a. *sin-kri-tis'tik*, pert. to syncretism.

syndesmosis, n. *sin-dis-mō'sis* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *desmos*, a bond, a ligament), in *anat.*, the union of one bone with another by ligaments.

syndic, n. *sin'dik* (Gr. *sundikos*, helping in a court of justice—from *sun*, together, and *dike*, justice; F. *syndic*), an officer invested with different powers in different countries; one chosen to transact business for others; **syn'dicate**, n. *-di-kāt*, the office of a syndic; a council or body of syndics; v. to judge or censure; **syn'dicating**, imp.; **syn'dicated**, pp.

synecdoche, n. *sin-ek'dō-kē* (Gr. *sunekdoche*, the understanding one thing for another; F. *synecdoche*), in *rhet.*, a figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole; **synecdochical**, a. *sin'ek-dok'i-kal*, expressed by synecdoche, or implying one; **syn'ecdoch'ically**, ad. *-li*.

synechia, n. *sin-ē'ki-a* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *echo*, I have, I hold), in *med.*, a disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

syngenesian, a. *sin'jē-nē'shi-an* (Gr. *sun*, with, and *genesis*, generation, birth), in *bot.*, having the stamens united in a cylindrical form by the anthers, as in the class of plants **syn'gene'sia**, n.; also **syn'gene'sious**, a.

synochreate, a. *sin-ok'rē-āt* (Gr. *sun*, with, and L. *ocreatus*, furnished with greaves or leggings), in *bot.*, having stipules uniting together on the opposite side of the axis from the leaf.

synod, n. *sin'od* (Gr. *sunodos*, a meeting—from *sun*, with, and *hodos*, a way; F. *synode*), a convention; a council; among *Presbyterians*, an assembly consisting of several adjoining presbyteries; **syn'odal**, a. *-o-dal*, pert. to a synod; n. money anciently paid to the bishop at the Easter visitation; **synodic**, a. *sin-od'ik*, also **synod'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, pert. to or transacted in a synod; pert. to the period of time which the moon takes in returning to any given phase; **synod'ically**, ad. *-li*.

synonym, n., also **synonyme**, n. *sin'o-nim* (Gr. *sunonumos*, having the same name or meaning—from *sun*, together, and *onoma*, a name; L. *nomen*, a name), a word having the same signification as another word in the same language; plurals, **syn'onyms** and **syn'onymes**, *-nimz*; also **synonyma**, *sin-on'i-ma*; **syn'on'ymize**, v. *-miz*, to express the same meaning in different words; **synon'ymizing**, imp.; **synon'ymized**, pp.

sys'tematiser, n. *-zēr*, also **sys'tematist**, n. *-tist*, one who reduces to a system: **systemic**, a. *sis-tēm'ik*, in *med.*, belonging to the body as a whole; common to a general system: **systemise**, v. *sis'tēm-īz*, same as systematise: **sys'temless**, a. *-lēs*, without system; in *bot.* and *zool.*, destitute of any one of the four systems of structure characterising organic nature.

systole, n. *sis'tō-lē* (Gr. *sustolē*, a drawing together —from *sun*, together, and *stellō*, I send), in *gram.*, the shortening of a long syllable; in *med.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation: **systolic**, a. *sis-tōl'ik*, pert. to.

systyle, n. *sis'tīl* (Gr. *sun*, together, and *stulos*, a column), in *arch.*, the arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart; an edifice having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

syzygy, n. *siz'i-ji*, plu. **syz'ygies**, *-jiz* (Gr. *suzugia*, a yoking together—from *sun*, together, and *zugon*, a yoke), the point at which the moon or a planet in its orbit is in conjunction or opposition with the sun; the times of both new and full moon: **syzygy tide**, the tide which takes place on the afternoon of the day the sun and moon are in syzygy.

T

tabard, n. *tab'ärd* (It. *tabarro*; F. *tabarre*, a wide loose overcoat), an ancient sort of mantle or tunic, open at the sides, with wide sleeves reaching to the elbows; a herald's coat: **tab'arder**, n. *-ėr*, one who wears a tabard.

tabasheer, n. *tab-a-shēr'* (Pers. *tabshīr*, clay), a silicious secretion found in the interior of the stem of the large Indian bamboo, highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine.

tabbinet, n. *tab-bi-nėt* (see **tabby**), a figured texture of silk and worsted.

tabby, n. *tab'bi* (It. *tabino*; Dut. *tabijn*; Ger. *tabin*, a rich kind of watered silk), an old name for silk watered or figured; a mixture of lime, gravel, &c., and water, forming a mass which, when dry, becomes very hard; a cat of a tabby colour; an old maid, or elderly married lady who is a gossip; **adj.** brindled with dark-grey or black, like the waves of watered silk—applied to cats: **v.** to brindle; to cause to look wavy, as watered silk: **tab'bying**, imp.: **n.** the passing of silk, &c., under a calender to give it a wavy appearance: **tab'bied**, pp. *-bid*.

tabernacle, n. *tab'ėr-nak-l* (L. *tabernaculum*, a tent —from *taberna*, a hut), a movable or temporary habitation; the movable structure carried by the Israelites during their wanderings in the wilderness as a place for worship and sacrifices; a place of worship; in *Scrip.*, the natural body of man; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, an ornamental erection on the altar for the reception of the consecrated vessels: **v.** to abide for a time; to lodge: **tab'ernacled**, a. *-nak-ld*, lodged: **tab'ernac'ular**, a. *-nak'ū-lėr*, pert. to a tabernacle; latticed: **tab ernac'ularly**, ad. *-li*: **feast of tabernacles**, one of the three principal festivals of the Jews, which lasted seven days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, commemorative of the dwellings of their ancestors in the wilderness.

tabes, n. *tā'bēz* (L. *tabes*, a wasting away; *tabidus*, melting or wasting away), a gradual wasting away of the whole body, accompanied by languor and depressed spirits, without any apparent disease of the viscera: **tabetic**, a. *tā-bėt'ik*, also **tabet'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, affected with tabes; wasting by slow disease: **tabid**, a. *tab'id*, wasted by disease: **tab'idly**, ad. *-li*: **tab'idness**, n., also **tab itude**, n. *-i-tūd*, state of being wasted by disease.

tablature, n. *tab'la-tūr* (L. *tabula*, a board, a plank; F. *tablature*, arrangement of marks on a line), a painting or basso-relievo on a wall or on a ceiling, forming a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design; in *anat.*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables; a mode of writing music for a particular instrument.

table, n. *tā'bl* (L. *tabula*, a board: F. *table*), a well-known piece of domestic furniture, consisting of a flat surface supported on one or more legs; a flat surface in general; persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself; a circular sheet of finished glass; a collection of particulars, numbers, results, &c., arranged in order and brought into one view; in *arch.*, any smooth ornament, usually that of a long square; the ten commandments, consisting of two tables: **adj.** pert. to a table: **v.** to lay or place upon a table; to enter upon the record; to board, &c.: **ta'bling**, imp.: **n.** in *shipbuilding*, the letting of one piece of timber into another: **tabled**, pp. *-tā-bld*: **the Lord's table**, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also the table itself in the Eng. Ch.; the Eucharist: **table-beer**, a weak beer for common use: **table-cloth**, a covering of linen, &c., for a table, particularly at meals: **table-land**, in *phys. geog.*, any flat or comparatively level tract of land considerably elevated above the general surface of a country: **table-layers**, in *geol.*, that peculiar structure in certain granites, greenstones, and other igneous rocks, which gives to their sections the appearance of stratification: **table-linen**, the linen used for and at the table: **table-spoon**, the ordinary large spoon used at table: **table-talk**, familiar conversation at meals: **table-turning**, the alleged movements of tables attributed to an exertion of power of departed spirits, or to the development of latent, vital, or spiritual forces—generally understood, however, to be the result of mere physical causes: **to lay on the table**, in Parliamentary usage, and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document or written communication, as a report, a motion, and suchlike, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely: **to serve tables**, in *Scrip.*, to administer the alms of the church, a duty assigned to the deacons: **to turn the tables**, to change the condition or fortunes of contending parties, a metaphor taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in staking on the gaming-tables: **table d'hote**, n. *tā'bl dōt* (F. table of the landlord), a dinner at a hotel or tavern at which the landlord presides; an ordinary: **twelve tables**, a celebrated body of anc. Roman laws.

tableau, n. *tab-lō'* (F. a picture, a painting), a striking and vivid representation: **tableaux vivants**, *tab-lō' vī-vāng* (F. living pictures), an exhibition in which one or more persons in appropriate costume represent some interesting historical or other scene, or some celebrated painting or statuary.

tablet, n. *tab'lėt* (a dim. of *table*: F. *tablette*), a small flat surface of any material, an lently used for memoranda; something flat used for writing, painting, or drawing on; a small flattish cake, as of soap; a flat piece of sweetment.

taboo, n. *ta-bō'*, in the *Pacific Isles*, a religious rite by which anything whatsoever is rendered sacred and inviolable: **v.** to forbid the use of; to render inviolable; to forbid approach or use: **taboo'ing**, imp.: **taboosd'**, pp. *-bōd'*.

tabour, n., also **tabor**, n. *tā'bėr* (prov. F. *tabor*; F. *tambour*; Sp. *tamboor*, a drum: Ar. *tabl*, a drum: the sound of a blow is generally represented by such syllables as *tab*, *tap*, *dab*, *dob*, *tap*), a small drum beaten with one stick, used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife: **v.** to play the tabour; to strike lightly and frequently: **ta bouring**, imp.: **ta'boured**, pp. *-bėrd*: **ta'bourer**, n. *-bėr-ėr*, one who plays on the tabour: **tabouret**, n. *tab'ėr-ėt* (F.), a small tabour; a cushioned stool highly ornamented: **tab ret**, n. a small tabour.

tabular, a. *tab'ū-lėr* (L. *tabula*, a board or plank), having a flat or square surface; set down in the form of tables or synopses; having the form of laminæ or plates: **tab'ulate**, v. *-lāt*, to reduce to tables or synopses: **tab'ulating**, imp.: **tab ulated**, pp.: **tab'ulator**, n. *-lā-tėr*, one who tabulates: **tab'ula tion**, n. *-lā'shūn*, the act of throwing data into a tabular form: **tabular spar**, a mineral, occurring chiefly in broad, prismatic, or tabular masses, of a greyish-yellow or reddish-brown colour, having a vitreous or pearly lustre.

tacamahaca, n. *tak-a-ma-ha'ka*, also **tac'amahac'**, n. *-hak'*, a name applied to two or three different tropical plants; also the balsamic bitter resin produced from one or two of them.

tace, *tā'sē*, also **tacet**, *tā'sėt* (L. *tacet*, it is silent: It. *tacere*, to keep silence: F. *tacet*, a pause in music), in *vocal music*, a term used to indicate when a part is to be silent during a whole movement.

[illegible] **tack'ing**, ppr. n. the act of changing a ship's course. **tacked**, pp. *tak'd*. **tacket**, n. *tak'et*, a small short nail with a thick head. **tacks'man**, n. in *Scot.*, one who holds a lease of land, &c., from another; a lessee.

tackle, n. *tak'l* (Dut. *takel*, the fittings of a ship; W. *taclau*, accoutrements, implements), among *seamen*, a pulley of two or more blocks, with suitable ropes, for raising and lowering heavy weights; the ropes, rigging, &c., of a ship; harness; gear; apparatus: **tac'kling**, n. *-kling*, furniture of the masts; instruments or apparatus: **ground-tackle**, anchors, cables, and the like: **fishing-tackle**, the apparatus used for fishing: **gun-tackle**, the apparatus for the management of guns on board ship.

tact, n. *takt* (F. *tact*, feeling, touch; L. *tactus*, touch, handling), peculiar skill or faculty; skill in adapting words or actions to circumstances; nice discernment; knack: **tact'less**, a. *-les*, without tact.

tactics, n. plu. *tak'tiks* (Gr. *taktikos*, fit for ordering or arranging—from *tasso*, I set in order or array; F. *tactique*; Sp. *tactica*), the various evolutions and manœuvres in the position and arrangement of troops or of ships of war in the presence of an enemy; the science and art of disposing military and naval forces for attack or defence; way or method of proceeding or acting: **tac'tic**, a. *-tik*, also **tac'tical**, a. *-ti-kal*, of or relating to tactics: **tac'tically**, ad. *-li*: **tactician**, n. *tak-tish'an*, one skilled in naval or military tactics; an adroit manager or contriver.

tactile, a. *tak'til* (L. *tactilis*, that may be touched—from *tango*, I touch; F. *tactile*), that may be touched or felt; tangible: **tac'tileness**, ad. *-li*: **tactility**, n. *tak-til'i-ti*: **taction**, n. *tak'shun*, the act of touching; touch: **tac'tual**, a. *-tu-al*, pert. to touch; derived from touch: **tac'tually**, ad. *-li*.

tadpole, n. *tad'pol* (AS. *tadu*, a toad, and AS. *pola*; Gr. *polos*, a young animal), a frog in its first state from the spawn.

tael, n. *tal*, in *China*, a denomination of money worth about 7s.; a weight of 1 1-3th oz.

ta'en, v. *tan*, a poetical contraction for *taken*.

taenia, n. *tē'ni-a* (Gr. *taenia*; L. *tænia*, a ribbon), the intestinal worm, usually called the *tape-worm*; in *arch.*, the fillet or band above the architrave of the Doric order: **ta'nioid**, a. *-oid* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), shaped like a ribbon, as the tape-worm: **taniop'teris**, n. *-op'te-ris* (Gr. *pteris*, a fern), in *geol.*, a genus of elegant ferns occurring in the Lias and Oolite, and so named from their long, narrow, ribbon-like

down, to remove from a high position; to reduce; to pull down; to reduce to writing: **to take effect**, to be efficacious; to come into operation: **to take fire**, to become ignited: **to take for**, to suppose to be some person or thing else: **to take from**, to deprive of; to deduct; to detract: **to take heart**, to gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged: **to take heed**, to be careful or cautious: **to take heed to**, to attend to with care: **to take hold of**, to seize: **to take horse**, to mount and ride a horse: **to take in**, to enclose; to comprise; to contract; to furl; to chent; to admit; to receive regularly, as a periodical: **to take in hand**, to undertake: **to take leave**, to bid adieu or farewell: **to take notice**, to observe with particular attention; to make remarks: **to take off**, to remove; to cut off; to destroy; to swallow; to imitate or mimic: **to take on**, to assume; to take upon one's self: **to take out**, to remove from within; to extract: **to take part**, to share: **to take part with**, to unite with; to join with: **to take place**, to happen: **to take root**, to live and grow, as a plant: **to take stock**—see **stock**: **to take to**, to be fond of; to become attached to; to resort to: **to take up**, to lift; to commence; to purchase or borrow; to engage the attention; to seize or arrest; to begin where another has left off; to occupy; to assume or carry on; to pay and receive, as a bill of exchange: **to take up arms**, to begin war: **to take the air**, to walk or ride in the open air for exercise and health: **to take the field**, to enter upon a campaign; to begin open war: **to take to heart**, to feel sensibly or keenly: **to take upon**, to assume; to undertake: **to take with**, to please: **to take up with**, to become familiar with

talapoyn, n. *tăl'ă-poĭn*, also **talapoin**, n. *tăl'ă-poĭn*, a priest of Burmah or Siam.

talbot, n. *tăl'bŏt* (said to be after the *Talbot* family, whose arms contain the figure of a dog), a hunting-dog with a broad mouth, deep chops, and long pendulous ears.

talc, n. *tălk* (Ger. *talk*, talc—from *talg*, tallow; It. *talco*; F. *talc*), a foliated mineral of an apple-green, silver-white, and other shades of colour, translucent, and having a greasy feel—distinguished from *mica* by being much softer; forms the basis of the *rouge* used by women, and in its natural state used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth: **talck'y**, a. *-i*, also **talc'ose**, a. *-ōs*, consisting of talc, or containing it: **talcite**, n. *tăl'sīt*, a mineral consisting of minute grains or scales of a silver-white or greenish colour, with a glimmering pearly lustre—also called *nacrite*: **talcose granite**, a granite rock composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite: **talc-schist**, a glistening rock consisting of talc and quartz arranged in folia, more or less crumpled, of various colours, but more frequently of a greenish hue.

tale, n. *tăl* (Icel. *tala*, to speak; Dut. *taele*, speech; *taelen*, to count), a story; a short narrative of adventure; a fiction; number told or reckoned; disclosure of anything secret: **tale-bearer**, one who impertinently or officiously gives intelligence about the doings of others that may create mischief and ill-will: **tale-bearing**, officious or thoughtless information given about others that may create ill-will: **tale-teller**, one who relates stories, generally for amusement.

tale, n. *tăl*, another spelling of **tael**, which see.

talent, n. *tăl'ĕnt* (F. *talent*; L. *talentum*; Gr. *talantōn*, a thing weighed), among the *ancients*, a weight, a coin, or a sum of money, varying in amount—the Jewish, of silver, about £396—of gold, about £5475; the Attic, about £243, 15s.; a metaphorical use from the Scripture parable of the talents, natural gift or endowment; eminent ability; particular faculty: **tal'ented**, a. possessing skill or talents; mentally gifted.

tales, n. plu. *tă'lēz* (plu. of L. *talis*, such), in *law*, at a trial, qualified men who happen to be present taken, by permission of the judge, to make up the insufficiency in the number of the jurors, occasioned by challenges or other causes.

taliped, n. *tăl'i-pĕd*, also **tal'ipes**, n. *-pēz* (L. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot—gen. *pedis*), the disease called club-foot; a person affected with club-foot.

talisman, n. *tăl'is-măn* (F. and Sp. *talisman*; It. *talismano*—from Ar. *tilsam*, a magical image; Gr. *telesma*, tribute, incantation), among *Eastern nations*, some magical figure cut or engraved in connection with certain superstitious observances and astrological configurations of the heavens, to which wonderful virtues are ascribed; any object which can be carried about the person, endowed with certain imaginary influences or powers, as a protection from all kinds of evil: **tal'isman'ic**, a. *-măn'ĭk*, magical; having the powers or properties of a talisman: **tal'isman'ically**, ad. *-ĭ*.

talk, n. *tŏlk* (Bav. *dalken*, to dabble, to speak imperfectly; Ger. *talken*, to dabble, to talk foolishly; Low Ger. *talk*, a daw, a tattling woman; Swiss, *talen*, to speak imperfectly; Icel. *tala*, to speak or talk), conversation; familiar speech; subject of conversation; rumour; report: v. to speak, as in familiar conversation; to speak; to confer; to reason; to reprove gently; to advise: **talking**, imp.: adj. given to talking; loquacious: n. conversation: **talked**, pp. *tăwkt*: **talker**, n. *tăwk'ĕr*, one who talks; a boaster: **talk'ative**, a. *-ă-tĭv*, fond of talking; loquacious: **talk'atively**, ad. *-lĭ*: **talk'ativeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity.

tall, a. *tăwl* (F. *taille*, cut, the size or stature of a creature), high in stature; long and erect: **tall'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being tall; height of stature.

tallage, n. *tăl'lăj*, also **tallage**, n. *tăl'ăj* (F. *taillage*—from *tailler*, to cut), an impost; excise: v. to lay on a tax or impost.

tallow, n. *tăl'lō* (Ger. *talg*; Icel. *tolgr*, the solid fat of ruminants: Ger. *talgen*, to daub: Swab. *talket*, clammy), the hard fat of ruminant animals, separated from the membranes by melting down: v. to smear or grease with tallow; to fatten: **tal'lowing**, imp.: **tal'lowed**, pp. *-lōd*: adj. greased with tallow: **tal'lower**, n. *-ĕr*, one who deals in tallow; an animal which fattens readily: **tal'lowy**, a. *-lō-ĭ*, like tallow; greasy: **tallow-chandler**, one who makes and sells candles: **tallow-tree**, a tree of China which yields a fatty matter: **tallow-mineral**, one of the mineral resins, a light, soft, fatty substance of a greenish-yellow colour—also called *hatchettine*: **vegetable tallow**, a kind of fat-like tallow obtained from various plants.

tally, n. *tăl'lĭ*, plu. **tal'lies**, *-lĭz* (It. *tagliare*; F. *tailler*, to cut: F. *taille*, a tally: It. *tacca*, a notch or tally), a stick on which notches or scores are cut corresponding to the notches cut on another stick, formerly employed as a method of keeping and checking accounts; anything made to suit or correspond to another; a label or ticket of wood or metal: v. to make to correspond; to fit; to suit; to keep tally: **tal'lying**, imp.: **tal'lied**, pp. *-lĭd*, agreed; fitted; suited: **tal'lier**, n. *-yĕr*, one who keeps tallies to check accounts—now spelt **taller**, which see: **tal'tyman**, one who sells for weekly payments, or payments for other short periods: **tally-shop**, a shop where goods can be obtained to be paid for by weekly or monthly payments.

tally-ho, int. *tăl'lĭ-hō'*, the huntsman's cry to his hounds.

Talmud, n. *tăl'mŭd* (Chald. *talmūd*, instruction—from *lāmad*, to learn), the whole body of Jewish laws, comprehending the laws of Moses, the expositions and amplifications of the Rabbins thereon, and a collection of traditions; the book or books containing them: the Talmud consists of two parts, the *Mishna* and *Gemara*: **talmudic**, a. *tăl-mŭd'ĭk*, also **talmud'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or contained in the Talmud: **talmudistic**, a. *tăl'mŭd-ĭs'tĭk*, pert. to the Talmud: **talmudist**, n. *tăl'mŭd-ĭst*, one learned in the Talmud.

talon, n. *tăl'ŏn* (L. *talus*, the heel, the ankle; F. *talon*; It. *tallone*, the heel), the claw of a bird of prey; in *arch.*, the ogee moulding.

taluk, n. *tă-lŭk'*, in the *E. I.*, a district or dependency, the revenues of which are administered by a taluokdar: **taluok'dar**, n. *-dăr*, in the *E. I.*, the native head of a department acting under a superior.

talpa, n. *tăl'pă*, plu. **tal'pæ**, *-pē* (L. *talpa*, a mole), the common mole; in *surg.*, a tumour under the skin; an encysted tumour on the head: **tal'pidæ**, n. plu. *-pĭ-dē*, the family of moles.

talus, n. *tā'lŭs* (L. *talus*, the ankle), in *anat.*, the ankle-bone; in *arch.* or *fort.*, the sloping part of a work; a slope; in *geol.*, a sloping heap of fragments at the bottom of a rocky declivity, derived from its weathered and wasted surface.

tamable, tamableness—see **tame**.

tamarin, n. *tăm'ă-rĭn*, a monkey of S. Amer. with a long squirrel-like tail.

tamarind, n. *tăm'ă-rĭnd* (Ar. *tamar-hindi*, the Indian date—from *tamar*, a dried date), the Indian date-tree; the seed-pods preserved in sugar.

tamarisk, n. *tăm'ă-rĭsk* (L. *tamariscus*; F. *tamarise*), an ornamental flowering evergreen, indigenous to southern latitudes.

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[illegible] to fill up a hole bored in a rock for the purpose of blasting it; *in mil.*, to pack the ex-[illegible] of a mine which may be after the powder has to be [illegible], to drive home by frequent [illegible]. **tam'ping**, *ing.*, *n.* the act or operation of filling a hole bored for blasting; *in mil.*, the act or operation of packing with sand bags or clay that part of a mine nearest the charge, the material used for tamping. **tamped**, *pp.* *tamd'*. **tam'per**, *n.* *-per*, one who tamps; an iron, generally of iron, used in tamping or in packing the earth substance around the powder in a hole or tube for blasting. **tampion**, *n.* *tam'pi-un*, also **tompion**, *n.* *tom'pi-un*, the stopper for closing the mouth of a cannon or mortar; a stopper; a wooden [illegible]

tampot, *v.* *t.* *tam'pot*, from **tamp**, which see, to meddle; to deal with unlawfully; to try little experiments:

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tang, *n.* [illegible] Ger. [illegible] [illegible] weed; **tan'gly**, *a.* *-gli*, covered with the sea-weed called tangle.

tank, *n.* *tängk* (Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*, a pond: Prov. *tancar*, to stop, to shut: Lang. *tanca*, to stop: Sp. *taco*, a stopper), a large cistern for storing water; a reservoir of water; that part of the tender of a locomotive which contains the water.

tankard, *n.* *tängkerd* (*F. tanquard*; Dut. *tankaerd*; Norm. *tankar*, a can with a spout), a large drinking cup or vessel with a lid, and made of metal.

tanner, tannery, tanning, tan-pickle—see **tan**.

tannic, *a.* *tän'nik* (from *tan*), applied to a peculiar acid found in oak-bark, and more abundantly in gall-nuts, which is very astringent, and has the power of converting the skins of animals into leather: **tan'nate**, *n.* *-nät*, a salt of *tannic acid*: **tan'nin**, *n.* *-nin*, another name for *tannic acid*, the peculiar principle in gall-

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childish ill-humour, with fits of passion; a burst of ill-humour.

tap, v. *tap* (F. *taper*, to tap: Bohem. *tepati*, to strike with a hammer: Russ. *topat'*, to stamp with the feet), to strike with something small; to strike a gentle blow; to touch lightly: n. a gentle blow; a slight stroke: **tap'ping**, imp.: **tapped**, pp. *tapt*.

tap, v. *tap* (Icel. *stoppa*: Eng. *stamp*, to strike endwise: Low Ger. *tappe*: Ger. *zapf*: Dut. *tap*, a plug thrust in to stop a hole: Sp. *tapar*, to stop up, to cover), to pierce for letting out a fluid; to pierce or broach, as a cask; to box or bore into: n. a hole pipe through which liquor is drawn; a plug or spill for stopping a hole pierced in a cask; a place in a public-house or tavern where liquor is drawn for drinking; a conical screw made of hardened steel, and grooved, for cutting internal threads in nuts and the like: **tap'ping**, imp.: n. the act of opening a cask of liquor; the surgical operation of removing fluid from the body, as in the disease of dropsy: **tapped**, pp. *tapt*: **tapster**, n. *tap'stĕr*, one whose business is to draw liquor from the cask: **tap-bolt**, a bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other: **tap-house**, a house whose liquors are retailed: **tap-room**, or the **tap**, the common drinking-room of a public-house: **tap-root**, in *bot.*, the main root of a plant, which descends deeply in a tapering undivided manner: on **tap**, with a *tap* in the barrel, and so ready to be drawn, as ale *on tap*.

tape, n. *tāp* (AS. *tæppe*, the tip or corner of a garment, tape), a narrow band of cotton or linen cloth, used for strings, binding, &c.: **tape-line**, a narrow band of linen cloth painted, and figured with inches, varying in length from six feet, much used by builders, engineers, &c., in measurements: **tape-worm**, a long flat worm like a tape, bred in the intestines of vertebrate animals.

taper, n. *tā'pĕr* (AS. *taper*, a wax-light: Eng. *tap*, a plug for stopping a hole, being smaller at the foremost end), a small wax candle; a long wick coated with wax: **adj.** regularly narrowed towards one end; long and slender: v. to narrow to a point; to become gradually smaller towards the end: **ta'pering**, imp.: **adj.** gradually terminating in a point: **ta'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd*: **ta'peringly**, ad. *-li*.

tapestry, n. *tăp'ĕs-trĭ* (F. *tapisserie*, tapestry: Sp. *tapiz*: L. *tapēte*, hangings for covering walls: Sp. *tapar*, to conceal, to mantle), a kind of carpeting, used for hangings to the walls of rooms, coverings for thrones, chairs of state, &c., dyed of various colours, and often embroidered with gold and silver work; called also *arras*: v. to adorn with tapestry, or as if with it: **tap'estrying**, imp.: **tap'estried**, pp. *-trĭd*: **adj.** adorned as if with tapestry.

tapioca, n. *tăp-ĭ-ō'kā*, a farinaceous substance, in the form of coarse grains, obtained from the cassava or manioc plant, a native of Brazil—*cassava* or *manioc* is prepared from the same, but more finely granular.

tapir, n. *tā'pĕr* (Sp. and F.), a quadruped of several species, somewhat like a pig, and having a short proboscis; one of the **tapiridæ**, *tă-pĭr'ĭ-dē*, a group of animals having much the aspect of a pig, but about the size of an ass.

tapirotherium, n. *tā'pĕr-ō-thē'rĭ-ŭm* (*tapir*, and Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a gigantic fossil quadruped, related to the existing tapirs.

tapis, n. *tăp'ĭs* or *tā'pē* (F. *tapis*, a carpet), tapestry; a carpet: on the **tapis**, *-tā'pē*, under consideration.

tappet, n. *tăp'pĕt* (from *tap*, a gentle blow), in *mech.*, a small lever or projection intended to *tap* or touch lightly something else with a view to change or regulate motion.

tap-root, tapster—see under **tap**.

tar, n. *tär* (AS. *teor*: Icel. *tjara*: Ger. *theer*: Gael. *t-arr*, tar: Swiss, *targgen*, to dabble, to daub), a thick, impure, resinous substance, of a blackish colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, and from common coal; a sailor—so called from his clothes having been often seen bedaubed with tar: v. to smear or daub with tar: **tar'ring**, imp.: **tarred**, pp. *tärd*: **tarry**, a. *tär'rĭ*, consisting of or like tar: **mineral tar**, a variety of bitumen found oozing from rocks of different formations.

Taral, n. *tär'ĭ* (Pers. damp), applied to a district of country at the very foot of the Himalayas, composed for the most part of alternating beds of sand, gravel, and boulders brought down from the mountains.

tarantula, n. *tăr-ăn'tū-lā*, also **taren'tula** (It. *tarantola*—from L. *Tarentum*, now It. *Taranto*, in the south of Italy), a species of spider found in the warmer parts of Italy, which bites severely.

tardigrade, n. *tär'dĭ-grād* (L. *tardus*, slow, and *gradus*, a step), one of the **tardigra'da**, *-grā'dā*, or sloth family.

tardiness, tardily—see **tardy**.

tardo, ad. *tär'dō* (It.—from L. *tardus*, slow), in *music*, slowly.

tardy, a. *tär'dĭ* (L. *tardus*, slow: Sp. and It. *tardo*: F. *tardif*, slow), slow in motion; sluggish; backward; reluctant; late: **tar'dily**, ad. *-lĭ*, slowly: **tar'diness**, n. *-nĕs*, slowness of motion or pace.

tare, n. *tär* (It. *tara*: F. *tare*, waste or impairment of merchandise: AS. *derian*, to injure: Ar. *darar*, injury, damage), the allowance among merchants for the weight of the package; in *Scrip.*, a plant or weed destructive to grains; a leguminous plant cultivated as food for horses and cattle; the vetch: v. to ascertain the allowance for the weight of the package: **ta'ring**, imp.: **tared**, pp. *tärd*.

tarentula—see **tarantula**.

targe, n. *tärj*, also **target**, n. *tär'gĕt* (F. *targe*: It. *targa*: Sp. *darga*: Gael. *targaid*, a shield—from L. *tergus*, skin, hide: Wal. *targa*, things made of wicker-work), a shield or buckler of a small kind; a shield-like object set up as a mark for practice for rifle-shooting, or for artillery: **targeted**, a. *tär'gĕt-ĕd*, furnished or armed with a target: **targeteer**, n. *tär'gĕt-ēr'*, one carrying a target.

Targum, n. *tär'gŭm* (Chald. *targum*, interpretation), one of the ancient translations or paraphrases of portions of the Old Testament Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect: **tar'gumist**, n. *-gŭm-ĭst*, the writer of a Targum.

tariff, n. *tăr'ĭf* (Turk. *tarif*, an explaining, a describing: Ar. *tarif*, explanation—from *arif*, knowledge: F. *tarif*: It. *tariffa*), a table or book of rates or duties to be paid on goods imported or exported: v. to make a list of duties payable on merchandise: **tar'iffing**, imp.: **tar'ified**, pp. *-ĭfd*.

tarn, n. *tärn* (Icel. *tjörn*, a little lake), a small mountain-lake; a marsh; a bog.

tarnish, v. *tär'nĭsh* (F. *ternissant*, tarnishing—from *ternir*, to make dim: old H. Ger. *tarnjan*, to conceal: AS. *deorn*, hidden, secret), to diminish the lustre or purity of; to sully; to stain; to soil; to become dull or dim: **tar'nishing**, imp.: **tar'nished**, pp. *-nĭsht*: **adj.** having lost its brightness by exposure to the air; sullied; stained: n. a process of giving to gold or silver a pale or dim cast.

tarpaulin, n. *tär-păw'lĭn* (properly *tar-palling*), a *tarred pall* or covering for goods, &c.; a waterproof piece of canvas for covering goods—also written **tarpan'ling** or **tarpaw'ling**.

tarragon, n. *tăr'rĭ-gŏn* (old F. *targon*: It. *targone*: Sp. *tarragona*: Ar. *tarkhun*), an aromatic plant used for perfuming vinegar in France; herb-dragon.

tarred—see **tar**.

tarriance—see **tarry**.

tarry, v. *tăr'rĭ* (F. *tarder*: Prov. *tardar*, to delay, to tarry—from L. *tardare*, to delay), to continue in a place; to stay behind; to delay; to loiter: **tar'rying**, imp.: n. delay: **tar'ried**, pp. *-rĭd*: **tar'rier**, n. *-rĭ-ĕr*, one who tarries; a species of dog—now spelt *terrier*: **tar'riance**, n. *-ăns*, delay; lateness.

tarry—see **tar**.

tarsus, n. *tär'sŭs* (Gr. *tarsos*, the sole of the foot, or its upper surface), that part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep; the cartilage supporting each eyelid; the last segment of the legs of insects: **tar'sal**, a. *-săl*, pert. to the instep, or to the cartilage of the eyelid.

tart, a. *tärt* (AS. *teart*, sharp, biting: Dut. *taertig*, sour; *tarten*, to provoke), sour; acid; sharp; keen; severe, as a reply: **tart'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tart'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, sharpness to the taste; sharpness of language or manner; sourness: **tart'ish**, a. *-ĭsh*, somewhat tart.

tart, n. *tärt* (F. *tarte*, a pie or pudding: It. *torta*, a kind of pastry-work: F. *tourte*, a cake), a pie, either for the hand or for the table, consisting of fruit, either raw or as a preserve, enclosed in pastry and baked: **tart'let**, n. a little tart.

tartan, n. *tär'tăn* (a word not known in Gaelic: F. *tiretaine*: Dut. *tirtetyn*, linsey-woolsey), woollen cloth or stuff checkered or striped in various colours and patterns in the weaving, each Highland clan having a different pattern.

tary; one who proves too strong or cunning for his assailant, as in the phrase, "to catch a Tartar": **Tatar**, n. *tā'tăr*, though less common, *Tatar* is the best spelling, and is so written by modern travellers.

Tartarean, a. *tär-tā'rē-ăn* (L. *Tartarus*; Gr. *Tartaros*, the infernal regions), of or resembling the infernal regions; hellish.

tartish, tartly, tartness—see **tart** I.

tartuffe, n. *tär'tŭf* (after the hero in Molière's comedy), a hypocritical devotee.

task, n. *tăsk* (F. *tasche*; Prov. F. *tasque*, a definite amount of work set for one to do: Dut. *tacke*, a task: L. *taxare*, to estimate), a certain amount of business or labour imposed by another; something to be learned or done, as a schoolboy's lesson; burdensome or disagreeable employment: **v.** to assign a definite amount of employment or labour; to require to do; to burden with employment or labour: **task'ing**, inp.: **tasked**, pp. *tăskt*: **task'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who tasks: **to take to task**, to reprove; to reprimand: **taskmaster**, one who imposes or assigns oppressive employment or labour to others: **task-work**, work done as a task; work done by the job; piece-work.

Tasmanian, n. *tăs-mā'ni-ăn*, a native or inhabitant of Tasmania: **adj.** of or pert. to Tasmania.

tassel, n. *tăs'sl* (W. *dus*, a heap: Gael. *dos*, a bunch, a tuft; F. *tas*, a heap: Dan. *dusk*, a tuft: Bav. *zassel*, a catkin), a pendent ornament attached to the corners of a cushion, &c., consisting of a bunch of silk attached to a cord; a silk ribbon sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves as a mark for reference: **tasselled**, a. *tăs'sld*, furnished or adorned with tassels.

taste, n. *tāst* (It. *tastare*; F. *taster*, to handle, to feel by the sense of touch: Ger. *tasten*, to feel or grope: Bav. *taschen*, to handle, to feel), to perceive and distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; to test by the tongue; to try the relish of; to obtain pleasure from; to experience; to undergo; to have a particular flavour or relish; to eat a little; to have a particular quality or flavour; to enjoy sparingly: **n.** the peculiar sensation excited by bringing a substance into contact with the tongue and palate, differing according to the substance; relish; flavour; nice perception; judgment; discernment; a little piece eaten; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, or whatever constitutes excellence in human performances; manner or style calculated to please: **tast'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we distinguish savours: **tast'ed**, pp.: **adj.** having a particular relish: **tast'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, capable of being tasted; savoury: **taste'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, having a high relish; possessed of a good taste; having a pleasing style or manner, as in dress or in doing a thing: **taste'fully**, ad. *-li*: **taste'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being tasteful: **taste'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without taste; having no power of giving pleasure: **taste'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **taste'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being tasteless: **tast'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who tastes; one who judges wines or teas

strap cut into strips at one end, used as an instrument of punishment for children in schools in Scotland.

tawdry, a. *tăw'drĭ* (a corruption of *Ethelredæ torquem*, Saint Ethelred's necklace, which was composed of many rows of twisted lace, an ornament much worn by Anglo-Saxon ladies—from L. *torquis*, a twisted neck-chain), vulgarly showy in dress; having an excess of showy ornaments arranged without taste: **taw'drily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **taw'driness**, n. *-nĕs*, an excessive show of finery, mean and vulgar.

tawny, a. *tăw'nĭ* (F. *tanne*, tawny, dark—from *tan*, of a dark colour), of a yellowish dark colour, like tanned leather, or like persons browned by the sun: **tawn'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being tawny.

tax, n. *tăks* (L. *taxatus*, rated or valued: F. *taxer*, to rate, to tax), a duty or rate imposed by Government on the products of industry, on property, and on incomes; a tribute; an impost; charge; censure: v. to lay a rate or impost on; to assess or settle judicially, as a bill of costs; to exact from; to censure; to accuse: **tax'ing**, imp.: n. act of laying an impost on: **taxed**, pp. *tăkst*: **taxer**, n. *tăks'ĕr*, one who taxes: **tax'able**, a. *-ă-bl*, that may be taxed: **taxation**, n. *tăks-ā'shŭn*, the act of laying on a rate or impost; the imposition of taxes on a community by the Government for raising a revenue; the revenue so raised: **tax-gatherer**, a collector of taxes.

taxidermy, n. *tăks'ĭ-dĕr'mĭ* (F. *taxidermie*—from Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, and *derma*, a skin), the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals in their natural appearance: **tax'ider'mist**, n. *-mĭst*, one skilful in preparing and preserving animals for cabinets: **tax'ider'mic**, a. *-mĭk*, pert. to the art of preparing and preserving skins of animals in their natural appearance.

taxis, n. *tăks'ĭs* (Gr. *taxis*, an arranging), in *surg.*, a process by which parts which have left their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the aid of instruments.

taxites, n. plu. *tăks'ĭtz* (L. *taxus*, the yew-tree), in *geol.*, a term applied to such fossil remains as are evidently allied to the yew-tree: **tax'odites**, n. plu. *-ō-dĭtz*, fossil plants found in Tertiary deposits, and allied to the **taxodium**, *tăks-ō'dĭ-ŭm*, or deciduous cypress of North America.

taxonomy, n. *tăks-ŏn'ō-mĭ* (Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, and *nomos*, law), the department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

tchernozem, n. *chŏr'nō-zĕm* (Tartar, *tchornen esm*, black mould), the fertile black earth of the south of Russia, which covers every other deposit throughout the whole extent of the Aralo-Caspian plain.

tea, n. *tē* (F. *thé*; Sp. *té*; Russ. *tshai*—from Chin. *tshá*; prov. Chin. *tha*), the dried rolled leaves of a shrub or small tree of several species of the genus *thea*, extensively cultivated in China and surrounding countries; an infusion or decoction of the dried leaves in boiling water; the afternoon repast at which tea is drunk: **tea-canister**, a small box for keeping tea intended for regular use: **tea-cup**, an earthenware vessel from which an infusion of tea is drunk: **tea-dealer**, one who sells tea: **teapot**, the small kettle or pot, having a handle and a spout, in which tea is infused: **tea-service**, a complete set of articles for the tea-table: **tea-spoon**, a small spoon for stirring the sugar which sweetens the tea.

teach, v. *tēch* (AS. *tæcan*, to instruct: Goth. *gatēhan*, to announce: Ger. *zeigen*, to show: Sans. *dĭĭch*, to teach), to impart knowledge to; to instruct; to accustom; to inform; to suggest to the mind; to perform the office of an instructor: **teach'ing**, imp.: n. the act of instructing; instruction: **taught**, pt. pp. *tăwt*, instructed; informed: **teach'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who teaches; an instructor; a minister: **teachable**, a. *tēch'ă-bl*, that may be taught; apt or willing to learn: **teach'ableness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being teachable; willingness or readiness to be instructed.

teache, n. *tēch*, in *sugar-works*, the last receptacle in which the cane-juice is boiled.

teak, n. *tēk* (Malabar, *tekka*), a tree of the E. I., affording a very valuable timber for shipbuilding, being strong and durable.

teal, n. *tēl* (Dut. *teeling*), a web-footed water-fowl of the duck family.

team, n. *tēm* (Icel. *taumr*, a rein, a bridle: Low Ger. *toom*, a rein: AS. *team*, anything following in a row), a string of horses drawing a plough or waggon; two or more horses or other beasts of burden harnessed together for drawing: **team'ster**, n. *-stĕr*, one who drives a team; one of two or more persons acting together for a common purpose.

tear, n. *tēr* (AS. *tæar*; Goth. *tagr*; Gr. *dakru*; Gael. *deur*, a tear), one of the fluid drops which flow or fall from the eyes through excessive grief or joy; any moisture trickling in drops: **tear'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, full of tears; shedding tears: **tear'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without tears; unfeeling: **tear'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tear'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*.

tear, v. *tăr* (Goth. *gatairan*, to break up, to destroy; Dut. *terren*, to tear, to separate: W. *tori*; Bret. *terri*, to break), to separate by violence; to rupture; to shatter; to divide by pulling; to rend; to remove or take away by violence, or by some degree of force; to go very fast, as to *tear* along; to rave; to rage: n. a rent; a rupture; a separation by violence: **tear'ing**, imp. pulling apart: **adj.** raving; noisy; astonishing: **tore**, pt. *tōr*, also **tare**, pt. *tăr*, did tear: **torn**, pp. *tōrn*: **adj.** ruptured; pulled asunder with some degree of violence: **tear'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who tears: **to tear from**, to separate and take away by force: **to tear off**, to pull off by violence: **to tear out**, to pull out by violence: **to tear up**, to rip up.

tease, v. *tēz* (Dut. *teesen*, to pick, to pull about: Ger. *zausen*, to pick or tease wool: Bav. *zaisel*, a teasel: Scot. *tousel*, to rumple, to pull about: Icel. *tæta*, to pull to pieces), to comb or card, as flax or wool; to raise and dress the nap of cloth; to reduce to shreds or fragments: **teas'ing**, imp.: **teased**, pp. *tēzd*: **teaser**, n. *tēz'ĕr*, one who teases; an instr. for carding, or for reducing to fragments: **teasel**, n. *tē'zl*, a plant whose prickly heads or burs are employed to raise a nap on cloth: v. to dress the surface of cloth with teasels: **tea'seling**, imp.: n. the cutting and gathering of teasels; raising a nap by means of the teasels: **teaseled**, pp. *tē'zld*: **teasaler**, n. *tēz'lĕr*, one who teasels: also spelt **teazel** and **teazle**, *tē'zl*.

tease, v. *tēz* (imitative of setting a dog on to attack by hissing or snarling sounds: old F. *enticer*, to excite, to provoke: Sw. *tussa*, to set on: Dan. *tirre*, to tease: Ger. *reizen*, to provoke, to tease), to annoy for the purpose of provocation; to vex by petty requests, or by impertinent importunities; to annoy; to plague; to irritate: **teas'ing**, imp.: **teased**, pp. *tēzd*: **teas'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who teases.

teat, n. *tĕt* (Low Ger. *titte*; Ger. *zitze*; W. *teth*; Gael. *did*; It. *tetta*; Gr. *titthos*, a breast: Icel. *totta*, to suck), the nipple of a breast; a pap; a dug: **teat'ed**, a. in *bot.*, having protuberances resembling the teats of animals.

teazel, teazle—see **tease** 1.

tebbad, n. *tĕb'băd* (Pers. fever wind), the hot scorching winds that sweep across the dry sandy plains of Central Asia, bearing clouds of impalpable sand.

techily, techiness—see **techy**.

technical, a. *tĕk'nĭ-kăl*, also **tech'nic**, a. *-nĭk* (L. *technicus*, a teacher of art: Gr. *technikos*, artistic, relating to art—from Gr. *techne*, art, a trade: F. *technique*), pert. to the arts; a term exclusively used, or used in a peculiar sense, in connection with any art, science, or employment; belonging to a particular profession: **tech'nically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tech'nical'ity**, n. *-kăl'ĭ-tĭ*, also **tech'nicalness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts; a technical word or expression: **tech'nics**, n. plu. *-nĭks*, such branches of learning as relate to the arts; the doctrine of the arts in general.

technology, n. *tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *techne*, art, and *logos*, discourse), a discourse or treatise on any art, or on the arts in general, or on the terms used in the arts: **technological**, a. *tĕk'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to a description of the arts, or of the terms used in the arts: **tech'nologically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **technologist**, n. *tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭst*, one who discourses or treats of the arts, or of the terms of art.

techy, a. *tĕch'ĭ* (a corruption of *touchy*), touchy; peevish; irritable: **tech'ily**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tech'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being techy.

tectibranchiate, n. *tĕk'tĭ-brăng'kĭ-āt* (L. *tectus*, covered, and Gr. *brangchia*, gills), one of an order of molluscs having the branchiæ or gills covered, or partly covered, by the mantle: **adj.** having covered gills.

tectonics, n. plu. *tĕk-tŏn'ĭks* (L. *tectonicus*; Gr. *tektonikos*, of or belonging to building, architectural—from *tekton*, a builder), a series of arts by which vessels, implements, and dwellings and other edifices, are formed agreeably to the end for which they are designed, and at the same time in conformity with

[illegible] **tecton ic**, a. *-ik*, [illegible]

tectrices, n. pl. [illegible] from L. [illegible] the quill-[illegible]

ted, v. t. [illegible] small [illegible] to fill [illegible] known [illegible] **ted ding**, [illegible] n. [illegible] grass [illegible] **ted ded**, pp. [illegible] adj. spread out [illegible]

tedder, [illegible] **tether**, [illegible]

Te Deum, n. [illegible] (L.), an [illegible] by some [illegible] the [illegible] Te Deum [illegible] ing.

tedious, [illegible] from [illegible] tiresome; irk-[illegible] **te diously**, [illegible] **te diousness**, n. [illegible] **te dium**, n. [illegible] ness; dislike [illegible] tion.

tee, n. [illegible] a low [illegible] proximity, to [illegible] **teeming**, [illegible] adj. [illegible] **teemed**, pp. [illegible]

teens, n. pl. [illegible] of one's age [illegible] in [illegible]

teeth, [illegible] pl. of **tooth**, which see; the whole of [illegible] upper [illegible] side [illegible] the **teeth**, v. t. [illegible] **teeth ing**, [illegible] n. the process of the [illegible] of teeth, [illegible] **toothed**, pp. [illegible] **eyeteeth**, [illegible] **eye**; **milk-teeth**, [illegible] **milk**; **wisdom-teeth**, [illegible] **wisdom**.

teetotalism, n. *tē-tō'tal-izm* (said to be from the stammering pronunciation of the word *total* by a certain lecturer in the cause—thus, *tē-tōtal*), entire abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors: **teetotal**, a. *-tal*, pert. to or consisting in teetotalism: **teetotaller**, n. *-er*, one pledged to abstain from the

telamones, n. pl. *tel'a-mō'nēz* (L. and Gr. *telamōn*, a bearer or supporter), in *arch.*, figures of men, generally colossal in size, supporting entablatures.

telegram, n. *tel'e-gram* (Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *gramma*, that which is written, a letter), a message or despatch conveyed to any distance by means of electricity, sent through a wire, generally copper.

telegraph, n. *tel'e-graf* (Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *graphō*, I write), an apparatus or machine employed to convey intelligence to a distance, formerly effected by visible signals, and only to a limited distance, but now the signals are given in the form of markers or movements indicating letters and words by means of a current of electricity sent through a wire with inconceivable rapidity, and to any distance: v. to convey or announce by telegraph: **tel egraphing**, ppr.: **tel egraphed**, pp. *-grafd*: **telegraph ic**, a. *-grafik*, pert. to or communicated by a telegraph: **tel egraph ically**, ad. *-ik-al-i*: **telegraphy**, n. *tē-leg'ra-fi*, the art or practice of communicating intelligence by means of a current of electricity: **electric telegraph**, the machine and apparatus employed to send intelligence or messages to any distance, consisting of three essential parts—the *battery* or source of electrical power, the *wire* or channel through which that power is conveyed, and the *instrument* by which the electric signals are given—one must be placed at the spot from which the message is to be sent, and another at the place where the message is to be received: **telegraph cable**, a cable consisting of several strands of iron-wire rope, each iron-wire rope containing a single line of copper wire protected by tarred rope and some such insulating and protecting material, placed on the bottom of a river, strait, or sea, and now across the great Atlantic Ocean itself, for the purpose of conveying messages or intelligence to such places as are separated from one another by a body of water: **telegraphist**, n. *tē-leg'ra-fist*, one who works a telegraph; one skilled in telegraphy.

teleology, n. *tēl'e-ol'ō-ji* (Gr. *tēlos*, complete, brought to an end, and *logos*, a word), the doctrine of the final causes of things: **tel eol ogist**, n. *-jist*, one who seeks for the final causes of phenomena: **teleological**, a. *tēl'e-o-loj'i-kal*, relating to or connected with final causes: **tel eolog ically**, ad. *-li*.

teleosaurus, n. *tēl'e-o-saw'rus* (Gr. *teleos*, complete, and *sauros*, a lizard), in *geol.*, a genus of crocodilian reptiles, characterised by long slender muzzles with numerous pointed teeth.

telephonic, a. *tēl'e-fon'ik* (Gr. *tele*, afar off, and *phōnē*, a sound), conveying or sending sound to a

ing establishment whose duty it is to pay money on cheques or bills; one who numbers or reckons votes in a division in a deliberative assembly, as in Parliament: **tel'lership**, n. the office of a teller.

tellic, a. *tĕl'ĭk* (Gr. *telos*, the end), denoting the final end or purpose.

tellurium, n. *tĕl-lū'rĭ-ŭm* (L. *tellus*, earth, land—gen. *telluris*), a rare metal of a brilliant tin-white colour: **tellu'ric**, a. *-rĭk*, pert. to the earth, or procured from it; obtained from tellurium: **tellu'ral**, a. *-răl*, pert. to the earth: **tellurate**, n. *tĕl'ū-rāt*, a salt of telluric acid: **tel'lured'ted**, a. *-rĭ'ĕd*, combined with tellurium: **tellurion**, n. *tĕl-lū'rĭ-ŏn*, a philosophical machine to show the causes which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons: **tellurite**, n. *tĕl-lū-rīt*, a sort of ochre occurring in small white beads or spherical masses, having a tinge of greyish yellow: **tel'lurous**, a. *-rŭs*, denoting an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and two of oxygen.

temerity, n. *tē-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ* (L. *temeritas*, rashness—from *temere*, by chance, rashly: It. *temerità*: F. *témérité*), unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness; foolhardiness.

temper, v. *tĕm'pĕr* (L. *temperare*, to mingle in due proportion, to qualify—from *tempus*, time, portion: It. *temperare*: F. *tempérer*, to qualify, to temper), to mix so that one part qualifies the other; to qualify; to make fit; to unite in due proportion; to form to a proper degree of hardness, as metals; to soften; to mollify: n. a mixture of different qualities in due proportion; the state of a substance made up from the mixture of various ingredients; the state or constitution of the mind; disposition of mind; mood; irritation; the state of a metal as to its quality of hardness: **tem'pering**, imp.: n. the preparing of steel or iron to render it more compact, hard, and firm, or to render it more soft and pliant: **adj.** mixing and qualifying; softening; hardening: **tem'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd*, hardened: **adj.** disposed, as in **good-tempered**, a. well-disposed; not irritable or passionate: **tem'peredly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tem'perament**, n. *-pĕr-ă-mĕnt*, natural organisation or constitution; due mixture of different qualities; the peculiar physical and mental character of an individual,—the *temperaments* are reckoned five in number—*bilious* or *choleric*, the *phlegmatic*, the *sanguine*, the *melancholic*, and the *nervous*; in *music*, a system of compromises in the tuning of organs, pianofortes, and the like: **tem'perance**, n. *-ăns*, habitual moderation in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; sobriety: **tem'perate**, a. *-ăt*, moderate; not excessive; habitually moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; sober; moderate or intermediate; free from passion or undue excitement: **tem'perately**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tem'perateness**, n. *-nĕs*, moderation; freedom from excess; calmness: **tem'perature**, n. *-ă-tūr*, degree of heat or cold; any degree of sensible heat as measured by the thermometer: **temperate zones**, two parts of the earth north and south of the equator, within which the sun never appears vertical—the *north* lying between the arctic circle and the tropic of Cancer, and the *south* between the antarctic circle and the tropic of Capricorn.

tempera, n. *tĕm'pĕr-ă* (It.), a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with chalk or clay, and diluted with weak glue or size, chiefly employed for scene-painting and for the decoration of rooms; also called *distemper*.

tempest, n. *tĕm'pĕst* (L. *tempestas*, weather, a storm—from *tempus*, time: It. *tempesta*: old F. *tempeste*: F. *tempête*), wind rushing with great velocity and violence, with or without rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence; violent agitation or commotion: **tempestuous**, a. *tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs*, very stormy; blowing with great violence: **tempes'tuously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tempes'tuousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being tempestuous: **tempest-beaten**, a. exposed to the full violence of the tempest.

Templar, n. *tĕm'plĕr*, one of a military order of religious persons established at the beginning of the 12th century for the protection of pilgrims in Palestine, and to guard the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—so called from part of the order occupying land at the east of the *Temple*, and being dedicated to its service, suppressed at the commencement of the 14th century; a student of law of the *Temple*, near the Thames, London—formerly the property of the Knights Templar.

template, n. *tĕm'plăt* (L. *templum*, a piece or portion cut off—from Gr. *temno*, I cut), the pattern used by masons and bricklayers as a guide for the formation of ornamental portions of their work, and generally consisting of sections of moulding, &c., cut in thin board; a pattern used by machinists, millwrights, &c., for shaping the teeth of wheels and other parts; a short piece of timber under a beam or girder to distribute the pressure; also written *templet*.

temple, n. *tĕm'pl* (L. *templum*, a piece or portion cut off, an open sacred place, a temple—from Gr. *temno*, I cut: It. *tempio*: F. *temple*), a building appropriated to religious rites and worship; a church; in *London*, two inns of court, chiefly inhabited by lawyers—see **Templar**.

temple, n. *tĕm'pl*, usually in the plu. **tem'ples**, *-plz* old F. *temple*; It. *tempia*, the temple of the head—from L. *tempora*, the temples of the head), the upper part of the sides of the head, said to be so called, as being the parts where the hair first begins to turn white, thus indicating the advance of age: **tem'poral**, a. *-pō-răl*, belonging to the temples.

templet, n. *tĕm'plĕt*—see **template**.

tempo, ad. *tĕm'pō* (It. *tempo*—from L. *tempus*, time), in *music*, exact time; the degree of movement.

temporal, a. *tĕm'pō-răl* (L. *temporalis*, lasting but for a time—from *tempus*, time: It. *temporale*: F. *temporel*), pert. to this life, this world, or the body only; worldly; secular; not eternal; measured or limited by time or by this life: **tem'porally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tem'poral'ity**, n. *-răl'ĭ-tĭ*, a secular possession: **tem'poral'ities**, n. plu. *-tĭz*, secular possessions; revenues of a clergyman arising from lands, tithes, &c.; also **tem'porals**: **tem'porary**, a. *-răr-ĭ*, lasting for a time only; transient: **tem'porarily**, ad. *-ĭ-lĭ*: **tem'porar'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being temporary; not in perpetuity: **tem'porise**, v. *-rīz*, to humour or yield to the current of opinion, or to circumstances; to delay: **tem'porising**, imp.: **adj.** complying with times or circumstances: **tem'porised**, pp. *-rizd*: **tem'poriser**, n. *-rĭ-zĕr*, one who temporises; a trimmer: **tem'porisingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tem'porisa'tion**, n. *-rĭ-zā'shŭn*, the act of temporising.

tempt, v. *tĕmt* (L. *tentare* or *temptare*, to try, to put to the test: F. *tenter*, to tempt), to incite to something wrong by presenting plausible or alluring inducements; to solicit to an evil act; to allure; to seduce; to incite; to provoke; to solicit or draw without any notion of evil; in *Scrip.*, to try; to prove: **temp'ting**, imp. *-tĭng*: **adj.** adapted to entice or allure; attractive: **temp'ted**, pp. *-tĕd*: **temp'tingly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a manner to entice, generally in a bad sense: **temp'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who entices to evil: **the tempter**, n. the devil: **temptation**, n. *tĕm-tā'shŭn*, enticements to evil from the prospects of pleasure or gain; state of being enticed to evil; anything presented to the mind as an inducement to an evil act; a strong inducement offered to the mind.

ten, a. n. *tĕn* (Goth. *taihun*; Ger. *zehn*; L. *decem*; Sans. *dasan*, ten), nine and one more: **tenth**, a. *tĕnth*, the ordinal of ten; n. a tenth part; a tithe: **tenth'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in the tenth place.

tenable, a. *tĕn'ă-bl* (F. *tenable*, tenable—from L. *teneo*, I hold), that may be held; capable of being maintained or defended: **ten'ably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ten'ableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **ten'ability**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being tenable.

tenacious, a. *tē-nā'shŭs* (F. *tenace*, viscous, tenacious—from L. *tenax*, holding fast—from *teneo*, I hold), holding fast; inclined to hold fast; retentive; adhesive; cohesive; obstinate; niggardly: **tena'ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tena'ciousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **tenacity**, n. *tĕ-nă-sĭ-tĭ*, that quality of bodies which enables them to stick or adhere to others; that quality in bodies which enables them to resist a severe strain without rupturing or splitting—especially applied to metals, as gold, silver, copper, and iron, which can be drawn into wire: **tenace**, n. *tĕn-ăs*, in *whist*, a holding of the first and third best cards by the last player.

tenaculum, n. *tĕ-năk'ū-lŭm* (L. *tenaculum*, an instr. for holding—from *teneo*, I hold), in *surg.*, a fine-pointed hook for seizing and raising bleeding vessels, such as arteries, for the purpose of tying them.

tenaille, n. *tĕ-năl'* (F. *tenaille*, a pair of pincers or tongs), in *fort.*, a low work placed in the main ditch before the curtain, and between two bastions: **tenaille-head**, a field-work consisting of a ditch and parapet forming a succession of triangles, the faces of which flank each other.

tenant, n. *tĕn'ănt* (old F. *tenant*, a holding—from L. *tenens*, holding), one who holds possession of lands or

houses under another; one who has the possession and use of any place for a limited time on certain conditions; a dweller; an occupier: **v.** to hold or occupy, as a tenant: **ten'anting**, imp.: **ten'anted**, pp.: **adj.** occupied by a tenant: **ten'ancy**, n. *-ansi*, the holding or possession of lands or houses on certain conditions and for a specified time: **ten'antless**, a. *-lès*, without a tenant: **ten'antable**, a. *-ant-abl*, fit for occupation; in a state of suitable repair: **ten'antry**, n. *-antri*, the whole body of tenants on an estate: **tenant in capite**, *-kap'i-té* (L. *in capite*, in chief), one who holds immediately from the Crown: **tenant-right**, an important social question, especially in Ireland, regarding the conditions under which tenants should occupy land, in respect of tenure, rent, compensation for improvements, and the like.

tench, n. *tènsh* (F. *tanche*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tinca*, the tench), a fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

tend, v. *tènd* (an abbreviation of *attend*: L. *attendere*, to direct the attention, to apply the mind to something), to attend, or be attentive to; to watch; to accompany; to hold and take care of: **tend'ing**, imp.: **tend'ed**, pp.: **tend'ance**, n. *-ans*, care; attention.

tend, v. *tènd* (L. *tendo*, I stretch out, I extend: It. *tendere*: F. *tendre*), to move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to have a leaning; to contribute; to aim: **tend'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of attending; among *seamen*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor: **tend'ed**, pp.: **tend'ency**, n. *-èn-si*, direction or course towards any place, object, or result; inclination; proneness; aim.

tender, n. *tèn'dèr* (from *tend*, to accompany), a nurse; a small vessel that accompanies a larger, carrying for its use provisions and other stores, or as a despatch-boat to convey intelligence; on *railways*, a carriage attached to a locomotive to supply it with fuel and water.

tender, v. *tèn'dèr* (L. *tendo*, I stretch out: old F. *tendre*, to offer to), to present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand: **n.** an offer of money to pay a debt or obligation incurred; an offer in writing made by a contractor or tradesman to execute certain specified work at a certain sum or rate; the thing offered; generally, any offer for acceptance: **ten'dering**, imp.: **ten'dered**, pp. *-dèrd*.

tender, a. *ten'dèr* (F. *tendre*, tender, soft—from L. *tener*, soft, young: It. *tenero*), easily impressed, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard, as plants; not tough, as meat; easily pained; not hardy; young; feeble; weak; susceptible of the softer passions, as

tenet, n. *tèn'ìt* (L. *tenet*, he holds—from *teneo*, I hold), that which a person firmly believes and maintains as a part of his creed; doctrine; dogma; article of belief.

tenfold, a. *tèn'fōld* (*ten*, and *fold*), ten times more.

tennis, n. *tèn'nis* (old Eng. *tennis*, to drive to and fro: F. *tamiser*; Dut. *temsen*, to bolt or scarce—affording a lively image of an object driven from one side to the other), a game in which a ball is driven to and fro with rackets: **tennis-court**, a place for playing tennis.

tenon, n. *tèn'ón* (F. *tenon*; It. *tenone*, a projection made to fit into a mortise—from F. *tenir*; L. *tenere*, to hold), in *arch.*, the end of a piece of timber lessened in thickness and breadth and received into a cavity in another piece, called a *mortise*, in order to form a secure joint: **v.** to form tenons in: **ten'oning**, imp.: **ten'oned**, pp. *-ond*: **tenon-saw**, a saw with a brass or steel back for cutting tenons.

tenor, n. *tèn'èr* (L. *tenor*, an uninterrupted course, tone, accent—from *teneo*, I hold: It. *tenore*: F. *teneur*), general run or currency; character; stamp; purport; sense contained; general course or drift.

tenor, n. *tèn'èr* (It. *tenore*; F. *tenor*, tenor), the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; the middle part next above the bass in a piece of music arranged for four voices; the person who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.

tenotomy, n. *tè-nòt'ò-mi* (Gr. *tenon*, a tendon, and *temno*, I cut), in *surg.*, the operation of dividing a tendon.

tense, a. *tèns* (L. *tensus*, drawn tight—from *tendo*, I stretch), drawn tight; stretched; rigid: **tense'ly**, ad. *-li*: **tense'ness**, n. *-nès*, state of being stretched to stiffness: **tension**, n. *tèn'shùn*, the act of stretching or straining; state of being stretched to stiffness; the strain in the direction of the length which a body can bear: **ten'sible**, a. *-si-bl*, also **ten'sile**, a. *-sil*, capable of extension: **ten'sive**, a. *-siv*, giving the sensation of tension or contraction: **ten'sively**, ad. *-li*: **ten'sity**, n. *-si-ti*, state of being tense or strained to stiffness: **ten'sor**, n. *-sèr*, in *anat.*, a muscle that extends or tightens a part: **tension-rod**, an iron rod applied to strengthen timber or metal framing, roofs, &c.

tense, n. *tèns* (F. *temps*; L. *tempus*, time), that form or modification of the verb by which time is expressed.

tent, n. *tènt* (L. *tentorium*; F. *tente*, a tent: It. *tenda*, any cloth to hang before a window to keep off the sun—from L. *tendere*; F. *tendre*, to stretch, to spread), a movable house or place of shelter formed by

dura-mater separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

tenuifolius, a. *ten'ū-ä-fō'lī-ŭs* (L. *tenuis*, slender, and *folium*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having narrow leaves: **ten uiros'tral**, a. *-rōs'trăl* (L. *rostrum*, a beak), having a slender bill, as in the *tenuirostres*, a tribe of insessorial or perching birds.

tenuity, n. *tē-nū'i-ti* (L. *tenuitas*, thinness—from *tenuis*, thin or slender: It. *tenuità*: F. *tenuité*), smallness in diameter; thinness; slenderness; rarity; lightness: **tenuous**, a. *ten'ū-ŭs*, thin; slender; rare: **ten'uously**, ad. *-li*.

tenure, n. *ten'ūr* (F. *tenure*, a tenure—from F. *tenir*: L. *tenere*, to hold), the particular conditions under which a tenement is held; holding or manner of holding real estate.

teocalli, n. *tē'ō-kăl'li* (Mexican, God's house), a pyramid for the worship of the gods among the anc. Mexicans and other aborigines of Amer.

tepefy, v. *tep'ē-fī* (L. *tepefacere*, to make moderately warm—from *tepere*, to be tepid, and *facio*, I make), to make or become moderately warm: **tep efying**, imp.: **tep efied**, pp. *-fīd*: **tep'efac'tion**, n. *-făk'shŭn*, state of being made tepid.

tepid, a. *tep'id* (L. *tepidus*, moderately warm—from *tepere*, to be moderately warm: It. *tepido*: F. *tiède*), moderately warm; lukewarm: **tep'idness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **tepidity**, n. *tē-pid'i-ti*, moderate warmth: **tepidarium**, n. *tep'i-dā'ri-ŭm*, in the *anc. Roman baths*, the apartment in which the tepid bath was placed; the boiler in which the water was warmed.

ter, *tĕr* (L. *ter*, thrice—from *tres*, three), a prefix in many chemical and other scientific terms, meaning "thrice"; in the third degree.

teraph, n. *ter'ăf*, plu. **ter aphs** or **teraphim**, *tĕr'ă-fim* (Heb. *teraphim*, nourishers), among the *anc. Jews*, tutelary household gods by whose worship families expected to be rewarded with domestic prosperity; also supposed to have been types of the ark in the form of crescents.

teratolite, n. *tē'rā-tō-līt* (Gr. *teras*, a sign or wonder—gen. *teratos*, and *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a pale-violet or bluish grey colour, often with reddish-white veins or spots; the *Teras Miraculosa Saxonicæ* (L. the miraculous earth of Saxony), of old authors, much valued on account of its supposed medicinal properties.

teratology, n. *tē'rā-tŏl'ō-jī* (Gr. *teras* or *teratos*, a sign or wonder, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities in animals or plants.

terce, n. *tĕrs*, same as **tierce**, which see.

tercine, n. *tĕr'sīn* (F. *tercine*—from L. *tertius*, the third), in *bot.*, the third coat of the ovule, forming the covering of the central nucleus.

terebinth, n. *tĕr'ē-binth* (L. *terebinthus*; Gr. *terebinthos*, the terebinth), the turpentine-tree: **ter ebin'thine**, a. *-thin* or *-thŭn*, pert. to turpentine, or partaking of its taste or qualities; also **ter ebin thinate**, a. *-thināt*: n. a medicine or application consisting of true turpentine, or turpentine of the firs.

terebrate, v. *tĕr'ē-brāt* (L. *terebra*, an instr. for boring, to perforate, as with a gimlet; to bore: **ter'ebrating**, imp.: **ter'ebrated**, pp.

terebratula, n. *tĕr'ē-brăt'ū-lă*, plu. **ter'ebrat'ulæ**, *-ū-lē* (dim. of L. *terebratus*, bored or perforated, in allusion to the perforation of the beak), a genus of brachiopod bivalves found fossil, and a few species still existing as deep-sea mollusks: **ter ebrat'ula**, n. *-lă*, *pl.* *-lē*, a genus of brachiopods resembling terebratula, found fossil and existing.

teredo, n. *tē-rē'dō* (L. *teredo*; Gr. *teredon*, a worm which gnaws wood, clothes, &c.—from L. *terō*; Gr. *tetrō*, I rub, I grind), a marine animal, elongate and wormlike, lodged in a somewhat globular shell at the inner extremity of a tubular burrow, partly or entirely lined with shell, very destructive from its habit of boring into and taking up its lodgment in wood; the ship-worm: **teredines**, n. plu. *tē-rē-dīnz*, the borers; the teredos: **ter'edi'na**, n. plu. *-dī'nă*, in *pal.*, an extinct genus of boring mollusks whose perforations are common in the drift-wood of the London Clay.

terete, a. *tē-rēt'* (L. *teres*, rounded off—gen. *teretis*), in *bot.*, nearly cylindrical; having the transverse section nearly circular.

tergeminal, a. *tĕr-jĕm'i-năl*, also **tergem'inate**, a. *-nāt*, and **tergem'inous**, a. *-nŭs* (L. *tergeminus*, threefold, triple—from *ter*, three times, and *geminus*, double), thrice double; threefold; three-petled.

tergiferous, a. *ter-jif'er-ŭs* (L. *tergum*, the back, and *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, bearing on the back—applied to plants which bear their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

tergiversation, n. *tĕr'jī-vĕr-sā'shŭn* (L. *tergiversatio*, a refusing, a shift—from *tergum*, the back, and *versus*, turned), a shift; a subterfuge; an evasion; fickleness of conduct.

tergum, n. *tĕr'gŭm* (L. *tergum*, the back), in *entom.*, the upper surface of the abdomen.

term, n. *tĕrm* (L. *terminus*; F. *terme*; It. *termine*, a boundary), a boundary; a limit; the time for which a thing lasts; any limited time; in *logic*, the subject or predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a proposition, each of which is used twice; a word or expression denoting something peculiar to an art or a science; in *alg.* or *arith.*, a member of a compound quantity; a word or expression in general: **v.** to name; to call; to denominate: **term'ing**, imp.: **termed**, pp. *tĕrmd*: **term er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who travels to attend a court: **term'less**, a. *-lĕs*, boundless: **term'ly**, a. *-li*, occurring every term: **ad.** term by term: **terms**, n. plu. conditions, as in a contract or agreement; in *law*, four sections of the year during which the particular business in the superior law courts is transacted, viz.—*Hilary*, begins 11th and ends 31st January; *Easter*, begins 15th April, ends 8th May; *Trinity*, begins 22d May, ends 12th June; *Michaelmas*, begins 2d and ends 25th November;—the University terms are Lent, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas: **to bring to terms**, to cause to submit or agree: **to make terms**, to come to an agreement.

termagant, n. *tĕr'mă-gănt* (from *Termagant* or *Tervagant*, one of the supposed deities of the Mohammedans, represented in our old plays as a personage of a most violent character: It. *Termagisto*, the child of thunder, a great quarrelling boaster), a ranting bold woman; a virago; **adj.** turbulent; boisterous or furious; scolding: **ter'magantly**, ad. *-li*: **ter magancy**, n. *-gănsi*, the state or quality of being termagant.

termes, n. *tĕr'mēz*, plu. **termites**, *tĕr'mī-tēz* (L. *termes*, a wood-worm), a species of ant, mostly found within the tropics, very destructive to trees and the wood-work of houses; the white ant.

terminate, v. *tĕr'mi-nāt* (L. *terminatum*, to bound, to limit—from *terminus*, a boundary: It. *terminare*: F. *terminer*), to bound; to limit; to put an end to; to finish; to come to an end; to conclude: **ter minating**, imp.: **ter'minated**, pp.: **ter minable**, a. *-nă-bl*, that may be bounded: **ter'minably**, ad. *-bli*: **ter'minableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being terminable: **ter minal**, a. *-năl*, forming the extremity; being at the end; in *bot.*, growing at the end of a branch or stem: **ter'minally**, ad. *-li*: **ter mina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act of limiting or setting bounds; end in time or existence; conclusion; result; in *gram.*, the ending of a word: **ter'mina'tional**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to a termination or end; forming the termination or end; arranged according to the terminations: **ter'mina'tionally**, ad. *-li*: **ter minative**, a. *-nă-tĭv*, directing termination; absolute: **ter minatively**, ad. *-li*: **ter'minator**, n. *-tŏr*, the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon: **ter minist**, n. *-nĭst*, in *eccles. hist.*, one who maintains that God has assigned to every individual a certain term of repentance.

terminology, n. *tĕr'mi-nŏl'ō-jī* (L. *terminus*, an end, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), that branch of a science or art which defines and explains the peculiar words and phrases used in it; also **termonology**, n. *tĕr'mō-nŏl'ō-jī* (Gr. *termon*, an end and *logos*, a discourse): **ter'minologically**, ad. *-lō-jĭ-kăl-li*.

terminus, n. *tĕr'mi-nŭs*, plu. **ter'mini**, *-nī* (L. *terminus*, a boundary, a limit), a boundary-stone; the first or last station of a railway: **plu.** the principal station at which two or more railways end, as at London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin.

termite, n. *tĕr'mīt* (see **termes**), the white ant.

tern, n. *tĕrn* (Dan. *tern*; Sw. *tuna*; Icel. *therna*, the sea-swallow), a long-winged aquatic fowl, allied to the gulls.

tern, a. *tĕrn* (L. *terni*, three each), threefold; consisting of three: **ternary**, a. *tĕr'nă-rĭ*, proceeding by threes; consisting of threes; arranged in threes: **n.** the number three; also **ter nion**, n. *-nĭ-ŏn*: **ter nate**, a. *-năt*, in *bot.*, composed of three leaflets, as compound leaves.

Terpsichore, n. *tĕrp-sĭk'ō-rē* (Gr. *Terpsichore*—from *terpein*, to enjoy, and *choros*, dancing), in *anc. Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over the choral song

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] **terra**, n. *ter'ra* (F. *terre*, earth—from L. *terra*, earth); **terra-bleu**, *ter'blu*, a kind of earth of a blue colour; **terre-plein**, *plan* (F. *plein*, a flat), m. *fort.*, the level forward of the parapet on which the cannon are placed, being from 30 to 40 feet wide.

terrene, n. *ter-rên'* (F. *terrine*, an earthen pan—from F. *terre*; L. *terra*, earth), an earthen or porcelain vessel for containing soup, &c., at table; more usually spelt **tureen**.

terreno, a. *ter-rên'* (L. *terra*, earth), pert. to the earth or land; earthy.

terrestrial, a. *ter-tes'tri-al* (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth—from *terra*, the earth), existing on the earth; pert. to the world or the present state; opposed to celestial; n. an inhabitant of the earth; **terres'triality**, n. *-ti*.

terrible, a. *ter'ri-bl* (L. *terribilis*, frightful—from *terreo*, I frighten; Fr. *terribile*; F. *terrible*), adapted to inspire terror or dread; fearful; horrible; awful; **ter'ribly**, ad. *-bli*; **ter'ribleness**, n. *-bl-nes*, the quality or state of being terrible; dreadfulness.

terricole, n. *ter'ri-kôl* (L. *terra*, the earth, and *colo*, I inhabit), in zool., an order of annelids which, like the earth worms, burrow in the earth.

terrier, n. *ter'ri-er* (F. *terrier*, a burrow, a terrier—from F. *terre*; L. *terra*, the earth), a small rough-haired dog which follows animals into their burrows or holes; in *law*, a description or enumeration of lands and tenements; a survey or register of ecclesiastical lands, &c.

terrify, v. *ter'ri-fi* (F. *terrifier*, to terrify—from L. *terreo*, I frighten, and *facio*, I make), to excite great fear or dread in; to alarm or shock with fear; **ter'rifying**, p. *-fi-ing*, ad. *-ing*, with fear or dread; frightening; **ter'rified**, pp. *-fid*; **terrific**, a. *ter-rif'ik*, causing great dread; terrible.

terrigenous, a. *ter-rij'e-nus* (L. *terrigenus*, born of the earth—from *terra*, earth, and *gena*, birth, origin), produced by the earth; earth-born.

terrikeen, n. *ter-ri-kên'* (L. *terra*, the earth; Fr. *terre*, a country; L. *cœnum*, the whole extent of land occupied by a people, with its sovereign rulers; and the land of a province), the tobacco plant, a native herb, so a [illegible] flowered or a cornish [illegible]; **ter'rike**, n. *-ri-ki*, [illegible]

terrine, n. *ter-rên'* (L. *terra*, earth—from L. *terra*, [illegible]

t, n. *-trix*, a woman who leaves a will at

n. *tĕs'tĕr* (It. *testiera*, the headpiece of any-
wn of a hat; old F. *teste*, the head), the flat
rer anything, as a bed, a pulpit, a tomb, &c.
, n. *tĕs'tĭ-kl* (L. *testiculus*, a testicle, a dim.
s, a testicle—probably from *testis*, a witness,
proof of virility; It. *testicolo*; F. *testicule*),
de, one of the two glands which secrete the
fluid: **testiculate**, a. *tĕs-tĭk'ū-lāt*, in *bot.*,
ke or resembling a testicle; having two ob-
rcules, as a root.
, v. *tĕs'tĭ-fī* (L. *testificor*, I bear witness—from
ritness, and *facio*, I make; It. *testificare*; F.
to prove, as a witness; to state or declare on
publish and declare freely; to give evidence
ony; to declare against: **tes'tifying**, imp.;
, pp. *-fīd*: **tes'tifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, the
ing testimony or evidence: **tes'tifier**, n. *-er*,
testifies.
, **testiness**—see **testy**.
nay, n. *tĕs'tĭ-mō-nĭ* (L. *testimonium*, witness,
—from *testis*, a witness), evidence; a solem-
on or affirmation for the purpose of establish-
roving some fact; declaration; open attesta-
Scrip., the tables or book of the law; the
he Word of God: **tes'timo'nial**, n. *-mō'nĭ-ăl*,
certificate in favour of one's conduct, quali-
and abilities; a gift raised by subscription
knowledgment of an individual's public services,
oken of respect for his private worth, pre-
the form of a sum of money, a piece of
the like—taking the form of a monument,
dent endowment, or the like, if done after

, n. *tĕs-tū'dō* (L. *testudo*, a tortoise, or cover-
t); in *zool.*, the shield or covering of the tor-
lly; in *anc. Rome*, a covering or screen for a
f soldiers during an attack, formed by their
in *med.*, a broad soft tumour, called also a
stu'dinal, a. *-dĭ-năl*, pert. to the tortoise, or
ng it: **testu'dinate**, a. *-nāt*, also **testu'dina-
ted**, shaped like the back of a tortoise;
testudineous, a. *tĕs'tū-dĭn'ē-ŭs*, resembling
of a tortoise.
, *tĕs'tĭ* (old F. *teste*; F. *tête*, the head), fret-
rish; easily irritated: **tes'tily**, ad. *-tĭ-lĭ*;
, n. *-nĭs*, ill-nature; petulance; peevishness
s, n. *tĕt'ă-nŭs* (L. *tetanus*; Gr. *tetanos*, a stiff-
sion of the neck—from Gr. *teino*, I stretch), a
haracterised by violent and continued con-
or spasms of the muscles, resulting in rigidity
rvations of various parts; the disease called
tetanic, a. *tĕ-tăn'ĭk*, pert. to tetanus; n. a
which acts on the nerves, and through them
uscles: **tetanoid**, a. *tĕt'ă-nŏyd* (Gr. *eidos*, re-
e), resembling tetanus.
, a. *tĕch'ĭ*, same as **techy** or **touchy**, which

tăt (F. *tête*, the head), a lady's false hair or
te-a-tete, *tāt'ă-tāt'* (F. head to head), private
tion; familiar interview or conference: ad.
face; familiarly: **tete'-de-pont'**, *-dē-pŏnŋ'*
ad of a bridge), in *fort.*, any work or system
thrown up at one end of a bridge in order to
communication across a river.
n. *tĕth'ĕr* (Icel. *tjodra*, to tether: Fris. *tud-*
Ger. *tider*, a tether: Gael. *tuad*, a halter), a
ain by which a beast is confined to certain
alle feeding; anything by which one is re-
v. to confine by a rope; to restrain within
mits: **teth'ering**, imp.: **teth'ered**, pp. *-ĕrd*:
his tether, the extreme limits to which one

tĕt'ra (Gr. *tetra*, four), a common prefix in
and technical terms, signifying "four";
four times.
ord, n. *tĕt'ra-kŏrd* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and
chord), in *anc. music*, a series of four sounds
the first and last constituted a fourth.
mite, n. *tĕ-trăd'ĭ-mĭt* (Gr. *tetradimos*, four-
dineral, sulpho-telluride of bismuth, so called
quadruple nucleus in which its crystals usu-
ar.
namous, a. *tĕt'rĭ-dĭn'ā-mŭs*, also **tet'rady-
a.** *-dĭ nĭ-dŭ* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *dunamis*,
rength), in *bot.*, having six stamens, four of
e uniformly longer than the others; of the
radyna'mia, n. *-nă'mĭ-ă*.

tetragon, n. *tĕt'rā-gŏn* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gonia*, a corner, an angle), a plane figure having four angles, as a square, a rhombus, &c.: **tetragonal**, a. *tĕ-trăg'ō-năl*, having four angles and sides.
tetragonolepis, n. *tĕt'rā-gŏn-ō-lĕp'ĭs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, *gonia*, a corner, and *lepis*, a scale), in *geol.*, a fossil fish having four-cornered scales.
tetragynian, a. *tĕt'rā-jĭn'ĭ-ăn*, also **tetragynous**, a. *tĕ-trăj'ĭ-nŭs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gune*, a woman), in *bot.*, having four carpels or four styles; of the class **tet'ragyn'ia**, n. *-jĭn'ĭ-ă*.
tetrahedron, n. *tĕt'rā-hē'drŏn* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a seat, a base), a solid figure having four sides, each consisting of an equilateral and equal triangle; one of the five regular solids: **tet'rahe'dral**, a. *-drăl*, bounded by four equal triangles.
tetrahexahedron, n. *tĕt'rā-hĕk'sā-hē'drŏn* (Gr. *tetra*, four, *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a seat or base), in *crystals*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube: **tet'rahex'ahe'dral**, a. *-hē'drăl*, exhibiting four ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.
tetralogy, n. *tĕ-trăl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *tetralogia*—from *tetra*, four, and *logos*, a word), in the *Gr. drama*, a regular production consisting of four dramas, three being tragedies on the same general subject, and the fourth a comic drama.
tetrameter, n. *tĕ-trăm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *metron*, a measure), a verse consisting of four metres: **adj.** having four metres.
tetrandrous, a. *tĕ-trăn'drŭs*, also **tetran'drian**, a. *-drĭ-ăn* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *aner*, a man—gen. *andros*), monoclinous or hermaphroditic, and having four stamens; of the class **tetran'dria**, n. *-drĭ-ă*.
tetrapetalous, a. *tĕ'rĭ-pĕt'ă-lŭs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *petalon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, containing four distinct petals or flower-leaves.
tetraphyllous, a. *tĕ'rĭ-fĭl'ŭs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *phullon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having four leaves.
tetrapla, n. *tĕt'rā-plă* (Gr. *tetraplous*, fourfold), a Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in parallel columns by Origen, one of the ancient fathers; a version of the Bible in four languages and in four columns.
tetrapterous, a. *tĕ-trăp'tĕr-ŭs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *pteron*, a wing or a fin), having four wings: **tetrap'teran**, n. *-ăn*, an insect having four wings: **tetrap'terus**, n. *-ŭs* in *geol.*, a four-finned fossil creature; a genus of fossil fishes peculiar to the chalk formation.
tetraquetrous, a. *tĕt'rā-kwĕt'rŭs* (Gr. *tetra*, four; L. *quadra*, a square), in *bot.*, having four angles, the faces being concave.
tetrarch, n. *tĕt'ärk* (Gr. *tetrarchos*—from *tetra*, four, and *archos*, a ruler), the Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; any petty prince or sovereign: **tet'rarchate**, n. *-kāt*, also **tet'rarchy**, n. *-kĭ*, the fourth part of a province under a Roman governor; the office or jurisdiction of tetrarch: **tetrarchical**, a. *tĕt'rär'kĭ-kăl*, pert. to a tetrarchy.
tetraspermous, a. *tĕt'rā-spĕr'mŭs* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *sperma*, seed), in *bot.*, having four seeds.
tetraspore, n. *tĕt'rā-spōr* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *spora*, a seed), a germinating body among the *algæ* or sea-weeds, composed of four spore-like cells; also applied to those of three cells.
tetrastich, n. *tĕt'rā-stĭk* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *stichos*, a row, a verse), an epigram or stanza of four verses.
tetrastyle, n. *tĕt'rā-stīl* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *stulos*, a column), in *anc. arch.*, a building with four columns in front.
tetrasyllable, n. *tĕt'rā-sĭl'ă-bl* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and Eng. *syllable*), a word of four syllables: **tet'rasyllab'ic**, a. *-sĭl-lăb'ĭk*, also **tet'rasyllab'ical**, a. *-lăb'ĭ-kăl*, consisting of or having four syllables.
tetrathecal, a. *tĕt'rā-thē'kăl* (Gr. *tetra*, four, and *theke*, a case), in *bot.*, having four loculaments or theca.
tetter, n. *tĕt'ĕr* (Icel. *titra*; Rav. *tattern*; Ger. *zittern*, to tremble; Ger. *zitter*, a tetter), in *med.*, a cutaneous disease accompanied with redness and itching; ringworm: **v.** to affect with disease called tetter: **tet'tering**, imp.: **tet'tered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **tet'terous**, a. *-ĕr-ŭs*, having the character of a tetter.
Teutonic, a. *tū tŏn'ĭk*, pert. to the Teutons or Teutones, or anc. Germans; n. the language of the anc. Teutons, the parent of a group of European languages.
tew, v. *tū* (AS. *teowian*; Low Ger. *touen*, to taw or dress leather—see **taw**), to prepare by working; to pull about; to beat or dress, as leather or hemp;

texo, I weave), woven; capable of being woven:

torial, a. *téks-tō'ri-al*, belonging to weaving.

texture, n. *téks'tūr* (L. *textura*, a web, a construc —from *texo*, I weave: F. *texture*), that which is wo a web; in *anat.* or *bot.*, the disposition of the sev parts of any body viewed in connection with other; tissue.

thalamus, n. *thal'a-mŭs* (L. *thalamus*: Gr. *th mos*, a sleeping-room), in *anat.*, that part of the b from which the optic nerves are partly derived *bot.*, the receptacle of the flower, or the part of peduncle into which the floral organs are inser

thal'amiflo'ral, a. *-mi-flō'ral* (L. *flos*, a flower— *floris*), denoting parts of the floral envelope inse separately into the receptacle or thalamus.

thalassiophytes, n. plu. *thá-las'si-ō-fīts* (Gr. *tha sios*, belonging to the sea, and *phuton*, a plant), algæ or sea-plants; a term sometimes employe embrace the entire vegetable productions of the oc

thaler, n. *tā'lĕr*, the German dollar, equal t pence sterling nearly: the word has been in o countries corrupted into *dollar*.

Thalia, n. *thá-lī'a* (L. *Thalia*; Gr. *Thaleia*—f Gr. *thallo*, I flourish or bloom), in *anc. myth.*, muse who presided over pastoral and comic poe one of the graces; one of the recently-discove asteroids.

thallium, n. *thal'li-ŭm* (Gr. *thallos*, the shoot plant, suggestive of greenness), a rare metal dis ered by Crookes in 1861, whose spectrum furnishe singularly brilliant green line.

thallogen, n. *thal'ō-jĕn* (Gr. *thallos*, a young sh and *gennao*, I produce), one of a large class of cells cryptogamous plants, never exhibiting a marked tinction into root, stem, and foliage.

thallus, n. *thal'lŭs*, plu. **thal'li**, *-lī* (L. *thallus*; *thallos*, a young shoot or branch), in *bot.*, a solid m of cells, consisting of one or more layers, usually the form of a flat stratum or expansion, or in form of a lobe, leaf, or frond.

Thalmud, n. *tăl'mŭd*—*see* **Talmud**.

Thammuz, n. *thăm'mŭz*, also written **Tam'm** (Heb.), according to some, the mystic name of Egyptian god Osiris; a deity among the Syrians, honour of whom the Hebrew idolatresses held annual lamentation—said to be identical with Phœnician Adonis; the tenth month of the Jew civil year, answering to a part of our June and July

than, conj. *thăn* (AS. *thonne*; old H. Ger. *dann* another form of *then*), a joining particle used after t comparative degree, and followed by the object co pared; also used after such words as *other*, *oth wise*.

thane, n. *thān* (AS. *thegen*, a minister: Icel. *theg* a brave man, a warrior: old H. Ger. *degan*, a male soldier), among the *Anglo-Saxons*, a title applied persons of dignity, being great landed proprietor

the ovary of some plants is elevated: **thecasporous**, a. *thē-kăs′pō-rŭs* (Gr. *spora*, a seed), having the spores in these or cases, as in fungi.

thecodont, n. *thē′kō-dŏnt* (Gr. *theke*, a sheath or case, and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a saurian which has the teeth implanted in sockets: **thecodon′tia**, n. pl. *-dŏn′shi-ă*, one of the thirty orders into which Professor Owen arranges the reptiles, living and extinct: **the codon′tosau′rus**, n. *-tō-sâ′rŭs* (Gr. *sauros*, a lizard), the socket-tooth saurian, a fossil reptile—so called from having the teeth implanted in distinct sockets, as in the crocodile.

thee, pron. *thē* (AS. *the*, thee: old Fris. *thi*; Goth. *thuk*, thee), the objective case of *thou*, which see.

theft, n. *thĕft* (Goth. *thiuvs*; Icel. *thjuf*; Ger. *dieb*, a thief), the taking possession of the goods or movables of another secretly without leave or with violence; the act of stealing: **theft′ous**, a. *-ŭs*, in *Scots law*, of the nature of theft; tainted with theft: **theft′ously**, ad. *-li*.

theine, n. *thē′în*, also **theina**, n. *thē-ī′nă* (F. *theine*—from new L. *thea*, the tea-plant), a bitter and volatile principle, obtained in the form of fine white prisms, of a silky lustre, from tea, coffee, &c.; same as *caffeine*.

their, pron. or a. *thâr* (AS. *thara*, of the, of those; Icel. *their*, they, masc.), of them; of or belonging to; poss. plu. of *they*: **their** is used when prefixed to a noun or to an adjective and its noun, as *their* own statements; the form **theirs** is employed as the substitute for a noun, and stands alone, as, the statements are *theirs*, *theirs* is the best cultivated field.

theism, n. *thē′ĭzm* (Gr. *theos*, a god: F. *théisme*), belief in the existence of a God, with or without a belief in a revelation; opposed to *atheism*: **the′ist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who believes in the existence of a God: **theistic**, a. *thē-ĭs′tĭk*, also **theis′tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, pert. to or according to theism: **theis′tically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*. *Note.*—*Theism* is the same word etymologically with *deism*, but a distinction is drawn between them,—*theists* reject the idea of a divine revelation, but maintain the existence of a Deity who governs all things by the constant exercise of His beneficent power; *deists* admit the existence of a God who created all things, but affirm that, having laid down immutable laws for their government, He does not further interfere.

thelodus, n. *thē′lō-dŭs* (Gr. *thele*, a nipple, and *odous*, a tooth), in *geol.*, a fossil fish of the Silurian bone-bed.

them, pron. *thĕm* (AS. *thæm*, to thee), the objective case of the pronoun *they*: **themselves′**, comp. pron. *-sĕlvz′* (*them*, and *selves*), an emphatic form of *them*; those very persons.

theme, n. *thēm* (L. and Gr. *thema*, the thing laid down, the subject treated of: F. *thème*: It. *tema*), a subject or topic for discussion; the subject on which a person speaks or writes; the primary or radical part of a verb; in *music*, a series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition.

Themis, n. *thē′mĭs* (L. and Gr. *Themis*—from Gr. *themis*, that which is established by old usage), in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of law and justice.

then, conj. *thĕn* (AS. *thonne* or *thænne*; old H. Ger. *danne*; Dut. *dan*, then), in that case; in consequence; ad. at that time, referring to a specified time either past or future; soon afterward; therefore: **by then**, by that time: **till then**, until that time.

thenardite, n. *thē-när′dīt* (after *Thenard*), a sulphate of soda occurring in crystalline crusts, of a vitreous white colour, at the salt-springs near Madrid, and in Peru, used in the manufacture of soda.

thence, ad. *thĕns* (AS. *thænan*; Icel. *thadhan*, thence), from that place; from that time: though inelegant, and a pleonasm, the use of *from thence*, for *thence*, is not uncommon, even among good writers: **thenceforth**, ad. *thĕns′fŏrth* (*thence*, and *forth*), from that time: **thencefor′ward**, ad. (*thence*, and *forward*), from that time onward.

theobroma, n. *thē′ō-brō′mă* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *broma*, food: F. *théobrome*), in *bot.*, a genus of plants producing the cacao or chocolate-nut; the obro′mine, n. *-mĭn*, a peculiar principle obtained from the chocolate-nut.

theochristic, a. *thē′ō-krĭs′tĭk* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *christos*, anointed), anointing by God.

theocracy, n. *thē-ŏk′rā-sĭ* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *kratos*, strength: F. *théocratie*), government of a state by the immediate direction of God, as the anc. Jewish state; the state thus governed: **theocratic**, a. *thē′ō-krăt′ĭk*, also **the′ocrat′ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to: administered by the immediate direction of God: **the ocrat′ically**, ad. *-li*.

theocrasy, n. *thē ŏk′rā-sĭ* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *krasis*, a mixing), a mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and Baal, or Jehovah and idols; in *anc. phil.*, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theodolite, n. *thē-ŏd′ō-līt* (Gr. *theasthai*, I see, and *dolichos*, long: F. *théodolite*), an instr. used by land-surveyors, especially in trigonometrical surveying: **theod′olit′ic**, a. *-lĭt′ĭk*, pert. to a theodolite.

theogony, n. *thē-ŏg′ō-nĭ* (L. and Gr. *theogonia*—from Gr. *theos*, a god, and *gone*, race, progeny), the generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen myth. which taught the genealogy of their deities: **theog′onist**, n. *-nĭst*, one who writes on theogony: **theogonical**, a. *thē′ō-gŏn′i-kăl*, pert. to theogony.

theology, n. *thē-ŏl′ō-jĭ* (Gr. *theologia*, theology—from *theos*, a god, and *logo*, I say, I speak; *logos*, discourse: F. *théologie*), the science of God and divine things; divinity: **theologian**, n. *thē′ō-lō′jĭ-ăn*, one well versed in the science of divine things: **the′olog′ical**, a. *lŏj′ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the science of divine things: **the′olog′ically**, ad. *-li*: **theologise**, v. *thē-ŏl′ō-jīz*, to render theological: **theol′ogising**, imp.: **theol′ogised**, pp. *-jīzd*: **theol′ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in theology.

theomachy, n. *thē-ŏm′ă-kĭ* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *mache*, a battle), in *anc. myth.*, a fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants against the gods: **theom′achist**, n. *-kĭst*, one who fights against the gods: **theomancy**, n. *thē′ō-măn-sĭ* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), a kind of divination drawn from the responses of the anc. heathen oracles: **theopathy**, n. *thē-ŏp′ă-thĭ* (Gr. *pathos*, feeling or suffering), sympathy with the divine nature; capacity for religious affections or worship: **theopathetic**, a. *thē′ō-pa-thĕt′ĭk*, also **the′opath′ic**, a. *-ĭk*, of or pert. to: **theophany**, n. *thē-ŏf′ă-nĭ* (Gr. *phainesthai*, to appear), a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance: **theopneusty**, n. *thē′ōp-nūs′tĭ* (Gr. *pneusis*, a breathing), divine inspiration: **the′opneus′tic**, a. *-tĭk*, given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

theorem, n. *thē′ō-rĕm* (L. and Gr. *theorema*—from Gr. *theoreo*, I look at: F. *théorème*: It. *teorema*), in *math.*, something laid down as a truth which is to be proved by a chain of reasoning; in *analysis*, a rule or statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols: **theorematic**, a. *thē′ō-rē-măt′ĭk*, also **the′orem′ic**, a. *-ō-rĕm′ĭk*, pert. to or comprised in a theorem.

theory, n. *thē′ō-rĭ* (Gr. *theoria*, an inspection or survey—from *theoreo*, I look at, I behold: F. *théorie*), a doctrine or scheme of things terminating in speculation, and without a view to practice; the abstract principles of any art considered without reference to practice; the opposite of practice; the science, distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; a scheme or system founded on inferences drawn from certain principles, or from the particular arrangement of certain facts: **theoretic**, a. *thē′ō-rĕt′ĭk*, also **the′oret′ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to theory, or depending on it; not practical; speculative: **the′oret′ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **the′orise**, v. *-rīz*, to form a theory; to speculate: **the′orising**, imp.: **the′orised**, pp. *-rīzd*: **the′oriser**, n. *-rī-zĕr*, one who indulges in theory rather than in practice: **the′orist**, n. *-rĭst*, one who forms theories; one given to speculation.

theosophy, n. *thē-ŏs′ō-fĭ* (Gr. *theosophia*, divine wisdom—from *theos*, a god, and *sophos*, wise), a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination; the supposed direct intercourse with God and spirits: **theos′ophism**, n. *-fĭzm*, theosophy, or a process of it: **theos′ophist**, n. *-fĭst*, one who gives a theory of God, or of the works of God, founded not on reason, but on a supposed inspiration of his own: **theosophic**, a. *thē′ō-sŏf′ĭk*, also **the′osoph′ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to theosophy.

therapeutics, n. *thĕr′ă-pū′tĭks* (Gr. *therapeutikos*, having the power of healing—from *therapeuein*, to take care of, to heal: F. *thérapeutique*: It. *terapeutica*), that department of medicine which relates to the discovery and application of remedies for the cure of diseases: **ther apeu′tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **ther′apeu′tical**, a. *-tĭ-kăl*, curative; pert. to the healing art: **ther apeu′tically**, ad. *-li*.

there, ad. *thâr* (AS. *thær*; Icel. *thar*; Dut. *daar*, there), in that place; in the place most distant; op-

thermidor, n. *ther'mi-dôr* (F.—from Gr. *thermos*, warm—one of the months of the French Republican calendar, from 19th July to 17th August.

therm, *ther*, n. (F.—Gr. *therme*, warm; *therme*, heat), a combining form in many scientific terms, denoting "connected with or derived from heat": **thermo-electricity**, electricity developed by the unequal heating of metallic substances; **thermo-electrometer**, an apparatus for measuring the deflagrating or heating power of an electric current; **thermometer**, n. *ther-mom'i-ter* (*the*, body; *n*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies by the height of expansion of mercury, or of some other substance; **thermometric**, a. *ther-mō-met'rik*, also **ther-mometrical**, a. *-ri-kal*, pert. to a thermometer; made or ascertained by a thermometer: **ther-mometrically**, ad.; **thermoscope**, n. *ther'mō-skōp* (Gr. *skopein*, to see), an instr. for indicating changes of

thermal, a. *ther'mal* (F.—Gr. *therme*, heat): F. *thermal*: It. *termale*), of or pert. to heat, warm—applied to springs of a certain temperature.

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thick, a. [illegible] F. [illegible] n. [illegible] quently; to a greater depth than usual: **thick'ly**, ad. *-li*; **thick'ness**, n. *-nes*, closeness or denseness; depth from side to side, or from surface to surface; quantity laid on quantity to some depth; consistency; want of quickness of perception: **thick'ish**, a. ad. somewhat thick: **thick-headed**, a. dull: stupid: **thick-set**, a. closely planted; having a short thick body: **thick-strakes**, in *shipbuilding*, strakes of planking thicker than those in common use: **thick stuff**, in *shipbuilding*, a term denoting all planking above four inches in thickness: **through thick and thin**, through whatever is in the way; in a resolute way: **thicken**, v. *thik'n*, to make close or dense; to render less thin; to become dark or obscure; to become more numerous; to press or be crowded: **thickening**, imp. *thik'ning*: n. something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick: **thickened**, pp. *-nd*: **thick'et**, n. *-ēt*, a number of trees or shrubs growing crowded irregularly together; a small close wood or copse.

thief, n. *thēf*, pln. **thieves**, *thēvz* (Gr. [illegible]

that those which are left may obtain greater space for mature growth: **thinned**, pp. *thined*: **thin nish**, a. *-nish*, somewhat thin: **thin'ly**, ad. *-li*: **thin'ness**, n. *-nes*, the opposite of thickness: **thin-skinned**, a. having a thin skin; unduly sensitive: **to thin out**, in *geol.*, to gradually diminish in thickness till the strata disappear,—when the edge has been brought to the surface by subterranean disturbance it is then said *to crop out*.

thine, pron. *thin* (AS. *thina*; Goth. *theina*; Icel. *thinn*, thine), the poss. case of the pron. *thou*; of or belonging to thee.

thing, n. *thing* (Icel. and AS. *thing*; Ger. *ding*, originally meaning, discourse,—then, solemn discussion, —cause, matter, or subject of discourse), that which can be thought of; a matter; an affair; an event or action; any substance; used in contempt, by way of extenuation or in pity, as, "never any *thing* was so ill-bred," "the poor *thing* sighed": **things**, n. plu. clothes; luggage.

think, v. *thingk* (see Eng. **thing**: Goth. *thugkjan*; Ger. *dünken*, to present itself in thought; Icel. *thekkja*, to observe; Dan. *tænke*, to think—see **thank**), to have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to muse; to hold as a settled opinion; to judge; to consider probable; to meditate; to ponder; to imagine; to believe: **think'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas: **n.** imagination; judgment: **thought**, pp. pt. *thaût*, revolved in the mind; considered probable: **thinkable**, a. *thingk'a-bl*, capable of being thought; conceived, as a thought: **think'er**, n. *-er*, one who thinks in a particular manner: **think'ingly**, ad. *-ing-li*. **methinks** or **-thinketh**, it seems to me: **methought**, it appeared to me: **to think much of**, to hold in esteem; to esteem—see **thought**.

third, a. *therd* (AS. *thridda*; Icel. *thridie*; Gr. *tritos*; L. *tertius*, third), the ordinal of three: **n.** one part of three; the 1-60th part of a second; in *music*, an interval containing three notes of the scale, the first and third being only sounded: **third'ly**, ad. *-li*, in the third place. **third estate**, the Commons—the Lords Temporal and Spiritual being the other two.

thirst, n. *therst* (Goth. *thaursus*, dry: Icel. *thurr*; Ger. *dürr*, dry: Gr. *terso*, I dry up), the sensation of a desire for swallowing a liquid, as water; a painful sense caused by the want of drink; eager desire after a thing wanted; vehement eagerness: **v.** to feel the want of a liquid, as water; to suffer from the want of drink; to have a vehement desire for a thing: **thirst'ing**, imp.: **thirst'ed**, pp.: **thirst'y**, a. *-i*, suffering from thirst; very dry; parched; having any vehement desire: **thirst'iness**, n. *-nes*, state of being thirsty: **thirst'ily**, ad. *-li*: **thirst'er**, n. *-er*, one who thirsts.

thirteen, n. *ther'tên* (three, and *ten*: AS. *threottyne*), ten and three; one more than twelve: **thir'teenth**, a. *-tenth*, the ordinal of thirteen.

thirty, a. *ther'ti* (AS. *thrittig*; Dan. *tredive*; Dut. *dertig*), three times ten; one more than twenty-nine: **n.** the sum of three times ten: **thir'tieth**, a. *-eth*, the ordinal of thirty: **Thirty Years' War**, in *hist.*, a series of wars carried on between the Protestant and Rom. Cath. leagues in Germany during the first half of the 17th century.

this, a. *this*, plu. **these**, *thêz* (AS. *thes*; Ger. *dies*; Icel. *thessi*, this), that which is present or nearest in *time* or *place*; that which is just mentioned: **by this**, after such an interval; by this time.

thistle, n. *this'l* (Icel. *thistill*; Ger. *distel*, a thistle), a name applied to a variety of prickly plants; the national emblem of Scotland: **thistly**, a. *this'li*, overgrown with thistles; prickly: **thistle-down**, n. the fine feathery down attached to the seeds of thistles.

thither, ad. *thith'er* (AS. *thider*; Icel. *thadhra*, thither), to that place; opposed to *hither*; to that end or point: **thith'erward**, ad. *-werd*, also **thith'erwards**, *-werdz*, towards that place.

tho', *thô*, a contr. of **though**.

thole, n., also **thowl**, n. *thôl* (AS. *thol*, a thole; Icel. *tholir*, a fir-tree, a pine: Dut. *dolle*, an oar-pin: Norn. and Dan. *tôll*, a pin, a stopper), a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing,—if there be two to each row-lock, the oar is worked between them—if but one, the oar is fastened to it by a band or socket, and the oar may be put on or taken off at pleasure; in *arch.*, the scutcheon or knot in the midst of a timber-vault.

thole, v. *thôl* (AS. *tholian*; Icel. *thola*, to suffer, to bear), in *Scot.*, to bear; to endure; to undergo: **tho'ling**, imp.: **tholed**, pp. *thôld*.

tholobate, n. *thôl'ô-bât* (Gr. *tholos*, an arched roof, and *basis*, a basis), in *arch.*, that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

Thomaism, n. *thô'ma-izm*, the doctrines of St Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace: **Tho'mist**, n. *-mist*, a follower of St Thomas Aquinas, a distinguished schoolman of the 13th century.

thomsonite, n. *tôm'sôn-it* (after *Dr Thomson*, the chemist), a mineral of the zeolite family, of a whitish colour, occurring in rectangular prisms in the cavities found in amygdaloid, basalt, greenstone, and old lava.

thong, n. *thông* (AS. *thwang* or *thweong*, a strap: related to *whang*, a slice or strap), a thin leather strap or leather string, used for fastening anything.

Thor, n. *thôr* (Icel. *Thorr*: AS. *Thunor*), in the *Scan. myth.*, the son of Odin, the supreme god, and his wife Freya; the god of thunder, winds, showers, and the weather, after whom we have the name of the fifth day of the week, *Thursday*.

thorax, n. *thô'raks* (L. and Gr. *thorax*, the breast, defensive armour for the breast), in *anat.*, the chest; that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, &c.: **thoracic**, a. *thô-ras'ik*, of or relating to the thorax: **thoracic duct**, the great trunk which conveys the contents of the absorbed vessels and the lacteals into the blood, and which runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates: **thorac'ics**, n. plu. *-iks*, an order of bony fishes having the ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals.

thorite, n. *thô'rit* (after the Scand. deity *Thor*), a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, massive mineral, occurring in the Syenites of Norway: **thorina**, n. *thô-ri'na*, one of the primitive earths obtained from the mineral *thorite*; oxide of *thorium*: **thorium**, n. *thô'ri-um*, the metallic base of thorina.

thorn, n. *thôrn* (Goth. *thaurnus*; Icel. *thorn*; Ger. *dorn*; W. *drien*, a thorn), a tree or shrub armed with sharp spines; a spine; a prickle; anything that causes great trouble and anxiety: **thorn'y**, a. *-i*, full of thorns, or rough with them; spiny; troublesome and harassing: **thorn'less**, a. *-les*, wanting thorns: **thorn-apple**, **thorn-bush**, names of plants: **thorn-hedge**, a hedge or fence composed of thorn-bushes: **thornback**, a fish of the ray kind: **thornbut**, *-but* (Ger. *dornbut*), a turbot.

thorough, a. *thur'ô* (AS. *thurh*; old H. Ger. *durh*, thorough: another form of **through**, which see), passing through or to the end; complete; entire: **thor'oughly**, ad. *-li*, fully; completely: **thor'oughness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being thorough: **thorough-bred**, a. fully taught or accomplished; bred from a sire and a dam of the best blood, as a horse: **thorough-bass** or **-base**, *-bâs*, in *music*, an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures; a term commonly used as synonymous with the science of harmony: **thor'oughfare**, n. *-fâr*, a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way: **thorough-going**, a. going all lengths: **thorough-paced**, a. complete; going all lengths: **thorough-pin**, a tumour on each side of the hough of a horse.

those, a. *thôz* (AS. *tha*; Gr. *tous*, those), the plu. of **that**, which see.

Thoth, n. *thôth*, the anc. Egyptian god of eloquence, supposed to have been the inventor of writing and philosophy.

thou, pron. *thôu* (AS. and Icel. *thû*; Goth. *thu*; Ger. *du*; L. *tu*; Gr. *tu* or *su*, thou), the pron. sing. of the second person, used in speaking to a person; now seldom used, except in solemn discourse or in addressing the Deity; still used by the Society of Friends or Quakers in their ordinary conversation; but among the uneducated, *thee*, the objective form, is very commonly and incorrectly substituted for *thou*.

though, conj. *thô* (AS. *theah*; Icel. *tho*; Goth. *thauh*, though), granting or admitting, as, "*though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him"; notwithstanding; however; **as though**, as if. *Note.*—In familiar language, *though* is used at the end of a sentence in the sense of *however*, *yet*, and is meant to render emphatic and affirmative the statement or opinion of the speaker—that, in spite of drawbacks, such "was or would be."—as, "his division was successful *though*."

thought, v. *thaût*, pt. and pp. of **think**, which see.

thought, n. *thaût* (AS. *thoht* or *thaht*, thought—from *thencan*, to think—see **think**), that which the mind thinks; the act of thinking; the state of the

mind when attending to a particular subject; inward reasoning; an idea; a conception; fancy; imagination; meditation; judgment; solicitude; design or purpose; in *familiar language*, small degree or quantity, as, "I am a thought better": **thought'ful**, a. *-fûl*, full of thought; having the mind directed to some object; anxious; attentive; considerate: **thought'fully**, ad. *-li*: **thought'fulness**, n. *-nés*, deep meditation; solicitude: **thought'less**, a. *-lés*, without thought; careless: **thought'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **thought'lessness**, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; inattention.

thousand, n. *thów'zánd* (Goth. *thûsundi*; old H. Ger. *sentsunt*; Lith. *tukstantis*, a thousand), the number of ten hundred; any great number: **adj.** denoting ten hundred, or any great number: **thou'sand-fold**, a. multiplied by a thousand: **thou'sandth**, a. *-sándth*, the ten hundredth part of anything; denoting one part of a thousand equal parts; the ordinal of thousand.

thowl—see **thole**.

thrall, v. *thráwl* (Icel. *thrall*; Gael. *tráill*, a slave), to enslave: n. a slave; a bondsman; slavery; bondage: **thral'ling**, imp.: **thralled**, pp. *thráwld*: **thral'dom**, n. *-dóm*, bondage; slavery; the state of a thrall or servitude.

thrapple, n. *thráp'pl* (AS. *throt-bolla*, the throat-pipe), in *Scot.*, the windpipe of an animal: **v.** to seize forcibly by the throat: **thrap'pling**, imp. *-pling*: **thrappled**, pp. *thráp-pld*.

thrash, v. *thrash*, also **thresh**, v. *thrésh* (Imitative of the sound: Icel. *thrskja*; Dan. *tærske*; Ger. *dreschen*; Dut. *dröschen*; Goth. *thrishan*, to thresh), to beat, as corn, in order to separate the seed from the straw; to beat soundly; to work at thrashing: **thrash'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of beating out grain; a sound drubbing: **thrashed**, pp. *thrásht*: **thrash'er**, n. *-ér*, one who thrashes out grain: **thrashing-floor**, the floor or space on which grain is beaten out: **thrashing-machine**, a machine or apparatus for beating out the seed of grain.

thrave, n. *thráv* (Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves: Sw. *trifva*, a pile of wood; AS. *threaf*, a handful: Icel. *thrifa*, to gripe, to seize), two dozen; twenty-four, sometimes twelve, sheaves of wheat.

thread, n. *thréd* (Dut. *draad*, thread: Ger. *draht*, thread, straw-band—from Ger. *drehen*; Dut. *draayen*, to turn, to twist), a thin string or line formed of any fibrous substance twisted together; any fine filament or line; the prominent spiral part of a screw; something continued in a course or tenor, as a discourse;

thresh, *thrésh*, and **threshing-floor**—see **thrash**.

threshold, n. *thrésh-óld* (AS. *therscwald*, old Fr. *threuseuil*; Icel. *threskjuldr*, a threshold; Dan. *tærskes*; Goth. *thrishwa*, to tramp, and AS. *wald*, a wold, the bar on which we tread in entering a house; the door-sill; gate; entrance; the point of entering or beginning.

threw, v. *thrú*, pt. of **throw**, which see.

thrice, ad. *thrís* (from Eng. *three*, three times; very highly: **thrice-favoured**, a. highly favoured.

thrift, n. *thrift* (from Eng. *thrive*), a thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to means or property; economy; sparingness; frugality: **thrift'y**, a. *-i*, economical; careful; industrious and frugal; using economy and good management of property: **thrift'ily**, ad. *-li*: **thrift'iness**, n. *-nés*, economical management of property; frugality: **thrift'less**, a. *-lés*, profuse; extravagant: **thrift'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **thrift'lessness**, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being without economy or frugality.

thrill, v. *thril* (It. *trillare*, to shake, to quaver: F. *dridriller*, to tingle, as male-bells: Dan. *trille*, to roll—see **trill**), to pierce; to penetrate; to cause a sharp tingling sensation to run throughout the whole body; to feel a sharp tingling sensation throughout the whole body: **n.** a thrilling sensation: **thrill'ing**, imp.: **adj.** penetrating; feeling a tingling shivering sensation running throughout the whole body: **thrilled**, pp. *thrild*: **thrill'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **thrill'ingness**, n. *-nés*, the quality of being thrilling.

thrissa, n. *thrís'sá* (Gr. *thrissa*, a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones—from *thrix*, a hair or bristle), a fish of the shad and herring kind whose flesh is considered as sometimes poisonous, found in the waters of intertropical countries.

thrissonotus, n. *thrís-só-nó'tús* (Gr. *thrix*, a bristle, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes characterised by the peculiarity of their dorsal fin: **thris'sops**, n. *-sóps* (Gr. *opsis*, appearance), one of Agassiz' genera of fossil fishes, so named from the long bristle-like character of their fin-rays.

thrive, v. *thrív* (Icel. *thrifa*, to seize, to lay hold of: Dan. *trives*, to thrive: Norm. *trived*, to snatch, to pounce, particularly by economical and good management; to increase in goods and property; to flourish; to grow: **thri'ving**, imp.: **adj.** being prosperous or successful; increasing: **n.** act of growing; great healthful increase: **thrived**, pt. *thrívd*, also throve, pt. *thrów*, did thrive: **thriven**, pp. *thrív'n*: **thriving'ly**, ad. *thrí'ving-li*: **thri'ver**, n. *-vér*, one who thrives.

gether: **thronged**, pp. *thrōngd:* **adj.** filled with a multitude of persons pressing together.

throstle, n. *thrŏs'l* (Ger. *drossel;* Dan. *trost;* L. *turdus*, a thrush), the song-thrush; a machine used in spinning in wool-mills: **throst'ling**, n. *-ling*, a morbid swelling in the throat in animals of the cow kind.

throttle, v. *thrŏt'tl* (from Eng. *throat*), to prevent respiration by pressure on the windpipe; to strangle; to suffocate: **n.** the windpipe: **throt'tling**, imp. *-tling:* **throttled**, pp. *thrŏt'tld:* **throttle-valve**, a valve in the steam-pipe of an engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder.

through, ad. *thrō* (Goth. *thairh;* Ger. *durch;* AS. *thurh*, through: W. *trwydd*, through, by means of: L. *trans*, across, on the other side), from one end or side to the other; to the end or conclusion: **prep.** from end to end; from side to side of; passage among or in the midst of; by means of: **throughout**, ad. in every part: **prep.** in every part of; from one extremity to the other: **to carry through**, to accomplish: **to fall through**, to be given up, as a project or plan; to be abandoned: **to go through**, to prosecute to the end, as a scheme: **through and through**, completely through; pierced wholly from side to side: **through-ticket**, a ticket for a whole journey: **through-train**, on a *railway*, a train which goes the whole length from terminus to terminus, or to the end of a long route.

throve, v. *thrōv*, pt. of **thrive**, which see.

throw, v. *thrō* (original meaning, to turn or whirl, and thence, to cast or hurl: AS. *thrawan*, to twist: Scot. *thraw*, to wreathe or twist: W. *troi*, to turn: Bret. *troi*, to twist: L. *torquere*, to twist), to send to a distance by flinging or casting, as from the hand; to whirl; in the *silk manufacture*, to unite and twist by whirling; to toss; to cast; to put or place carelessly; to overturn or prostrate, as in wrestling; to perform the act of hurling or casting: **n.** the act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling, as from the hand or from an engine; a cast, as of dice; the distance to which a thing is or may be thrown, as a stone's-throw; a stroke: **throw'ing**, imp.: **threw**, pt. *thrō*, did throw: **thrown**, pp. *thrōn*, flung; sent to a distance: **thrower**, n. *thrō'ėr*, one who throws; also **throw'ster**, n. *-stėr*, one who throws silk for the weaver: **to throw about**, to scatter: **to throw away**, to lose by neglect or folly; to reject: **to throw back**, to retort; to reject; to refuse: **to throw by**, to lay aside as useless: **to throw down**, to overturn; to destroy; to depress: **to throw in**, to put in; to deposit with others; to join in or with: **to throw off**, to expel; to reject or discard: **to throw one's self down**, to lie down: **to throw one's self on** or **upon**, to resign one's self to the favour, clemency, or power of: **to throw out**, to reject; to expel; to eject; to utter carelessly or insidiously: **to throw up**, to resign; to vomit: **to throw silk**, to twist singles into a cord: **thrown-silk**, silk consisting of two or more singles twisted into a cord.

throwster—see under **throw**.

thrum, n. *thrŭm* (Ger. *tramm*, a short thick piece, stump, end: Icel. *thrōm*, edge, lip: Swiss, *trōm*, the ends of the thread of the warp cut off by the weaver), the ends of weavers' threads cut off; any coarse yarn: **v.** to stick short pieces of yarn through; to knot; to fringe; to play rudely or monotonously on an instr. with the fingers: **thrum'ming**, imp.: **adj.** playing on an instr. rudely and monotonously with the fingers; knotting; twisting: **thrummed**, pp. *thrŭmd:* **thrummy**, a. *thrŭm'mi*, containing or resembling thrums.

thrush, n. *thrŭsh* (AS. *thrysce;* Dan. *troske*, a thrush), a singing bird of various species; the mavis.

thrush, n. *thrŭsh* (from Eng. *thrust*, a breaking out), a disease in the feet of horses and some other animals of an inflammatory and suppurating kind; a disease of infancy, consisting of small inflammatory ulcers, of a whitish colour, in the mouth and fauces; aphthæ.

thrust, n. *thrŭst* (Icel. *thrysta*, to press, to thrust: Goth. *trudan*, to tread grapes in a press: L. *trudere*, to thrust), a violent and sudden push; a sudden push or a drive, as with a pointed weapon, or with the foot; in *arch.*, outward pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters, beams, &c., against the walls: **v.** to push or drive with force; to drive or force, as a thing into a body, or between bodies; to stab; to squeeze in; to attack by a thrust; to enter by pushing or squeezing in; to push forward: **thrust'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of pushing with force or squeezing in: **thrust'ed**, pp., also **thrust**, pp. *thrŭst:* **thrust'ings**, n. pla. *-ings*, that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand; also spelt **thrutchings**, *thrŭch'ings:* **home-thrust**, an unexpected rebuke administered to a person, drawn from his own statements, arguments, or conduct.

thrustle, n. *thrŭs'l*, the thrush or throstle.

thud, n. *thŭd* (AS. *thoden*, noise, din: L. *tundere*, to pound, to din or stun one with noise), a stroke or blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, n. *thŭg* (Hind. *thug*, a deceiver, a robber), in *India*, one of an association of robbers and murderers: **Thug'gee**, n. *-gē'*, also **Thug'gism**, n. *-gizm*, the practice and superstition of the Thugs.

thuites, n. plu. *thū'itz* (Gr. *thuia*, a tree producing an aromatic gum—from *thuein*, to burn incense or perfumes), in *geol.*, a genus of coniferous plants occurring in fragments in the shale and coal of the oolite, their imbricated stems and terminal twigs resembling those of the modern *thuja* or *arbor-vitæ:* **thu'ja**, n. *-jā*, in *bot.*, a genus of evergreen trees, thickly branched, having scale-like, closely-imbricated, or compressed leaves; also written **thu'ya**, n. *-yā*.

Thule, n. *thū'lē* (L. or Gr. *thulē*), in *early anc. hist.*, the northernmost part of the habitable world, supposed to have been Norway or Iceland, or more probably the mainland of the Shetland Islands,—hence **ul'tima Thu'le**, *ul'ti-mā-* (L.), furthest Thule.

thumb, n. *thŭm* (old H. Ger. *thumo;* Ger. *daumen;* Icel. *thumall*, a thumb), the short thick finger of the hand: **v.** to handle awkwardly; to play or soil with the thumb or fingers; to finger: **thumb'ing**, imp.: **thumbed**, pp. *thŭmd*, soiled with the fingers: **adj.** having thumbs: **thumbkin**, n. *thŭm'kin*, also **thumb-screw**, an instr. of torture for compressing or squeezing the thumbs, much used in Scotland during the tyrannical times of the 17th century: **thumb-stall**, a kind of thimble or sheath of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in sail-making and other work: **by rule of thumb**, in a rude unskilful manner; not by education or imparted skill.

Thummim, n. *thŭm'mim* (Heb.), perfections—one of the ornaments of the breastplate of the anc. Jewish high priest, always used in the compound, Urim and Thummim,—what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

thump, n. *thŭmp* (imitative of the sound of a blow; It. *thumbo*, a thump: Dan. *dump*, sound of a heavy fall: W. *tumpian*, to thump, to stamp: F. *tomber*, to fall), a heavy blow with something hard and thick: **v.** to strike with something thick or heavy, as with a club, or the fist; to strike or fall with a dull heavy blow: **thump'ing**, imp.: **adj.** heavy; large; fat: **thumped**, pp. *thŭmpt:* **thump'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who or that which thumps; *familiarly*, anything large, great, or admirable; a barefaced lie.

thunder, n. *thŭn'dėr* (Ger. *donner;* L. *tonitru;* F. *tonnerre*, thunder—from L. *tonare*, to thunder: Icel. *duna*, to bellow: Dan. *dunder*, a rumbling sound), the deep and loud rumbling sound heard in the sky after a flash of lightning; the report or noise caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity; any very loud noise; an alarming threat or denunciation: **v.** to sound or rumble loudly, as the sound which follows a discharge of atmospheric electricity; to make a loud heavy noise, especially with some continuance; to emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a startling denunciation: **thun'dering**, imp.: **adj.** making a loud noise, especially with some continuance; uttering a loud sound: **n.** the report following an atmospheric discharge of electricity: **thun'dered**, pp. *-dėrd:* **thun'derer**, n. *-dėr-ėr*, one who thunders: **thunder-blast** or **-clap**, a sudden burst of thunder: **thunderbolts**, shafts of lightning; a familiar name for belemnites, the majority of which are straight, round, tapering, or of a bolt-like form; a person daring or irresistible; anything sudden and startling, as intelligence; an ecclesiastical denunciation: **thunder-cloud**, a dark cloud which produces lightning and thunder: **thunder-shower**, sudden and heavy rain during thunder: **thunder-stone**, a variety of crystalline iron pyrites; a belemnite: **thunder-storm**, a storm with thunder and lightning: **thunder-struck**, a. struck by lightning; greatly astonished; struck dumb by something startling and surprising.

thurible, n. *thū'ri-bl* (L. *thuribulum*, a censer to burn incense in—from *thus*, frankincense—gen. *thuris*), a vessel held in the hand for burning incense, suspended by chains, and used at mass, vespers, and other solemn offices of the R. Cath. Church.

thuriferous, a. *thū-rif'ėr-us* (L. *thus*, frankincense—gen. *thuris*, and *fero*, I bear), producing or bearing

thwœrh; Ger. *zwerch*, cross, wry: Dut. *dwarrs*, ol
lique), being across or crosswise: v. to lie or com
across the direction of; to cross, as a purpose; to op
pose; to frustrate or defeat: n. the seat or bench
a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart th
boat: **thwart'ing**, imp.: **adj.** opposing; crossing: n
the act of one who or that which thwarts; the act
crossing or opposing: **thwart'ed**, pp.: **thwart'er**, n
-er, one who thwarts: **thwart'ingly**, ad. *-ing-li*
thwart'ly, ad. *-li*, crosswise.

thy, pron. *thī* (a contr. of *thine*), of thee, or belong
ing to thee: **thyself**, reciprocal pron.—from *thy*, an
self.

thyine-wood, n. *thī'in-wŏŏd* (Gr. *thuia*, a tree pr
ducing an aromatic gum), a precious wood mentione
in the Revelation, probably the wood formerly calle
thuja, known to the Romans by a name signifyin
citron-wood.

thylacine, n. *thī'lā-sīn* (Gr. *thulakos*, a pouch, an
kuon, a dog), a genus of marsupial animals, includin
the dog-faced opossum, the only known living specie
a native of Tasmania: **thylacole'o**, n. *-kō-lē'ō* (Gr. *leo*
a lion), in *geol.*, a carnivorous marsupial mamm
from the uppermost tertiaries of Australia: **thylac**
the'rium, n. *-thē'ri-ŭm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast),
geol., a small marsupial mammal of the oolite.

thyme, n. *tīm* (L. *thymum*; Gr. *thumon*; F. *thym*
It. *timo*, thyme), a common aromatic herb: **thymy**
n. *tī'mĭ*, abounding with thyme; fragrant.

thymus, n. *thī'mŭs* (Gr. *thumon*, a fleshy excre
cence on the skin), a temporary organ existing at th
lower part of the neck in children, and disappearin
gradually after the second year.

thyro, *thī'rō*, or **thyreo**, *thī'rē-ō* (Gr. *thureos*,
shield), a prefix in anatomical terms, implying conne
tion with the thyroid cartilage: **thy'roid**, a. *-roĭd* (G
eidos, resemblance), in *anat.*, applied to one of the ca
tilages of the larynx from its shield-like form; als
applied to a glandular body lying in front of this ca
tilage, or the arteries supplying the part.

thyrsus, n. *thēr'sŭs*, also **thyrse**, n. *thērs* (L. *thy*
sus; Gr. *thursos*, a stalk, a stem, a staff entwine
with ivy and vine-shoots), in *bot.*, a species of infl
rescence; a panicle very compact, as in the lilac,
like a bunch of grapes.

thyself—see under **thy**.

tiara, n. *tī-ā'rā* (L. and Gr. *tiara*, a turban; It. *tiar*
F. *tiare*), the lofty ornamental head-dress of the an
Persians; the mitre of the anc. Jewish high priest
the Pope's triple crown: **tia'raed**, a. *-rād*, possessin
or wearing a tiara.

tibia, n. *tĭb'ĭ-ā* (L. *tibia*, a pipe or flute; F. *tibia*
in *anat.*, the larger of the two leg-bones, so called fro
its supposed resemblance to an anc. flute: **tib'ial**,
-al, pert. to or situated near the tibia.

tic, n. *tĭk* (F. *tic*, a knack), a local and habitual co
vulsive motion of certain muscles, particularly of th

tidings, n. plu. *tī'dingz* (AS. *tīd-an*, to happen: Icel. *tīdindi*, events, news: Ger. *zeitig*, timely, seasonable). news; intelligence: **ti dingless**, a. without news or tidings.

tidology, n. *tī-dŏl'ō-jī* (Eng. *tide*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the theory or doctrine of the tides; that part of science which treats of the general laws that govern tides, and the circumstances, of a local or casual nature, which may influence their height and time.

tidy, a. *tī'dī* (Ger. *zeitig*, seasonable: Dut. *tijdig*, timely, in season, seasonable: arranged in good order; neat: **v.** to make neat and clean; to put in good order; **n.** a piece of fancy knitted-work to throw over the back of an arm-chair, or a sofa, or suchlike; a child's light outer covering: **ti'dying**, imp.: **ti'died**, pp. *-dīd*, arranged in neat order: **ti'dily**, ad. *-dī-lī*: **ti'diness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being arranged with neatness and simplicity. *Note.*—The preceding entries, *tide*, *tidings*, and *tidy*, are etymologically connected.

tie, v. *tī* (AS. *tige*, a drawing, a tie; *tīen*, to bind: Low Ger. *teen*; Ger. *ziehen*, to draw), to fasten or bind, as with a cord; to make fast; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to constrain; to confine; to unite: **n.** a fastening; a knot; obligation arising from relationship or friendship; a piece of timber or metal used to bind together two bodies having a tendency to diverge; in *music*, a curved line written over or under notes, either rising or falling on the stave, or both, to indicate that they are to be slurred or sung to the same syllable without its repetition; an equality in numbers, as in votes, and so hindering either party from being victorious; a knot of hair; a sort of neck-cloth: **ty ing**, imp.: **tied**, pp. *tīd*: **tie-beam**, the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters: **to tie down**, to fasten in order to hinder from rising; to impose a legal or moral obligation upon; to restrain: **to tie up**, to confine; to restrain.

tier, n. *tēr* (old F. *tierce*, rank, order: Dut. *tuyer*; Low Ger. *ter*, a tether, a row of connected things), a row, especially where two or more are placed one above another.

tierce, n. *tērs* (F. *tierce*, a third: F. *tiers*; L. *tertius*, third), a cask whose contents are one third of a pipe—viz., forty-two gallons; in *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same colour; a particular thrust in fencing.

tiercel, n. *tēr'sĕl* (F. *tiercelet*, said of male birds of prey: L. *tertius*, the third), a small goshawk—so called from being the male, and small, or as being, according to an old fancy, the product of a third egg.

tiers-état, n. *tēr'zā-tā* (F.), in *Fr. hist.*, the third branch of the legislative assembly; the commonalty.

tiff, n. *tĭf* (prov. Eng. *tiff*, a sup or draught of drink; *tiffing*, eating or drinking out of due season: Norm. *tiff* or *tieff*, drawing the breath), a small sup or draught of liquor: **tiffin**, n. *tĭf'fĭn*, a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon,—a term generally used among Anglo-Indians: **tiff**, n., or **tift**, n. *tĭft*, a fit of ill-humour or peevishness; alteration: **tiffy**, a. *tĭf'fī*, ill-natured; petulant; also **tif'fish**, a. *-fĭsh*.

tige, n. *tĭj* (F. *tige*, a stalk or stem—from L. *tibia*, a pipe or flute), in *arch.*, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tigellus, n. *tĭ-jĕl'lŭs*, also **tigel'la**, n. *-lä* (a Latinised word from F. *tigelle*—from *tige*, a stem), in *bot.*, the portion of the embryo between the radicle and cotyledons; the young embryonic axis.

tiger, n. *tī'gēr* (L. and Gr. *tigris*, a tiger: F. *tigre*; It. *tigre*, a tiger: Hind. *teer*, an arrow), a fierce rapacious animal of Asia of the feline family, nearly as large as a lion; a servant in livery who rides with his master or mistress: **ti'gerish**, a. *-ĭsh*, also **ti'grish**, n. *-grĭsh*, like a tiger; fierce: **tiger-cat**, a carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size: **tiger-footed**, a. hastening to devour: **ti'gress**, n. *-grĕs*, the female tiger: **ti'grine**, a. *-grīn*, resembling a tiger; feline: **tiger-shell**, one of the cowrie-shells—so called from its spots.

tight, a. *tīt* (Dut. *dicht*, solid, thick: Icel. *thettr*; Sw. *tät*, stanch, tight), not loose or slack; compact; not leaky; not having holes; sitting very close to the body, as clothes; fil supplied or stringent, as the money-market: **tight'ly**, ad. *-lī*: **tight'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness; stringency: **tighten**, v. *tīt'n*, to draw or make tight or tighter; to straiten; to make close or closer: **tightening**, imp. *tīt-nĭng*: **tightened**, pp. *tīt'nd*: **tightener**, n. *-nĕr*, that which tightens or straitens: **tights**, n. plu. *tīts*, tight-fitting trousers or leggings; part of the stage-dress of a dancer or actress: **tight-rope**, a rope suspended above the earth and tightened, on which persons dance and perform other feats.

tike, n. *tīk* (old Sw. *tīk*; Icel. *tyk*, a little bitch: Ger. *dachs*, a badger), a dog; a cur; a selfish snarling fellow; a vulgar person; a rustic.

tilbury, n. *tĭl'bĕr-ī*, a kind of carriage open at the top, named after the original maker.

tile, n. *tīl* (AS. *tigel*; Ger. *ziegel*; L. *tegula*; F. *tuile*, a tile—from L. *tegere*, to cover), a piece of burnt clay, flat or round, or other form, used for roofing and for drains, &c.; in the form of small slabs, coloured and ornamented, used for floors, walls, &c.: **v.** to cover with tiles, or as with them: **til'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of covering with tiles; tiles collectively: **tiled**, pp. *tīld*: **adj.** covered with tiles: **tiler**, n. *tīl'ĕr*, a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles; a brother who covers or seals the door on the outside at a lodge of freemasons—also spelt *tyler*: **tile-earth**, clay suitable for making tiles: **tile-ore**, a variety of red oxide of copper, occurring massive or incrusting: **tilestone**, any thinly-laminated sandstone suitable for roofing.

till, conj. *tĭl*, also **until**, *ŭn-tĭl'* (Ger. *ziel*; old H. Ger. *zil*; Bohem. *cyl*, a bound, a limit), to the time when; to the degree that, as, I shall wait *till* you arrive: **prep.** to the time of; to the time, as *till* to-morrow: **till now**, to the present time: **till then**, to some future time fixed on.

till, n. *tĭl* (F. *tagette*, a till or drawer: Dut. *tillen*, to lift, to move), a drawer in a desk or counter; a money-box.

till, v. *tĭl* (AS. *tilian*, to direct one's efforts to a purpose, to labour: Dut. *tuylen*, to till the soil: Low Ger. *telen*, to beget, to cultivate), to prepare land for seed, and to raise and dress crops; to cultivate: **n.** (Scot. *till*, a cold unproductive clay), a Scotch term for the stiff unstratified clays of the boulder formation, now beginning to be applied to any thick unstratified alluvia: **til'ling**, imp.: **n.** culture; tillage: **tilled**, pp. *tĭld*: **tiller**, n. *tĭl'ĕr*, one who tills: **til'lable**, a. *-lä-bĭl*, capable of being tilled: **til'lage**, n. *-ĭj*, the art or practice of preparing land for seed and raising crops; culture: **tilth**, n. *tĭlth*, cultivated land; culture.

tiller, n. *tĭl'ĕr* (Dut. *tillen*, to lift, to meddle with), among *seamen*, the bar or lever by which the rudder is worked.

tiller, v. *tĭl'ĕr* (AS. *tilga*; Dut. *telghe*, a branch, a shoot), to send up a number of shoots from a root: **til'lering**, imp.: **til'lered**, pp. *-ĕrd*: **til'lers**, n. plu. *-ĕrz*, shoots or sprouts springing from a root or stump; the young trees left to stand when a wood is felled.

tilt, v. *tĭlt* (AS. *tealtian*, to totter, to vacillate), to ride at each other with blunt lances; to joust; to fight; to rush, as in combat; to fall or lean, as to one side; to throw to one side: n. inclination forward; a riding at each other with blunt lances: **tilt'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of one who or that which tilts; the process by which blistered steel is rendered ductile: **tilt'ed**, pp.: **adj.** levelled, as in a tilting match; raised up on end or edge: **tilt'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who tilts: **to tilt up**, to strike up a thing so as to set it slanting: **tilted up**, in *geol.*, applied to strata that are abruptly thrown up at a high angle of inclination: **tilt-hammer**, a large hammer set in motion by machinery, and lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel, used in the manufacture of iron.

tilt, n. *tĭlt* (Icel. *tjald*, a tent, curtain: Dut. *telte*; Ger. *zelt*, a tent: Sp. *tolda*, an awning), a covering overhead; the canvas covering of a cart or waggon; an awning of canvas extended over the stern-sheets of a boat: **v.** to cover with an awning: **tilt-waggon**, a covered waggon.

tilth—see under **till 3**.

timbal, n. *tĭm'bäl* (F. *timbale*; Sp. *timbal*; It. *timballo*, a kettle-drum—from Gr. *tupanon*, to beat), a kind of kettle-drum; one of certain species of insects which make noises by the rapid movements of folded membranes in a cavity on the under part of the abdomen, and which membranes are called the **timbales**, *tĭm'bäl-ēz*.

timber, n. *tĭm'bĕr* (Goth. *timrjan*, to build: Ger. *zimmer*, building materials: Dut. *timmer*, the whole materials of a building), wood fit for building purposes; the trunk of a tree; the main beams of a building; one of the upright pieces of a ship's frame: **adj.** furnishing timber; made of or used for timber: **v.** to furnish with timber: **tim'bering**, imp.: **n.** timber materials: **tim'bered**, pp. *-bĕrd*: **adj.** furnished with

nancy; state of things at a particular [illegible]
times; in *gram.*, tense; in *music*, measure of duration of sounds indicated by certain marks; the number of notes, &c., in a bar, indicated by certain figures at the beginning of a piece: the absolute velocity with which music is played, as quick time, slow time—the rate or quality of the time being always indicated by Italian words; the present state of things: repetition or addition of one more: **v.** to adapt to the occasion; to do at the proper time or season; to regulate as to time: **ti'ming**, imp.: **timed**, pp. *tīmd*, adapted to the season or occasion: **ti'mist**, n. *-mist*, one who keeps good time: **timely**, a. *tīm'li*, seasonable; opportune; sufficiently early: **ad.** early; soon; in good season: **time'liness**, n. *-nes*: **time'less**, a. *-les*, done at an improper time: **time'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **timeously**, ad. *tī-mūs-li*, in proper time: **absolute time**, time reckoned for all places by some common epoch, and irrespective of local standards or epochs: **apparent time**, the time of day reckoned by the sun: **astronomical time**, mean solar time: **at times**, at distinct intervals: **civil time**, time as reckoned for the purposes of common life into years, months, &c.: **common time**, in *mil.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, being at the rate of about ninety steps per minute; in *music*, four crotchets in a bar, or time equal to four crotchets: **in time**, in good season; sufficiently early: **mean time**, a mean or average of apparent time: **quick time**, in *mil.*, rapid marching, in which the steps are about one hundred and ten in a minute: **sidereal time**, that time which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars: **solar time**, time as measured by the sun, or as shown on the sun-dial: **true time**, mean time, as kept by a uniformly-going clock: **time-ball**, a ball dropt down a staff placed on an elevated position at an observatory by means of an electrical apparatus, to publish accurately a preconcerted time—1 P.M. Greenwich time being that in general use in Britain: **time-bargain**, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds, at a certain future time: **time-bill**, same as **time-tables**, which see: **time-book**, in *workshops* and *factories*, and suchlike, a book in which a record is kept of the time the work-people have been at work each day: **time enough**, sufficiently early: **time-honoured**, a. honoured for a long time; venerable and worthy of honour: **time immemorial**, or **time out of memory**, time beyond memory, or to which memory does not extend: **time-keeper**, a clock or watch; a person appointed to record the time each person has worked per day in a workshop or factory: **time of memory**, in *Eng. law*, a time said to commence from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.: **time out of memory**—see **time immemorial**: **time-killing**, a. adapted to pass away the time: **timepiece**, a watch or ornamental clock for a mantelpiece: **time-pleaser**, one who always turns round to the prevailing opinions: **time-sanctioned**, a. permitted or approved of by long use: **time**

F. *tinter*, to ring, to tingle; *tinton*, the ting of a bell: Dut. *tinkelen*, to tingle as with cold), to feel a ringing sensation, as in the ear; to have a quick thrilling sensation, with a feeling of slight pricking, generally disagreeable and painful, but sometimes imparting a degree of pleasure: **ting'ling**, imp. *-gling*: n. a thrilling sensation; a noise in the ears: **tingled**, pp. *ting'gld*.

tinker, n. *ting'kêr* (imitative of the *tinking* or clinking sound of working or hammering metal: probably Scot. *tink*, to rivet, the noise so made, and *caird* or *caird*, a gipsy, a sturdy beggar—*i.e.*, *tink-caird*, a person who mends pots and pans), a mender of pots and pans, especially such as are made of tin-plate; any mender or botcher: v. to work as a tinker; to patch up coarsely: **tin'kering**, imp.: n. the employment of a tinker; the act of patching up coarsely: **tin kered**, pp. *-kerd*.

tinkle, v. *ting'kl* (imitative of the sound of small bells—see **tingle**), to make small, quick, sharp sounds, as of little bells, or pieces of metal; to cause to clink; to have in the ears the sensation of small sharp sounds: n. a clink; a quick noise: **tin'kling**, imp.: adj. making a sharp quick noise: n. a small, quick, sharp sound, as of a small bell: **tinkled**, pp. *ting-kld*.

tinned, tinner, tinning, tinny—see **tin**.

tinsel, n. *tin'sêl* (old F. *estincelles*; F. *étincelle*, a sparkling, spangles; Dut. *tinkelen*, to tinkle, to sparkle; L. *scintilla*, a spark), something very shining and gaudy; something showy, or having a false lustre, but without value; a kind of lace: adj. gaudy; showy to excess; superficial: v. to adorn with something glittering, but not of much value; to make gaudy: **tin'selling**, imp.: **tin'selled**, pp. *-sêld*.

tint, n. *tint* (It. *tinta*; old F. *tinct*; F. *teint*, dye, hue: L. *tinctus*, coloured, tinged), a slight colouring distinct from the ground or principal colour; a shade; a hue of colour; the different degrees of intensity and strength of colour in a pigment: v. to give a slight colouring to: **tint'ing**, imp.: n. a forming or imparting of tints: **tint'ed**, pp.: adj. slightly stained or dyed; tinged.

tintinnabular, a. *tin'tin-nab'ù-lêr*, also **tin'tinnab'ulary**, a. *-lêr-i* (L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell—from *tintinnare*, to ring, to jingle: an imitative word), relating to or connected with a bell; making the sound of a bell: **tin'tinnab'ula'tion**, n. *-lâ'shûn*, a tinkling sound, as of a bell.

tiny, a. *ti'ni* (imitative of making the voice pipy to express something very small: Dut. *weynigh*; Ger. *wenig*, little, small), very small; little; puny: **ti'nier**, comp. *-êr*: **ti'niest**, superl. *-êst*.

tip, n. *tip* (Dut. *tip*, a point: Ger. *zipfel*, a tip, a corner: Eng. *top*), the point or extremity of anything small; the end; a slight blow; a hint; a small present in money (slang): v. to form a point to; to cover on the top or end; to strike lightly; to give a hint or wink (slang); to make a present in money: **tip'ping**, imp.: n. in *music*, a distinct articulation given to the flute by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth: **tipped** or **tipt**, pp. *tipt*, having the top or end covered: **tipstaff**, n. an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable: **tiptoe**, n. the point of the toe: **on the tiptoe of expectation**, the state of being awake or alive to anything: **tiptop**, a. highest; supreme: n. the highest or utmost degree; the extreme: **to tip the wink** (slang), to intimate to another by means of a wink.

tippet, n. *tip'pet* (Ger. *zipfel*, the tip or lappet of a garment: Dut. *timp*, a tip or corner, a wrapper for the neck), a narrow garment or covering of fur or cloth for the neck and shoulder, worn by females.

tipple, v. *tip'pl* (Bav. *tipfel*, a corner of anything, a small portion: prov. Eng. *tip*, a draught of liquor: Low Ger. *tippel*, a dot, a fine drop: Norm. *tipla*, to drip slowly, to sip), to drink intoxicating liquors frequently and to excess; n. an excess in drinking intoxicating liquors: **tip'pling**, imp. *-pling*: adj. indulging in the habitual use of intoxicating liquors: n. the habitual use of strong liquors; a drinking to excess: **tippled**, pp. *tip'pld*: adj. intoxicated: **tip'pler**, n. *-plêr*, one who tipples: **tippling-house**, a shop where intoxicating liquors are retailed to be drunk on the premises; a dram-shop.

tipsy, a. *tip'si* (Swab. *tapps*; Swiss, *tips*, a fuddling with drink: Swiss, *tipselin*, to fuddle one's self), affected with liquor; drunk: **tip'sily**, ad. *-li*: **tip'siness**, n. *-nês*, the state of being drunk.

tipulary, a. *tip'ù-lêr-i* (L. *tippula*, an insect that runs swiftly over the water), pert. to insects of the genus *tipula*, or the crane-fly kind.

tirade, n. *ti-râd'* (F. *tirade*, a long train of words—from F. *tirer*; L. *trahere*, to draw), a long train of words; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.

tirailleur, n. *ti-râl-yêr'* (F.), a soldier put in front of the line as a sharpshooter to annoy the enemy; a skirmisher.

tire, n. *tir* (old F. *tierre*, rank, order: Low Ger. *tier*, a row of connected things—see **tier**), a row or rank; a head-dress; furniture; apparatus; in *mil.*, guns, shot, and shells, &c., placed in a regular form: **tire-woman**, a female head-dresser; a milliner: **tire** or **tiring room**, the dressing-room of a theatre.

tire, n. *tir* (from *tie*, to fasten or bind), a heavy band or hoop of iron used to tie or bind the fellies of wheels in order to secure them from breaking or wearing.

tire, v. *tir* (Bret. *terri*, to break, to abolish: AS. *teran*, to break, to tear: Low Ger. *teren*, to pull, to plague: Sw. *tæra*; L. *terere*, to rub, to wear away), to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the strength by labour; to be fatigued; to have the patience exhausted: **tiring**, imp. *ti'ring*: **tired**, pp. *tird*: adj. weary; fatigued; jaded: **tiredness**, n. *tird'nês*, the state of being wearied: **to tire out**, to weary or fatigue beyond further exertion: **tiresome**, a. *tir'sùm*, fatiguing; wearisome; tedious; exhausting patience: **tire'somely**, ad. *-li*: **tire'someness**, n. *-nês*, the quality or state of being tiresome; tediousness.

tirolite, n. *tir'ò-lit* (so called from being found in many parts of the *Tyrol*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), copper-froth; a fine verdigris-green or azure-blue carbonate of copper and arsenic.

T-iron, n. *tê'i'êrn*, rolled bar-iron, shaped, when cut in sections, like the letter T.

'tis, *tiz*, a contr. for *it is*.

tisic, a. *tis'ik*, and **tisical**, a. *tis'i-kal*, for **phthisic**, which see.

Tisri, n. *tiz'ri* (Heb. *tishri*—from Chald. *sherra'*, to open, to begin), the first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to parts of our September and October.

tissue, n. *tish'ù* (F. *tissu*, woven—from F. *tisser*; L. *texere*, to weave), any woven stuff; cloth interwoven with figured colours, or with gold or silver thread; any thin and delicate texture or fabric; in *anat.* or *bot.*, the minute elementary structures of which organs are composed; a connected series; a collection; a mass: v. to form tissue of; to interweave: **tis'suing**, imp.: **tis sued**, pp. *-sûd*: adj. variegated: **tissue-paper**, a very thin semi-transparent variety of paper.

tit, n. *tit* (Icel. *tita*, a small object of its kind: the change of *a* or *o* in *tat* or *tot* for *i* in *tit* marks diminution or the least portion of anything—see **tot**), any very small thing; a small horse or woman, in contempt: **tit-bit** or **tid-bit**, a choice tender piece: **tit for tat**, an equivalent by way of revenge or repartee: **tit'ling**, n. *-ling*, the titlark; the hedge-sparrow; **tittle**, n. *tit'tl*, a particle; a minute part; a jot: **tittle-tattle**, n. *-tat'tl*, idle trifling talk; an idle trifling talker: v. to talk idly; to engage in small senseless talk: **tit'tle-tat'tling**, imp. *-ling*: **tit'tle-tat'tled**, pp. *-tat'tld*: **titlark**, a small species of lark: **titmouse**, n. *-mous*, a small bird of several species; plu. **tit'mice**.

Titan, n. *ti'tân*, in *heathen myth.*, the eldest son of heaven and earth: **Ti'tans**, plu. the sons of *Titan* and *Terra* (L. earth), and their descendants, who warred against Jupiter, said to have been a race of giants of enormous size and vast strength: **ti'tan**, a., or **titanic**, a. *ti-tân'ik*, of or relating to the Titans; enormous.

titanium, n. *ti-tâ'ni-ùm* (Gr. *titanos*, lime, white earth), one of the elementary substances, of a dark copper-red colour with a strong metallic lustre, sometimes found in small cubical crystals in the slag of blast-furnaces: **titanite**, n. *ti'tân-it*, prismatic titanium ore—better known by the name of *sphene*: **titanic**, a. *ti-tân'ik*, pert. to or containing titanium: **titanic acid**, the form in which titanium occurs as a constituent of several minerals: **titaniferous**, a. *ti'tân-if'êr-ùs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing or yielding titanic acid and titanium.

titanotherium, n. *ti'tân-ò-thê'ri-ùm* (*Titan*, a fabulous giant, and Gr. *therion*, a beast), in *geol.*, a large herbivorous mammal having some relations to the modern tapirs—was probably about twice the size of the existing horse.

tithe, n. *tith* (AS. *teothe*, tenth; *teothian*, to tithe or

—from *texo*, I weave: F. *texture*), that which is woven; a web; in *anat.* or *bot.*, the disposition of the several parts of any body viewed in connection with each other; tissue.

thalamus, n. *thăl'ă-mŭs* (L. *thalamus*; Gr. *thalamos*, a sleeping room), in *anat.*, that part of the brain from which the optic nerves are partly derived; in *bot.*, the receptacle of the flower, or the part of the peduncle into which the floral organs are inserted: **thal'amifło'ral**, a. *-mi-flō'răl* (L. *flos*, a flower—gen. *floris*), denoting parts of the floral envelope inserted separately into the receptacle or thalamus.

thalassiophytes, n. plu. *thă-lăs'si-ō-fīts* (Gr. *thalassios*, belonging to the sea, and *phuton*, a plant), the algæ or sea-plants; a term sometimes employed to embrace the entire vegetable productions of the ocean.

thaler, n. *tā'lĕr*, the German dollar, equal to 35 pence sterling nearly: the word has been in other countries corrupted into *dollar*.

Thalia, n. *thă-lī'ă* (L. *Thalia*; Gr. *Thaleia*—from Gr. *thallo*, I flourish or bloom), in *anc. myth.*, the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry; one of the graces; one of the recently-discovered asteroids.

thallium, n. *thăl'li-ŭm* (Gr. *thallos*, the shoot of a plant, suggestive of greenness), a rare metal discovered by Crookes in 1861, whose spectrum furnishes a singularly brilliant green line.

thallogen, n. *thăl'ō-jĕn* (Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot, and *gennaō*, I produce), one of a large class of cellular cryptogamous plants, never exhibiting a marked distinction into root, stem, and foliage.

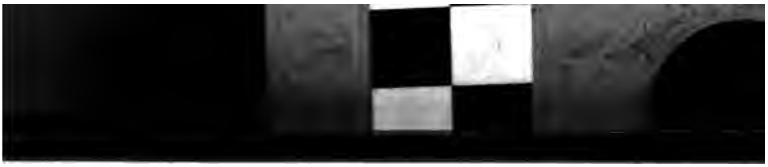
thallus, n. *thăl'lŭs*, plu. **thal'li**, *-lī* (L. *thallus*; Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot or branch), in *bot.*, a solid mass of cells, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat stratum or expansion, or in the form of a lobe, leaf, or frond.

Talmud, n. *tăl'mŭd*—see **Talmud**.

Thammuz, n. *thăm'mŭz*, also written **Tam'muz** (Heb.), according to some, the mystic name of the Egyptian god Osiris; a deity among the Syrians, in honour of whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual lamentation—said to be identical with the Phœnician Adonis; the tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to a part of our June and July.

than, con. *thăn* (AS. *thonne*; old H. Ger. *danne*; another form of *then*), a joining particle used after the comparative degree, and followed by the object compared; also used after such words as *other*, *otherwise*.

thane, n. *thān* (AS. *thegen*, a minister: Icel. *thegn*, a brave man, a warrior: old H. Ger. *degan*, a male, a soldier), among the *Anglo-Saxons*, a title applied to persons of dignity, being great landed proprietors: **thanage**, n. *thā'nĕj*, the district in which the thane anciently presided: **thane'dom**, n. *-dŭm*, the office or jurisdiction of a thane: **thane'ship**, n. *-ship*, the state



ovary of some plants is elevated: **thecasporous**, *-kăs'pō-rŭs* (Gr. *spora*, a seed), having the spores ecse or cases, as in fungi.

scodont, n. *thē'kō-dŏnt* (Gr. *theke*, a sheath or and *odous*, a tooth—gen. *odontos*), in *geol.*, a sau which has the teeth implanted in sockets: **the a'tia**, n. plu. *-dōn'shi-ă*, one of the thirteen orders which Professor Owen arranges the reptilia, liv and extinct: **the'codon'tosau'rus**, n. *-tō-sâ'rŭs* sauros, a lizard), the socket-tooth saurian, a fossil le—so called from having the teeth implanted in nct sockets, as in the crocodile.

se, pron. *thē* (AS. *the*, thee: old Fris. *thi*: Goth. , thee), the objective case of *thou*, which see.

eft, n. *thĕft* (Goth. *thiuvs*; Icel. *thjofr*; Ger. *dieb*, lef), the taking possession of the goods or mova of another secretly without leave or with violence; act of stealing: **theft'nous**, a. *-ŭ-ŭs*, in *Scot. law*, e nature of theft; tainted with theft: **theft'nous d.** *-li*.

eine, n. *thē'in*, also **theina**, n. *thē'ĭnă* (F. *theine* m new L. *thea*, the tea-plant), a bitter and vol principle, obtained in the form of fine white ns, of a silky lustre, from tea, coffee, &c.; same *ffeine*.

eir, pron. or a. *thâr* (AS. *thara*, of the, of those: *their*, they, masc.), of them; of or belonging to; . plu. of *they*: **their** is used when prefixed to a r or to an adjective and its noun, as *their* own ments; the form **theirs** is employed as the substi for a noun, and stands alone, as, the statements *heirs*, *theirs* is the best cultivated field.

eism, n. *thē'ĭzm* (Gr. *theos*, a god: F. *théisme*), be n the existence of a God, with or without a belief revelation; opposed to *atheism*: **the'ist**, n. *-ĭst*, one believes in the existence of a God: **theistic**, a. *thē-*, also **theis'tical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to or according reism: **theis'tically**, ad. *-kăl-li*. *Note.*—*Theism* e same word etymologically with *deism*, but a dis ion is drawn between them,—*theists* reject the of a divine revelation, but maintain the existence Deity who governs all things by the constant exe of His beneficent power; *deists* admit the exist of a God who created all things, but affirm that, ng laid down immutable laws for their govern t, He does not further interfere.

elodus, n. *thē'lō-dŭs* (Gr. *thele*, a nipple, and *odous*, oth), in *geol.*, a fossil fish of the Silurian bone.

em, pron. *thĕm* (AS. *therm*, to thee), the objective of the pronoun *they*: **themselves'**, comp. pron. *f* (*them*, and *selves*), an emphatic form of *them*; e very persons.

eme, n. *thēm* (L. and Gr. *thema*, the thing laid n, the subject treated of: F. *thème*: It. *tema*), a ect or topic for discussion; the subject on which son speaks or writes; the primary or radical part verb; in *music*, a series of notes selected as the ect of a new composition.

emis, n. *thē'mĭs* (L. and Gr. *Themis*—from Gr. *is*, that which is established by old usage), in *anc.* , the goddess of law and justice.

en, conj. *thĕn* (AS. *thanne* or *thaenne*; old H. Ger. *er*; Dut. *dan*, then), in that case; in consequence: at that time, referring to a specified time either or future; soon afterward; therefore: **by then**, at time: **till then**, until that time.

enardite, n. *thē-nâr'dīt* (after *Thenard*), a sulphate da occurring in crystalline crusts, of a vitreous e colour, at the salt-springs near Madrid, and in , used in the manufacture of soda.

ence, ad. *thĕns* (AS. *thanon*; Icel. *thadhan*, ce), from that place; from that time; though in ant, and a pleonasm, the use of *from thence*, for e, is not uncommon, even among good writers: **ceforth**, ad. *thĕns'-fŏrth* (*thence*, and *forth*), from time: **thencefor'ward**, ad. (*thence*, and *forward*), that time onward.

eobroma, n. *thē'ō-brō'mă* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *ma*, food: F. *théobrome*), in *bot.*, a genus of plants ding the cacao or chocolate-nut; **the'obro'mine**, *ne*, a peculiar principle obtained from the chocolate-nut.

eochristic, a. *thē'ō-krĭs'tĭk* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *christos*, anointed), anointing by God.

eocracy, n. *thē-ŏk'rā-sĭ* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *kratos* rength: F. *théocratie*), government of a state by immediate direction of God, as the anc. Jewish ; the state thus governed: **theocratic**, a. *thē'ō-krăt'ĭk*, also **the'ocrat'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to: administered by the immediate direction of God: **the ocrat ically**, ad. *-li*.

theocrasy, n. *thē-ŏk'rā-sĭ* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *krasis*, a mixing), a mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols; in *anc. phil.*, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theodolite, n. *thē-ŏd'ō-līt* (Gr. *theaomai*, I see, and *dolichos*, long: F. *théodolite*), an instr. used by land-surveyors, especially in trigonometrical surveying: **theod olit'ic**, a. *-lĭt'ĭk*, pert. to a theodolite.

theogony, n. *thē'ŏg'ō-nĭ* (L. and Gr. *theogonia*—from Gr. *theos*, a god, and *gonos*, race, progeny), the generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen myth. which taught the genealogy of their deities: **theog'onist**, n. *-nĭst*, one who writes on theogony: **theogonical**, a. *thē'ō-gŏn'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to theogony.

theology, n. *thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *theologia*, theology—from *theos*, a god, and *logo*, I say, I speak; *logos*, discourse: F. *théologie*), the science of God and divine things; divinity: **theologian**, n. *thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn*, one well versed in the science of divine things: **the'olog'ical**, a. *lŏj'ĭ-kăl*, pert. to the science of divine things: **the'olog'ically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **theologise**, v. *thē-ŏl'ō-jīz*, to render theological: **theol'ogising**, imp.: **theol'ogised**, pp. *-jīzd*: **theol'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in theology.

theomachy, n. *thē-ŏm'ă-kĭ* (Gr. *theos*, a god, and *machē*, a battle), in *anc. myth.*, a fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants against the gods: **theom'achist**, n. *-kĭst*, one who fights against the gods: **theomancy**, n. *thē'ō-măn-sĭ* (Gr. *manteia*, divination), a kind of divination drawn from the responses of the anc. heathen oracles: **theopathy**, n. *thē-ŏp'ă-thĭ* (Gr. *pathos*, feeling or suffering), sympathy with the divine nature; capacity for religious affections or worship: **theopathetic**, a. *thē'ō-pa-thĕt'ĭk*, also **the'opath'ic**, a. *-ĭk*, of or pert. to: **theophany**, n. *thē-ŏf'ă-nĭ* (Gr. *phainesthai*, to appear), a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance: **theopneusty**, n. *thē'ŏp-nū'stĭ* (Gr. *pneusis*, a breathing), divine inspiration: **the'opneus'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

theorem, n. *thē'ō-rĕm* (L. and Gr. *theorema*—from Gr. *theoreo*, I look at: F. *théorème*: It. *teorema*), in *math.*, something laid down as a truth which is to be proved by a chain of reasoning; in *analysis*, a rule or statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols: **theorematic**, a. *thē'ō-rē-măt'ĭk*, also **the'orem ic**, a. *-ō-rĕm'ĭk*, pert. to or comprised in a theorem.

theory, n. *thē'ō-rĭ* (Gr. *theoria*, an inspection or survey—from *theoreo*, I look at, I behold: F. *théorie*), a doctrine or scheme of things terminating in speculation, and without a view to practice; the abstract principles of any art considered without reference to practice; the opposite of practice; the science, distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; a scheme or system founded on inferences drawn from certain principles, or from the particular arrangement of certain facts: **theoretic**, a. *thē-ō-rĕt'ĭk*, also the **oret'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to theory, or depending on it; not practical; speculative: **the oret'ically**, ad. *-kăl-lĭ*: **the'orise**, v. *-rīz*, to form a theory; to speculate: **the'orising**, imp.: **the'orised**, pp. *-rīzd*: **the'oriser**, n. *-rĭ-zĕr*, one who indulges in theory rather than in practice: **the'orist**, n. *-rĭst*, one who forms theories; one given to speculation.

theosophy, n. *thē-ŏs'ō-fĭ* (Gr. *theosophia*, divine wisdom—from *theos*, a god, and *sophos*, wise), a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination; the supposed direct intercourse with God and spirits: **theos'ophism**, n. *-fĭzm*, theosophy, or a process of it: **theos'ophist**, n. *-fĭ-ĭst*, one who gives a theory of God, or of the works of God, founded not on reason, but on a supposed inspiration of his own: **theosophic**, a. *thē'ō-ŏs-ŏf'ĭk*, also **the'osoph ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, pert. to theosophy.

therapeutics, n. *thĕr'ă-pū'tĭks* (Gr *therapeutikos*, having the power of healing—from *therapeuein*, to take care of, to heal: F. *thérapeutique*: It. *terapeutica*), that department of medicine which relates to the discovery and application of remedies for the cure of diseases: **ther apeu'tic**, a. *-tĭk*, also **ther apeu'tical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, curative; pert. to the healing art: **ther apeu'tically**, ad. *-lĭ*.

there, ad. *thâr* (AS. *ther*; Icel. *thar*; Dut. *daer*, there), in that place; in the place most distant; op-

ad. *-tō* (*there*, and *to*), also **there'unto'**, ad. *-un-tōō'*, to that or this; **there upon'**, ad. *-up-on'* (*there*, and *upon*), upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately: **therewith'**, ad. *-with* (*there*, and *with*), with that or this; forthwith: **there'withal'**, ad. *-awl'*, over and above; with that or this.

thermal, a. *thur'mal*, sometimes **ther'mic**, a. *-mik* (Gr. *thermos*, warm; *therme*, heat: F. *thermal*: It. *termale*), of or pert. to heat; warm—applied to springs above 60° Fahr.

thermidor, n. *thēr'mi-dōr* (F.—from Gr. *thermos*, warm), one of the months of the French Republican calendar, from 19th July to 17th August.

thermo, *thēr'mō* (Gr. *thermos*, warm; *therme*, heat), a common prefix in many scientific terms, denoting "connected with or derived from heat"; **thermo-electricity**, electricity developed by the unequal heating of metallic substances: **thermo-electrometer**, an instr. for ascertaining the deflagrating or heating power of an electric current: **thermometer**, n. *thēr-mōm'ē-tēr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies by the regular expansion of mercury, or of some other substance: **thermometric**, a. *thēr'mō-mēt'rik*, also **ther'momet'rical**, a. *-ri-kal*, pert. to a thermometer; made or ascertained by a thermometer: **ther'momet'rically**, ad. *-li*: **thermoscope**, n. *thēr'mō-skōp* (Gr. *skopeō*, I view), an instr. for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected: **ther'moscop'ic**, a. *-skōp'ik*, of or pert. to the thermoscope: **thermostat**, n. *thēr'mō-stāt* (Gr. *statos*, standing), a self-acting instr. for regulating temperature: **ther'mostat'ic**, a. *-stāt'ik*, pert. to a thermostat; regulating the heat.

thermonatrite, n. *thēr-mōn'a-trīt* (Gr. *therme*, heat, and Eng. *natron*, crude carbonate of soda), prismatic carbonate of soda with slight earthy impurities, occurring with natron in the lakes of S. Amer., the Egyptian desert, &c., which is deposited from their waters during the warm season.

thermotics, n. plu. *thēr-mōt'iks* (Gr. *thermos*, warm), the science or philosophy of heat; the effects caused by the action of heat upon matter: **thermot'ical**, a. *-i-kal*, produced by heat.

thesaurus, n. *thē-sawr'rūs* (L. *thesaurus*; Gr. *thesauros*, a treasure), a treasury or storehouse; a repository of knowledge; a lexicon; a dictionary.

these, a. *thēz* (AS. *this*), the plu. of **this**, which see.

thesis, n. *thē'sis*, plu. **theses**, *thē'sēz* (L. and Gr. *thesis*, a proposition—from Gr. *tithemi*, I place, I set; F. *thèse*; It. *tesi*), a position or proposition laid down or advanced to be supported by argument; a theme; a subject or question prescribed to a student on which to write, as a means of further testing his knowledge before granting a degree; the exercise or essay itself; a subject.

Thespian, a. *thēs'pi-an* (Gr. *Thespis*

to stop), not thin; dense; clos
not clear; having more depth
from surface to surface, than i
as five inches *thick*; crowded;
in quick succession; dark; o
intimate or familiar, as he is
n. the thickest or most crowde
quently; to a greater depth tha
-li: **thick'ness**, n. *-nēs*, closeness
from side to side, or from surf
tity laid on quantity to some
want of quickness of perceptio
somewhat thick: **thick-head**
thick-set, a. closely planted;
body: **thick-strakes**, in *shipb*
planking thicker than those in
staff, in *shipbuilding*, a term d
above four inches in thickness
thin, through whatever is in th
way: **thicken**, v. *thik'n*, to mak
render less thin; to become dar
come more numerous; to press
ening, imp. *thik'ning*: n. somet
or mass to make it more thick
nd: **thick'et**, n. *-ēt*, a number of
ing crowded irregularly together
or copse.

thief, n. *thēf*, plu. **thieves**, *thēv*
thīfar; Ger. *diob*, a thief), one
property of another privately
violence; one who steals: **thieve**
wrongly take the property of ano
adj. practising theft: **thieved**,
n. *thēv'er-i*, the practice of steali
given to stealing; addicted to
the nature of theft: **thiev'ishly**,
n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of
catcher, one whose business is t
bring them to justice: **theft**, wh

thigh, n. *thī* (AS. *theoh*; Du
thīo, thick part of the thigh), t
lower limb between the knee and
bone, the large bone of the thigh

thill, n. *thil* (AS. *thil*, a stake
ling), the shaft of a cart or carria
thil'ler, n. *-lēr*, also **thill-horse**,
between the shafts.

thimble, n. *thim'bl* (a corruptio
bell), a metal cap or cover put on
second finger of the right hand,
driving the needle through the c
an iron ring with a groove ar
rope: **thimble-rig** or **-rigging**, a st
which a pea or small ball is prete
under one of three thimble-like c

that those which are left may obtain greater space for mature growth: **thinned**, pp. *thind*: **thin'nish**, a. *-nish*, somewhat thin: **thin'ly**, ad. *-li*: **thin'ness**, n. *-nes*, the opposite of thickness: **thin-skinned**, a. having a thin skin; unduly sensitive: **to thin out**, in *geol.*, to gradually diminish in thickness till the strata disappear,—when the edge has been brought to the surface by subterranean disturbance it is then said *to crop out*.

thine, pron. *thīn* (AS. *thīn*; Goth. *theina*; Icel. *thinn*, thine), the poss. case of the pron. *thou*; of or belonging to thee.

thing, n. *thing* (Icel. and AS. *thing*; Ger. *ding*, originally meaning, discourse,—then, solemn discussion,—cause, matter, or subject of discourse), that which can be thought of; a matter; an affair; an event or **action**; **any substance**; used in contempt, by way of extenuation or in pity, as, "never any *thing* was so ill-bred," "the poor *thing* sighed": **things**, n. plu. clothes; luggage.

think, v. *thingk* (see Eng. **thing**: Goth. *thugkjan*; Ger. *dünken*, to present itself in thought; Icel. *thekkja*, to observe; Dan. *tænke*, to think—see **thank**), to have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to muse; to hold as a settled opinion; to judge; to consider probable; to meditate; to ponder; to imagine; to believe: **think'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas: **n.** imagination; judgment: **thought**, pp. pt. *thaût*, revolved in the mind; considered probable: **thinkable**, a. *thingk'a-bl*, capable of being thought; conceived, as a thought: **think'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who thinks in a particular manner: **think'ingly**, ad. *-ing-li*: **methinks** or **-thinketh**, it seems to me: **methought**, it appeared to me: **to think much of**, to hold in esteem; to esteem—see **thought**.

third, a. *thėrd* (AS. *thridda*; Icel. *thridhi*; Gr. *tritos*; L. *tertius*, third), the ordinal of three: **n.** one part of three; the 1-60th part of a second; in *music*, an interval containing three notes of the scale, the first and third being only sounded: **third'ly**, ad. *-li*, in the third place: **third estate**, the Commons—the Lords Temporal and Spiritual being the other two.

thirst, n. *thėrst* (Goth. *thaursus*, dry; Icel. *thurr*; Ger. *dürr*, dry; Gr. *tersō*, I dry up), the sensation of a desire for swallowing a liquid, as water; a painful sense caused by the want of drink; eager desire after a thing wanted; vehement eagerness: **v.** to feel the want of a liquid, as water; to suffer from the want of drink; to have a vehement desire for a thing: **thirst'ing**, imp.: **thirst'ed**, pp.: **thirst'y**, a. *-i*, suffering from thirst; very dry; parched; having any vehement desire: **thirst'iness**, n. *-nes*, state of being thirsty: **thirst'ily**, ad. *-li*: **thirst'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who thirsts.

thirteen, n. *thėr'tēn* (*three*, and *ten*: AS. *threotēne*), ten and three; one more than twelve: **thir'teenth**, a. *-tēnth*, the ordinal of thirteen.

thirty, a. *thėr'ti* (AS. *thrittig*; Dan. *tredive*; Dut. *dertig*), three times ten; one more than twenty-nine: **n.** the sum of three times ten: **thir'tieth**, a. *-ith*, the ordinal of thirty: **Thirty Years' War**, in *hist.*, a series of wars carried on between the Protestant and Rom. Cath. leagues in Germany during the first half of the 17th century.

this, a. *this*, plu. **these**, *thēz* (AS. *thes*; Ger. *dies*; Icel. *thessi*, this), that which is present or nearest in *time* or *place*; that which is just mentioned: **by this**, after such an interval; by this time.

thistle, n. *this'l* (Icel. *thistill*; Ger. *distel*, a thistle), a name applied to a variety of prickly plants; the national emblem of Scotland: **thistly**, a. *this'li*, overgrown with thistles; prickly: **thistle-down**, n. the fine feathery down attached to the seeds of thistles.

thither, ad. *thith'ėr* (AS. *thider*; Icel. *thadhra*, thither), to that place; opposed to *hither*; to that end or point: **thith'erward**, ad. *-wėrd*, also **thith'erwards**, *-wėrdz*, towards that place.

tho', *thō*, a contr. of **though**.

thole, n., also **thowl**, n. *thōl* (AS. *thol*, a thole; Icel. *tholl*, a fir-tree, a pine; Dut. *dolle*, an oar-pin: Norw. and Dan. *tell*, a pin, a stopper), a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing,—if there be two to each row-lock, the oar is worked between them—if but one, the oar is fastened to it by a band or socket, and the oar may be put on or taken off at pleasure; in *arch.*, the scutcheon or knot in the midst of a timber-vault.

thole, v. *thōl* (AS. *tholian*; Icel. *tholi*, to suffer, to bear), in *Scot.*, to bear; to endure; to undergo: **tho'ling**, imp.: **tholed**, pp. *thōld*.

tholobate, n. *thō'lō-bāt* (Gr. *tholos*, an arched roof, and *basis*, a basis), in *arch.*, that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

Thomaism, n. *thō'mā-izm*, the doctrines of St Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace: **Tho'mist**, n. *-mist*, a follower of St Thomas Aquinas, a distinguished schoolman of the 13th century.

thomsonite, n. *tŏm'sŏn-īt* (after *Dr Thomson*, the chemist), a mineral of the zeolite family, of a whitish colour, occurring in rectangular prisms in the cavities found in amygdaloid, basalt, greenstone, and old lava.

thong, n. *thŏng* (AS. *thwang* or *thwong*, a strap: related to *whang*, a slice or strap), a thin leather strap or leather string, used for fastening anything.

Thor, n. *thōr* (Icel. *Thorr*: AS. *Thunor*), in the *Scan. myth.*, the son of Odin, the supreme god, and his wife Freya; the god of thunder, winds, showers, and the weather, after whom we have the name of the fifth day of the week, *Thursday*.

thorax, n. *thō'rāks* (L. and Gr. *thorax*, the breast, defensive armour for the breast), in *anat.*, the chest; that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, &c.: **thoracic**, a. *thō-rās'ik*, of or relating to the thorax: **thoracic duct**, the great trunk which conveys the contents of the absorbed vessels and the lacteals into the blood, and which runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates: **thoracics**, n. plu. *-iks*, an order of bony fishes having the ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals.

thorite, n. *thō'rīt* (after the Scand. deity *Thor*), a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, massive mineral, occurring in the Syenites of Norway: **thorina**, n. *thō-rī'nā*, one of the primitive earths obtained from the mineral *thorite*; oxide of *thorium*: **thorium**, n. *thō'ri-ŭm*, the metallic base of thorina.

thorn, n. *thawrn* (Goth. *thaurnus*; Icel. *thorn*; Ger. *dorn*; W. *drain*, a thorn), a tree or shrub armed with sharp spines; a spine; a prickle; anything that causes great trouble and anxiety: **thorn'y**, a. *-i*, full of thorns, or rough with them; spiny; troublesome and harassing: **thorn'less**, a. *-les*, wanting thorns: **thorn-apple**, **thorn-bush**, names of plants: **thorn-hedge**, a hedge or fence composed of thorn-bushes: **thornback**, a fish of the ray kind: **thornbut**, *-but* (Ger. *dornbut*), a turbot.

thorough, a. *thŭr'ō* (AS. *thurh*; old H. Ger. *durh*, thorough: another form of **through**, which see), passing through or to the end; complete; entire: **thor'oughly**, ad. *-li*, fully; completely: **thor'oughness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being thorough: **thoroughbred**, a. fully taught or accomplished; bred from a sire and a dam of the best blood, as a horse: **thorough-bass** or **-base**, *-bās*, in *music*, an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures; a term commonly used as synonymous with the science of harmony: **thor'oughfare**, n. *-fār*, a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way: **thorough-going**, a. going all lengths: **thorough-paced**, a. complete; going all lengths: **thorough-pin**, a tumour on each side of the hough of a horse.

those, a. *thōz* (AS. *tha*; Gr. *tous*, those), the plu. of **that**, which see.

Thoth, n. *thōth*, the anc. Egyptian god of eloquence, supposed to have been the inventor of writing and philosophy.

thou, pron. *thou* (AS. and Icel. *thū*; Goth. *thu*; Ger. *du*; L. *tu*; Gr. *tu* or *su*, thou), the pron. sing. of the second person, used in speaking to a person; now seldom used, except in solemn discourse or in addressing the Deity; still used by the Society of Friends or Quakers in their ordinary conversation; but among the uneducated, *thee*, the objective form, is very commonly and incorrectly substituted for *thou*.

though, conj. *thō* (AS. *theah*; Icel. *tho*; Goth. *thauh*, though, granting or admitting, as, "*though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him"; notwithstanding; however: **as though**, as if. *Note.*—In familiar language, *though* is used at the end of a sentence in the sense of *however*, *yet*, and is meant to render emphatic and affirmative the statement or opinion of the speaker—that, in spite of drawbacks, such "was or would be,"—as, "his division was successful *though*."

thought, v. *thaût*, pt. and pp. of **think**, which see.

thought, n. *thaût* (AS. *thoght* or *thoht*, thought—from *thencan*, to think—see **think**), that which the mind thinks; the act of thinking; the state of the

mind when attending to a particular subject; inward reasoning; an idea; a conception; fancy; imagination; meditation; judgment; solicitude; design or purpose; in *familiar language*, small degree or quantity, as, "I am a *thought* better"; **thought'ful**, a. *-fool*, full of thought; having the mind directed to some object; anxious; attentive; considerate; **thought'fully**, ad. *-li*; **thought'fulness**, n. *-nes*, deep meditation; solicitude; **thought'less**, a. *-les*, without thought; careless; **thought'lessly**, ad. *-li*; **thought'lessness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; inattention.

thousand, n. *thou'zand* (Goth. *thusundi*; old H. Ger. *zuntfunt*; Lith. *tukstantis*, a thousand), the number of ten hundred; any great number; **adj.** denoting ten hundred, or any great number; **thousand-fold**, a. multiplied by a thousand; **thou'sandth**, a. *-zandth*, the ten hundredth part of anything; denoting one part of a thousand equal parts; the ordinal of thousand.

thowl—see **thole**.

thrall, v. *thrawl* (Icel. *thrall*; Gael. *treill*, a slave), to enslave; n. a slave; a bondsman; slavery; bondage; **thral'ling**, imp.; **thralled**, pp. *thrawld*; **thral'dom**, n. *-dom*, bondage, slavery; the state of a thrall or servitude.

thrapple, n. *throt'pel* (AS. *throt-bolla*, the throat-pipe), in *Scot.*, the windpipe of an animal; v. to seize forcibly by the throat; **thrap'pling**, imp. *-pling*; **thrappled**, pp. *throt'peld*.

thrash, v. *thrash*, also **thresh**, v. *thresh* (imitative of the sound; Icel. *threskja*; Dan. *treske*; Ger. *dreschen*; Dut. *dreschen*; Goth. *thriskan*, to thresh), to beat, as corn, in order to separate the seed from the straw; to beat soundly; to work at thrashing; **thrash'ing**, imp.; n. act of beating out grain; a soundly drubbing; **thrashed**, pp. *thrasht*; **thrash'er**, n. *-er*, one who thrashes out grain; thrashing-floor, the floor or space on which grain is beaten out; **thrash'ing-machine**, a machine or apparatus for beating out the seed of grain.

thrave, n. *throv* (Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves; Sw. *trafva*, a pile of wood; AS. *threaf*, a handful; Icel. *thrifa*, to gripe, to seize), two dozen; twenty-four, sometimes twelve, sheaves of wheat.

thread, n. *thred* (Dut. *draad*, thread; Ger. *draht*, thread, straw band—from Ger. *drehen*; Dut. *draayen*, to turn, to twist), a thin string or line formed of any fibrous substance twisted together; any fine filament or line; the prominent spiral part of a screw; some-

thresh, *thresh*, and **thrashing-floor**—see **thrash**.

threshold, n. *thresh'old* (AS. *therscwald*; old Eng. *threswold*; Icel. *threskjoldr*, a threshold; Bav. *drechen*; Goth. *thriskan*, to tramp, and AS. *weald*, *wold*, a wood), the bar on which we tread in entering a house; the door-sill; gate; entrance; the point of entering or beginning.

threw, v. *thrō*, pt. of **throw**, which see.

thrice, ad. *thris* (from Eng. *three*), three times; very highly; **thrice-favoured**, a. highly favoured.

thrift, n. *thrift* (from Eng. *thrive*), a thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to means or property; economy; sparingness; frugality; **thrift'y**, a. *-i*, economical; careful; industrious and frugal; using economy and good management of property; **thrift'ily**, ad. *-li*; **thrift'iness**, n. *-nes*, economical management of property; frugality; **thrift'less**, a. *-les*, profuse; extravagant; **thrift'lessly**, ad. *-li*; **thrift'lessness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being without economy or frugality.

thrill, v. *thril* (It. *trillare*, to shake, to quaver; F. *dridriller*, to tingle, as mule-bells; Dan. *trille*, to roll—see **trill**), to pierce; to penetrate; to cause a sharp tingling sensation to run throughout the whole body; to feel a sharp tingling sensation throughout the whole body; **n.** a thrilling sensation; **thril'ling**, imp.; **adj.** penetrating; feeling a tingling shivering sensation running throughout the whole body; **thrilled**, pp. *thrild*; **thril'lingly**, ad. *-li*; **thril'lingness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being thrilling.

thrissa, n. *thris'sa* (Gr. *thrissa*, a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones—from *thrix*, a hair or bristle), a fish of the shad and herring kind whose flesh is considered as sometimes poisonous, found in the waters of intertropical countries.

thrissonotus, n. *thris'so-nō'tus* (Gr. *thrix*, a bristle, and *notos*, the back), in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes characterised by the peculiarity of their dorsal fins; **thris'sops**, n. *-sops* (Gr. *opsis*, appearance), one of Agassiz' genera of fossil fishes, so named from the long bristle-like character of their fin-rays.

thrive, v. *thrīv* (Icel. *thrifa*, to seize, to lay hold of; Dan. *trives*, to thrive; Norm. *trive*, to snatch), to prosper, particularly by economical and good management; to increase in goods and property; to flourish; to grow; **thri'ving**, imp.; **adj.** being prosperous or successful; increasing; **n.** act of growing; growth; healthful increase; **thrived**, pt. *thrīvd*, also **throve**, pt. *thrōv*, did thrive; **thriven**, pp. *thrīv'n*; **thriving'ly**, ad. *thrī'ving-li*; **thri'ver**, n. *-er*, one who thrives.

gether: **thronged**, pp. *thrŏngd:* **adj.** filled with a multitude of persons pressing together.

throstle, n. *thrŏs'l* (Ger. *drossel;* Dan. *trost;* L. *turdus*, a thrush), the song-thrush; a machine used in spinning in wool-mills: **throst'ling**, n. *-ling*, a morbid swelling in the throat in animals of the cow kind.

throttle, v. *thrŏt'tl* (from Eng. *throat*), to prevent respiration by pressure on the windpipe; to strangle; to suffocate: **n.** the windpipe: **throt'tling**, imp. *-tling:* **throttled**, pp. *thrŏt'tld:* **throttle-valve**, a valve in the steam-pipe of an engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder.

through, ad. *thrō* (Goth. *thairh;* Ger. *durch;* AS. *thurh*, through; W. *trwydd*, through, by means of; L. *trans*, across, on the other side), from one end or side to the other; to the end or conclusion: **prep.** from end to end; from side to side of; passage among or in the midst of; by means of: **throughout**, ad. in every part: **prep.** in every part of; from one extremity to the other: **to carry through**, to accomplish: **to fall through**, to be given up, as a project or plan; to be abandoned: **to go through**, to prosecute to the end, as a scheme: **through and through**, completely through; pierced wholly from side to side: **through-ticket**, a ticket for a whole journey: **through-train**, on a *railway*, a train which goes the whole length from terminus to terminus, or to the end of a long route.

throve, v. *thrōv*, pt. of **thrive**, which see.

throw, v. *thrō* (original meaning, to turn or whirl, and thence, to cast or hurl: AS. *thruwan*, to twist: Scot. *thraw*, to wreathe or twist: W. *troi*, to turn: Bret. *troi*, to twist: L. *torquere*, to twist), to send to a distance by flinging or casting, as from the hand; to whirl; in the *silk manufacture*, to unite and twist by whirling; to toss; to cast; to put or place carelessly; to overturn or prostrate, as in wrestling; to perform the act of hurling or casting: **n.** the act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling, as from the hand or from an engine; a cast, as of dice; the distance to which a thing is or may be thrown, as a stone's-throw; a stroke: **throw'ing**, imp.: **threw**, pt. *thrō*, did throw: **thrown**, pp. *thrōn*, flung; sent to a distance: **thrower**, n. *thrō'ĕr*, one who throws; also **throw'ster**, n. *-stĕr*, one who throws silk for the weaver: **to throw about**, to scatter: **to throw away**, to lose by neglect or folly; to reject: **to throw back**, to retort; to reject; to refuse: **to throw by**, to lay aside as useless: **to throw down**, to overturn; to destroy; to depress: **to throw in**, to put in; to deposit with others; to join in or with: **to throw off**, to expel; to reject or discard: **to throw one's self down**, to lie down: **to throw one's self on** or **upon**, to resign one's self to the favour, clemency, or power of: **to throw out**, to reject; to expel; to eject; to utter carelessly or insidiously: **to throw up**, to resign; to vomit: **to throw silk**, to twist singles into a cord: **thrown-silk**, silk consisting of two or more singles twisted into a cord.

throwster—see under **throw**.

thrum, n. *thrŭm* (Ger. *trumm*, a short thick piece, stump, end: Icel. *throm*, edge, lip: Swiss, *triem*, the ends of the thread of the warp cut off by the weaver), the ends of weavers' threads cut off; any coarse yarn: **v.** to stick short pieces of yarn through; to knot; to fringe; to play rudely or monotonously on an instr. with the fingers: **thrum'ming**, imp.: **adj.** playing on an instr. rudely and monotonously with the fingers; knotting; twisting: **thrummed**, pp. *thrŭmd:* **thrummy**, a. *thrŭm'mi*, containing or resembling thrums.

thrush, n. *thrŭsh* (AS. *thrysce;* Dan. *trosk*, a thrush), a singing bird of various species; the mavis.

thrush, n. *thrŭsh* (from Eng. *thrust*, a breaking out), a disease in the feet of horses and some other animals of an inflammatory and suppurating kind; a disease of infancy, consisting of small inflammatory ulcers, of a whitish colour, in the mouth and fauces; aphthæ.

thrust, n. *thrŭst* (Icel. *thrysta*, to press, to thrust; Goth. *trudan*, to tread grapes in a press: L. *trudere*, to thrust), a violent and sudden push; a sudden push or a drive, as with a pointed weapon, or with the foot; in *arch.*, outward pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters, beams, &c., against the walls: **v.** to push or drive with force; to drive or force, as a thing into a body, or between bodies; to stab; to squeeze in; to attack by a thrust; to enter by pushing or squeezing in; to push forward: **thrust'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of pushing with force or squeezing in: **thrust'ed**, pp., also **thrust**, pp. *thrŭst:* **thrust'ings**, n. plu. *-ingz*, that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand; also spelt **thrutchings**, *thrŭch'ingz:* **home-thrust**, an unexpected rebuke administered to a person, drawn from his own statements, arguments, or conduct.

thrustle, n. *thrŭs'l*, the thrush or throstle.

thud, n. *thŭd* (AS. *thoden*, noise, din: L. *tundere*, to pound, to din or stun one with noise), a stroke or blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, n. *thŭg* (Hind. *thug*, a deceiver, a robber), in *India*, one of an association of robbers and murderers: **Thug'gee**, n. *-gē'*, also **Thug'gism**, n. *-gĭzm*, the practice and superstition of the Thugs.

thuites, n. plu. *thū'ĭtz* (Gr. *thuia*, a tree producing an aromatic gum—from *thuein*, to burn incense or perfumes), in *pl.*, a genus of coniferous plants occurring in fragments in the shale and coal of the oolite, their imbricated stems and terminal twigs resembling those of the modern *thuja* or *arbor-vitæ:* **thu'ja**, n. *-jă*, in *bot.*, a genus of evergreen trees, thickly branched, having scale-like, closely-imbricated, or compressed leaves; also written **thu'ya**, n. *-yă*.

Thule, n. *thū'lē* (L. or Gr. *thule*), in *early anc. hist.*, the northernmost part of the habitable world, supposed to have been Norway or Iceland, or more probably the mainland of the Shetland Islands,—hence **ul'tima Thu'le**, *ŭl'tĭ-mă-* (L.), furthest Thule.

thumb, n. *thŭm* (old H. Ger. *dumo;* Ger. *daumen;* Icel. *thumall*, a thumb), the short thick finger of the hand: **v.** to handle awkwardly; to play or soil with the thumb or fingers; to finger: **thumb'ing**, imp.: **thumbed**, pp. *thŭmd*, soiled with the fingers: **adj.** having thumbs: **thumbkin**, n. *thŭm'kĭn*, also **thumb-screw**, an instr. of torture for compressing or squeezing the thumbs, much used in Scotland during the tyrannical times of the 17th century: **thumb-stall**, a kind of thimble or sheath of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in sail-making and other work: **by rule of thumb**, in a rude unskilful manner; not by education or imparted skill.

Thummim, n. *thŭm'mĭm* (Heb.), perfections—one of the ornaments of the breastplate of the anc. Jewish high priest, always used in the compound, Urim and Thummim,—what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

thump, n. *thŭmp* (imitative of the sound of a blow: It. *thumbo*, a thump: Dan. *dump*, sound of a heavy fall: W. *tumpian*, to thump, to stamp: F. *tomber*, to fall), a heavy blow with something hard and thick: **v.** to strike with something thick or heavy, as with a club, or the fist; to strike or fall with a dull heavy blow: **thump'ing**, imp.: **adj.** heavy; large; fat: **thumped**, pp. *thŭmpt:* **thump'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which thumps; *familiarly*, anything large, great, or admirable; a barefaced lie.

thunder, n. *thŭn'dĕr* (Ger. *donner;* L. *tonitru;* F. *tonnerre*, thunder—from L. *tonare*, to thunder: Icel. *dunn*, to bellow: Dan. *dunder*, a rumbling sound), the deep and loud rumbling sound heard in the sky after a flash of lightning; the report or noise caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity; any very loud noise; an alarming threat or denunciation: **v.** to sound or rumble loudly, as the sound which follows a discharge of atmospheric electricity; to make a loud heavy noise, especially with some continuance; to emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a startling denunciation: **thun'dering**, imp.: **adj.** making a loud noise, especially with some continuance; uttering a loud sound: **n.** the report following an atmospheric discharge of electricity: **thun'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd:* **thun'derer**, n. *-dĕr-ĕr*, one who thunders: **thunder-blast** or **-clap**, a sudden burst of thunder: **thunderbolts**, shafts of lightning; a familiar name for belemnites, the majority of which are straight, round, tapering, or of a bolt-like form; a person daring or irresistible; anything sudden and startling, as intelligence; an ecclesiastical denunciation: **thunder-cloud**, a dark cloud which produces lightning and thunder: **thunder-shower**, sudden and heavy rain during thunder: **thunder-stone**, a variety of crystalline iron pyrites; a belemnite: **thunder-storm**, a storm with thunder and lightning: **thunder-struck**, a. struck by lightning; greatly astonished; struck dumb by something startling and surprising.

thurible, n. *thū'rĭ-bl* (L. *thuribulum*, a censer to burn incense in—from *thus*, frankincense—gen. *thuris*), a vessel held in the hand for burning incense, suspended by chains, and used at mass, vespers, and other solemn offices of the R. Cath. Church.

thuriferous, a. *thū-rĭf'ĕr-us* (L. *thus*, frankincense—gen. *thuris*, and *fero*, I bear), producing or bearing

thwarth; Ger. *zwerch*, cross, wry: Dut. *dwarrs*, oblique), being across or crosswise: **v.** to lie or come across the direction of; to cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to frustrate or defeat: **n.** the seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat: **thwart'ing**, imp.: **adj.** opposing; crossing: **n.** the act of one who or that which thwarts; the act of crossing or opposing: **thwart'ed**, pp.: **thwart'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who thwarts: **thwart'ingly**, ad. *-ing-li*: **thwart'ly**, ad. *-li*, crosswise.

thy, pron. *thī* (a contr. of *thine*), of thee, or belonging to thee: **thyself**, reciprocal pron.—from *thy*, and *self*.

thyine-wood, n. *thī'in-wŏŏd* (Gr. *thuia*, a tree producing an aromatic gum), a precious wood mentioned in the Revelation, probably the wood formerly called *thuja*, known to the Romans by a name signifying *citron-wood*.

thylacine, n. *thī'lā-sīn* (Gr. *thulakos*, a pouch, and *kuon*, a dog), a genus of marsupial animals, including the dog-faced opossum, the only known living species, a native of Tasmania: **thy'lacole'o**, n. *-kō-lē'ō* (Gr. *leon*, a lion), in *geol.*, a carnivorous marsupial mammal from the uppermost tertiaries of Australia: **thy'lacothe'rium**, n. *-thē'rī-ŭm* (Gr. *therion*, a wild beast), in *geol.*, a small marsupial mammal of the oolite.

thyme, n. *tīm* (L. *thymum*; Gr. *thumon*; F. *thym*; It. *timo*, thyme), a common aromatic herb: **thymy**, a. *tī'mĭ*, abounding with thyme; fragrant.

thymus, n. *thī'mŭs* (Gr. *thumon*, a fleshy excrescence on the skin), a temporary organ existing at the lower part of the neck in children, and disappearing gradually after the second year.

thyro, *thī'rō*, or **thyreo**, *thī'rē-ō* (Gr. *thureos*, a shield), a prefix in anatomical terms, implying connection with the thyroid cartilage: **thy'roid**, a. *-roid* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *anat.*, applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx from its shield-like form; also applied to a glandular body lying in front of this cartilage, or the arteries supplying the part.

thyrsus, n. *thēr'sŭs*, also **thyrse**, n. *thērs* (L. *thyrsus*; Gr. *thursos*, a stalk, a stem, a staff entwined with ivy and vine-shoots), in *bot.*, a species of inflorescence; a panicle very compact, as in the lilac, or like a bunch of grapes.

thyself—see under **thy**.

tiara, n. *tī-ā'rā* (L. and Gr. *tiara*, a turban; It. *tiara*; F. *tiare*), the lofty ornamental head-dress of the anc. Persians; the mitre of the anc. Jewish high priest; the Pope's triple crown: **tia'raed**, a. *-rād*, possessing or wearing a tiara.

tibia, n. *tĭb'ĭ-ā* (L. *tibia*, a pipe or flute; F. *tibia*), in *anat.*, the larger of the two leg-bones, so called from its supposed resemblance to an anc. flute: **tib'ial**, a. *-āl*, pert. to or situated near the tibia.

tic, n. *tĭk* (F. *tic*, a knack), a local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, particularly of the

tidings, n. plu. *tī'dingz* (AS. *tīd-un*, to happen: Icel. *tīdindi*, events, news: Ger. *zeitig*, timely, seasonable), news; intelligence: **ti'dingless**, a. without news or tidings.

tidology, n. *ti-dō'ō-ji* (Eng. *tide*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse), the theory or doctrine of the tides; that part of science which treats of the general laws that govern tides, and the circumstances, of a local or casual nature, which may influence their height and time.

tidy, a. *tī'di* (Ger. *zeitig*, seasonable: Dut. *tijdig*, timely, in season), seasonable; arranged in good-order; neat: v. to make neat and clean; to put in good order: n. a piece of fancy knitted-work to throw over the back of an arm-chair, or a sofa, or suchlike; a child's light outer covering: **ti'dying**, imp.: **ti'died**, pp. *-did*, arranged in neat order: **ti'dily**, ad. *-di-li*: **ti'diness**, n. *-nes*, the quality or state of being arranged with neatness and simplicity. *Note.*—The preceding entries, *tide*, *tidings*, and *tidy*, are etymologically connected.

tie, v. *tī* (AS. *tīge*, a drawing, a tie; *tīan*, to bind: Low Ger. *teen*; Ger. *ziehen*, to draw), to fasten or bind, as with a cord; to make fast; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to constrain; to confine; to unite: n. a fastening; a knot; obligation arising from relationship or friendship; a piece of timber or metal used to bind together two bodies having a tendency to diverge; in *music*, a curved line written over or under notes, either rising or falling on the stave, or both, to indicate that they are to be slurred or sung to the same syllable without its repetition; an equality in numbers, as in votes, and so hindering either party from being victorious; a knot of hair; a sort of neck-cloth: **ty'ing**, imp.: **tied**, pp. *tīd*: **tie-beam**, the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters: **to tie down**, to fasten in order to hinder from rising; to impose a legal or moral obligation upon; to restrain: **to tie up**, to confine; to restrain.

tier, n. *tēr* (old F. *tiere*, rank, order: Dut. *tuyer*; Low Ger. *tier*, a tether, a row of connected things), a row, especially where two or more are placed one above another.

tierce, n. *tērs* (F. *tierce*, a third: F. *tiers*; L. *tertius*, third), a cask whose contents are one-third of a pipe—viz., forty-two gallons; in *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same colour; a particular thrust in fencing.

tiercel, n. *tēr'sel* (F. *tiercelet*, said of male birds of prey: L. *tertius*, the third), a small goshawk—so called from being the male, and small, or as being, according to an old fancy, the product of a third egg.

tiers-etat, n. *tērz-ē-tā* (F.), in *Fr. hist.*, the third branch of the legislative assembly; the commonality.

tiff, n. *tif* (prov. Eng. *tiff*, a sup or draught of drink; *tiffing*, eating or drinking out of due season: Norm. *tev* or *teff*, drawing the breath), a small sup or draught of liquor; **tiffin**, n. *tif'fin*, a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon—a term generally used among Anglo-Indians: **tiff**, n., or **tift**, n. *tift*, a fit of ill-humour or peevishness; altercation: **tiffy**, a. *tif'fi*, ill-natured; petulant; also **tiffish**, a. *-fish*.

tige, n. *tēj* (F. *tige*, a stalk or stem—from L. *tibia*, a pipe or flute), in *arch.*, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tigellus, n. *ti-jel'lus*, also **tigel'la**, n. *-la* (a Latinised word from F. *tigelle*—from *tige*, a stem), in *bot.*, the portion of the embryo between the radicle and cotyledons; the young embryonic axis.

tiger, n. *tī'gēr* (L. and Gr. *tigris*, a tiger: F. *tigre*; It. *tigro*, a tiger: Hind. *ter*, an arrow), a fierce rapacious animal of Asia of the feline family, nearly as large as a lion; a servant in livery who rides with his master or mistress: **ti'gerish**, a. *-ish*, also **ti'grish**, n. *-gri-sh*, like a tiger; fierce: **tiger-cat**, a carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size: **tiger-footed**, a. hastening to devour: **ti'gress**, n. *-gres*, the female tiger: **ti'grine**, a. *-grin*, resembling a tiger; feline: **tiger-shell**, one of the cowrie-shells—so called from its spots.

tight, a. *tīt* (Dut. *dicht*, solid, thick: Icel. *thettr*; Sw. *tät*, stanch, tight), not loose or slack; compact; not leaky; not having holes; sitting very close to the body, as clothes; ill supplied or stringent, as the money-market: **tight'ly**, ad. *-li*: **tight'ness**, n. *-nes*, the quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness; stringency: **tighten**, v. *tīt'n*, to draw or make tight or tighter; to straiten; to make close or closer: **tightening**, imp. *tīt'ning*: **tightened**, pp. *tīt'nd*: **tightener**, n. *-tit-nēr*, that which tightens or straitens: **tights**, n. plu. *tits*, tight-fitting trousers or leggings; part of the stage-dress of a dancer or actress: **tight-rope**, a rope suspended above the earth and tightened, on which persons dance and perform other feats.

tike, n. *tīk* (old Sw. *tīk*; Icel. *tyk*, a little bitch: Ger. *dachs*, a badger), a dog; a cur; a selfish snarling fellow; a vulgar person; a rustic.

tilbury, n. *til'bēr-i*, a kind of carriage open at the top, named after the original maker.

tile, n. *til* (AS. *tīgel*; Ger. *ziegel*; L. *tegula*; F. *tuille*, a tile—from L. *tegere*, to cover), a piece of burnt clay, flat or round, or other form, used for roofing and for drains, &c.; in the form of small slabs, coloured and ornamented, used for floors, walls, &c.: v. to cover with tiles, or as with them: **til'ing**, imp.: n. act of covering with tiles; tiles collectively: **tiled**, pp. *tīld*: adj. covered with tiles: **tiler**, n. *tīl'ēr*, a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles; a brother who covers or seals the door on the outside at a lodge of freemasons—also spelt *tyler*: **tile-earth**, clay suitable for making tiles: **tile-ore**, a variety of red oxide of copper, occurring massive or incrusting: **tilestone**, any thinly-laminated sandstone suitable for roofing.

till, conj. *til*, also **until**, *un-til'* (Ger. *ziel*; old H. Ger. *zil*; Bohem. *cyl*, a bound, a limit), to the time when; to the degree that, as, I shall wait *till* you arrive: prep. to the time of; to the time, as *till* to-morrow: **till now**, to the present time: **till then**, to some future time fixed on.

till, n. *til* (F. *tuyette*, a till or drawer: Dut. *tillen*, to lift, to move), a drawer in a desk or counter; a money-box.

till, v. *til* (AS. *tilian*, to direct one's efforts to a purpose, to labour: Dut. *tuylen*, to till the soil: Low Ger. *teln*, to beget, to cultivate), to prepare land for seed, and to raise and dress crops; to cultivate: n. (Scot. *till*, a cold unproductive clay), a Scotch term for the stiff unstratified clays of the boulder formation, now beginning to be applied to any thick unstratified alluvia: **til'ling**, imp.: n. culture; tillage: **tilled**, pp. *tild*: **tiller**, n. *til'ēr*, one who tills: **til'lable**, a. *-la-bl*, capable of being tilled: **til'lage**, n. *-ej*, the art or practice of preparing land for seed and raising crops; culture: **tilth**, n. *tilth*, cultivated land; culture.

tiller, n. *til'ēr* (Dut. *tillen*, to lift, to meddle with), among *seamen*, the bar or lever by which the rudder is worked.

tiller, v. *til'ēr* (AS. *tilga*; Dut. *telghe*, a branch, a shoot), to send up a number of shoots from a root: **til'lering**, imp.: **til'lered**, pp. *-lērd*: **til'lers**, n. plu. *-lērz*, shoots or sprouts springing from a root or stump; the young trees left to stand when a wood is felled.

tilt, v. *tilt* (AS. *tealtian*, to totter, to vacillate), to ride at each other with blunt lances; to joust; to fight; to rush, as in combat; to fall or lean, as to one side; to throw to one side; n. inclination forward; a riding at each other with blunt lances: **tilt'ing**, imp.: n. the act of one who or that which tilts; the process by which blistered steel is rendered ductile: **tilt'ed**, pp.: adj. levelled, as in a tilting match; raised up on end or edge: **tilt'er**, n. *-ēr*, one who tilts: **to tilt up**, to strike up a thing so as to set it slanting: **tilted up**, in *geol.*, applied to strata that are abruptly thrown up at a high angle of inclination: **tilt-hammer**, a large hammer set in motion by machinery, and lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel, used in the manufacture of iron.

tilt, n. *tilt* (Icel. *tjald*, a tent, curtain: Dut. *telte*; Ger. *zelt*, a tent: Sp. *tolda*, an awning), a covering overhead; the canvas covering of a cart or waggon; an awning of canvas extended over the stern-sheets of a boat; v. to cover with an awning: **tilt-waggon**, a covered waggon.

tilth—see under **till 3**.

timbal, n. *tim'bal* (F. *timbale*; Sp. *timbal*; It. *timballo*, a kettle-drum—from Gr. *tupanon*, to beat), a kind of kettle-drum; one of certain species of insects which make noises by the rapid movements of folded membranes in a cavity on the under part of the abdomen, and which membranes are called the **timbales**, *tim-bal-ēz*.

timber, n. *tim'bēr* (Goth. *timrjan*, to build: Ger. *zimmer*, building materials: Dut. *timmer*, the whole materials of a building), wood fit for building purposes; the trunk of a tree; the main beams of a building; one of the upright pieces of a ship's frame: adj. furnishing timber; made of or used for timber: v. to furnish with timber: **tim'bering**, imp.: n. timber materials: **tim'bered**, pp. *-bērd*: adj. furnished with

[illegible]: wooded: **tim'bers**, n. plu. *timber*, the ribs on which a vessel is formed: **timber-head**, in a *ship*, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale: **timber-tree**, a tree whose wood is fit for use as timber: **timber-work**, work made of timber or wood: **timber-yard**, a place where timber is kept.

timbre, n. a [illegible] **timber**, n. [illegible] of *timbre*, a clock-bell: [illegible] top, the crest on a coat of arms; an armour [illegible] by which sounds of the same note and [illegible] two different instruments are distinguished from one another by a different quality.

timbrel, n. *tim'brel* (*timbrel*, a tambourine, a kind of drum, see **tabour**, an old drum, like a tambourine, having bells round the rim): **tim'brelled**, a. *-brild*, sung to the sound of the timbrel.

time, n. *tim* (Icel. *tími*; Dan. *time*, to happen, to befall: Goth. *gatimon*; Ger. *ziemen*, to be fit or becoming: L. *tempus*; F. *temps*; It. *tempo*, time), a particular portion of duration, past, present, or future; any space or measure of duration, as an hour, a day, a month; period; interval; life or duration; repeated performance; season; completion of the time, as of pregnancy; state of things at a particular period, as good *times*; in *gram.*, tense; in *music*, measure of duration of sounds indicated by certain marks; the number of notes, &c., in a bar, indicated by certain figures at the beginning of a piece; the absolute velocity with which music is played, as quick time, slow time—the rate or quality of the time being always indicated by Italian words; the present state of things; repetition or addition of one more: **v.** to adapt to the occasion; to do at the proper time or season; to regulate as to time: **ti'ming**, imp.: **timed**, pp. *tímd*, adapted to the season or occasion: **ti'mist**, n. *-mist*, one who keeps good time: **timely**, a. *tím'li*, seasonable; opportune; sufficiently early: **ad.** early; soon; in good season: **time'liness**, n. *-nes*: **time'less**, a. *-les*, done at an improper time: **time'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **timeously**, ad. *tímus'li*, in proper time: **absolute time**, time reckoned for all places by some common epoch, and irrespective of local standards or epochs: **apparent time**, the time of day reckoned by the sun: **astronomical time**, mean solar time: **at times**, at distinct intervals: **civil time**, time as reckoned for the purposes of common life into years, months, &c.: **common time**, in *mil.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, being at the rate of about ninety steps per minute; in *music*, four crotchets in a bar, or time equal to four crotchets: **in time**, in *good* season; sufficiently early: **mean** [illegible] **attention with something**: **to lose time**, to delay; to go too slow: **to move** or **go against time**, to move or run as rapidly as possible in order to ascertain the greatest attainable speed.

timid, a. *tim'id* (L. *timidus*, faint-hearted, cowardly—from *timeo*, I am afraid of: F. *timide*: It. *timido*), faint-hearted; wanting courage to meet danger or difficulty, real or imaginary: **tim'idly**, ad. *-li*: **tim'idness**, n. *-nes*, also **timidity**, n. *ti-mid'i-ti*, want of courage or boldness to face danger; habitual cowardice: **timorous**, a. *tím'er-us* (L. *timor*, fear: F. *timoreux*), timorous, fearful, full of fear or scruples; fearful of danger: **tim'orously**, ad. *-li*: **tim'orousness**, n. *-nes*, fearfulness.

timocracy, n. *ti-mók'ra-si* (Gr. *time*, honour, worth, and *kratéo*, I govern), government by men of property who are possessed of a certain income: **timocratic**, a. *tímo-krát'ik*, pert. to timocracy.

tin, n. *tin* (Icel. *tin*; Ger. *zinn*; L. *stannum*, tin: W. *ystaen*), a white, soft, and very malleable metal; thin plates of iron covered with a coating of tin; a dish made of tinned-iron plate: **v.** to cover with a coating of tin; to overlay with tinfoil: **tin'ning**, imp.: **n.** the art or process of covering plates of iron, or the inner surfaces of iron or copper vessels, &c., with a coating of tin; the layer or coating thus put on: **tinned**, pp. *tind*, covered with tin: **tinny**, a. *tin'ni*, abounding with tin: **n.** in *Scot.*, a child's vessel or jug made of tinned sheet-iron: **tin'ner**, n. *-ner*, one who works in a tin-mine: **tinfoil** (L. *folium*, a leaf), tin in thin leaves: **tin'man**, one who makes or sells articles made of tinned sheet-iron: **tin-mine**, a mine producing tin ore: **tin-plate**, thin sheets of iron coated with tin: **tin pyrites**, a sulphuret of tin, copper, and iron—a mineral of a steel-grey, or sometimes of a copper-yellow colour: **tin-stone** or **-ore**, the oxide of tin or *cassiterite*, the ore from which the tin of commerce is obtained: **tin-ware**, iron articles coated with tin; utensils made of tin-plate: **block-tin**—see under **block**: **stream-tin**, the gravel-like ore found with detritus in the gullies and water-courses of metalliferous districts.

tincal, n., also **tinkal**, n. *ting'kal* (Mal. *tingkal*; Pers. *tinkar*), crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow greasy crystals.

tinchel, n. *tin'chel* (Gael. *tímchíoll*, a circuit, a compass: AS. *tynan*, to enclose), in *Scot.*, a large number of sportsmen who, having surrounded an extensive space, gradually close in upon their game.

F. *tinter*, to ring, to tingle; *tintion*, the ting of a bell: Dut. *tintelen*, to tingle as with cold), to feel a ringing sensation, as in the ear; to have a quick thrilling sensation, with a feeling of slight pricking, generally disagreeable and painful, but sometimes imparting a degree of pleasure: **ting'ling**, imp. *-pling*: n. a thrilling sensation; a noise in the ears: **tingled**, pp. *ting'gld*.

tinker, n. *ting'kêr* (imitative of the *tinking* or clinking sound of working or hammering metal: probably Scot. *tink*, to rivet, the noise so made, and *caird* or *card*, a gipsy, a sturdy beggar—*i.e.*, *tink-caird*, a person who mends pots and pans), a mender of pots and pans, especially such as are made of tin-plate; any mender or botcher: v. to work as a tinker; to patch up coarsely: **tin'kering**, imp.: n. the employment of a tinker; the act of patching up coarsely: **tin'kered**, pp. *-kerd*.

tinkle, v. *ting'kl* (imitative of the sound of small bells—see **tingle**), to make small, quick, sharp sounds, as of little bells, or pieces of metal; to cause to clink; to have in the ears the sensation of small sharp sounds: n. a clink; a quick noise: **tin'kling**, imp.: adj. making a sharp quick noise: n. a small, quick, sharp sound, as of a small bell: **tinkled**, pp. *ting'kld*.

tinned, tinner, tinning, tinny—see tin.

tinsel, n. *tin'sêl* (old F. *estincelles*; F. *étincelle*, a sparkling, spangles: Dut. *tintelen*, to tinkle, to sparkle: L. *scintilla*, a spark), something very shining and gaudy; something showy, or having a false lustre, but without value; a kind of lace: adj. gaudy; showy to excess; superficial: v. to adorn with something glittering, but not of much value; to make gaudy: **tin'selling**, imp.: **tin'selled**, pp. *-sêld*.

tint, n. *tint* (It. *tinta*; old F. *tint*; F. *teint*, dye, hue: L. *tinctus*, coloured, tinged), a slight colouring distinct from the ground or principal colour; a shade; a hue of colour; the different degrees of intensity and strength of colour in a pigment: v. to give a slight colouring to: **tint'ing**, imp.: n. a forming or imparting of tints: **tint'ed**, pp.: adj. slightly stained or dyed; tinged.

tintinnabular, n. *tin'tin-nab'ù-lêr*, also **tin'tinnab'ulary**, a. *-lêr-i* (L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell—from *tintinnare*, to ring, to jingle: an imitative word), relating to or connected with a bell; making the sound of a bell: **tin'tinnab ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shùn*, a tinkling sound, as of a bell.

tiny, a. *ti'ni* (imitative of making the voice pipy to express something very small: Dut. *weynigh*; Ger. *wenig*, little, small), very small; little; puny: **ti'nier**, comp. *-êr*: **ti'niest**, superl. *-êst*.

tip, n. *tip* (Dut. *tip*, a point: Ger. *zipfel*, a tip, a corner: Eng. *top*), the point or extremity of anything small; the end; a slight blow; a hint; a small present in money (slang): v. to form a point to; to cover on the top or end; to strike lightly; to give a hint or wink (slang); to make a present in money: **tip'ping**, imp.: n. in *music*, a distinct articulation given to the flute by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth: **tipped** or **tipt**, pp. *tipt*, having the top or end covered: **tipstaff**, n. an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable: **tiptoe**, n. the point of the toe: **on the tiptoe of expectation**, the state of being awake or alive to anything: **tiptop**, a. highest; supreme: n. the highest or utmost degree; the extreme: **to tip the wink** (slang), to intimate to another by means of a wink.

tippet, n. *tip'pêt* (Ger. *zipfel*, the tip or lappet of a garment: Dut. *timp*, a tip or corner, a wrapper for the neck), a narrow garment or covering of fur or cloth for the neck and shoulder, worn by females.

tipple, v. *tip'pl* (Bav. *zipfel*, a corner of anything, a small portion: prov. Eng. *tip*, a draught of liquor: Low Ger. *tippl*, a dot, a fine drop: Norm. *tipla*, to drip slowly, to sip), to drink intoxicating liquors frequently and to excess: n. an excess in drinking intoxicating liquors: **tip'pling**, imp. *-pling*: adj. indulging in the habitual use of intoxicating liquors: n. the habitual use of strong liquors; a drinking to excess: **tippled**, pp. *tip'pld*: adj. intoxicated: **tip'pler**, n. *-pler*, one who tipples: **tippling-house**, a shop where intoxicating liquors are retailed to be drunk on the premises; a dram-shop.

tipsy, a. *tip'si* (Swab. *tapps*; Swiss, *tips*, a fuddling with drink: Swiss, *tipseln*, to fuddle one's self), affected with liquor; drunk: **tip'sily**, ad. *-li*: **tip'siness**, n. *-nês*, the state of being drunk.

tipulary, a. *tip'ù-lêr-i* (L. *tipula*, an insect that runs swiftly over the water), pert. to insects of the genus *tipula*, or the crane-fly kind.

tirade, n. *ti-rād'* (F. *tirade*, a long train of words—from F. *tirer*; L. *trahere*, to draw), a long train of words; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.

tirailleur, n. *ti-rāl-yêr'* (F.), a soldier put in front of the line as a sharpshooter to annoy the enemy; a skirmisher.

tire, n. *tir* (old F. *tiere*, rank, order: Low Ger. *tier*, a row of connected things—see tier), a row or rank; a head-dress; furniture; apparatus; in *mil.*, guns, shot, and shells, &c., placed in a regular form: **tire-woman**, a female head-dresser; a milliner; **tire** or **tiring room**, the dressing-room of a theatre.

tire, n. *tir* (from *tie*, to fasten or bind), a heavy band or hoop of iron used to tie or bind the fellies of wheels in order to secure them from breaking or wearing.

tire, v. *tir* (Bret. *terri*, to break, to abolish: AS. *terian*, to break, to tear: Low Ger. *teren*, to pull, to plague: Sw. *tæra*; L. *terere*, to rub, to wear away), to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the strength by labour; to be fatigued; to have the patience exhausted: **tiring**, imp. *ti'ring*: **tired**, pp. *tird*: adj. weary; fatigued; jaded: **tiredness**, n. *tird'nês*, the state of being wearied: **to tire out**, to weary or fatigue beyond further exertion: **tiresome**, a. *tir'sùm*, fatiguing; wearisome; tedious; exhausting patience: **tire'somely**, ad. *-li*: **tire'someness**, n. *-nês*, the quality or state of being tiresome; tediousness.

tirolite, n. *tir'ō-lit* (so called from being found in many parts of the *Tyrol*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), copper-froth; a fine verdigris-green or azure-blue carbonate of copper and arsenic.

T-iron, n. *tē'ī'ērn*, rolled bar-iron, shaped, when cut in sections, like the letter T.

'tis, *tiz*, a contr. for *it is*.

tisic, a. *tiz'ik*, and **tisical**, a. *tiz'i-kal*, for **phthisic**, which see.

Tisri, n. *tiz'ri* (Heb. *tishri*—from Chald. *shera'*, to open, to begin), the first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to parts of our September and October.

tissue, n. *tish'ù* (F. *tissu*, woven—from F. *tisser*; L. *texere*, to weave), any woven stuff; cloth interwoven with figured colours, or with gold or silver thread; any thin and delicate texture or fabric; in *anat.* or *bot.*, the minute elementary structures of which organs are composed; a connected series; a collection; a mass: v. to form tissue of; to interweave: **tis'suing**, imp.: **tis'sued**, pp. *-ùd*: adj. variegated: **tissue-paper**, a very thin semi-transparent variety of paper.

tit, n. *tit* (Icel. *tita*, a small object of its kind: the change of *a* or *o* in *tat* or *tot* for *i* in *tit* marks diminution or the least portion of anything—see **tot**), any very small thing; a small horse or woman, in contempt: **tit-bit** or **tid-bit**, a choice tender piece: **tit for tat**, an equivalent by way of revenge or repartee: **tit'ling**, n. *-ling*, the titlark; the hedge-sparrow: **tittle**, n. *tit'il*, a particle; a minute part; a jot: **tittle-tattle**, n. *-tat'il*, idle trifling talk; an idle trifling talker: v. to talk idly; to engage in small senseless talk: **tit'tle-tat'tling**, imp. *-ling*: **tit'tle-tat'tled**, pp. *-tat'ld*: **titlark**, a small species of lark: **titmouse**, n. *-mous*, a small bird of several species; pln. **tit'mice**.

Titan, n. *ti'tàn*, in *heathen myth.*, the eldest son of heaven and earth: **Ti'tans**, pln. the sons of *Titan* and *Terra* (L. earth), and their descendants, who warred against Jupiter, said to have been a race of giants of enormous size and vast strength: **ti'tan**, a., or **titanic**, a. *ti-tàn'ik*, of or relating to the Titans; enormous.

titanium, n. *ti-tā'ni-ùm* (Gr. *titanos*, lime, white earth), one of the elementary substances, of a dark copper-red colour with a strong metallic lustre, sometimes found in small cubical crystals in the slag of blast-furnaces: **titanite**, n. *ti'tàn-īt*, prismatic titanium ore—better known by the name of *sphene*: **titanic**, a. *ti-tàn'ik*, pert. to or containing titanium: **titanic acid**, the form in which titanium occurs as a constituent of several minerals: **titaniferous**, a. *ti'tàn-i'fêr-ùs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing or yielding titanic acid and titanium.

titanotherium, n. *ti'tàn-ō-thē'ri-ùm* (*Titan*, a fabulous giant, and Gr. *therion*, a beast), in *geol.*, a large herbivorous mammal having some relations to the modern tapirs—was probably about twice the size of the existing horse.

tithe, n. *tith* (AS. *teothe*, tenth; *teothian*, to tithe or

titmark—see **tit.**

title, n. *tīt'l* (L. *titulus,* a superscription, a title; It. *titolo;* AS. *titul,* a title), an inscription put over a thing as the name by which it is to be known; the inscription at the beginning of a book intimating the subject of the work, and usually the author's and publisher's names; a general head containing particulars; a name; an appellation; a name of honour or dignity; a claim of right; that which is the foundation of ownership; the written document that proves a right: **v.** to call; to name: **ti'tling,** imp. *-tling;* **titled,** pp. *tītld,* named: **adj.** having a title or name of honour: **title-deeds,** written instruments setting forth a man's title or right to property: **title-page,** the first page of a book, setting forth briefly the subject of the book, and the names of the author and publisher.

titling, titmouse—see **tit.**

titter, n. *tit'ėr* (imitative of a succession of sharp thin sounds: Dut. *tateren,* to make a rattling sound, to stutter: Icel. *titra;* Ger. *zittern,* to tremble, to shiver), a restrained laugh; a giggle: **v.** to laugh with restraint: **tit'tering,** imp.: **n.** restrained laughter; **tit'tered,** pp. *-tėrd.*

tittle, tittle-tattle, &c.—see **tit.**

titular, a. *tit'ū-lėr* (L. *titulus,* a title: F. *titulaire*), existing in name or title only; having the title without possession or enjoyment: **n.** a person invested with a title to an office, but who does not discharge its duties: **tit'ularly,** ad. *-li;* **tit'ularity,** n. *-lar'i-ti,* state of being titular: **tit'ulary,** a. *-lėr-i,* pert. to a title: **n.** one who has a title or right.

tivy, ad. *tiv'i,* contr. of **tantivy,** which see.

tiza, n. *tīz'ā,* the name by which borate of lime is called in southern Peru, where it is found on the dry plains in white reniform nodules.

to, prep. *tō* (Dut. *toe;* Ger. *zu,* to), a word denoting motion toward a place; expressing direction towards; denoting addition; denoting the direction of; toward; denoting accord or adaptation; denoting address; in comparison of; as far as; denoting effect or consequence: **ad.** the sign or prefix of the infinitive of a verb, as, "*to* live"; the particle coming between two verbs to show that the second is the object of the first; used after a verb to modify its meaning, as, "he comes *to*"; in *colloquial usage,* especially in the *U. States,* the infinitive is often understood, and only *to* expressed, as, "he orders me to go, but I do not wish to" (*go* being understood): **to-day,** n. this day: **to-night,** n. this night: **to-morrow,** n. on the morrow: **to and fro,** n. a pacing backwards and forwards: **ad.** backward and forward: **to the face,** in presence of: **to wit,** to know; namely.

toad, n. *tōd* (Dan. *tudse,* a toad—from Icel. *tutna,* to swell: prov. Eng. *tote,* to bulge out), a reptile resembling the frog, but without its activity: **toad'ish,** a. *-ish,* like a toad: **toad-eater,** n. *originally,* the assistant to a mountebank; a fawning obsequious parasite; a mean and servile flatterer: **toad'y,** n. *-i,* a sycophant; a mean flatterer or hanger-on: **v.** to flatter

adj. labouring with fatigue: **toiled**, pp. *toĭld:* **toil'er**, n. *-ér*, one who toils: **toil'ful**, a. *-fŏol*, wearisome: **toil'less**, a. *-lĕs*, free from toil: **toil'some**, a. *-sŭm*, laborious; attended with fatigue or pain; wearisome: **toil'somely**, ad. *-lĭ:* **toil'someness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being toilsome or laborious.

toil, n. *toĭl*, usually in the plu. **toils** (F. *toiles*, toils, something to enclose or entangle wild beasts in: F. *toile*, cloth—from L. *tela*, a web), any net or snare; any web or string spread for taking prey.

toilet, n. *toĭl'ĕt* (F. *toilette*, a packing or wrapping cloth—see **toil** 2), the cloth that covers a dressing-table; the dressing-table itself; mode or operation of dressing; all matters connected with personal cleanliness and the adjustment of articles of dress: **toil'inette'**, n. *-i-nĕt'* (F.), a cloth whose weft is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk.

toise, n. *toĭz* (F. *toise*, a fathom—from L. *tensus;* It. *teso*, stretched—as if measured by the width of the outstretched arms), a French measure of length, about six and a half English feet.

Tokay, n. *tō-kā'*, a highly-prized wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary.

token, n. *tō'kĕn* (Goth. *taikns;* Ger. *zeichen*, a mark, a brand: Icel. *teikna;* Dan. *tegne*, to mark, to draw), something meant to represent another thing; a mark; a sign; a symptom; a memorial of friendship; one of stamped pieces of metal used as coin to serve a temporary purpose; in the *Scotch Presbyterian Churches*, one of stamped metal tickets of admission to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: in *printing*, ten and a half quires of paper: **to'kenless**, a. *-lĕs*, without a token.

tola, n. *tō'lä* (Hind. *tula*, a balance), in *India*, a weight for gold and silver, about 180 grains troy.

told, v. *tōld*, pt. and pp. of **tell**, which see.

toledo, n. *tō-lē'dō*, a sword-blade of the finest temper, originally from Toledo, in Spain.

tolerable, a. *tŏl'ĕr-ä-bl* (L. *tolerabilis*, that may be borne or endured—from *tolero*, I bear, I endure: F. *tolérable*), that may be borne or endured; supportable; moderately good or agreeable; not very excellent or pleasing; passable: **tol'erably**, ad. *-blĭ:* **tol'erableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being tolerable: **tol'erant**, a. *-ant* (L. *tolero*, I bear), enduring; suffering to be, or to be done; indulgent: **tol'erantly**, ad. *-lĭ:* **tol'erance**, n. *-ans*, patience and indulgence towards those whose opinions or practices differ from our own: **tol'erate**, v. *-āt*, to suffer to be; to permit or allow without positive hindrance: **tol'erating**, imp.: **tol'erated**, pp. suffered; not prohibited: **tol'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; the permission of religious opinions and modes of worship different from those of the established church.

toll, n. *tōl* (Ger. *zoll;* Icel, *tollr*, custom, toll: Gr. *telonion*, a custom-house: Ger. *zahlen*, to reckon), a duty or tax imposed on travellers or goods passing along a bridge or a public road; a tax paid, or duty imposed, for some liberty or privilege; a miller's compensation for grinding corn: v. to impose a toll on; to exact, as a tax or tribute: **toll'able**, a. *-ä-bl*, subject to the payment of toll: **toll'age**, n. *-ăj*, payment of toll; the amount paid: **toll-bar**, a beam or gate across a road at a toll-house to prevent vehicles passing without paying toll: **toll-booth**, n. *-bōth*, a booth for the collection of tolls; subsequently a prison: **tolbooth**, n. *tōl-bōth'*, in *Scot.*, a jail: **toll-gate**, a gate where toll is taken: **toll-gatherer**, one who collects the tolls: **toll-house**, the house where the toll-gatherer or tollman resides.

toll, v. *tōl* (Icel. *tall*, deceitful; W. *twyll*, deceit, illusion: Bret. *touella*, to enchant, to allure: old H. Ger. *tollon*, to stroke: originally meant, "to incite one to do a thing, to draw, to entice"), to stroke or ring slowly, as a bell to invite the people into church; to sound a bell with slow uniform strokes in order to announce a death, or to give solemnity to a funeral: n. the slow repeated sounding of a bell at short intervals: **tol'ling**, imp.: **adj.** sounding as a tolled bell: n. the act of one who or that which tolls: **tolled**, pp. *tōld:* **adj.** rung, as a bell.

tolmen, n. *tōl'mĕn* (Celt. *dol*, a table, and *men*, a stone), a curious, supposed druidical monument, consisting of a large stone placed horizontally on other upright stones about three or four feet high, also called a *cromlech;*—also spelt *dolmen*.

tolu-balsam, n. *tō-lō'-*, a fragrant oleo-resin, the produce of a South American tree.

tomahawk, n. *tŏm'ä-haŵk* (Ind. *tomehagen* or *tamohecan*), an Indian war-club terminating in a heavy knob; an Indian hatchet: v. to kill with the Indian club or hatchet: **tom'ahawking**, imp.: **tom'ahawked**, pp. *-haŵkt.*

tomato, n. *tō-mä'tō* (Sp. and F. *tomate*, but of Indian origin), a plant and its fruit, also called the *love-apple*, having a rounded flattened form, but often irregular in shape, and of a bright-red or yellow colour.

tomb, n. *tōm* (F. *tombe*, a tombstone; *tombeau*, a tomb: It. *tomba;* Sp. *tumba*, a tomb: Gr. *tumbos*, a mound of earth raised over a dead body, a tomb), a grave; a house or vault in which to deposit the dead: **tombed**, a. *tōmbd*, deposited in a tomb: **tomb'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a grave or a sepulchral monument: **tomb'stone**, n. a stone with an inscription placed over a grave in memory of the deceased.

tombac, n. *tŏm'băk* (Mal. *tambaga*, copper), an alloy of copper and zinc; brass with an excess of zinc: white tombac, tombac with a portion of metallic arsenic added.

tom-cat, n. *tŏm'kăt* (from *Tom*, the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, and *cat*), a full-grown male cat.

tome, n. *tōm* (F. *tome*, a volume: Gr. *tomos*, a piece cut off, the part of a book—from *temnein*, to cut: L. *tomus*, a piece or bit; in mid. L., a book), a book; one volume of several constituting the same work.

tomentose, a. *tō'mĕn-tōs'*, also **tomentous**, a. *tō-mĕn'tŭs* (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions: F. *tomenteux:* Sp. *tomentoso*), in *bot.*, covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible; having a whitish down-like wool; nappy: **tomen'tum**, n. *-tŭm*, in *bot.*, the closely-matted hair or downy nap covering the leaves or stems of some plants; in *anat.*, the minutely-divided vessels on the surface of the brain.

tomfool, n. *tŏm'fōl* (*Tom*, the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, and *fool*), a great fool; a silly trifler: **tomfool'ery**, n. *-ér-ĭ*, foolish or senseless trifling.

to-morrow, n. *tōō-mŏr'rō*, the day after the present.

tompion, n. *tŏm'pi-ŏn*—see **tamp**.

tomtit, n. *tŏm-tĭt'* (*Tom*, the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, and *tit*—see **tit**), a very little bird; the titmouse.

tom-tom, a. *tŏm'tŏm'*—see **tam-tam**.

ton, n. *tŭn* (L. *tina*, a wine-vessel: F. *tine*, a tub; *tonne*, a barrel), a weight of 20 cwt.; in *ship-measuring*, 40 cubic feet, by which the burden of a ship is estimated: **ton'nage**, n. *-ăj*, the weight of goods that may be carried in a ship; a duty or toll on vessels, or on goods carried on water.

ton, n. *tŏng* (F.), the prevailing fashion; high mode.

tone, n. *tōn* (F. *ton*, tone, tune; Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone or note of the voice: L. *tonus;* Sp. *tono*, a tone), sound, or a modification of sound; a particular inflection of the voice as modified by the feelings or passions; the particular sound of the voice in speaking or reading; the state of the body in regard to the healthy performance of its animal functions; in *music*, an interval of sound; in *paint.*, the harmony of the colours of a picture in light and shade: v. to utter in an affected tone; to tune: **ton'ning**, imp.: **toned**, pp. *tōnd:* **adj.** having a tone: **tone'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without tone; unmusical: **tone-syllable**, an accented syllable: **tonic**, n. *tŏn'ĭk*, increasing tension; giving or increasing strength; imparting vigour to the bodily system; strengthening; pert. to tones or sounds; in *music*, denoting the key-note: n. a medicine or agent which imparts vigour and strength to the body; a stomachic; in *music*, the key-note or fundamental sound which generates all the rest: **tonicity**, n. *tō-nĭs'ĭ-tĭ*, a state of healthy tension of muscular fibres while at rest: **toning down**, subduing in colour or shade; softening so as to remove all harshness.

tongs, n. plu. *tŏngz* (Icel. *taung;* Sw. *tang;* Dut. *tanghe;* Ger. *zange*, tongs: Icel. *tangi*, a tongue of land, the tang or part of a knife enclosed in the handle), an instr. of metal, consisting of two long legs jointed at one end, for grasping and holding anything.

tongue, n. *tŭng* (Icel. *tunga;* Ger. *zunge;* Gael. *teanga;* L. *lingua*, a tongue), the chief instr. of speech, and the organ of taste; speech; discourse; power of speech; a language; anything resembling a tongue in its shape, use, or situation; the projection on the end or side of a board which fits into a groove; the clapper of a bell: v. to chide; to scold; to talk or prate much: **tongu'ing**, imp. *-ing:* **tongued**, pp. *tŭngd:* **adj.** having a tongue: **tongue'less**, a. *-lĕs*, speechless: **tongue-shaped**, a. in the form of a tongue:

[illegible] to hold the tongue,

[illegible]

[illegible] ton-

[illegible] ensured.

[illegible]

[illegible] tool.

[illegible]

toom, n. *tōm* (Scot. *toom*; Icel. *tómr*), empty, unoccupied: Gael. *tóm*, to pour out, in *Scot.*, a place where rubbish may be emptied or poured out.

toot, v. *tōt* (Dut. *toeten*, to sound a horn: old Eng. *tote*, to whisper: Icel. *tjóta*, to resound as the wind), to make a particular noise with the tongue striking [illegible] to rise above others; to excel: [illegible] over and above; [illegible] the upper part: **top'ping**, imp.: **adj.** [illegible] pole in rising: **topped**, pp. *topt*: **adj.** [illegible] in the top: **top'ful**, a. [illegible] full: [illegible] from: **top-armour**, n. [illegible] a covering on the [illegible] horses with horning: **top-boots**, [illegible] metal bands [illegible] **top'coat**, [illegible] over the ordinary dress [illegible] by men: **top-dr'ining**, [illegible]: **top-dressing**, manure laid on the surface without being [illegible] or ploughed in: **top-gallant**, a. [illegible] that is above the topmast: **top'-heavy**, a. [illegible] on the top: top-y: **top-mast**, the second mast [illegible] the deck next the [illegible]: **top most**, a. [illegible] uppermost: the highest: **top-sail**, the sail [illegible] above the top-mast: **top-timbers**, pieces in the ribs of a ship's side, which are next above the floor-[illegible]

top, n. *top* (Dut. *top*: Gr. *topos*, a spinning-top: Norw. *tjo*, a [illegible]: *tjo*, a [illegible]: Icel. *tjó*, a [illegible] shape which is made to spin on its point: the [illegible] of a whipping-top: also with a blunter point: [illegible] of time by the [illegible] of a whipping-top [illegible] strands.

topaz, n. *tō'paz* (F. *topaze*: Gr. *topazion*, the topaz, so called from the island Topazos, [illegible] in finely-striated crystals, transparent, of various colours, or colourless: [illegible] yellow, and harder than quartz: **topazolite**, n. *tō-paz'ō-līt*, [illegible] a stone of a pale yellow, nearly transparent, variety of garnet: **topaz-rock**, a [illegible] slaty mixture of quartz, schorl, and topaz.

tope, n. *tōp*, one of the shark family, so named [illegible] resembling the dog-fish.

tope, v. *tōp* (Dut. *topen*: Sp. *topar*, to knock against: F. *toper*, an exclamation representing striking hands in the conclusion of a bargain), to [illegible] in drinking: to knock the glasses together before drinking them off, then to have a drinking [illegible] drink in excess: to tipple: **to ping**, imp.: **toped**, pp. *tōpt*: **toper**, n. *tōp'er*, a drinker to excess, a tippler.

tophaceous, a. *tō-fā'shus* (L. *tophaceus*, [illegible] to tufa or tuff: from *tophus*, tufa or tuff, a term applied to bodies found in the lungs resembling [illegible]): **tophus**, n. *tō'fus*, a swelling affecting a bone, [illegible] concretion about the joints, occurring chiefly in gouty persons.

Tophet, n. *tō'fet*, also **To'pheth**, n. *-feth* (derived by some from Heb. *toph*, a drum, from the beating of drums, and other discordant noises there, made to stifle the cries of the sacrificed children), in *Scrip.*, a place lying south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hin-

hand when lighted, formed of some such material as cotton, hemp, or flax, well tarred, or steeped in grease or suchlike substances; a flambeau: **torch-bearer**, one who carries a torch lighted: **torch-light**, the light given by torches.

tore, v. *tôr*, pt. of the verb **tear**, which see: n. the dead grass which remains on mowing land during winter and spring.

tore, n. *tôr*—see **torus**.

toreumatography, n. *tô-rū'mă-tŏg'rĕ-fi* (Gr. *toreuma*, embossed work, and *grapho*, I write or describe), a description of sculptures and basso-relievos; also **toreu'matol'ogy**, n. *-lŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *logos*, discourse).

toreutic, a. *tô-rū'tĭk* (Gr. *toreutos*, elaborate), highly finished or polished—applied to figures in hard-wood, ivory, and the like.

torment, v. *tôr-mĕnt'* (L. *tormentum*, a twisted cord or rope, an instrument of torture—from *torqueo*, I twist: F. *tourment*), to put to extreme pain or anguish; to harass; to distress; to tease or vex: n. *tôr'mĕnt*, extreme pain; torture; misery: **torment'ing**, imp.: adj. paining to a distressing degree: **torment'ed**, pp.: **torment'er**, n., also **torment'or**, n. *-ĕr*, one who torments; a kind of harrow on wheels for reducing a stiff soil: **torment'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **tormina**, n. *tôr'mĭ-nă* (L. *tormina*, gripes, colic), in *med.*, griping or twisting pains.

torn, v. *tôrn*, pp. of **tear**, which see.

tornado, n. *tôr-nā'dō* (Sp. *tornada*, a return from a journey, a whirling wind—from *tornar*, to return), any violent storm or hurricane of wind, usually attended with thunder, lightning, and rain, generally limited in area, and of short duration; a whirlwind or whirl-storm.

torose, a. *tō-rōs'*, also **torous**, a. *tō'rŭs* (L. *torus*, a knot or bulge), in *bot.*, uneven; alternately elevated and depressed; swelling in knobs.

torpedo, n. *tôr-pē'dō* (L. *torpedo*, stiffness, numbness—from *torpere*, to be still, to be stiff with frost: It. *torpedine*), the cramp-fish; a fish which gives electric or benumbing shocks when touched; a machine or engine which, partially submerged in the sea, explodes when touched by a passing vessel, either greatly injuring or wholly destroying it.

torpid, a. *tôr'pĭd* (L. *torpidus*, benumbed, stupefied—from *torpere*, to be still, to be stiff with frost: It. *torpido*: F. *torpide*), benumbed; having lost the power of exertion and feeling; dull; inactive: **tor'pidly**, ad. *-li*: **tor'pidness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **torpidity**, n. *tôr-pĭd'ĭ-ti*, numbness; inactivity; sluggishness: **torpes'cent**, a. *pĕs'sĕnt*, becoming torpid: **torpes'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, torpidness; stupidity: **torpify**, v. *tôr'pĭ-fi* (L. *facio*, I make), to make torpid: **tor'pifying**, imp.: **tor'pified**, pp. *-fīd*: **tor'pitude**, n. *-tūd*, torpidity: **tor'por**, n. *-pŏr*, numbness; dulness; inactivity: **tor'porific**, a. *-ĭf'ĭk*, tending to produce torpor.

torque, n. *tôrk*, also **torques**, n. *tôr'kwēz* (L. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain—from *torqueo*, I twist), a favourite ornament of the anc. Britons, consisting of a chain or collar for the neck, formed of small ringlets of metal interlaced with each other: **torqued**, a. *tôrkt*, wreathed.

torrefaction—see **torrefy**.

torrefy, v. *tôr'rĕ-fi* (F. *torréfier*, to torrefy: L. *torreo*, I dry or burn, and *facere*, to make: Sans. *tarsh*, to be dried up), to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch; to parch or dry highly on a plate of metal or porcellain, as a drug: **tor'refying**, imp.: **tor'refied**, pp. *-fīd*: **tor'refac'tion**, n. *-făk'shŭn*, the operation of drying or scorching by a fire.

torrent, n. *tôr'rĕnt* (L. *torrens*, burning—said of streams, raging, rushing—gen. *torrentis*: L. *torrens*; It. *torrente*; F. *torrent*, a torrent), a rapid-rushing stream of water; a stream of water running over a precipice or declivity; a violent or rapid flow: **adj.** rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

torricellian, a. *tôr'rĭ-chĕl'lĭ-ăn*, of or discovered by *Torricelli*, a famous Italian philosopher and mathematician.

torrid, a. *tôr'rĭd* (L. *torridus*, dried up, parched: F. *torride*: It. *torrido*), parched; dried with heat; burning: **tor'ridness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being parched with heat: **torrid zone**, the middle zone or belt of the earth's surface, extending on each side of the equator to the Tropic of Cancer on the north, and the Tropic of Capricorn on the south—so called from its high temperature.

torse, n. *tôrs* (F. *tors*: L. *tortus*, twisted), in *her.*, a wreath; a twisted scroll.

torsion, n. *tôr'shŭn* (L. *tortum*, to twist, to bend: F. *torsion*), the act of turning or twisting; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the action of a lateral force: **torsion-balance**, an instr. for estimating very minute forces by the action of fine wires or threads which twist round each other: **tor'sel**, n. *-sĕl*, anything in a twisted form: **tor'tile**, n. *-til*, twisted; wreathed; coiled: **tor'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, twisted; wreathed.

torso, n. *tôr'sō* (It. *torso*, the stump of a cabbage, a torso: L. *thyrsus*, a stalk or stem), the trunk of a statue; a statue deprived of head and limbs.

tortilla, n. *tôr-tēl'yă* (Sp.), a thin unleavened cake of maize-flour, baked on a heated plate or stone.

tortoise, n. *tôr'tĭz* (L. *tortus*, twisted or crooked: F. *tortue*: Sp. *tortuga*), a reptile more or less flattened, covered with a very hard shell or case, into which it can draw its head and feet at will: **tortoise-shell**, the horny scales or plates of the tortoise, manufactured into various articles.

tortuous, a. *tôr'tū-ŭs*, also **tor'tuous**, a. *-ŭs* (L. *tortuosus*, full of crooks or turns—from *tortus*, twisted: It. *tortuoso*: F. *tortueux*), twisted; winding; having many crooks and turns; crooked; deceitful: **tor'tuously**, ad. *-li*: **tor'tuousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **tor'tuosity**, n. *-ŏs'ĭ-ti*, state of being crooked and winding; wreath; flexure.

torture, n. *tôr'tūr* or *-chŭr* (L. *tortus*, twisted, crooked: F. *torture*), extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment; pain inflicted as a punishment, or for the purpose of extorting a confession: v. to pain extremely; to put to the rack; to torment; to harass; to vex: **tor'turing**, imp.: **adj.** tormenting; keeping on the rack; vexing: **tor'tured**, pp. *-tūrd* or *-chŭrd*: **tor'turer**, n. *-tū-rĕr*, one who tortures: **tor'turingly**, ad. *-ring-li*.

torulose—see **torus**.

torus, n. *tō'rŭs*, also **tore**, n. *tōr* (L. *torus*, a thing swelling out, a bulge: It. *toro*: F. *tore*), in *arch.*, a large moulding in the bases of columns, the profile of which is semicircular; in *bot.*, the axis on which all the parts of the floral whorls within the calyx are seated: **torulose**, a. *tōr'rū-lōs'*, in *bot.*, having successive rounded swellings, as the pods of some cruciferous plants.

Tory, n. *tōr'i* (Gael. and Ir. *taobh-righ*, pronounced somewhat like *tō'rĭ* or *tō'rĕ*, the king's side—from *taobh*, side or part, and *righ*, king: said by others to be from the Irish robber word *tore*, give me—*i.e.*, your money,—subsequently applied to Popish outlaws in Ireland, then to those who refused to concur in excluding a R. Cath. prince from the throne), in *politics*, a term opposed to *Whig*; a name applied to a great political party in 1680, first as a term of reproach; a name commonly applied to certain traditional maxims of public policy; the political successors of the *Tories* are now commonly known as *Conservatives*: **Toryism**, n. *tō'rĭ-tĭzm*, the principles of the Tories.

toss, v. *tŏs* (W. *tosio*, to jerk: Norm. *tossa*; Low Ger. *tŏsen*; Bav. *zetten*, to let drop, to scatter in small portions), to throw with the hand; to throw upwards; to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to roll and tumble: **tos'sing**, imp.: n. the act of throwing upwards; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling: **tossed**, pp. *tŏst*: **tos'ser**, n. *-ĕr*, one who tosses: **to toss off**, to drink hastily; to make short work of: **to toss the oars**, to raise them perpendicularly with their blades upwards, as a salute: **to toss up**, to throw a coin up into the air and bet on which side it will fall: **to toss hay**, to throw up and turn it over: **toss-pot**, n. a toper; a drunkard.

tot, v. *tŏt* (the syllables *tot*, *tot*, *tŏt*, are used in forming words signifying broken sound, then short abrupt movement, a small quantity: Norm. *tot*, a murmur: Icel. *titra*, to shiver: Dan. *tot*, a flock of wool), anything small, as a term of endearment; anything small of its kind: **to tot about**, to move about with short steps, as a child attempting to walk, or a feeble old person: **to tot down**, to jot down; to mark with a slight touch of the pen: **tot'ty**, a. *-ti*, unsteady; dizzy; small: **tot'ter**, v. *-tĕr*, to shake as if about to fall; to be unsteady; to shake: **tot'tering**, imp.: **adj.** threatening to fall: **tot'tered**, pp. *-tĕrd*: **tot'teringly**, ad. *-li*: **tot'terer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who totters.

total, a. *tō'tăl* (L. *totus*, all, whole: F. and Sp. *total*: It. *totale*), whole; complete; entire; undivided: n. the whole; the complete amount: **to'tally**, ad. *-li*: **totality**, n. *tō-tăl'ĭ-ti*, the whole sum or amount: **in toto**, *-tō'tō* (L.), in the whole.

t'other, a. *tŭth'ĕr*, contr. of *the other*.

tuch'a-bl, that may be touched: **touch'ingly**, a
touch'y, a. *-i*, exceedingly susceptible; peevish
cible: **touch'ily**, ad. *-li*: **touch'iness**, n. *-nes*, pe
ness; irritability: **touch and go**, within the sm
possible point of happening: **touch-hole**, the
hole of a cannon or fire-arm through which fire is
municated to the charge: **touch-needles**, small
of gold and silver, some pure, and others alloyed
certain proportions of copper, used by assayer
trying gold and silver articles: **touch-paper**, p
steeped in a solution of saltpetre and dried, w
burns slowly, used as a match: **touchstone**, a va
of flinty slate, so called from its being used to
the purity of gold and silver, the quality being ju
of by the colour of the streak which it leaves on
stone; Lydian stone: **touchwood**, very dry dec
wood, used as tinder; amadou: **to touch on** or u
to treat of; to mention slightly: **to touch at**, to
or go to without stay: **to touch up**, to repair; to
prove by slight touches: **touch-me-not**, name
plant whose ripe seed-vessel, when irritated or touc
projects the seed to some distance; in *med.*, the
name for the malignant disease called lupus.

tough, a. *tŭf* (AS. *toh*; Dut. *taai*; Ger. *zähe*, w
stands tugging and pulling: Low Ger. *tögen*; G
ziehen, to pull, to draw), admitting of tugging and p
ing without fracture or injury; not easily broken
separated; able to endure hardships; tenacious; d
cult, as a *tough* piece of business: **tough'ly**, ad.
tough'ness, n. *-nes*, the quality of a substance wh
renders it in some degree flexible and without mu
liability to fracture; tenacity: **tough'ish**, a. *-i*
rather tough: **toughen**, v. *tŭf'n*, to make tough;
grow tough: **toughening**, imp. *tŭf'ning*: **toughen**
pp. *tŭf'nd*.

toupee, n. *tōō-pē'* (F. *toupet*, a toupee), a kind
peruke; an artificial lock of hair; a curl.

tour, n. *tōr* (F. *tour*; It. *torno*, a turn), a lengt
excursion; a ramble; a roving journey; a turn: **tou**
ist, n. *-ist*, one who performs a lengthy journey
excursion.

tourmaline, n. *tōr'mă-lin* (from *tournamal*,
name in Ceylon), a mineral occurring in long pr
matic crystals, most frequently black, but found
various colours; schorl.

tournament, n. *tōr'nă-mĕnt* (It. *torneamento*,
tournament; *torneare*, to surround, to tilt: old
tournément), a combat in an enclosed space; a mo
fight or martial sport of the middle ages for exhib
ing prowess and skill in arms: **tour'ney**, v. *-ni*,
perform at tournaments: n. a tournament: **tour'na**
ing, imp.: **tour'neyed**, pp. *-nid*.

tourniquet, n. *tōr'ni-kĕt* (F.—from *tourner*, to tur
a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used
surgery to produce pressure on a blood-vessel, so as
restrain bleeding.

touse, v. *tŏŏz*, also tousle

ful: **toy'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **toy'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality or state of being toyish: **toy-shop**, a shop where toys are sold. *Note.*—*Toy* as a noun and verb have really different roots, but the senses have become so mixed up that it was thought better to group them together.

trace, n. *trās* (It. *traccia*; F. *trace*, a trace, a point of the foot: Sp. *traza*, first sketch, outline: L. *tractus*, a drawing), mark or visible appearance left by something passing; a footstep; a vestige: **v.** to delineate with marks; to follow by the visible marks left; to follow by footsteps or tracks: **tra'cing**, imp.: **n.** course; regular track or path; a delineation by visible marks; a plan; a sketch: **traced**, pp. *trāst*, marked out; followed by footsteps: **tra'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who traces: **tra'ceable**, a. *-sē-bl*, that may be traced: **tra'ceably**, ad. *-blī*: **tra'ceableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, the state of being traceable: **tra'cery**, n. *-sĕr-i*, artistic work in fanciful and flowing outlines; certain kinds of ornamental stone-work, as in Gothic windows: **tracing-paper**, a semi-transparent paper used in taking sketches or outlines.

trace, n. *trās*, usually in the plu. **traces**, *trā'sĕz* (F. *tirasse*, a hunting-net: old Eng. *trayce*, horses' harness: L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging), the straps, ropes, or chains by which horses draw vehicles.

trachea, n. *trā-kē'ā* (Gr. *trachus*, rough, rugged—fem. *tracheia*, the word *arteria*, artery, being understood; *tracheia*, the windpipe), a cartilaginous and membranous tube which conveys the air into, and out of, the lungs; the windpipe: **trache'a**, plu. *-ē*, the air-tubes of the body in insects: in *bot.*, the spiral vessels of plants: **trache'al**, a. *-ăl*, pert. to the windpipe.

trachelipodous, a. *trăk'ē-lĭp'ō-dŭs* (Gr. *trachelos*, a neck, and *pous*, the foot—gen. *podos*), having the foot attached to the neck, as in the **trachelopods**, *trăk-ĕl'ō-pŏds*, or **trach'elip'oda**, *-lĭp'ō-dā*.

trachenchyma, n. *trăk-eng'ki-mā* (Eng. *trachea*, and Gr. *engchuma*, what is poured in), in *bot.*, the vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels.

tracheotomy, n. *trăk-ē-ŏt'ō-mi* (Gr. *tracheia*, the windpipe, and *temno*, I cut), the operation of making an opening in the windpipe: **trachitis**, n. *trā-kī'tĭs*, inflammation of the windpipe.

trachyte, n. *trăk'it* (Gr. *trachus*, rough), in *geol.*, the name given to the felspathic class of volcanic rock which has a coarse cellular paste, and rough and gritty to the touch: **trachytic**, a. *trā-kĭt'ĭk*, pert. to or consisting of trachyte.

track, n. *trăk* (F. *trac*, a beaten way or path, a trade or course: Ger. *trapp*, the sound of the footfall, a footprint: Icel. *troda*, to tread: Norm. *trakka*, to trample: L. *tractus*, a dragging), a mark or marks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a beaten path; course; road; way: **v.** to follow by the marks left upon the way; to draw a vessel by a rope, as into a harbour or along a canal: **track'ing**, imp.: **tracked**, pp. *trăkt*, followed by the marks or footsteps: **track'less**, a. *-lĕs*, without a road or path; untrodden: **track'lessly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **track'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being trackless or without a track: **track-road**, a towing-path.

tract, n. *trăkt* (AS. *traht*, a treatise: L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging, a district—from *trahо*, I draw: It. *tratto*, a pull: F. *traite*, way, course), a quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; region; a short treatise on a particular subject in the form of a pamphlet; length; extent: **tractarian**, n. *trăk-tā'rĭ-ăn*, one of the writers of the Oxford Tracts for the Times, in favour of Puseyism; a Puseyite.

tractable, a. *trăk'tā-bl* (L. *tractabilis*, quiet, manageable—from *tractare*, to handle, to manage), easily led, managed, or taught; docile: **trac'tably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **trac'tableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **trac'tabil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, the state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility.

tractor, n. *trăk'tĕr* (L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging—from *trahere*, to draw or drag), that which draws or is used for drawing; an apparatus of small bars of metal supposed to possess magnetic and soothing powers: **tractrix**, n. *trăk'trĭks*, in *geom.*, a curve of which the tangent is always equal to a given line: **trac'tile**, a. *-til*, that may be drawn out in length; ductile: **trac'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, the act of drawing, or the state of being drawn: **trac'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, that pulls or draws; capable of pulling or drawing: **trac'tora'tion**, n. *-dĕr-ā'shŭn*, a method of treating diseases by drawing over the affected parts two small rods made of different metals: **trac'tory**, n. *-tĕr-i*, same as *tractrix*: **traction-engine**, a locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads upon common roads.

trade, n. *trād* (AS. *trad*, trod; *tredan*, to tread: It. *tratta*; L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging: Icel. *trod*, treading: Sp. *trato*, treatment, intercourse: F. *traite*, trade, trading), the proper meaning of *trade* is trodden way, beaten path or course; the business of buying and selling by barter or for money; commerce; the business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for a livelihood; mechanical or mercantile employment, as distinguished from a learned profession; occupation; the body of persons engaged in the same particular employment: **v.** to engage in selling and buying for money or by barter; to carry on commerce: **tra'ding**, imp.: **adj.** carrying on commerce; as applied to politics and public men, venal; having the character of an adventurer; having a price: **n.** the act of one who carries on a trade; the business of carrying on trade: **tra'ded**, pp.: **tra'der**, n. *-dĕr*, one engaged in buying and selling commodities; a vessel sailing with goods for trading: **trade-sale**, a sale by auction for any particular trade, especially booksellers or publishers: **tradesman**, n. *trādz'măn*, one who follows a special way of life, in opposition to the husbandman; a common name for a shopkeeper: **trade-mark**, a symbol impressed by a tradesman or manufacturer on his goods to distinguish them from those manufactured by rival houses: **trade-price**, the price after deducting discount allowed to retailers: **trades-people**, persons engaged in trades, especially shopkeeping: **trades-union**, a combination among workmen having in view the settlement of the proportion which wages should bear to the profits of the employers, and the redress of grievances: **trade-winds**, winds which hold a certain steady course; winds in or near the torrid zone which blow nearly in the same direction throughout the year, and which are taken advantage of by ships engaged in *trade*.

tradition, n. *trā-dish'ŭn* (L. *traditio*, a delivering up, a recounting—from *trado*, I deliver, I transmit: F. *tradition*), the transmission of events, doctrines, opinions, rites, &c., from father to son, through successive generations, by word of mouth; that which is so handed down: **plu.** things or deeds preserved only in the memories of successive generations, and not committed to writing: **traditi'onal**, a. *-ăl*, transmitted by word of mouth only; received by tradition: **traditi'onally**, ad. *-ăl-lĭ*: **traditi'onary**, a. *-ĕr-i*, derived from tradition; transmitted from age to age without writing: **traditi'onary**, n., also **traditi'onist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who acknowledges the authority of tradition: **traditi'onarily**, ad. *-ĕr-i-lĭ*: **traditive**, a. *trăd'ĭ-tĭv*, transmitted, or transmissible, from age to age by oral communication: **trad'itor**, n. *-ĕr*, among the *early Christians*, a name of infamy applied to those who delivered their Scriptures, &c., to their persecutors to save their lives.

traduce, v. *trā-dūs'* (L. *traducere*, to lead or bring across—from *trans*, across, and *duco*, I lead or bring), to misrepresent and abuse; to calumniate; to defame: **tradu'cing**, imp.: **traduced'**, pp. *-dūs't*, misrepresented; calumniated: **tradu'cingly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tradu'cer**, n. *-sĕr*, one who traduces: **tradu'cent**, n. *-sĕnt*, slandering: **traduc'tive**, a. *-dŭk'tĭv*, derivable; that may be deduced.

traffic, n. *trăf'fĭk* (Sp. *traficar*, to traffic: Lang. *trafi*, disturbance, trouble: W. *trafu*, to stir, to agitate), large trade; goods or persons passing to and fro along a road, railway, or canal: **v.** to buy and sell goods; to trade; to carry on commerce; to trade meanly or mercenarily: **traf'ficking**, imp.: **adj.** bargaining; dealing; jobbing: **n.** the act of buying and selling goods: **traf'ficked**, pp. *-fĭkt*: **traf'ficker**, n. *-fĭk-ĕr*, one who carries on commerce; a trader; one who buys and sells goods.

tragacanth, n. *trăg'ā-kănth* (L. *tragacanthum*—from Gr. *tragos*, a he-goat, and *akantha*, a thorn), the concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, abundant in Siberia, usually in the form of white or yellowish semi-transparent flakes, of great toughness.

tragedy, n. *trăj'ē-dĭ* (Gr. *tragodia*, the goat's song, a tragedy—from *tragos*, a goat, and *ode*, a song: L. *tragedia*; It. *tragedia*; F. *tragédie*, a tragedy), a dramatic poem representing an event, or a series of events, in the life of an individual, generally having a fatal issue, and meant to impress on the mind some great moral truth; any event in which human

[illegible] by any animal by which it m
pursued; anything drawn to length; that part o
stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the gr
when the piece is unlimbered; entrails of ce
birds, as of a snipe or woodcock: v. to draw alon
ground or behind; to draw; to drag; to be draw
in length: **trail'ing**, imp.: adj. that is drawn a
the ground; floating, dragging, or waving: tra
pp. *trāld*: **trail'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who or that which t
or requires support, as a plant.

train, n. *trān* (It. *traino*; Sp. *tragin*; old F. *tra*
F. *train*, a train—from L. *trahere*, to draw), that w
is drawn along behind; the long part of a dress
hind; the after-part of a gun-carriage; a numbe
followers or attendants; a retinue; a regular meth
a course; a series; orderly company; a processio
line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; on a *rails*
a number of carriages or trucks attached behind
engine: v. to draw; to form by instruction and p
tice; to break or tame for use; to cause to assum
proper shape in growth, as a tree; to point a la
gun in a particular direction: **train'ing**, imp. tes
ing and forming by practice: n. the process of tes
ing and forming by practice; the operation or art
forming young trees to a wall or espalier; the p
paration of men for athletic exercises, or horses
running a race; the disciplining of troops: **train**
pp. *trānd*: adj. having a train; brought up or rea
by practice: **train'able**, a. *-d-bl*, capable of be
trained: **train'er**, n. *-ėr*, one who trains—genera
restricted to one who prepares another for the p
formance of feats requiring certain physical qualiti
as a horse for racing, or a pugilist for a prize-fig
to train up, to educate by teaching and practic
train of artillery, a number of large guns, morta
&c.: **train-band**, a band or company of militia: **trai**
bearer, one who holds up the train of a distinguish
person.

train-oil, n. *trān'ōil* (Sw. *tran*; Ger. *thran*, trai
oil, oil that drips from the fat of whales: Low Ge
trnen, a drop, train-oil), an oil obtained from the f
or blubber of the whale.

trait, n. *trā* (F. *trait*, feature—from L. *tractum*,
draw), anything drawn out at length; a line; a stro
or touch; a feature, or peculiar feature.

traitor, n. *trā'tėr* (It. *traitire*; F. *trahir*, to betra
old F. *trahitor*; F. *traître*, a traitor: L. *tradere*,
give over, to betray), one guilty of treason; one wh
betrays his trust: **trai'torous**, a. *-us*, guilty of tre
son; treacherous; perfidious: **trai'torously**, ad. *-l*
trai'torousness, n. *-nes*, the quality of being traito
ous; treachery: **trai'tress**, n. *-tres*, a woman who b
trays her country or her trust.

traject, v. *trā-jekt'* (L. *trajectus*, shot over or acro
—from *trans*, over, and *jactum*, to throw), to throw
cast through: **traject'ing**, imp.: **traject'ed**, pp.: tr
jec'tion, n. *-jek'shun*, a throwing or casting ove
transportation: **traject'ory**, n. [illegible]

anything written from and according to an original: **transcrip'tive**, a. *-tiv*, relating to or being a copy: **transcrip'tively**, ad. *-li*.

transe, *trans*, the old and proper spelling of **trance**, which see.

transept, n. *tran'sĕpt* (L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, a fence, an enclosure), the cross portion of a church, or that part which projects at right angles to the body; in a *cruciform church*, one of the arms of the cross.

transfer, v. *trăns-fĕr'* (F. *transférer*; Sp. *transferir*, to transfer: L. *trans*, over, and *fero*, I bear or carry), to convey from one place or person to another; to make over; to convey, as a right from one to another; to sell; to mark or impress on a lithographic stone: **transfer**, n. *trăns'fĕr*, the conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; the conveyance of a right or title from one person to another; the mark or impression made on a lithographic stone: **transfer'ring**, imp.: n. the act of conveying from one to another, as a right or property: **transferred'**, pp. *-fĕrd'*: **transfer'rer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who transfers: **transfer'able**, a. *-fĕr'ă-bl*, also **transfer'rible**, a. *-ri-bl*, that may be conveyed from one to another; negotiable, as a bill of exchange: **transfer'abil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, also **transfer'ribil'ity**, n. quality of being transferable: **transferee**, n. *trăns-fĕr-ē'*, the person to whom a thing is transferred: **trans'ference**, n. *-ĕns*, the act of conveying from one to another; the passage of a thing from one place to another: **transfer-book**, a register of transfers of shares or stocks: **transfer-paper**, prepared paper on which lithographers impress, write, or draw their designs, from which they are impressed or put upon the stone, and then printed from; fine unsized paper on which copies of recently-written letters are impressed by the copying-machine.

transfigure, v. *trăns-fig'ŭr* or *-fig'ur* (F. *transfigurer*, to be transfigured: L. *trans*, over, from one to another, and *figura*, form, shape), to change the appearance or outward form of; to transform: **transfig'uring**, imp.: **transfig'ured**, pp. *-fig'ŭrd*, changed as to outward form: **transfig'ura'tion**, n. *-ŭ-rā'shŭn*, change of form: in *Scrip.*, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Lord on the Mount.

transfix, v. *trăns-fĭks'* (L. *trans*, through, and *figum*, to fasten), to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon: **transfix'ing**, imp.: **transfixed'**, pp. *-fĭk't*: **transfix'ion**, n. *-fĭk'shŭn*, the act or state of being transfixed.

transform, v. *trăns-fŏrm'* (L. *trans*, across, and *forma*, a shape), to change the shape or appearance of; to change, as one substance into another; to change the heart or natural disposition; to be changed in form or substance: **transform'ing**, imp.: **adj.** able to effect a change of form or state: **transformed'**, pp. *-fŏrmd'*, changed; renewed: **transformation**, n. *trăns'for-mā'shŭn*, change in shape or external appearance; a change of heart or disposition: **transformative**, a. *trăns-fŏrm'ă-tĭv*, having power or a tendency to transform.

transfuse, v. *trăns-fūz'* (L. *transfusum*, to pour out from one vessel into another—from *trans*, through, and *fusum*, to pour), to transfer, as blood, from one living animal to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed: **transfu'sing**, imp.: **transfused'**, pp. *-fūzd'*: **transfu'sible**, a. *-fū-zi-bl*, that may be transfused: **transfusion**, n. *trăns-fū'zhŭn*, the introduction of the blood of one living animal into the vessels of another.

transgress, v. *trăns-grĕs'* (L. *transgressus*, a passing over—from *trans*, across, and *gradior*, I step or pass: F. *transgresser*), to pass over or beyond a limit; to break or violate; to offend by the violation of a command or an order; to sin: **transgres'sing**, imp.: **transgressed'**, pp. *-grĕst'*, violated: **transgres'sor**, n. *-sŏr*, one who transgresses; an offender: **transgressi'on**, n. *-grĕ'shŭn*, the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; a fault; a crime; a sin: **transgressi'onal**, a. *-ăl*, that violates a law or rule of duty: **transgres'sive**, a. *-grĕs'sĭv*, faulty; apt to transgress; consisting in transgression: **transgres'sively**, ad. *-li*.

tranship, another spelling of **trans-ship**, which see.

transient, a. *tran'shĕnt* or *-zĭ-ĕnt* (L. *transiens*, going or passing over—from *trans*, across, and *ĕns*, going), passing; of short duration; soon passed; fleeting; momentary: **tran'siently**, ad. *-li*: **tran'sientness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being transient; shortness of continuance.

transit, n. *trăns'ĭt* (L. *transitus*, gone or passed over—from *trans*, over, and *itum*, to go: It. *transito*: F. *transit*), a passing over or through; the passing of a heavenly body over the disc or face of a larger one; a passing; conveyance: **transition**, n. *trăn-sĭzh'ŭn*, passage from one place or state to another; change; in *music*, a passing from one key to another; in *geol.*, a passage from one state or period to another: **adj.** denoting a change from one condition or state to another: **transiti'onal**, a. *-ŭn-ăl*, also **transiti'onary**, a. *-ĕr-i*, pert. to or denoting transition: **transitive**, a. *trăns'ĭ-tĭv*, having the power of passing; in *gram.*, denoting a verb whose action passes over to, or which has an effect upon, a noun or pronoun: **trans'itively**, ad. *-li*: **trans'itiveness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being transitive: **transition rocks or strata**, in *geol.*, the strata that were deposited at a period when the earth and sea were passing into a state fit for the reception of organised beings; the metamorphic strata: **trans'itory**, a. *-ĭ-tŏr-i*, passing without continuance; speedily vanishing; fleeting: **trans'itor'ily**, ad. *-li*: **trans'itor'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, a passing with a short continuance.

translate, v. *trăns-lāt'* (L. *translatus*, carried or brought over, transferred—from *trans*, over, and *latus*, carried: It. *translatare*: old F. *translater*), to carry or remove from one place to another; to convey; to change; to render from one language into another, as French into English, retaining the sense of the original; to interpret; to transfer, as a bishop from one see to another: **transla'ting**, imp.: **transla'ted**, pp.: **transla'tor**, n. *-ĕr*, one who expresses the sense of words in one language by those of another: **transla'table**, a. *-tă-bl*, that may be expressed in the words of another language: **transla'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, change or removal from one place to another; the removal of a person to Heaven without tasting death; the act of expressing the words of one language by the words of another; interpretation; a version: **transla'tive**, a. *-tĭv*, taken from others: **transla'tory**, a. *-ĭ-tŏr-i*, transferring; serving to convey or change: **translatress**, n. *-trĕs*, a woman who translates.

translucent, a. *trăns-lū'sĕnt* (L. *translucens*, shining through—from *trans*, through, and *lucens*, shining), transmitting rays of light, but not in sufficient quantity to permit objects to be seen; semi-transparent: **translu'cently**, ad. *-li*: **translu'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, also **translu'cency**, n. *-sĕn-si*, that property of certain minerals and other substances which permits light to pass through them, but not in sufficient quantity to show distinctly the forms and colours of objects placed on their other side: **translu'cid**, a. *-sĭd*, semi-transparent.

transmarine, a. *trăns-mă-rēn'* (L. *trans*, beyond, and *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea), lying or being beyond the sea.

transmigrate, v. *trăns-mī-grāt'* (L. *transmigratum*, to remove across—from *trans*, beyond, and *migratum*, to remove, to depart), to pass over or into another country; to pass from one body into another; to emigrate: **trans'migrating**, imp.: **trans'migrated**, pp.: **trans'migrator**, n. *-grā-tŏr*, one who transmigrates: **trans'migra'tion**, n. *-grā'shŭn*, the passing of persons from one country to another for the purpose of residence; the passing of a thing into another state; the passing of a soul into another body: **transmigratory**, a. *trăns-mī'grā-tŏr-i*, passing from one to another.

transmissible, a. *trăns-mĭs'ĭ-bl* (F. *transmissible*; Sp. *transmisible*, transmissible: L. *trans*, beyond, and *missus*, sent), that may be passed from one to another: **transmis'sibil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the quality of being transmissible: **transmissi'on**, n. *-mish'ŭn* (L. *transmissio*, a sending across), the act of sending, or being sent, from one to another; passage through: **transmis'sive**, a. *-mĭs'sĭv*, transmitted; derived from one to another.

transmit, v. *trăns-mĭt'* (L. *transmittere*, to send across, to transmit—from *trans*, over, and *mitto*, I send: F. *transmettre*), to send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through: **transmit'ting**, imp.: **transmit'ted**, pp. sent from one to another: **transmit'ter**, n. *-ĕr*, one who transmits: **transmit'tible**, a. *-ĭ-bl*, that may be sent from one to another: **transmit'tal**, n. *-tăl*, the act of sending from one to another.

transmute, v. *trăns-mūt'* (L. *transmutare*, to change, to transmute—from *trans*, across, and *muto*, I change: F. *transmuer*), to change from one nature or substance into another: **transmu'ting**, imp.: n. the act of transforming into another nature or substance: **transmu'ted**, pp.: **transmu'table**, a. *-mū'tă-bl*, that may be changed into another nature or substance: **transmu'tably**, ad. *-tă-bli*: **transmu'tabil'ity**, n.

-bĭl-ĭt, also **transmu'tableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, quality of being able to be changed into another nature or substance: **transmutation**, n. *trăns'mū-tā'shŭn*, the change of anything into another substance; in *geol.*, a change from one place to another, or from one thing into another: **transmu'ter**, n. *-tĕr*, one who or that which transmutes.

transoms, n. plu. *trăn'sŭmz* (L. *trans*, across, and *sumere*, to take; *transenna*, a rope, a noose), in a *ship*, beams or timbers fixed across the stern-post to strengthen the after-part and give it form; in *arch.*, a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; a lintel over a door; in *surv.*, the vane of a cross-staff; a cross-bar of any kind.

transparent, a. *trăns-pā'rĕnt* (L. *trans*, through, and *parens*, appearing, being visible—gen. *parentis*; F. *transparent*; Sp. *transparente*), that may be seen through; opposite of opaque; clear; limpid: **transpa'rently**, ad. *-li*, so clearly as to be seen through: **transpa'rentness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being transparent: **transparence**, n. *trăns-pā'rĕns*, also **transpa'rency**, n. *-rĕn-sĭ*, that property of bodies which permits light to pass through them so freely that the forms, hues, and distances of objects can be distinctly seen on the other side; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material, and which may be seen at night by a light placed behind it.

transpierce, v. *trăns-pērs'* (*trans*, through, and *pierce*), to pass through; to penetrate; to permeate.

transpire, v. *trăn-spīr'* (F. *transpirer*, to transpire—from L. *trans*, through, and *spiro*, I breathe), to emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapour; to pass off in insensible vapour; to become public: **transpi'ring**, imp. exhaling; becoming public: **transpired'**, pp. *-spīrd'*, exhaled; escaped from secrecy: **transpi'rable**, a. *-spī'rā-bl*, that may be emitted through pores: **transpiration**, n. *trăn'spĭ-rā'shŭn*, the process of passing off through the pores of the skin in the form of vapour.

transplant, v. *trăns-plănt'* (F. *transplanter*, to transplant: *trans*, across, and *plant*), to remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle in residence in another place: **transplant'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of removing, as a tree, from one situation to another: **transplant'ed**, pp.: **trans'planta'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, conveyance from one to another.

transplendent, a. *trăn-splĕn'dĕnt* (L. *trans*, through, and *splendens*, shining), resplendent in the highest degree.

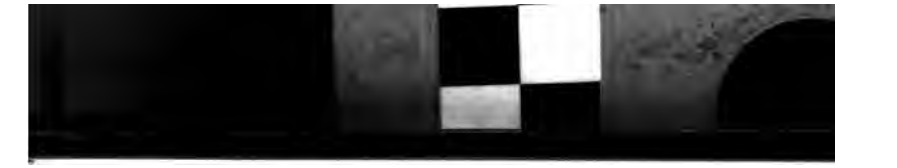
transport, v. *trăns-pōrt'* (L. *transportare*, to convey *store*), to change into another substance: **transubstantia'tion**, n. *-tā'shŭn*, a changing into another substance; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the supposed miraculous change of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the body and blood of Christ: **tran'substan'tial**, a. *-shăl*, having passed from its original nature, essence, or substance; relating to transubstantiation.

transude, v. *trăn-sūd'* (F. *transuder*, to pass through in vapour—from L. *trans*, through, and *sudo*, I sweat), to ooze or pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or substance: **transu'ding**, imp.: **transu'ded**, pp.: **transudation**, n. *trăn'sū-dā'shŭn*, the oozing of fluids or vapours through porous bodies: **transu'datory**, a. *-dā-tŭr-ĭ*, passing, as vapours or fluids, through porous bodies.

transverse, a. *trăns-vĕrs'* (L. *transversus*, turned across, lying across—from *trans*, across, and *versus*, turned: F. *transverse*), lying or being across; running in a cross direction; in *bot.*, being at right angles with the valves: **n.** that which crosses or lies in a cross direction: **transverse'ly**, ad. *-li*: **transver'sal**, a. *-vĕr'săl*, in *geom.*, a straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines: **adj.** running or lying across.

trap, n. *trăp* (AS. *treppe*, a **trap**; *treppan*, to ensnare: It. *trappa*, a trap, a falling door: F. *attraper*, to catch: imitative of the sharp sound of a falling door), a machine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or vermin; any device by which men or animals may be caught unawares; a stratagem; a contrivance in drains in towns which prevents effluvia passing from them; a game, and the instr. used in it: **v.** to catch in a trap; to take by stratagem: **trap'ping**, imp.: **adj.** catching wild animals in traps: **n.** the art or practice of catching wild animals by snares or traps: **trapped**, pp. *trăpt*, caught in a trap: **trapper**, n. *trăp'pĕr*, one whose occupation is to catch wild animals by means of traps: **trap-door**, a door in a floor or a roof which shuts close like a valve: **trap-stair**, a narrow staircase or ladder leading up to a trap-door: **traps**, n. plu. in *familiar language*, articles for dress or ornament easily packed and carried about; goods; furniture.

trap, n. *trăp*, or **trap-rock** (Sw. *trappa*; Dan. *trappe*, a stair; Dut. *trap*, step, degree—so called from the step-like or terraced aspect of the hills in which they occur), in *geol.*, a general term used to designate all the multifarious igneous rocks of Palæozoic and Secondary epochs, as distinct from the more ancient granites on the one hand, and the recent volcanic



to break to bits: Icel. *tros*, offal, rubbish), waste or worthless matter; refuse: **v.** to free from worthless matter; to lop: **trash'ing**, imp.: **trash'ed**, pp. *trásht:* **trashy, a.** *trásh'i*, waste; worthless; rejected.

trass, n. *trás*, also **tarrass**, n. *tár-rás'* (Ger. *trass*—from L. *terra*, earth), in *geol.*, a tufaceous alluvium or volcanic earth which occupies wide areas in the Eifel district of the Rhine—used, when pulverised, as a hydraulic cement.

traumatic, a. *trá'ō-mát'ik* (L. *traumaticus;* Gr. *traumatikos*, fit for healing wounds—from Gr. *trauma*, a wound), applied to symptoms and causes arising from wounds or local injury: **n.** a medicine useful in the cure of wounds: **traumat'icine**, n. *-i-sin*, a wound-healer—applied to a preparation of gutta-percha for covering wounds.

travail, v. *trav'āl* (F. *travail*, pains, labour, work: Bret. *trabel*, a rattle: W. *trafu*, to stir, to agitate; *traf*, a stir, a strain), to work or labour excessively; to toil; to suffer the pains of child-birth: **n.** labour with pain; suffering the pangs of child-birth: **trav'alling**, imp.: **adj.** being in the pains of child-birth: **travalled**, pp. *trav'āld.*

trave, n. *trāv*, also **travis**, n. *trāv'is* (It. *trave;* Sp. *trabe*, a beam, a large piece of timber—from L. *trabs*, a beam), a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while being shod; a beam or a lay of joists.

travel, v. *trav'ēl* (a different spelling and application of *travail:* It. *travaglio;* Sp. *trabajo;* F. *travail*, pains, labour, work: W. *trafu*, to stir, to agitate), to pass through; to journey over; to go or march on foot; to pass to a distant place or country: **n.** a passing from one place to another; a journeying to or through a country: **trav'elling**, imp. walking; going: **adj.** pert. to travel: **n.** a passing through a country or countries: **trav'elled**, pp. *-ēld:* **adj.** having made journeys: **trav'els**, n. plu. *-ēlz*, a statement made, either written or oral, about things seen, with observations thereon, during a journey or journeys: **trav'eller**, n. *-ēl-lér*, one who is travelling, or who has travelled, in distant countries; an agent of a wholesale house who travels from one place to another to effect the sale of goods among retailers or manufacturers; a wayfarer; among *seamen*, a ring or hoop that slides along a rope or boom: **travel-stained**, a. having the clothes soiled through passing from one place to another.

traverse, a. *trāv'ērs* (L. *transversus*, turned across, or lying across—from *trans*, across, and *versus*, turned: It. *traversa;* F. *traverse*, a cross-beam of timber), lying across; being in a direction across something else: **n.** anything laid or built across; in *fort.*, a parapet and trench across a ditch—a detached parapet and trench on the flank of any work to protect the defenders—generally a parapet with banquette and palisade thrown across the whole width of the covered way; in *arch.*, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; in *law*, a denial of some matter of fact by the opposite party: **v.** to place in a cross direction; to wander over; to pass over and view; to turn and point, as a cannon, in any direction; in *law*, to deny what has been advanced by an opposite party; in *fencing*, to oppose a movement; to turn, as on a pivot: **ad.** athwart; crosswise: **trav'ersing**, imp. passing over; thwarting; denying: **trav'ersed**, pp. *-ērst*, passed or travelled over; denied: **trav'erser**, n. *-sér*, one who opposes a plea in law: **trav'ersable**, a. *-sē-bl*, that may be traversed or crossed; that may be denied: **traverse-sailing**, the case in plane-sailing when the ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts lying more or less athwart each other: **traverse-table**, a table so called from its use in traverse-sailing; in *railways*, a platform with one or more tracks, that arranged to move laterally on wheels for the convenience of shifting carriages, *&c.*

travertine, n. *trāv'ēr-tin* (It. *tibertino*, travertine: L. *lapis tiburtinus*, the stone of *Tibur*—from anc. *Tibur*, near Rome, at which it is abundantly formed from the waters of the Anio), a whitish concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution; calcareous tufa or calc-tuff.

travesty, v. *trāv'ē-ti* (F. *travesti*, disguise—from *travestir*, to disguise—from L. *trans*, over, and *vestire*, to clothe: It. *travestito*, a mask), to translate or parody in such a manner as to render ridiculous or ludicrous; to turn into burlesque: **n.** a burlesque translation or imitation of a work: **trav'estying**, imp. *-ti-ing*, turning into ridicule: **trav'estied**, pp. *-tid*, parodied; turned into ridicule.

travis—see trave.

trawl, v. *trawl* (from Eng. *trail:* mid. L. *tracula*, a sled or harrow: It. *tragula*, a drag-net), to fish by trailing or dragging a net sunk in the water behind a boat or vessel: **trawl'ing**, imp.: **adj.** dragging a net for fish; using a drag-net: **n.** the act of dragging for fish with a net: **trawl'er**, n. *-ér*, one who trawls; a small vessel used in fishing with the trawling-net.

tray, n. *trā* (Dut. *draagen*, to carry; *draag-bak*, a hod for carrying mortar), a very shallow trough employed for a variety of purposes in domestic use; a tin board; a waiter.

treacherous, a. *trēch'ér-ūs* (from Eng. *traitor:* Prov. *trachar*, to betray: old Eng. *trechour*, treachery: L. *tradere*, to give over, to betray), faithless; perfidious; betraying a trust; not to be relied on: **treach'erously**, ad. *-li:* **treach'erousness**, n. *-nēs*, also **treach'ery**, n. *-i*, betrayal of trust; violation of faith and confidence; violation of allegiance; perfidy.

treacle, n. *trē'kl* (old Eng. *triacle*, an old confection, considered a sovereign remedy against poison—from mid. Gr. *therion*, a viper: Gr. *therīakōs;* L. *theriacus*, good against the poison of animals, especially the bite of serpents), a preparation so called because it was good against the bite of vipers, or because supposed to be made of viper's flesh; the syrup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulds; molasses; a saccharine fluid obtained from the juices of certain vegetables.

tread, v. *trĕd* (AS. *tredan;* Ger. *treten;* Icel. *troda;* Goth. *trudan*, to tread: W. *troed;* Gael. *troidh*, the foot), to step or walk on; to beat or press under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to subdue; to copulate, as birds; to set in motion with the feet; to walk or go; to walk with form or state: **n.** mode of stepping; place trod on or used in stepping; way; track; in *arch.*, the horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed: **tread'ing**, imp. pressing with the foot: **n.** act of pressing with the foot; a walking; a stepping: **trod**, pt. *trŏd*, did tread: **trod** or **trodden**, pp. *trŏd'n*, pressed or crushed by the foot: **tread'er**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which treads: **tread-mill**, a machine worked by a number of men treading continuously on the steps of a cylinder, used chiefly as an instr. of prison discipline: **treadle**, n. *trĕd'l*, the part of a machine which is pressed by the feet, and is thus set in motion; the albuminous cord which unites the yolk of the egg to the white.

treason, n. *trē'zn* (from Eng. **traitor**, which see: old F. *traison;* F. *trahison*, treason—from L. *tradere*, to deliver up, to betray), the crime of a subject attempting in any way to overthrow the government of a country; a breach of fidelity; treachery: **high treason**, any crime affecting the safety or dignity of a sovereign or his state: **trea'sonable, a.** *-ā-bl*, involving or partaking of the crime of treason: **trea'sonably**, ad. *-ā-bli:* **trea'sonableness**, n. *-bl-nēs*, the state or quality of being treasonable.

treasure, n. *trĕzh'ūr* (L. *thesaurus;* Gr. *thesauros*, anything laid or stored up: It. *tesauro;* F. *trésor*), a store of money in reserve; riches hoarded; a great store of anything collected for future use; something very much valued: **v.** to lay up or collect for future use: **treas'uring**, imp. laying up for future use: **treas'ured**, pp. *-ūrd*, laid up for future use: **treas'ureless**, a. *-ūr-lĕs*, without treasure: **treas'urer**, n. *-ér*, one who has the charge of the money or funds of a society, corporation, state, *&c.*: **treas'urership**, n. *-ship*, the office of a treasurer: **treas'ury**, n. *-i*, a place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; a department of Government where the public money is received, kept, and disbursed; all the officers connected with the department; an abundant store: **treasure-city** or **-house**, a place where treasure is deposited: **treasure-trove**, *-trōv* (F. *trouver*, to find), any money, articles made of gold or silver, or the precious metals in any form, found in the earth or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known: **treasury bond**, a species of exchequer bill: **treasury warrant**, an official and legal notice issued by the Lords of the Treasury for the information of the public: **Lords of the Treasury**, five state officers who have the superintendence of the department for the managing of the public finances, the chief of whom is called the **First Lord** of the Treasury, and is generally Prime Minister for the time being, the second being the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and its practical head.

treat, v. *trēt* (F. *traiter;* old F. *traicter*, to meddle

with, to discourse—from L. *tractare*, to treat, to handle), to handle or manage in a particular manner in writing or speaking; to discourse; to entertain with food or drink as a compliment; to behave towards; to manage, as a disease, in the application of remedies; in *chem.*, to subject to the action of; to make and receive proposals with a view to settle a claim, adjust differences, &c.; to negotiate: **n.** an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure: **treat'ing,** imp.: **adj.** using; discoursing on; entertaining: **n.** act of one who treats; bribery: **treat'ed,** pp.: **treat'er,** n. *-er*, one who treats: **treat'ment,** n. *-mênt*, management; manner of using; good or bad behaviour towards; manner of applying remedies in disease: **treat'ise,** n. *-iz*, a written composition on a particular subject; a formal essay: **treat'y,** n. *-i* (F. *traité*), the act of making and receiving proposals with the view of adjusting differences; a formal agreement; a league or contract between two or more nations.

treble, a. *trebl* (L. *triplus*; Gr. *triplous*, threefold: L. *tres*, three, and *plexus*, twisted or plaited; It. *triplo*; F. *triple*, triple), threefold; acute in a threefold degree: **n.** in *music*, the highest or most acute part of the four parts in a harmonised piece of music; one who plays or sings the treble: **v.** to multiply by three; to become threefold: **treb'ling,** imp.: **trebled,** pp. *trêbld*: **treb'ly,** ad. *-li*, in a threefold number or quantity.

tree, n. *trê* (AS. *treow*; Goth. *triu*; Icel. *tre*, a tree, wood; W. *drew*; Gr. *drus*, an oak), any woody plant of considerable height rising to some distance with a single woody stem; something resembling a tree; a cross; a piece of timber, or something usually made of timber: **tree'less,** a. *-les*, destitute of trees: **treenail,** one of the long wooden bolts used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers: **genealogical** or **family tree,** the drawing or picture of a tree, in which the different divisions of a family are exhibited as the branches, and the relation of each family to the common ancestor, as the trunk or stock, shown at a glance.

trefoil, n. *trê'foil* (L. *trifolium*, three-leaved grass—from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf: F. *trèfle*), a three-leaved plant, as clover; an architectural ornament resembling the three leaved clover.

trellis, n. *tre'lis* (F. *treillis*, any latticed or grated frame; *treille*, an arbour or walk covered with vines: L. *trilix*, triple-twilled—gen. *trilicis*), a structure or frame of cross-barred work, used for screens, for the supporting of plants, &c.: **v.** to furnish with a lattice.

terrupt the approach of an enemy; the wall or breastwork formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch: **v.** to cut; to dig a ditch in; to fortify or defend with trenches and earthen breastworks; to encroach upon; to furrow deeply with the spade or plough: **trench'ing,** imp.: **n.** the act of cutting into narrow ditches; the preparation of soils by deep cutting and exposure: **trenched,** pp. *trênsht*, furrowed or cut deep: **trench'er,** n. *-er*, one who cuts trenches; a wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved; the table itself; food: **trencher-cap,** the square cap worn by the students at Oxford and Cambridge: **trencher-man,** a feeder; a great eater: **trench-plough,** a kind of plough for turning up land to a greater depth than that effected by the ordinary plough: **trenchant,** a. *trênsh'ânt*, cutting; sharp.

trend, v. *trênd* (Fris. *trênd*; Dan. *trind*, round: AS. *trendel*, an orb, a circle), to have a particular direction or curve, as a coast-line; to stretch: **n.** inclination in a particular direction: **trend'ing,** imp.: **n.** particular direction: **trend'ed,** pp.

Trent, Council of, n. *trênt*, in *eccles. hist.*, a famous council of the R. Cath. Ch., assembled by Paul III. in 1545, and continued in twenty-five sessions under Julius III. and Pius IV. until its close in 1563.

trental, n. *trên'tâl* (F. *trente*; It. *trenta*, thirty: L. *triginta*, thirty), in *R. Cath. Ch.*, an office for the dead consisting of thirty masses, recited for thirty days in succession after the person's death for whom it is performed.

trepan, n. *trê-pân'* (Gr. *trupanon*, a borer, an auger: F. *trépan*; Sp. *trepano*, an auger), in *surg.*, a circular saw for removing a portion of the skull: **v.** in *surg.*, to perforate the skull and take out a piece for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure: **trepan'ning,** imp.: **n.** the operation of making an opening in the skull to relieve the brain from compression or irritation: **trepanned',** pp. *-pând'*.

trepan, v. *trê-pân'* (AS. *treppe*, a trap; *treppan*, to ensnare), to lay a trap for; to ensnare; to take by stratagem: **n.** a cheat; a deceiver; a snare: **trepan'ning,** imp.: **trepanned',** pp. *-pând'*: **trepan'ner,** n. *-nêr*, one who trepans.

trephine, n. *trê-fên'* (from *trepan*), an improved form of the trepan: **v.** to perforate with a trephine: **trephi'ning,** imp.: **n.** the act or operation: **trephined',** pp. *-fênd'*.

trepidation, n. *trêp'i-dâ'shûn* (L. *trepidatio*, trembling, fear—from *trepidus*, agitated, trembling: F. *trépidation*), a quaking or quivering from fear or terror; a state of confused hurry or alarm.

trey, n. *trā* (old F. *trei*; L. *tres*, three), a three at cards; a card of three spots.

tri, *tri* (Gr. *treis*, three; *tris*, thrice: L. *tres* or *tris*, three), a common prefix in scientific terms, signifying *thrice*, or *in threes*, —as in *tri*partite, divided into three parts; *tri*lobate, three-lobed.

triable, a. *trī'a-bl* (see **try**), that may be subjected to trial or test; that may undergo a judicial examination: **tri'ableness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being triable.

triacontahedral, a. *trī'a-kŏn'ta-hē'drăl* (Gr. *triakonta*, thirty, and *hedra*, a seat, a base), having thirty sides; bounded by thirty rhombs.

triad, n. *trī'ăd* (Gr. *trias*, the number three—gen. *triadō*—from *treis*, three; F. and It. *triade*), the union of three; three objects united; in *music*, the common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

triadelphous, a. *trī'a-dĕl'fŭs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother), in *bot.*, having stamens united in three bundles by their filaments.

trial, n. *trī'ăl* (from **try**, which see), any effort or exercise to ascertain what can be done; an attempt; an endeavour; examination by test or experiment; experience; any suffering or temptation that puts strength or virtue to the test; affliction; the formal examination before a judge by means of witnesses in a court of law, as to whether certain alleged facts or charges are true or untrue.

triandrian, a. *trī-ăn'drĭ-ăn*, also **trian'drous**, a. *-drus* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *anēr*, a man—gen. *andros*), in *bot.*, having three distinct and equal stamens, as in the class **trian'dria**, n. *-drĭ-a*.

triangle, n. *trī'ăng'gl* (F. *triangle*; L. *triangulum*, a triangle—from L. *tris*, three, and *angulus*, a corner, an angle), a plane figure bounded by three straight lines, having three corners or angles; anything in the form of a triangle: **trian'gled**, a. *-gld*, having the form of a triangle; formed into triangles: **trian'gular**, a. *-gū-lĕr*, having the form of a triangle; relating to a triangle: **trian'gularly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **trian'gularity**, n. *-lăr'ĭ-tĭ*, quality of being triangular: **trian'gulate**, v. *-lāt*, to divide into portions in the form of triangles for surveying: **trian'gulating**, imp.: **trian'gulated**, pp.: **trian'gulation**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the division of a district of country into portions in the form of triangles for the convenience of accurate measurements, as in the trigonometrical survey: **triangular compasses**, compasses with three legs for taking and laying off three points at once.

triarchy, n. *trī'ăr-kĭ* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *arche*, government), government by three persons.

trias, n. *trī'ăs*, or **triassic system**, *trī-ăs'sĭk-* (Gr. *trias*, the number three, a triad), in *geol.*, a triple series, so called from its being composed in Germany, where it is fully developed, of three main members, corresponding, in all its relations, to the upper New Red Sandstone of the earlier English geologists: **trias'sic**, a. pert. to or composed of trias.

tribe, n. *trīb* (L. *tribus*, a tribe—from *tris*, three, being one of the three original great divisions of the Roman people: F. and It. *tribu*), a family or race existing distinct from others; any class or distinct portion of a people; a number of things having certain common characteristics; a division between order and genus; a group of genera subordinate to an order; a body of rude or savage people under one chief: **tribal**, a. *trī'băl*, belonging to a tribe.

triblet, n. *trĭb'lĕt*, also **tribolet**, n. *trĭb'ō-lĕt* (F. *tribolet*), a goldsmith's tool used for making rings; a steel cylinder round which metal is bent in the process of forming tubes.

tribometer, n. *trĭ-bŏm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *tribein*, to rub, and *metron*, a measure: F. *tribomètre*), an instr. for ascertaining the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

tribrach, n. *trĭ'brăk* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *brachus*, short), in *poetry*, a foot of three short syllables.

tribulation, n. *trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn* (L. *tribulum*, an instr. for rubbing out corn, consisting of a broad beam of wood studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: F. *tribulation*), that which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction.

tribune, n. *trĭb'ūn* (L. *tribunus*, the chief of a tribe, a commander—from *tribus*, a tribe: It. *tribuno*: F. *tribun*), among the *anc. Romans*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the nobles, and to defend their liberties; a bench or elevated platform from which speeches are delivered, as in the assemblies of France: **trib'uneship**, n. *-ship*, the office of a tribune; also **trib'unate**, *-ūn-āt*: **tribunal**, n. *trī-bū'năl* (L. *tribunal*, a raised platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed: F. *tribunal*: It. *tribunale*), a bench or raised seat of a judge; any judgment-seat or court of justice: **tribunitial**, a. *trĭb-ū-nĭsh'ăl*, pert. to tribunes; suiting a tribune.

tribute, n. *trĭb'ūt* (L. *tributum*, a stated payment—from *tribuo*, I allot, I bestow: It. *tributo*: F. *tribut*), a stated sum paid annually by a conquered or subject state to a superior as a price for peace or protection; a personal contribution: **trib'utary**, a. *-ū-tĕr-ĭ*, paying tribute; subject or subordinate; yielding supplies of anything: n. a state that pays tribute to a superior; any stream which, directly or indirectly, contributes water to another stream.

tricapsular, a. *trĭ-kăp'sū-lĕr* (L. *tris*, three, and *capsula*, a little chest), in *bot.*, having three capsules.

tricarpellites, n. plu. *trĭ-kär'pĕl-lītz* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *karpos*, fruit), fossil nut-like fruits from the London clay—so called from their consisting of three carpels or seed-cells.

trice, n. *trīs* (old Eng. *treis*: F. *trois*, three: Sp. *tris*, an instant), the time in which one can count *three*; an instant; a moment: **within or in a trice**, in a very short time.

trice, v. *trīs* (Sw. *trissa*; Dan. *trisse*, a pulley: Low Ger. *drysen*, to hoist), to hoist and haul up aloft; to haul up and secure by means of a small rope: **tri'cing**, imp.: **triced**, pp. *trīst*.

tricennial, a. *trĭ-sĕn'nĭ-ăl* (L. *tricenni*, thirty at a time, thirty each, and *annus*, a year), belonging to a period of thirty years; occurring once in thirty years: **tricen'tenary**, n. *-tĕn'ĕr-ĭ* (L. *centum*, a hundred), a period or space of three hundred years.

triceps, n. *trĭ'sĕps* (L. *tris*, three, and *caput*, a head), in *anat.*, the three-headed muscle.

trichiasis, n. *trĭ-kī'a-sĭs* (Gr. *thrix*, the hair of the head, a hair or bristle—gen. *trichos*), in *med.*, a disease of the eye in which the eyelash turns in upon the eyeball and produces irritation.

trichidium, n. *trĭ-kĭd'ĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *trichinos*, made of hair—from *thrix*, hair), in *bot.*, a filamentous organ resembling a netted purse, in which the spores of certain fungi are included: **trichina**, n. *trĭ-kī'nă*, plu. **trichi'næ**, *-nē*, a minute parasite or worm, infesting, in the adult state, the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue, of man and certain mammals, especially the hog: **trichiniasis**, n. *trĭk'ĭn-ī'a-sĭs*, the disease produced by trichinous meat; the disease of trichinous meat: **trich'inous**, a. *-ŭs*, producing or produced by trichinæ; relating to the disease trichiniasis.

trichopteran, a. *trĭ-kŏp'tĕr-ăn*, also **trichop'terous**, a. *-ŭs* (Gr. *thrix*, the hair of the head, and *pteron*, a wing), hair-winged, as the case-worm flies.

trichord, n. *trĭ'kŏrd* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *chorde*, a cord or string), a three-stringed lyre.

trichotomous, a. *trĭ-kŏt'ō-mŭs* (Gr. *triche*, threefold, and *temno*, I cut), divided into three parts or into threes: **trichotomy**, n. *-mĭ*, division into three parts.

trick, n. *trĭk* (Dut. *trekken*, to pluck, to draw: Ger. *streich*, a stroke, a trick: F. *tricher*, to cheat, to deceive), any fraud or underhand scheme to impose upon others; something done to cheat or deceive; practice or habit, as he has a *trick* of winking; a sly artifice by way of amusement; the dexterous artifice of a juggler; a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one round of play: v. to deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to dress or adorn fantastically: **trick'ing**, imp. cheating; deceiving; defrauding: **tricked**, pp. *trĭkt*: **tricker**, n. *trĭk'kĕr*, one who cheats; also **trick'ster**, n. *-stĕr*: **trick'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*, artifice; deceit; the art of dressing up fantastically: **trick'ish**, a. *-ĭsh*, given to deception and cheating: **trick'ishly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **trick'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, quality of being trickish or deceitful: **trick'y**, a. *-ĭ*, artful; cunning.

trickle, v. *trĭk'kl* (imitative of broken noise: Sp. *traquear*, to shake to and fro: Scot. *trankle*, to tingle, to trickle), to flow in drops, or in a small stream; to run gently down: **tric'kling**, imp. *-klĭng*: **adj.** flowing in a small gentle stream: n. the act of flowing in a small gentle stream: **trickled**, pp. *trĭk'kld*.

trick-track, n. *trĭk-trăk* (F. *trictrac*), a game at tables—resembling backgammon.

triclinium, n. *trĭ-klĭ'nĭ-ŭm* (L.), in *anc. Rome*, a couch to recline on at meals, usually for three persons; a dining-room furnished with couches on three sides: **tricli'niary**, a. *-nĭ-ĕr-ĭ*, pert. to the anc. mode of reclining at table.

tricoccous, a. *trĭ-kŏk'kŭs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *kok-*

[illegible] of a spear having three prongs; the sceptre of Neptune, the fabulous god of the sea: **tri'dented**, a. having three teeth or prongs: **tridentate**, a. *tri-dĕn'tāt*, in *bot.*, having three teeth.

tridentine, a. *trĭ-dĕn'tĭn*, pert. to the celebrated Council of Trent, or to Trent.

tried, v.—see **try**.

triennial, a. *trĭ-ĕn'nĭ-ăl* (L. *triennium*, the space of three years—from *tris*, three, and *annus*, a year), continuing three years; happening every three years: **trien'nially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **Triennial Act**, in *Eng. hist.*, an Act of William and Mary, providing that no Parliament should last longer than three years.

trier, n. *trī'ĕr* (from **try**, which see), one who examines anything by a test or standard.

trifarious, a. *trĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs* (L. *trifarius*, of three sorts or ways), in *bot.*, in three rows; looking in three directions.

trifid, a. *trī'fĭd* (L. *trifidus*, cleft into three parts—from *tris*, three, and *fidi*, I have cleft), in *bot.*, three-cleft; divided, as a leaf, into three segments which reach to the middle.

trifle, n. *trī'fl* (lt. *truffa*, a toy, an idle thing: F. *truffe*, a mock, a jest), a thing of little value or importance; a small light cake or confection flavoured and tinctured with a spirituous liquor: v. to act or talk lightly; to indulge in light or silly amusements; to spend or waste unprofitably: **tri'fling**, imp. *-flĭng*: adj. being of small importance or value: n. employment about things of no importance: **trifled**, pp. *trīfld*: **tri'fler**, n. *-flĕr*, one who wastes time idling, or acts with levity: **tri'flingly**, ad. *-flĭng-lĭ*.

trifoliate, a. *trĭ-fō'lĭ-āt*, also **trifo'liolate**, a. *-lĭ-ō-lāt* (L. *tris*, three, and *folium*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having three leaves or leaflets from the same point: **trifo'lium**, n. *-lĭ-ŭm*, a genus of papilionaceous plants, commonly known as clovers or trefoils.

triforium, n. *trĭ-fō'rĭ-ŭm* (L. *tris*, three, and *foris*, a door), in *arch.*, the open gallery or arcade in the wall above the arches of the nave of a cathedral or church.

triform, a. *trĭ'fŏrm* (L. *tris*, three, and *forma*, a shape), having a triple form or shape.

trifurcate, a. *trĭ-fŭr'kāt*, also **trifur'cated**, a. *-kā-tĕd* (L. *tris*, three, and *furca*, a fork), having three branches or forks.

trig, a. *trĭg* (from *trick*, to dress, to decorate), full; trim; neat: v. to trick out: n. a wedge to prop a cask, or to stop a wheel: **trig'ging**, imp.: **trigged**, pp. *trĭgd*: **trig'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, smartness; neatness.

trigamous, a. *trĭg'ā-mŭs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage), thrice married; in *bot.*, having three sorts of flowers in the same flower-head: **trig'amy**, n. *-mĭ*, the state of having married three times; state of having three wives or three husbands living at the same time.

trigemini, n. plu. *trĭ-jĕm'ĭ-nī* (L. [illegible]

establish, to set in order), **compact**; **firm**; **nice**; dressed up; being in good order: **n. ornaments**; proper state of dress; the state of a ship in regard to her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing: **v.** to put in due order for any purpose; to decorate; to dress; to make neat or tidy; to put a vessel in due order for sailing by adjusting the cargo, ballast, &c.; to fluctuate between parties so as to appear to favour each in turn: **trim'ming**, imp.: **n.** necessary or ornamental appendages, as lace, ribbons, and the like; the act of one who trims; inconstancy: **trimmed**, pp. *trimd*, dressed; lopped or pruned: **trim'mer**, n. *-mėr*, one who trims; one who changes sides to balance parties; a time-server; a flat brick arch for supporting a hearth in an upper floor of a building; a piece of wood in a wall to support the ends of a joist or rafter; one who fits ornaments or arranges them: **trim'ly**, ad. *-li*, neatly; in good order: **trim'ness**, n. *-nės*, neatness; snugness; state of being in good order: **trim'mingly**, ad. *-mingli*, in a trimming manner: **in trim**, in proper order: **to trim in**, in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work: **to trim up**, to dress; to put in order.

trimerous, a. *tri-mė'rus* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *meros*, a part), in *bot.*, composed of three parts,—a *trimerous flower*, having its envelopes in three or multiples of three.

trimeter, n. *tri'mė-tėr* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *metron*, a measure), a poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures: **trimetric**, a. *tri-mėt'rik*, also **trimetrical**, a. *-ri-kal*, consisting of three poetical measures; in *min.*, applied to crystals having the axes of three kinds.

trine, a. *trin* (L. *trinus*, three), threefold: **n.** in *astrol.*, the aspect of planets 120 degrees distant from each other: **trinal**, a. *tri'nal*, threefold.

trinervis, a. *tri-nė'vis*, also **triner'vate**, a. *vāt* (L. *tris*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve), in *bot.*, having three ribs springing together from the base.

tringle, n. *tring'gl* (F. *tringle*, a curtain-rod), in *arch.*, a name common to several little square members or ornaments, particularly one fixed over a triglyph.

Trinity, n. *trin'i-ti* (L. *trini*, three each, threefold: It. *trinità*; F. *trinité*, the Trinity), the union of three persons in one; the Godhead, comprising the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit: **Trin'ita'rian**, a. *-tā'ri-an*, pert. to the doctrine of the Trinity: **n.** one who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity: **Trin'ita'rianism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrine that there are three distinct persons in the Godhead: **Trinity Sunday**, the Sunday next after Whitsunday: **Trinity House**, an institution for the examination and licensing of pilots, erecting lighthouses, &c.: **Trinity term**, in *Eng.*, the sitting of the law-courts between 22d May and 12th June.

trinket, n. *tring'kėt* (imitative of the rattling which pleases children with their toys: Port. *trinco*, snapping of the fingers: F. *troquet*, a rattle: Wal. *trankol'*, a rattle, a trifle), anything small and of no great value; any small ornament for the person made of gold, silver, pebble, and the like; a toy.

trinomial, a. *tri-nō'mi-al* (L. *tris*, three, and *nomen*, a name), applied to an algebraic expression consisting of three terms: **n.** an algebraic quantity consisting of three terms.

trio, n. *tri'ō* (It. *trio*, three united—from L. *tris*, three), three united; three persons in company or acting together; a musical composition requiring three performers.

triones, n. plu. *tri-ō'nėz* (L. *triones*, oxen), in *astron.*, the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles's Wain.

trionyx, n. *tri'ō-niks* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *onux*, a claw), a fossil tortoise, three-clawed, occurring in Tertiary strata.

trior, n., also **trier**, n. *tri'ėr* (from **try**, which see), a person appointed to ascertain whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to a single juror, is just.

trip, v. *trip* (Ger. *trapp-trapp-trapp*, represents the sound of the footfall: Dut. *trippen*, to tread: Dan. *trip*, a short step: F. *triper*, to tread), to run or step lightly or nimbly; to take short quick steps; to strike the foot against something so as to cause to fall or stumble; a false step; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person, with *up*, as "to trip up"; to overthrow or supplant; to fail; to err: **n.** a stumble or fall by striking the foot against an object; a stroke or catch in wrestling; a failure; a mistake; a slight error; a journey or excursion; a short voyage or journey: **trip'ping**, imp.: **adj.** quick; nimble: **n.** the act of tripping; a light dance: **tripped**, pp. *tript*: **trip'per**, n. *-pėr*, one who trips: **trip'pingly**, ad. *-li*: **to catch tripping**, to detect committing an error or mistake.

tripartite, a. *tri-pär'tīt* (F. *tripartite*—from L. *tris*, three, and *partitus*, divided), in *bot.*, deeply divided into three; having three corresponding parts or copies: **tripartition**, n. *tri'pär-tish'un*, a division by three.

tripe, n. *trip* (It. *trippa*; Sp. *tripa*; F. *tripe*; W. *tripa*, belly, guts), properly, the entrails; the larger intestines and stomach of ruminants cleaned and prepared for food: **tripe'man**, n. one who sells tripe: **tripestone**, a name given to *anhydrite* when composed of contorted plates, which bear a sort of resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines.

tripedal, a. *tri-pė'dal* (L. *tris*, three, and *pes*, the foot—gen. *pedis*), having three feet.

tripennate, a. *tri-pėn'nāt*, also **tripin'nate**, a. *-pin'nāt* (L. *tris*, three, and *penna*, a feather), in *bot.*, a compound leaf three times divided in a pinnate manner.

tripetalous, a. *tri-pėt'a-lus* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, having three petals or flower-leaves.

triphthong, n. *trip'thong* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *phthongge*, the voice, sound), a combination of three vowels in one sound: **triphthon'gal**, a. *-thong'gal*, consisting of a triphthong.

tripinnate—see **tripennate**.

tripinnatifid, a. *tri'pin-nāt'i-fid* (L. *tris*, three, *penna*, a feather, and *findere*, to divide), in *bot.*, applied to a pinnatifid leaf with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

triphyllous, a. *tri-fil'lus* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *phullon*, a leaf), in *bot.*, a term applied to plants which have their leaves in whorls of three, or which produce only three leaves.

triple, a. *trip'l* (F. *triple*; L. *triplex*, three-fold—from *tres*, three, and *plico*, I fold), consisting of three united; three times repeated: **v.** to make thrice as much or as many, usually written *treble*: **trip'ling**, imp. *-ling*: **tripled**, pp. *trip'ld*: **trip'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a threefold manner: **triple-crowned**, a. having three crowns: **triple-time**, in *music*, a certain time, so called from the bars being divisible into three equal parts: **trip'let**, n. *-lėt*, three of a kind; three united; three notes sung or played in the time of two: **trip'licate**, a. *-li-kāt*, pert. to the doctrine of the Trinity: **n.** a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind: **trip'lica'tion**, n. *-kā'shun*, the act of making threefold, or adding three together: **triplicity**, n. *tri-plis'i-ti*, also **tripleness**, n. *trip'l-nės*, state of being threefold: **triplite**, n. *trip'lit*, a mineral phosphate of manganese occurring in massive or coarsely-granular aggregates, so called from its being cleavable in three directions at right angles to each other.

triplicostate, a. *trip'li-kō-stāt* (L. *triplex*, threefold, and *costa*, a rib), in *bot.*, having three ribs proceeding from above the base of the leaf.

tripod, n. *tri'pod* (Gr. *tripous*, three-footed—from *treis*, three, and *pous*, a foot: L. *tripus*, a three-footed seat—gen. *tripodis*), a three-legged stool or table; a stool or seat supported by three legs on which the priest or priestess in anc. times was placed to obtain inspiration to utter oracles; a cup for liquids supported on a three-footed pedestal.

tripoli, n. *trip'ō-li*, a polishing-powder originally brought from *Tripoli*, in Africa, but now from many other places—an infusorial earth of a whitish-grey or yellow colour, soft, light, and friable: **trip'olite**, a. *-lit*, pert. to tripoli.

tripos, n. *tri'pōs* (see **tripod**), at *Cambridge University*, one of the honour-lists with its three classes—the *tripposes* now embrace mathematics, classics, law, theology, &c.; he whose name appears in the *tripos-paper*: **tripos-paper**, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical and classical honours: **triposes**, n. plu. *tri'pō-ėz*, the three divisions in the list of mathematical, together with the three in classical, honours, the mathematical consisting of—1. Wranglers, 2. Senior Optimes, 3. Junior Optimes—the classical being called the first class, second class, and the third class.

triptote, n. *trip'tōt* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *ptotos*, liable to fall), in *gram.*, a noun only used in three cases.

triptych, n. *trip'tik* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *ptuche*, anything in folds), a small altar-piece of three compartments, the centre one fixed, the other two made to fold like doors on the centre one, and to cover it.

trisoctahedron, n. *trī·sŏk·tȧ·hē·drŏn* (Gr. *treis*, three, *okto*, eight, and *hedra*, a base), a figure having twenty-four equal faces.

tristichous, a. *trĭs·tĭ·kŭs* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *stichos*, a row), in three rows.

trisyllable, n. *trĭs·sĭl·lȧ·bl* (Gr. *treis*, three, and *syllabe*, a syllable), a word consisting of three syllables: **trisyllabic**, a. *trĭs·sĭ·lăb·ĭk*, also **tris'yllab'ical**, a. *-lăb·ĭ·kăl*, consisting of three syllables.

trite, a. *trīt* (L. *tritus*, rubbed, used much; *tritum*, to rub or wear: It. *trito*, trite), worn out; common; stale; so common as to have lost all novelty and interest: **trite'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, in a common manner: **trite'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being trite; staleness.

triternate, a. *trī·tĕr·nāt* (L. *tris*, three, and *ternī*, three each), in *bot.*, divided three times in a ternate manner.

tritheism, n. *trĭ·thē·ĭzm* (Gr. *treis*, three, and Eng. *theism*), the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods: **tri'theist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who maintains tritheism: **tri'theis'tical**, a. *-ĭs·tĭ·kăl*, pert. to tritheism.

Triton, n. *trī·tŏn* (L. and Gr. *Triton*), a fabled seademigod, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, and trumpeter of Neptune, represented as having the upper part of the body like that of a man, and the lower like that of a fish, the tail being twisted and forked.

triturate, v. *trĭt·ū·rāt* (L. *tritura*, a rubbing or treading out of grain), to rub or grind to a fine powder: **trit'urating**, imp.: **trit'urated**, pp.: **trit'ura'tion**, n. *-rā·shŭn*, the act of reducing to a fine powder: **trit'urable**, a. *-rȧ·bl*, capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

triumph, n. *trī·ŭmf* (L. *triumphus*, a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into anc. Rome after having obtained an important victory: Gr. *thriambos*, a procession in honour of Bacchus: F. *triomphe*), the pomp with which a victory is celebrated in public; a victory; a conquest; state of being victorious; exultation for success: v. to celebrate a victory with pomp; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained; to be prosperous: **tri'umphing**, imp.: n. the act of one who triumphs: **tri'umphed**, pp. *-ŭmft*: **tri'umpher**, n. *-ŭmf·ĕr*, one who triumphs: **trium'phal**, a. *-fȧl*, pert. to a triumph; serving to commemorate a victory; serving to betoken joy, or to give a joyful welcome: **trium'phant**, a. *-fănt*, celebrating victory; rejoicing, as for victory; expressing joy for success: **trium'phantly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **to triumph over**, to overcome; to subdue: **triumphal arch**, in *arch.*, an arch erected to perpetuate the memory of a conqueror, or some remarkable victory or important event; a temporary erection in the form of an arch as a mark of rejoicing.

triumvir, n. *trī·ŭm·vĕr* (L. *tris*, three, and *vir*, a man), one of three men united in the same office; pln. **trium'virs**, *-vĕrz*, also **trium'viri**, *-vĕr·rī*: **trium'virate**

ing able by its means to command a great compass of sounds.

tromp, n. *trōmp* (F. *trombe*, a water-spout, a water-blowing machine), a furnace-blower; a blowing apparatus: **tromp'il**, n. *-il*, an aperture in a tromp.

tron, n. *trŏn* (mid. L. *trona*, a steelyard: Icel. *trana*, a crane: Scot. *trone*, tron), an old Scotch weight, varying from 21 to 28 oz. avoirdupois, the weight used at the *trone*; a steelyard-balance.

trona, n. *trō'nȧ* (of N. African origin), a crude carbonate of soda, occurring in crystalline incrustations in the deserts of Africa and Asia, and in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of S. Amer.

troop, n. *trōp* (Sp. *tropa*; F. *troupe*; It. *truppa*, a body of men: W. *torp*, a round mass or lump: L. *turba*, a crowd), a number of persons in a body or line; a multitude; a division of a regiment of cavalry under a captain: v. to collect in numbers; to march in a body or in company with some degree of haste: **troop'ing**, imp.: **trooped**, pp. *trōpt*: **troop'er**, n. *-ėr*, a horse-soldier: **troops**, n. plu. *trōps*, soldiers in general; an army.

trope, n. *trōp* (L. *tropus*; Gr. *tropos*, a trope—from Gr. *trepo*, I turn: It. *tropo*; F. *trope*), in *rhet.*, a change in the signification of a word from a primary to a derived sense; a word or expression used in a sense different from that which it usually signifies; a word used figuratively: **tropical**, a. *trō'pi-kăl*, figurative, as the use of a word: **tro'pically**, ad. *-li*: **tro'pist**, n. *-pist*, one who deals in tropes.

trophi, n. plu. *trō'fī* (Gr. *trophos*, a feeder—from *trephein*, to feed), in *entom.*, the parts of the mouth employed in feeding: **tro'phosperm**, n. *-fō-spėrm* (Gr. *sperma*, a seed), in *bot.*, the part of the ovary from which the ovules arise, usually called the *placenta*.

trophy, n. *trō'fī* (L. *tropæum*; Gr. *tropaion*, a sign and memorial of victory, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, &c., taken from the enemy—from *trope*, a turning: F. *trophée*: It. *trofeo*), anything taken from an enemy which can be shown as an evidence of victory; something preserved as a memorial of victory; articles of produce or manufacture artistically arranged, and exhibited as evidence of progress, as at an industrial exhibition: **tro'phied**, a. *-fīd*, adorned with trophies.

tropics, n. plu. *trŏp'iks* (L. *tropicus*; Gr. *tropikos*, of or belonging to a turn or turning—from Gr. *trepo*, I turn: F. *tropique*; It. *tropico*, a tropic), the two circles of the celestial sphere, the one north, and the other south from the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′, and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course—the one north of the equator being called the *Tropic of Cancer*, the one south of it the *Tropic of Capricorn*. *Note.*—The *tropics* mark out the limits of the torrid zone, or that portion of the earth's surface over any part of which the sun is vertical twice in the year: **trop'ical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to or incident to the tropics; being within or near the tropics: **trop'ically**, ad. *-li*.

tropifer, n. *trŏp'i-fėr* (Gr. *tropis*, a keel, and Gr. *phero*; L. *fero*, I carry), in *geol.*, a minute crustacean, so called from its keel-like carapace.

tropology, n. *trō-pŏl'ō-jī* (Gr. *tropos*, a trope, and *logos*, discourse), a rhetorical or figurative mode of speech: **tropological**, a. *trō'pō-lŏj'i-kăl*, varied or expressed by tropes.

trot, n. *trŏt* (It. *trottare*; F. *trotter*, to trot: Ger. *trott* or *trapp*, the sound of the footfall: Sw. *tratta*, to trip, to trot: Ger. *treten*, to step), the pace of a horse or other quadruped a little faster than walking: v. to move faster than a walk: **trot'ting**, imp.: adj. moving with a trot: **trot'ted**, pp.: **trot'ter**, n. *-ėr*, a quadruped that trots: **trotters**, sheep's or pig's feet cooked.

troth, n. *trŏth* (AS. *treowa*, faith, a pledge—from *treow*, a tree, a piece of wood—conveying the idea of firm, unyielding: see **true**), faith; fidelity; truth: **troth'less**, a. *-lĕs*, faithless: **troth-plighted**, a. having fidelity pledged.

troubadour, n. *trō'bȧ-dōr'* (F. *troubadour*; Sp. *trovador*; It. *trovatore*—from F. *trouver*; Sp. *trovar*; It. *trovare*, to invent, to compose), one of a school of lyric poets who flourished in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries in the S. of France and N. of Italy.

trouble, n. *trŭb'l* (F. *troubler*; It. *torbolare*; L. *turbare*, to disturb: Gr. *thorubeo*, I disturb with noise: Bret. *trabel*, a rattle: Norm. *trimballer*, to jingle bells), disturbance of mind; that which causes agitation or disturbance of mind; distress; anxiety; uneasiness; among *miners*, any shifting of the strata of a coal-field by which the regular and continuous working of its minerals is interrupted: v. to disturb; to put into confused motion; to grieve; to make uneasy; to molest; to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to: **troub'ling**, imp. *-ling*: n. the act of molesting or annoying; the act of afflicting: **troubled**, pp. *trŭb'ld*: adj. disturbed; disordered: **troub'ler**, n. *-lėr*, one who troubles: **troublesome**, a. *trŭb'l-sum*, causing annoyance; tiresome; giving inconvenience to: **troub'lesomely**, ad. *-li*: **troub'lesomeness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being troublesome: **troub'lous**, a. *-lus*, agitated; full of trouble or disorder; causing great anxiety and distress.

trough, n. *trŏf* (It. *truogo*; Wal. *troc*; Norm. *tros*, a trough), a long hollow vessel of wood, stone, or metal, open at the top, for holding feeding-stuffs for animals, &c.; the channel that conveys water, as to a mill; in *geol.*, any sudden depression of strata by which they are made to assume a basin-shaped arrangement: **trough of the sea**, the long hollow between any two waves: **trough-joint**, in *geol.*, the fissure or joint frequently found to pass through the middle of the curvature of any sudden depression of strata.

trounce, v. *trŏwns* (Sp. *trance*, peril, danger: F. *transe*, extreme fear; *tronçon*, a truncheon or staff used as an instr. of punishment), to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel; to punish severely: **trounc'ing**, imp.: **trounced**, pp. *trŏwnst*.

trous-de-loup, n. *trō'-dė-lō'* (F. *trou*, hole, *de*, of, *loup*, wolf), holes or pitfalls dug in the form of inverted cones, about 6 feet deep and 4½ in. in diameter, having pointed stakes fixed on the bottom, and almost reaching the top, of great use as an obstacle to the approach of cavalry.

trousers, n. plu. *trōō'zėrs* (F. *trousse*, a truss, a bundle; *trousser*, to tuck, to fasten up), a garment worn by men and boys extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each lower limb separately: **trou'sering**, n. *-zėr-ing*, the different kinds of cloth used in making men's trousers.

trousseau, n. *trōō-sō'* (F. *trousseau*, a bunch, bride's clothes—from *trousse*, a truss, a bundle), the collective lighter outfit of a woman about to be married, consisting of personal clothing, trinkets, presents, and the like.

trout, n. *trŏwt* (AS. *truht*; F. *truite*; It. *trota*, a trout: Gr. *troktes*, one that gnaws), a common name for the smaller species of the salmon tribe, inhabiting streams, variegated with spots, and esteemed as delicate food: **trout-coloured**, a. white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel: **trout-stream**, a running water or river in which trouts abound: **trout'let**, n. *-lĕt*, also **trout'ling**, n. *-ling*, a small trout.

trover, n. *trō'vėr* (F. *trouver*; It. *trovare*, to find), in *law*, the obtaining possession of any goods by finding them, or by various means other than by purchase; an action at law to recover lost or strayed property by the rightful owner from the finder, or to try a disputed case of property in goods and chattels: **treasure-trove**—see **treasure**.

trouvere, n., also **trouveur**, n. *trō-vār'* (F. *trouver*, to find, to invent, to compose—see **troubadour**, with which it is identical), one of a class of early descriptive poets, epic in their form and style, who flourished in the N. of France.

trow, v. *trō* (AS. *treowian*, to trust, to believe; *treow*, trust, faith), to think; to imagine; to conceive: **trow'ing**, imp.: **trowed**, pp. *trōd*.

trowel, n. *trŏw'ėl* (F. *truelle*; L. *trulla*, a ladle, a trowel), a flat, somewhat broad tool used to take up and spread mortar; a similar tool, used by gardeners: **trow'elled**, a. *-ėld*, formed with a trowel.

trowsers, another spelling of **trousers**, which see.

troy, n. *trŏy*, also **troy-weight** (said to be from *Troyes*, in France—more probably a corruption of *troa*, a name used to designate a weight, but not one of a fixed amount, still locally in use), a weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers.

truant, a. *trō'ȧnt* (Sp. *truhan*; F. *truand*, a beggar, a rogue: Cornish, *tru*; W. *truan*, poor, miserable: Gael. *truagh*, wretched), idle; wandering from business or duty; loitering: n. an idler; a scholar absent from school without permission; a loiterer: v. to idle at a distance from duty; to absent one's self from school without permission, as a scholar: **tru'anting**, imp.: **tru'anted**, pp.

noise; *truquetear*, to shake, to move to and fro), a small wooden wheel; a sort of platform running upon wheels or tracks; a small solid wheel for ordnance; a cylinder; the round disc at the top of a mast; a railway waggon for the conveyance of goods: **truckle**, n. *trŭk'l*, a small wheel or caster: v. to roll or cause to roll; to roll on a wheel or something round; to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit servilely: **truck'ling**, imp. *-ling*: adj. meanly obedient: n. servile submission to the will of another: **truckle-bed**, a bed that can be rolled in under another and drawn out when wanted for use.

truculent, a. *trŭk'ū-lĕnt* (L. *truculentus*, very savage, fierce: It. *truculento*; F. *truculent*), savage; of fierce aspect; destructive; cruel: **truc'ulence**, n. *-lĕns*, also **truc'uiency**, n. *-lĕn-sĭ*, savageness of manners: **truc'ulently**, ad. *-lĭ*.

trudge, v. *trŭj* (It. *truscare*, to blurt with the mouth: F. *truc*, the sound made by the lips in encouraging a horse: Icel. *prutta*, to make a noise with the mouth in driving cattle: It. *truscare*, to scud, to pack away nimbly), to go steadily along; to jog or march heavily on; to travel or walk with labour and effort: **trudg'ing**, imp.: **trudged**, pp. *trŭjd*.

true, a. *trō* (Icel. *trur*, sure, trusty: Dan. *troe*; Goth. *truan*; Ger. *trauen*, to believe, to confide in: AS. *treowa*, trust, faith), in accordance with that which actually exists, or is done or said; real; not false; genuine; faithful; honest; exact; right: **true'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **truth**, n. *trōth*, conformity to fact or reality; purity from falsehood; honesty; sincerity; fidelity: **truly**, ad. *trōō'lĭ*, in reality; according to truth: **tru'ism**, n. *-ĭzm*, that which is self-evident; something trite: **true bill**, the formula by which the grand jury finds or approves a bill of indictment: **true-blue**, inflexibly honest or faithful: **true-born**, a. of genuine birth: **true-bred**, a. of a genuine or right breed: **true-hearted**, a. sincere; not faithless or deceitful: **true-heartedness**, n. state of being sincere and faithful: **true-love**, one really beloved: **true-love-knot**, a line or band knotted with many folds, a supposed emblem of the interwoven affections.

truffle, n. *trŭf'fl* (old F. *truffe*; Sp. *trufa*; It. *tartufo*, a truffle: L. *tuber*, a swelling, a truffle), a fleshy fungus of a roundish shape, found buried in the soil at the depth of several inches in the clayey sandy soils of the south of England, in France, &c., much esteemed as a luxury: **truffled**, a. *trŭf'fld*, cooked or stuffed with truffles.

truism, n.—see **true**.

trull, n. *trŭl* (Ger. *trolle*, a coarse slattish woman: Swiss, *trolle*; Swab. *trull*, a thick fat woman), a sorry wench; a vile strumpet.

trullisation, n. *trŭl'lĭ-zā'shŭn* (L. *trullissare*, to trowel, to plaster—from *trulla*, a trowel), the laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

truly, ad.—see **true**.

or a beam: **trussed**, pp. *trŭst:* **to truss up**, to make close or tight.

trust, n. *trŭst* (Icel. *traustr*, trusty: Norm. *trust*, firm, steady: Goth. *triggus*, faithful—see true), a resting of the mind on the integrity, justice, or friendship of another; reliance; confidence; the person or thing that is the ground of confidence; credit given without examination; that which has been given or received in confidence; something committed to charge of which an account must be given; confidence in supposed honesty; credit given on a promise of payment; in *law*, an estate held by certain parties for the use of another; a turnpike road or district managed by commissioners: **v.** to rely on; to believe; to commit to the care of in confidence; to hope, as "I *trust* he will do well"; to be confident of something future; to sell to upon credit; to confide or have confidence in: **trust'ing**, imp.: **adj.** confiding: **trust'ed**, pp.: **trust'er**, n. *-ér*, one who trusts: **trust'ingly**, ad. *-li:* **trustee**, n. *trŭs-tē'*, a person who holds an estate or property of any kind for the benefit and use of another: **trustee'ship**, n. *-ship*, the office of a trustee: **trust'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, full of trust; worthy of trust; faithful: **trust'fully**, ad. *-li*: **trust'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, faithfulness: **trust'less**, a. *-lĕs*, not worthy of trust: **trust'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being trustless: **trusty**, a. *trŭs'ti*, that may be safely confided in or trusted; honest; faithful; that will not fail; firm; strong: **trus'tily**, ad. *-li:* **trus'tiness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being trusty; fidelity; honesty: **trustworthy**, a. worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; honest: **trust'worthiness**, the state or quality of being trustworthy.

truth, n. *trōth* (Dan. *troe*; Goth. *trauu*; Ger. *treue*, to believe, to confide in; Icel. *true*, sure—see true), conformity to fact or reality; purity from falsehood; fidelity; it is true—as, "she said, *truth*, Lord": **truth'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, habitual disposition to speak truth; closely adhering to truth: **truth'fully**, ad. *-li:* **truth'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being truthful: **truth'less**, a. *-lĕs*, wanting in truth: **truth'lessness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being truthless; **in truth**, in reality; in fact; **of a truth**, in reality; certainly: **truth-speaking**, a. uttering truth.

try, v. *trī* (F. *trier*, to pick, to select: L. *tritum*, to tread out or thresh corn: It. *tritare*, to break very small: Prohn. *trir*, to grind or wear down), to attempt; to endeavour; to make or use exertion in order to perform; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment; to examine; to bring before a tribunal or into a court of law; to examine judicially by witnesses; to purify or refine: **try'ing**, imp. putting to the proof; examining by a test; straining; endeavouring: **adj.** acting as a test, as to one's patience or principles: **n.** the testing: **tried**, pp. *trīd:* **adj.** examined by test: **trier**, **triable**, **trial**—see in Dictionary in alphabetical order: **to try on**, to fit on an article of dress: **try-sail**, among *seamen*, a force-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff, and hoisted on a small mast, used in a storm: **trying-house**, the place where whale's blubber is reduced to oil and refined.

tryst, n. *trĭst* (Scot. *trust*, a tryst: AS. *truwa*, faith, trust; *trow*, a tree), in *Scot.*, an appointment to meet; an appointed place of meeting: **v.** to agree to meet: **tryst'ing**, imp. agreeing with beforehand: **n.** an appointment: **tryst'ed**, pp.: **tryst'er**, n. *-ér*, one who trysts: **trysting-day**, an arranged day of meeting or assembling: **trysting-place**, a place designated for a meeting or for an interview; a rendezvous.

T-square, a rule having a cross-piece at one end for making parallel lines—so called from its shape.

tub, n. *tŭb* (but *tobbe*; Low Ger. *tubbe*; Ger. *zuber*, a vessel to be borne in two hands, a tub), an open vessel made of staves and hooped, having the appearance of a cask which has been cut through the middle crosswise; a box in which coals are sent up the shaft of a coal-mine: **v.** to plant, set, or put in a tub: **tub bing**, imp.: **n.** in *mining*, the lining of a shaft with wood or iron for the purpose of preventing the falling in of the sides or of loose material from them, often made air and water tight: **tubbed**, pp. *tŭbd.*

tube, n. *tūb* (F. *tube*; Sp. and It. *tubo*; L. *tubus*, a pipe, a tube), a pipe; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, or glass for conveying fluids, &c.; one of the vessels of animals or plants for conveying fluids or other substances; a telescope, particularly without the fittings: **v.** to furnish with tubes: **tu'bing**, imp.: **n.** tubes collectively: **tubed**, pp. *tūbd:* **tu'biform**, a. *-bi-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), in the form of a tube.

tuber, n. *tū'bĕr* (L. *tuber*, a hump, a knob or excrescence—from *tumeo*, I swell), a thickened, roundish, underground stem, as a potato, a turnip, &c.; in *anat.*, the rounded projection of a bone.

tubercle, n. *tū'bĕr-kl* (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump or protuberance—from *tuber*, a hump: It. *tubercolo:* old F. *tubercle:* F. *tubercule*), a little knob; in *med.*, a small, hard, local tumour—when deposited in numbers on the lungs, and suppurating, producing the disease known as consumption; a pimple or tumour appearing on the skin; in *bot.*, a swollen simple root, as of some orchids; a little tuber: **tubercular**, a. *tū-bĕr'kū-lĕr*, full of small knobs or tubercles; caused by tubercles, as consumption; prone to generate tubercles: **tuber'culate**, a. *-lāt*, in *bot.*, having tubercles: **tuber'culous**, a. *-lŭs*, affected with tubercles; disposed to tubercular diseases: **tuberiferous**, a. *tū'bĕr-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing or bearing tubers, as the potato: **tu'berose**, a. *-ōs*, also **tu'berous**, a. *-ŭs*, having knobs or tubers; connected into a bunch by rootlets, as in the potato: **tu'berosity**, n. *-ŏs'i-ti*, in *anat.*, a kind of projection or elevation; the state of being knobbed.

tubicornous, a. *tū'bi-kŏr'nŭs* (L. *tubus*, a pipe, and *cornu*, a horn), having horns; composed of a horny axis, covered with a horny sheath, as in the **tu'bicorns**, *-kŏrnz*, a family of ruminants.

tubipore, n. *tū'bi-pōr* (L. *tubus*, a pipe, and *porus*, a passage), one of a genus of coral zoophytes; organ-pipe coral: **tu'biporite**, n. *-pō-rīt*, a genus of fossil corals composed of closely-united calcareous tubes—now known as *syringopora*.

tubular, a. *tū'bū-lĕr* (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube—from *tubus*, a pipe: It. *tubulare*), having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe; in *bot.*, applied to the regular florets of the compositæ: **tubular boiler**, a boiler made up or consisting of tubes: **tubular bridge**, a bridge consisting of a great iron tube through which a roadway passes: **tu bulated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, made in the form of a tube or pipe; furnished with a small tube or tubular opening: **tu'bule**, n. *-bul*, a small pipe or tubular body: **tubuliform**, a. *tū-bŭl'i-fĕrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), having the form of a tube or tubule: **tubulous**, a. *tū'bu-lŭs*, composed of tubes; in *bot.*, composed of tubular florets; having a bell-shaped mouth or border, somewhat tubular in its form.

tuck, v. *tŭk* (Ger. *zucken*, to draw in, to shrug: Low Ger. *tukken*, to shrug the shoulders), to turn or gather up; to draw into a narrower compass; to press in or together, as the bed-clothes: **n.** a horizontal plait or fold made in a garment to shorten it; a kind of net: **tuck ing**, imp.: **tucked**, pp. *tŭkt:* **tucker**, n. *tŭk'ĕr*, a fold of cloth for shading the bosom of a woman; an ornamental fold to a woman's dress.

tuckahoe, n. *tŭk'ĕ-hō* (Ind., signifying bread), a curious vegetable of the Southern States of America, growing under the surface of the ground like the truffle of Europe, sometimes called *Indian bread*.

tucking-mill, n. *tŭk'ĭng-mĭl* (W. *tŵc*; Ir. *tiugh*, thick), a fulling-mill for thickening cloth.

Tuesday, n. *tūz'dā* (AS. *tyes-dæg*, Tuesday—from *Tyw*, the god of war, and *dæg*, day: In Scand. myth., *Tuisco*, the god of war: Icel. *tysdagr:* Sw. *tisdag:* Dan. *tirsdag*), the third day of the week.

tuesite, n. *tū-ĕs-īt* (mid. L. *tuesa*, name for the river Tweed), a mineral of a bluish or milk-white colour, found on the banks of the river Tweed in the upper Old Red Sand-stone—makes excellent slate-pencils.

tufa, n. *tū'fā*, also **tuff**, n. *tŭf* (It. *tufo*, soft sandy stone: L. *tofus:* Ger. *tof*, tufa), originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scoriæ and ashes, now applied to any porous vesicular compound: **tufaceous**, a. *tū-fā'shŭs*, pert. to or consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

tuft, n. *tŭft* (F. *touffe*), a group or bunch of hair or trees: Ger. *zopf*, a tuft of hair: Icel. *toppr*, the summit: W. *twb*, a round lump; *twff*, a tuft), a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch, as of threads or feathers; a cluster; a head of flowers; a little bundle of leaves or hairs, and the like: **v.** to adorn with a tuft or with tufts: **tuft'ing**, imp.: **tuft'ed**, pp.: **adj.** growing in tufts or clusters; adorned with a tuft or tufts: **tufty**, a. *tŭf'ti*, abounding with tufts; growing in clusters: **tuft-hunter**, one who is very assiduous in courting the acquaintance of persons of rank—so named in reference to noblemen and persons of quality wearing tassels in their caps at the Eng. universities.

tug, n. *tŭg* (analogous to the verb *lug*, denoting, to seize by something hanging: Swiss, *tschopp*, a hanging

tumble, n. *tŭm'bl* (F. *tomber*; It. *tombolare*; Icel. *tumba*, to fall: A.S. *tumbian*, to dance: W. *tampan*, to stamp, to thump), a fall: v. to fall; to come suddenly to the ground; to roll or turn over: **tum'bling**, imp. *-bling*: adj. rolling: n. the act of falling; the performance of certain actors in a circus: **tumbled**, pp. *tŭm'bld*: **tum'bler**, n. *-blĕr*, one who amuses the public by placing himself in various postures; a kind of latch in a lock; a well-known drinking-glass—so called from its original pointed or round bottom making it impossible for it to stand without falling over; a variety of the domestic pigeon which tumbles or turns over in its flight: **tum'blerful**, n. a quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler.

tumbrel, n. *tŭm'brĕl*, also **tum'bril**, n. *-brĭl* (old F. *tombereau*; F. *tombereau*—from *tomber*, to fall, to tumble), a covered cart used to convey tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train; a cart or truck which may be tumbled or tilted up; a dung-cart; a frame or crib, made of willows and the like, for containing hay and other food for the feeding of sheep.

tumefy, v. *tŭ'mĕ-fī* (L. *tumefacere*, to cause to swell or puff up—from *tumeo*, I swell, and *facio*, I make: F. *tumefier*), to cause to swell; to swell; to rise in a tumour: **tu'mefying**, imp.: **tu'mefied**, pp. *-fīd*: **tu'mefac'tion**, n. *-făk'shŭn*, act of swelling; a swelling; a tumour.

tumid, a. *tū'mĭd* (L. *tumidus*, swollen, protuberant—from *tumeo*, I swell), being swelled; being enlarged or distended; protuberant; swollen in sound or sense; absurdly sublime; pompous; bombastic: **tu'midly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tu'midness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being tumid: **tumescent**, a. *tū-mĕs'ĕnt*, being or growing tumid.

tumour, n. *tū'mŭr* (L. *tumor*, a swelling—from *tumeo*, I swell), a swelling or enlargement of any part of the body caused by morbid growth: **tu'moured**, a. *-mŭrd*, swelled; distended.

tump, n. *tŭmp* (W. *twmp*, a round mass or heap, a hillock), a little hillock; a knoll: v. to throw up the earth around a tree so as to form a hillock: **tump'ing**, imp.: **tumped**, pp. *tŭmpt*.

tumular—see **tumulus**.

tumult, n. *tŭ'mŭlt* (L. *tumultus*, disturbance, agitation—from *tumeo*, I swell: It. *tumulto*: F. *tumulte*), the commotion of a multitude of people, with great noise and uproar; wild disorder; uproar; disturbance: **tumul'tuary**, a. *-tŭ-ĕr-ĭ*, disorderly; confused and restless: **tumul'tuous**, a. *-tŭ-ŭs*, conducted with confusion and noise; disorderly; turbulent; lawless: **tumul'tuously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tumul'tuousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being tumultuous; disorder.

tumulus, n. *tū'mŭ-lŭs* (L. *tumulus*, a raised heap—from *tumeo*, I swell: It. *tumulo*), a mound or hillock, anciently raised to mark a place of burial; a barrow: **tu'mular**, a. *-lăr*, consisting of a heap; formed in a heap or hillock: **tu'mulous**, a. *-lŭs*, also **tu'mulose**, a.

cone inverted; wreathed conically; spiral-shaped: **tur'bina'tion**, n. *-bi-nă'shŭn*, the act of spinning or whirling, as a top: **tur'bine**, n. *-bin*, a horizontal water-wheel: **turbinida**, n. plu. *tĕr-bĭn'i-dē*, an extensive family of molluscs, having spiral, top-shaped, or pyramidal shells: **turbo**, n. *tĕr'bō* (L.), the common-top shell.

turbith, n. *tĕr'bĭth*, another spelling of **turpeth**, which see.

turbot, n. *tĕr'bŭt* (Dut. *tarbot*, turbot—from *bot*, blunt: F. *turbot*), the large st and most esteemed of the flat-fish taken on the British coasts.

turbulent, n. *tĕr'bū-lĕnt* (L. *turbul-ntus*, restless, agitated—from *turbo*, I disturb: It. *turbolento*: F. *turbulent*), being in violent commotion; restless; disturbed; tumultuous; producing commotion; refractory; insubordinate: **tur'bulently**, ad. *-li*: **tur'bulence**, n. *-lĕns*, also **tur'bulency**, n. *-lĕn-sĭ*, a disturbed state; disorder or tumult of the passions; a disposition to resist authority, as by a mob or crowd.

tureen, n. *tū-rēn'*, the usual spelling of **terreen**, which see.

turf, n. *tĕrf* (Icel. *torf*; It. *torba*; F. *tourbe*; W. *torp*, a lump), the grassy surface of untilled land; a detached piece of the surface of a grassy park or pasture hillside; sod; sward; the fibrous, black, earthy substance used as fuel; peat; race-ground; horse-racing: v. to cover with turf or sod: **turf'ing**, imp.: n. the operation of covering with turf: **turfed**, pp. *tĕrft*: **turfy**, a. *tĕrf'ĭ*, abounding with or resembling turf; given to horse-racing (*slang*): **turf'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being covered with turf: **turfen**, a. *tĕr'fĕn*, made of turf; covered with turf.

turgent, a. *tĕr'jĕnt* (L. *turgens*, swelling out), swelling; tumid; prominent: **turgescent**, a. *tĕr-jĕs'sĕnt* (L. *turgescens*, beginning to swell), growing large; in a swelling state: **turges'cence**, n. *-sĕns*, also **turges'cency**, n. *-sĕn-sĭ*, act of swelling; inflation; bombast.

turgid, a. *tĕr'jĭd* (L. *turgidus*, swollen, distended: It. *turgido*: F. *turgide*), swelled; distended beyond the natural size; puffed up; pompous; inflated, as language: **tur'gidly**, ad. *-li*: **tur'gidness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **turgidity**, n. *tĕr-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being swelled; tumidness.

turio, n. *tū'rĭ-ō* (L. *turio*, the tendril or young branch of a tree), in *bot.*, a young shoot covered with scales sent up from an underground stem, as in asparagus; the early stage of a sucker when invested by leaf-scales: **tu'rionif'erous**, a. *-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), producing tendrils or young shoots.

Turk, n. *tĕrk*, a native of Turkey; a cruel tyrannical man: **Turkish**, a. *tĕr'kĭsh*, pert. to or resembling the Turks: **Turkey**, n. *-kĭ*, the country of the Turks; a large domestic fowl, originally from N. Amer.—so called as supposed to come from Turkey, or more likely from the bright-scarlet colour of the fleshy excrescences on its head: adj. of or from Turkey: **Turkey-red**, a fine durable red produced from madder: **Turkey-stone**, a familiar name for the *whetstone* or *hone-stone*, some of the finest varieties coming from Turkey, used for sharpening cutting instrs. and for polishing plate.

turkois, n. *tĕr-kōĭz'*—see **turquois**.

turmeric, n. *tĕr'mĕr-ĭk* (mid. L. *terra-merita*: F. *terre-merite*, valuable earth: also said to be from Hind. *zurd*, yellow, and *mirch*, pepper), an East Indian plant whose root is of a lively-yellow colour and slightly aromatic, used for dying silk yellow, and by the Indians as a dye and for seasoning their food—also used as a medicine: **turmeric paper**, paper stained yellow with a solution of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which it changes its yellow to a brown.

turmoil, n. *tĕr'moĭl* (F. *tre-mouille*, a mill-hopper, proverbial for the constant racket it keeps up: prov. F. *trahi-oil*, great noise, confusion: old F. *tremur*, disturbance), disturbance; harassing labour; trouble and confusion; tumult: **turmoil**, v. *tĕr-moĭl'*, to harass with commotion; to weary; to be disquieted: **turmoil'ing**, imp.: **turmoiled'**, pp. *-moĭld'*.

turn, v. *tĕrn* (F. *tour*, a turn; *tourner*, to turn: W. *twrn*, a turn: L. *tornare*, to turn wood: Gr. *tornos*, a pair of compasses), to cause to go round; to move round; to move from a direct course or straight line; to change the direction of; to change or alter; to reverse; to put the upper side downwards; to form or shape, as by means of a lathe; to translate, as from one language to another; to transform; to cause to loathe; to bewilder or make mad, as, it has *turned* his brain; to expel, as, to *turn* him out of doors; to direct, as the inclination or thoughts; to cause to change, as a party or principle; to change, as a course of life; to revolve in the mind; to make sour, as a liquor: n. a movement in a circular direction; a bend, as in a road; the twist of a rope round a dent or belaying-pin; a walk to and fro; a change; change of direction; opportunity; convenience, use, or purpose; that which comes to one by rotation or in the course of duty; a good or evil act; form or cast, as the *turn* of a sentence: **turn'ing**, imp.: n. a bending course; deviation from the way or proper course; the art or operation of forming by a lathe: **turned**, pp. *tĕrnd*, changed; formed by a lathe: **turner**, n. *tĕrn'ĕr*, a workman who forms articles with a lathe: **turn'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*, the art of forming articles by means of a lathe; things made by a turner: **turn'key**, n. (*turn*, and *key*), one who has the charge of one or more keys of a prison, and opens and locks the doors: **turn'coat**, n. (*turn*, and *coat*), one who forsakes his party or changes his principles: **turn'pike**, n. (*turn*, and *pike*: originally a cross of two bars armed at the ends with pikes, and turning on a pin, to hinder horses from entering), a gate or bar across a road to hinder passage till toll be paid: **turnpike road**, a public road on which tolls are established: **turnspit**, a person who turns a spit; a variety of the dog kind, formerly so employed: **turn'stile**, a revolving frame across a footpath for the purpose of only admitting foot-passengers: **turn-table**, a large revolving platform on a railway for altering the direction of carriages or locomotives: **turning-point**, that which decides a matter: **turn-out**, act of coming forth; an equipage; a quitting of employment, as by a body of workmen, on account of some grievance real or alleged; the net quality of produce yielded: **by turns**, one after another; alternately: **to a turn**, exactly; perfectly: **to take turns**, to take the places of one another alternately: **to turn about**, to move the face to another quarter, or in another direction: **to turn a penny**, to gain money by trade, however small the amount: **to turn aside**, to avert; to deviate from any course: **to turn away**, to dismiss, as from service; to avert; to deviate from any course: **to turn down**, to fold or double down: **to turn in**, to fold or double; in *familiar language*, to go to bed: **to turn off**, to dismiss or put away; to divert or change as a course; to hang a criminal: **to be turned of**, to be advanced beyond: **to be turned off**, to be discharged, as a workman: **to turn on**, to charge or set running: **to turn on** or **upon**, to reply or retort: **to turn out**, to drive out; to expel; to strike, as workmen; to put to pasture; to make or finish for use, as goods; to rise from bed: **to turn over**, to transfer; to open and examine; to overset: **to turn over a new leaf**, to begin a fresh or a new course: **to turn tail**, to retreat ignominiously: **to turn to**, to have recourse to: **to turn the back**, to flee; to retreat: **to turn the back upon**, to quit with contempt; to forsake: **to turn the head**, to make giddy; to bewilder; to infatuate: **to turn the scale**, to make the balance incline to one side; to give superiority or success: **to turn the stomach of**, to sicken: **to turn the tables**, to reverse success or superiority: **to turn up**, to bend or be doubled upwards; to come to light; to happen.

turnip, n. *tĕr'nĭp* (probably Eng. *turn*, in the sense of round, and L. *napus*: F. *navet*, a turnip), a field or garden plant of several species and varieties, much cultivated for its large round bulb, used as an necessary of diet by man, but principally for the feeding of cattle.

turnkey—see under **turn**.

turnpike—see under **turn**.

turnsol, n. *tĕrn'sŏl* (F. *tournesol*; It. *tornasole*, the turnsol—from F. *tourner*; It. *tornare*, to turn, and L. *sol*, It. *sole*, the sun), a plant, so named because its flower is supposed always to turn towards the sun.

turpentine, n. *tĕr'pĕn-tīn* (Ger. *terpentin*; L. *terebinthus*; Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree: It. *terebinto*: F. *térébinthe*), an oily resinous substance flowing naturally, or by incision, from several species of trees, as the pine, the larch, the fir, &c.

turpeth, n. *tĕr'pĭth*, also **turbeth** and **turbith** (new L. *turpethum*: said to be from Indian *turbad*, a purgative root), the yellow basic sulphate of mercury—so called from its yellow colour, which resembles the root of the *convolvulus turpethum*.

turpitude, n. *tĕr'pĭ-tūd* (L. *turpitudo*, ugliness, foulness—from *turpis*, ugly, shameful: It. *turpitudine*: F. *turpitude*), inherent moral baseness; extreme depravity or wickedness; moral deformity; badness.

to bear and be fired in any required direction. ——
kind of iron-clads are called *monitors*.

turtle, n. *tér'tl* (It. *tortora*; Sp. *tortola*; L. *turtu*
turtle-dove, the bird that cries *tur, tur*), the turt
dove, a species of pigeon noted for the constancy
its affection; the large edible sea-tortoise—called a
the green turtle—a name arbitrarily applied to t
creature by the Eng. sailors, perhaps from their aff
tion in pairing-time: **turtle-shell**, the name of a sh
a beautiful species of *murex*; also tortoise-she
turtle-soup, a most expensive and esteemed so
made with the edible turtle or tortoise; the flesh
the edible turtle added to an ordinary soup-stoc
turtle-stones, in *geol.*, flattened nodules of calcare
clay, ironstone, or other matter, internally divid
into numerous angular compartments, often arrang
in lines or bands, and generally containing some c
tral organic nucleus, round which the matter l
aggregated; called also *septaria*.

Tuscan, a. *tŭs'kăn*, of or pert. to Tuscany, in It
—applied to one of the five orders of architectu
which allows no ornaments or fluting; applied t
fine kind of straw-plait: n. an inhabitant or nat
of Tuscany.

tush, int. *tŭsh* (imitative of a blurt with the li
Fris. *twoy*; Dan. *tvi*, interjection when one spits w
disgust: Low Ger. *tuss*, hush), an interjection
check or rebuke; a sound expressing contempt;
silent.

tusk, n. *tŭsk* (AS. *tusc*, a grinder; Fris. *tosc*
tooth: Gael. *tosg*, a tusk), the long pointed tooth
each side of the upper jaw of certain animals
the elephant and wild boar: **tusked**, a. *tŭskt*,
tusky, a. *tŭs'ki*, furnished with tusks.

tussle, n., also **tustle**, n. *tŭs'sl* (another form
tousle, to pull about roughly: Ger. *zausen*, to tear
draw by violence: probably from *twist*, as *wrestle* f
wrest), a struggle or struggling; a petty hand-to-h
conflict between two persons: v. to struggle han
hand: **tus'sling**, imp.: **tussled**, pp. *tŭs'sld*.

tussock, n. *tŭs'sŏk* (prov. Eng. *tus*, a knot of wo
hair: Dan. *dusk*, a bunch, a tassel), a tuft of grs
twigs; a tall strong grass, originally from the l
land Islands: also called **tussac-grass**, *-ăk*.

tut, int. *tŭt* (another form of *tush*; prov. Dan. *tu*
to stick out the lips: Sw. *trut*, a snout), an excl
tion to check or rebuke.

tutelage, n. *tū'tē-lăj* (L. *tutela*, protection, guar
ship—from *tutor*, a protector, a defender: It. tu
F. *tutèle*, guardianship), state of being under a
dian; protection; guardianship: **tutelar**, a. *tū'
also **tu'telary**, a. *-lĕr-i*, having the charge or guar
ship of a person, a place, or a thing; protec
guardian.

tutenag, n. *tū'tē-năg* (new L. *tutenago*; F. *tu
ague), Chinese copper, an alloyed metal of eight
of copper, three of nickel, and six and a half of

light perceived before sunrise and after sunset: **adj.** faint; obscure; shaded; imperfectly illuminated.

twill, v. *twil*, also **tweel**, v. *twēl* (Ger. *zwillich*, ticking; L. *bilix*, woven with two threads—from *bis*, twice, and *licium*, a thread; Low Ger. *twillen*, to make double), to weave cloth so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on its surface: **n.** cloth having a kind of diagonal-ribbed appearance on the surface, produced by a particular manner of weaving: **twil'ling**, imp.: **twilled**, pp. *twild*: **adj.** woven in such a manner as to produce the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

twin, n. *twin* (Ger. *zwilling*; old H. Ger. *zwinilinc*, twin: Lith. *dwynai*, twins: AS. *twinan*, to twine, to make double—from *twi*, two), one of two young produced at a birth by an animal that usually brings forth only one; one very much resembling another: **adj.** denoting one of two produced at a birth; very much resembling: **twin'ling**, n. *-ling*, a twin lamb: **twin-born**, a. produced at the same birth: **twin-brother**, a brother, being one of two produced at the same birth: **twin-likeness**, near resemblance.

twine, v. *twīn* (Icel. *twinna*; Dan. *twinde*, to twine, to double), to twist; to wind around another, as a thread or cord; to wind or twist anything flexible around something else; to unite closely, as by twisting; to embrace; to turn round: **n.** a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads twisted together; cord; a twist: **twi'ning**, imp.: **adj.** ascending spirally around a stem, a branch, or a prop: **twined**, pp. *twīnd*, uniting closely to; embracing.

twinge, v. *twinj* (a nasalised form of **twitch**, which see), to affect with a sharp, sudden, passing pain; to pinch; to be affected with sharp sudden pains of short duration: **n.** a sudden, sharp, passing pain; a pinch; a sudden rebuke, as of conscience: **twing'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sharp passing pain: **twinged**, pp. *twinjd*.

twinkle, v. *twing'kl*, also **twink**, v. *twink* (Dut. *tinkelen*, to tinkle, to twinkle: Swiss, *zwyggen*, to twitter; *zwinken*, to wink, to twinkle), to flash or sparkle at short intervals; to shine with a tremulous or quivering light; to sparkle; to open and shut the eye by turns: **n.** a shining with a tremulous or quivering light; a motion of the eye; a wink; the time occupied by a motion of the eye; an instant: **twin'kling**, imp. *-kling*: **adj.** shining with a twinkle: **n.** a sparkling; a moment; an instant: **twinkled**, pp. *twing'kld*.

twirl, v. *twerl* (Swiss, *zwitzern*, to twitter, to flicker; mid. H. Ger. *twirel*, that which turns rapidly round; Swiss, *zwirlen*, to twirl; Bav. *zwerren*, to stir; *zwirel*, a stirrer), to turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with rapidity, particularly with the fingers; to revolve rapidly: **n.** a rapid circular motion; quick rotation: **twist'ing**, imp.: **n.** act of that which twirls; a rapid circular motion: **twirled**, pp. *twerld*.

twist, v. *twist* (Dut. *twisten*, to double or unite two threads, to twine: Dut. *twist*; Ger. *zwist*, discord, quarrel: Bav. *zwisel*, the fork of a tree), to unite by winding one thread or other flexible substance round another; to form by winding separate things round each other; to encircle; to turn from a straight line; to be united by winding round each other: **n.** a cord, thread, or such like, formed by winding separate parts round each other; a contortion; silk in hanks, balls, or reels for sewing; a little roll of tobacco; an obliquity or peculiarity in intellect or disposition: **twist'ing**, imp.: **adj.** forming convolutions; becoming contorted: **n.** contortion: **twist'ed**, pp.: **adj.** formed by winding threads or strands round each other: **twist'er**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which twists; a rope or twine maker.

twit, v. *twit* (AS. *edwītan*, to reproach: Icel. *vīta*, to reprove, to blame), to vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to upbraid; to taunt: **twit'ting**, imp.: **twit'ted**, pp.: **twit'tingly**, ad. *-li*: **twit'ter**, n. *-ér*, one who twits or reproaches.

twitch, v. *twich* (Ger. *zwicken*, to pluck, to pinch; Low Ger. *tukken*, to twitch, to pluck), to pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch: **n.** a pull with a sudden jerk; a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, of extremely short duration: **twitch'ing**, imp.: **adj.** pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions: **n.** the act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions: **twitched**, pp. *twicht*: **twitch'er**, n. *-ér*, one who or that which twitches: **twitch-grass** (from *quick*, in the sense of living), a species of grass difficult to root out and destroy; couch-grass.

twitter, v. *twit'ér* (imitative of sharp broken sounds like the notes of a little bird: Ger. *zwitschern*, to twitter: Swiss, *zwitzern*, to flicker: Bav. *zwitzern*, to gnash the teeth), to make a succession of small tremulous sounds like a swallow or other small bird; to feel a slight trembling of the nerves: **n.** a small tremulous noise, as of a swallow; a slight trembling of the nerves: **twit'tering**, imp.: **n.** the act of uttering a succession of small sounds: **twit'tered**, pp. *-érd*.

twixt, *twikst*, a contracted form of *betwixt*.

two, a. and n. *tō* (AS. *twa*; Ger. *zwey*; Dan. *to*; Gr. and L. *duo*; Russ. *dwa*; Sans. *dwan*, two), one and one; the number after one: **two-edged**, a. having edges on both sides: **two-faced**, a. having a face both in front and behind, as the Roman god Janus; insincere; given to double-dealing: **twofold**, a. two of the same kind; two different things existing together: **ad.** in a double degree: **two-handed**, a. requiring two hands to grasp, as a sword; stout and strong; large: **two-masted**, a. having two masts, as a ship: **two-ply**, a. consisting of two thicknesses; consisting of two strands twisted together, as thread: **twopenny**, a. *tŭp'pĕn-nĭ*, of the value of *twopence*: **twopence**, n. *tŭp'pĕns* or *tŭp'pĕns*, sum amounting to two pennies.

Tycoon, n. *tī-kōn'* (formerly spelt *ziogoon*), the executive ruler of Japan, who pays homage to the priesthood, called the Mikado.

tying, v. *tīing*, imp. of the verb **tie**, which see; binding; fastening: **n.** in *mining*, the term for washing ores.

tyke, n. *tīk*—see **tike**.

tyler, n. *tīl'ér*—see under **tile**.

tymbal, n. *tim'bŭl*—see **timbal**.

tympan, n. *tim'păn*, also **tym'panum**, n. *-pă-nŭm* (L. *tympanum*; Gr. *tumpanon*, a drum, a timbrel: It. *timpano*: F. *tympan*), in a *printing press*, the parchment frame on which the sheet of paper is laid before being turned over on the form of type to be printed: **tym'panum**, n. in *anat.*, the middle cavity of the ear, familiarly called the drum of the ear; in *arch.*, the naked face of a pediment, usually a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, often enriched with figures; the die of a pedestal; the panel of a door; a drum-shaped wheel with spirally-curved partitions, used for raising water for the purposes of irrigation: **tympanic**, a. *tim-păn'ĭk*, belonging to the tympanum or drum of the ear: **tympanise**, v. *tim'pă-nīz*, to stretch, as the skin over a drumhead: **tym'panising**, imp.: **tym'panised**, pp. *-īzd*: **tym'pani'tes**, n. *-pă-nī'tēz*, also **tym'pany**, n. *-pă-nĭ*, in *med.*, a flatulent distension of the abdomen: **tympanit'ic**, a. *-ĭt'ĭk*, relating to or affected with tympanites: **tym'panoph'ora**, n. plu. *-nŏf'ō-rā* (Gr. *phoreo*, I bear), in *pol.*, certain fossil plants having minute branching stems, each branchlet being terminated by a rounded or globular appendage resembling a seed-vessel.

type, n. *tīp* (L. *typus*; Gr. *tupos*, a figure, an image or figure on a wall—from Gr. *tupein*, to strike: It. *tipo*: F. *type*), a mark of something; an emblem, sign, or symbol: a figure of something to come: the shape or form of a letter of the alphabet in metal; a peculiarity in the form of a disease; the original conception in art which becomes the subject of a copy; the perfect representation or idea of anything: **typic**, a. *tĭp'ĭk*, also **typ'ical**, a. *-ĭ-kăl*, emblematic; figurative; indicative rather than positive; in *bot.*, &c., applied to a specimen which has eminently the characteristics of the species, or to a species having the characteristics of an order; representing something future by a form, model, or resemblance: **typ'ically**, ad. *-li*: **typ'ify**, v. *-fī* (*type*, and L. *facio*, I make), to represent by an image or resemblance; to foreshadow; to prefigure: **typ'ifying**, imp. representing by model or emblem: **typ'ified**, pp. *-fīd*, represented by a symbol or emblem: **typifica'tion**, n. *-kā-shŭn*, act of typifying: **typefounder**, a manufacturer of types for printing: **type-metal**, an alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in making types.

typhoid, a. *tī'fŏĭd*—see **typhus**.

Typhon, n. *tī'fŏn* (Gr. *Typhon*: L. *Typhon*), the evil genius in Egyptian mythology; in *L. and Gr. myth.*, a name for the giant Typhoeus.

typhoon, n. *tī-fōn'* (L. *typhon*; Gr. *tuphon*, a whirlwind), a name given by navigators to one of those great storms of wind or hurricanes that visit the seas of southern China and adjacent seas, generally from June to November.

typhus, a. *tī'fŭs* (Gr. *tuphos*, smoke or stupor), in

tyrant, n. *ti-rant* (L. *tyrannus;* Gr. *turannos*, a ruler, a king: It. *tiranno*: F. *tyran*), one who obtains supreme power by usurpation, and maintain it by force; a ruler or sovereign who uses power t

ubiquitous, a. *ū-bik'wi-tŭs* (L. *ubique*, everywhere—from *ubi*, where: It. *ubiquitá;* F. *ubiquité*, ubiquity) existing or being everywhere; omnipresent: **ubiq'uitously**, ad. *-li:* **ubiq'uitary**, a. *-wi-tĕr-i*, existing everywhere or in all places: n. one who exists everywhere: **ubiq'uity**, n. *-wi-ti*, existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.

udal, a. *ū'dăl* (Icel. *odal;* Dan. *odel*, an hereditary estate—from *odh*, possession: see allodium), in *Orkney* and *Shetland*, a term applied to land under no feudal superior: **udaller**, n. *ū'dăl-ĕr*, one who holds lands without any original charter, and without a feudal superior

udder, n. *ŭd'dĕr* (old H. Ger. *utar;* Ger. *euter;* Icel *jugr;* Gr. *outhar;* L. *uber*, an udder), the milk-vessel of a female beast with the dugs or paps, particularly in cows and other large quadrupeds: **ud'dered**, a. *-dĕrd*, furnished with udders.

udometer, n. *ū-dŏm'e-tĕr* (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *metron*, a measure), a water-measure; a rain-gauge.

ugh, int. (Ger. *ha*, an exclamation of shudder or horror), a word representing the sound made by an utterance during the moment of shudder.

ugly, a. *ŭg'li* (from the interjection *ugh*, expressing fear or horror: Dan. *huggeren*, to shiver: Icel. *uggo* to fear, to doubt; *ugglegr*, frightful, alarming: old Eng. *uglike* or *ugly*, used formerly in the sense of horrible), that which is displeasing to the eye; frightful; deformed: **ug'liness**, n. *-nĕs*, total want of beauty; moral depravity: **ug'lily**, ad. *-li*.

ukase, n. *ū-kăs'* (Russ. *ukas*—from *kasatj*, to show to say), in *Russia*, a proclamation or imperial order having the force of law.

ulans, n., also **uhlans**, n. *ū'lănz* (Pol. *hulan*—from Turk. *oglan*, a youth, a lad), a kind of militia among the modern Tartars; a light cavalry of the Polish armies, armed with lance, sabre, &c.; the famous light cavalry of the Prussian armies, chiefly employed as irregulars in foraging, in outpost duty, and suchlike.

ulcer, n. *ŭl'sĕr* (L. *ulcus*, a sore, an ulcer—gen. *ulceris:* It. *ulcera:* F. *ulcère*), a sore; a dangerous running sore originating in a constitutional disorder: **ul'cerate**, v. *-āt*, to affect with ulcers; to be formed into an ulcer: **ul'cerating**, imp.: **ul'cerated**, pp.: adj. affected with ulcers; having the character of an ulcer: **ul'cera'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the process of forming into an ulcer; an ulcer or ulcerous sore: **ul'ceratory**, a

suli, the finest specimens being brought from China and Further Asia, hence the name—now artificially prepared: **ultramarine ashes**, the residue of *lapis lazuli* from which ultramarine has been extracted, producing a colour varying from a dull grey to blue.

ultramontane, a. *ŭl·trd·mŏn'tān* (L. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, pert. to a mountain—from *mons*, a mountain: F. *ultramontain*), being beyond the mountains—namely, the Alps—meaning their south side when used by the nations north of them; belonging to the Italian or extreme party in the Ch. of Rome: foreign: **ul'tramon'tanism**, n. *-tăn-tzm*, the doctrines and tenets of those who hold extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy: **ul'tramon'tanist**, n. *-tst*, one who holds to ultramontanism.

ultramundane, a. *ŭl·trd·mŭn·dān* (L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world), being beyond the world; beyond the limits of our system.

ultroneus, a. *ŭl·trō'nē·ŭs* (L. *ultroneus*, voluntary—from *ultro*, to the further side), of one's own accord; voluntary.

ululate, v. *ŭl'ū·lāt* (L. *ululatum*, to howl), to howl, as a dog or wolf: **ul'ulating**, imp.: **ul'ulated**, pp.: **ul'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a howl, as of a dog.

Ulysses, n. *ū·lĭs'sēz*, the Latin name of the hero called Odysseus in the poems of Homer.

umbel, n. *ŭm'bĕl* (L. *umbella*, a little shadow—from *umbra*, a shadow: It. *umbella*: F. *ombelle*), in *bot.*, an inflorescence in which numerous stalked flowers arise from one point, as in the carrot or hemlock: **um'bellar**, a. *-lĕr*, pert. to or resembling an umbel: **um'bellate**, a. *-lāt*, also **um'bellated**, a. bearing umbels; arranged in umbels: **um'bellule**, n. *-lūl*, a little or partial umbel: **um'bellif'erous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr·ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), producing umbels; pert. to the order of plants which have their flowers arranged in umbels: **umbellifer**, n. *ŭm·bĕl'lĭ·fĕr*, one of the order of plants **um'bellif'erae**, *-lĭf'ĕr·ē*.

umber, n. *ŭm'bĕr* (L. *umbra*, shade, hue: *Umbria*, a district of Italy whence said to have been first obtained), a pigment of various shades of brown, occurring either naturally in veins and beds, or prepared artificially; a finely-pulverised peat or brown coal from Cologne, used as a pigment, but chiefly employed to adulterate snuff, &c.

umbilical, a. *ŭm·bĭl'ĭ·kăl*, also **umbil'ic**, a. *-ĭk* (L. *umbilicus*, akin to Gr. *omphalos*, the navel: It. *umbellico*: F. *ombilic*), of or pert. to the navel: **umbilical cord**, in *anat.*, a cord-like substance which extends from the placenta to the navel of the fœtus: **umbil'icate**, a. *-ĭ·kāt*, also **umbil'icated**, a. having a navel, or resembling one; in *bot.*, fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre; depressed in the middle like a navel: **umbil'icus**, n. *-kŭs*, the navel; in *bot.*, the scar by which a seed is attached to the placenta, more commonly called the hilum; in *conch.*, the conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

umbles, n. plu. *ŭm'blz* (L. *umbilicus*, the navel: see **numbles**), the entrails of a deer: **umble-pie**—see under **humbles**.

umbo, n. *ŭm'bō* (L. *umbo*, the boss of a shield), the boss or protuberant part of a shield; in *bot.*, a conical protuberance on a surface; in *conch.*, the knob-like point of a bivalve shell, situated immediately above the hinge; plu. **umbones**, *ŭm·bō·nēz*: **um'bonate**, a. *-nāt*, also **um'bonated**, a. *-nd·tĕd*, knobbed in the centre; round, with a projecting point in the centre like the boss of an anc. shield.

umbra, n. *ŭm'brd* (L. *umbra*, a shadow), in *astron.*, the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite the sun.

umbraculiform, a. *ŭm·brăk'ū·lĭ·fŏrm* (L. *umbraculum*, a shady place, an umbrella, and *forma*, a shape), having the form of an arbour or umbrella: **umbrac'ulif'erous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr·ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear or carry), in *bot.*, in the form of an expanded umbrella.

umbrage, n. *ŭm'brāj* (F. *ombrage*, a shade, jealousy, suspicion: It. *ombrare*, to give a shadow, to startle for fear, as at a shadow—from L. *umbra*, a shade, a shadow), a shade; a screen of trees or foliage; notion or suspicion of injury; offence: **umbrageous**, a. *ŭm·brā'jē·ŭs*, forming or yielding shade; shady: **umbra'geousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being umbrageous.

umbrella, n. *ŭm·brĕl'lā* (It. *ombrello*, an umbrella—from It. *ombra*: L. *umbra*, a shade: F. *ombrelle*, a sunshade), a portable screen to be held above the head to shade from the sun, or to protect from rain, and which may be opened and shut at pleasure.

umbriferous, a. *ŭm·brĭf'ĕr·ŭs* (L. *umbra*, a shadow, and *fero*, I bear), casting or making a shade.

umpire, n. *ŭm'pīr* (old F. *nompair*: F. *impair*, uneven or odd in number: old Eng. *noumpere*, an arbiter: L. *non par*, not equal), a third person chosen to decide a controversy left to arbitration, in case the two arbitrators should disagree: **umpirage**, n. *ŭm'pīr·ăj*, the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide; the decision of an umpire: **um'pireship**, n. the office of an umpire.

un, *ŭn* (AS. *un*, a privative or negative particle), a prefix signifying "not"; the opposite of: *un*, signifying "not," or "the opposite of," may be used before almost any adjective, as in *unfruitful*, the opposite of fruitful; before nouns derived from adjectives, as in *unfruitfulness*, the opposite of fruitfulness, and before adverbs, as in *unfruitfully*: *un* before a verb signifies "to take off"; to deprive of; to undo; to destroy,—as in *undress*, to take off dress. *Note.*—These words only are given which are in most general use; when not found, turn to the word, less the prefix *un*, or to the primary word, for further explanations and the roots. *Un* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *in* when it signifies *not*. In the use of *un* or *in* before adjectives, usage has greatly varied. As to when it is proper, according to the best usage, to write *un* or *in*, the best guide is to consult the dictionary. In many cases both *in* and *un* are in good use as prefixes for the same word, and are used indifferently, some writers preferring *un* and others *in*.

unabased, a. *ŭn·d·bāst'*, not abased; not humbled.

unabashed, a. *ŭn·d·băsh'*, not confused with shame, or by modesty.

unabated, a. *ŭn·d·bā'tĕd*, not diminished in strength or violence: **un'aba'ting**, a. not diminishing in strength or violence.

unabbreviated, a. *ŭn·ăb·brē'vĭ·d·tĕd*, not abbreviated or shortened.

unabiding, a. *ŭn·d·bī'dĭng*, not abiding or permanent: **un'abi'dingly**, ad.: **un'abi'dingness**, n.

unable, a. *ŭn·d·bl*, not able; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill.

unabolished, a. *ŭn·d·bŏl'ĭsht*, not abolished; remaining in force.

unabridged, a. *ŭn·d·brĭjd'*, not shortened.

unabrogated, a. *ŭn·ăb·rō·gā·tĕd*, not annulled.

unabsolved, a. *ŭn·ăb·zŏlvd'*, not acquitted or forgiven.

unabsorbed, a. *ŭn·ăb·sŏrbd'*, not imbibed or absorbed.

unaccented, a. *ŭn'ăk·sĕnt'ĕd*, having no accent or force of the voice upon, as a syllable.

unacceptable, a. *ŭn'ăk·sĕp'tā·bl*, not acceptable; not pleasing: **un'accept'ed**, a. not accepted; rejected.

unaccommodating, a. *ŭn·ăk·kŏm'mō·dā'tĭng*, not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

unaccompanied, a. *ŭn·ăk·kŭm'păn·ĭd*, not attended; having no appendages.

unaccomplished, a. *ŭn'ăk·kŏm'plĭsht*, not accomplished; not finished; incomplete; not refined in manners.

unaccountable, a. *ŭn'ăk·kŏŭnt'ā·bl*, not to be accounted for; inexplicable: **un'account'abil'ity**, n. state of being unaccountable.

unaccredited, a. *ŭn'ăk·krĕd'ĭt·ĕd*, not received; not authorised.

unaccustomed, a. *ŭn'ăk·kŭs'tŭmd*, not accustomed; not habituated.

unachievable, a. *ŭn'd·chēv'd·bl*, that cannot be done: **un'achieved'**, a. not accomplished or performed.

unacknowledged, a. *ŭn'ăk·nŏl'ĕjd*, not recognised; not owned; not avowed.

unacquainted, a. *ŭn'ăk·kwŏnt'ĕd*, not having familiar knowledge.

unacquired, a. *ŭn'ăk·kwīrd'*, not gained or acquired.

unacquitted, a. *ŭn'ăk·kwĭt'tĕd*, not declared innocent.

unactuated, a. *ŭn·ăk'tū·ā·tĕd*, not moved.

unadapted, a. *ŭn·d·dăp'tĕd*, not suited.

unaddicted, a. *ŭn·d·dĭk'tĕd*, not given or devoted.

unaddressed, a. *ŭn·d·drĕst'*, not addressed.

unadjusted, a. *ŭn·d·jŭs'tĕd*, not settled; not regulated; not liquidated.

unadmired, a. *ŭn·d·mīrd'*, not regarded with admiration.

unadmonished, a. *ŭn'ăd·mŏn'ĭsht*, not cautioned.

unadopted, a. *ŭn·d·dŏp'tĕd*, not received as one's own.

[illegible] ed, [illegible] ed; not [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] un adversedness, n. [illegible]

[illegible] ed; not la-[illegible]

[illegible] un affectedness, n. the [illegible] un affecting, [illegible] ed

[illegible]

[illegible] able or [illegible]

[illegible] ly [illegible]

[illegible] calm.

[illegible] ed [illegible]

[illegible] ed [illegible] ly; [illegible] ed [illegible] ly; [illegible] ed [illegible] ly; [

unbalanced, a. *ŭn·băl'ănst*, not poised; not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality, as the credit and debtor side of an account.

unbandaged, a. *ŭn·băn'dăjd*, not wrapped with a bandage.

unbaptised, a. *ŭn'băp·tīzd'*, not having received the sacrament of baptism.

unbar, v. *ŭn·bär'*, to unfasten; to open by removing bolts or bars.

unbearable, a. *ŭn·bär'ă·bl*, not to be borne or endured.

unbeaten, a. *ŭn·bēt'n*, not treated with blows; untrod.

unbecoming, a. *ŭn'bē·kŭm'ing*, unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent: **un'becom'ingly**, ad.

unbefitting, a. *ŭn'bē·fĭt'ting*, unsuitable; unbecoming.

unbefriended, a. *ŭn'bē·frĕnd'ĕd*, not supported by friends.

unbegot, a. *ŭn'bē·gŏt'*, also **un'begot'ten**, a. *-gŏt'tn*, not generated; eternal; not yet generated.

unbegun, a. *ŭn'bē·gŭn'*, not yet begun.

unbelief, n. *ŭn'bē·lēf'*, the withholding of belief; scepticism; infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; rejection of Christ as the Saviour of men: **un'believer**, n. *-lēv'ĕr*, an incredulous person; an infidel; one who does not believe in a divine revelation or the mission of Christ: **un'believing**, a. incredulous; infidel; not acknowledging a divine revelation or the mission of Christ: **un'believed**', pp. discredited.

unbeloved, a. *ŭn'bē·lŭvd'*, not loved.

unbend, v. *ŭn·bĕnd'*, to become unbent; to relax; to make straight; to set at ease for a time; among *seamen*, to take the sails from the yards and stays; to cast loose, as a cable from an anchor; to untie one rope from another: **unbend'ing**, imp. relaxing from a strain: **adj.** unyielding; resolute; inflexible: **unbent'**, pt. pp. relaxed; not strained; unstrung; loosed: **unbend'ingly**, ad.

unbeneficed, a. *ŭn·bĕn'ē·fĭst*, not enjoying a benefice or church living.

unbent—see **unbend**.

unbeseeming, a. *ŭn'bē·sēm'ing*, unbecoming; not befitting.

unbesought, a. *ŭn'bē·saŭt'*, not sought by petition or entreaty.

unbespoken, a. *ŭn'bē·spō'kn*, not bespoken or ordered beforehand.

unbestowed, a. *ŭn'bē·stōd'*, not given; not disposed of.

unbias, v. *ŭn·bī'ăs*, to free from bias or prejudice: **unbi'assing**, imp.: **unbi'assed**, pp. *-ăst*, freed from prejudice or bias: **adj.** impartial; unprejudiced.

unbid, a. *ŭn·bĭd'*, also **unbid'den**, a. *-bĭd'n*, not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited.

unbigoted, a. *ŭn·bĭg'ŏt·ĕd*, free from bigotry.

unbind, v. *ŭn·bīnd'*, to set free; to untie; to loose: **unbind'ing**, imp. setting free; untying: **unbound'**, pt. pp. *-bound'*, set free.

unbishop, v. *ŭn·bĭsh'ŏp*, to deprive of episcopal orders.

unbit, a. *ŭn·bĭt'*, also **unbit'ten**, a. *-bĭt'n*, not bitten: v. to unbridle; among *seamen*, to remove the turns from off the bits, as to *unbit* a cable.

unblamable, a. *ŭn·blā'mă·bl*, unworthy of blame; innocent; faultless: **unbla'mably**, ad.: **unbla'mableness**, n. the state of being unblamable: **unblamed'**, a. free from censure.

unbleached, a. *ŭn·blēcht'*, not bleached or whitened.

unblemished, a. *ŭn·blĕm'ĭsht*, not stained; free from reproach; free from deformity; irreproachable.

unblenched, a. *ŭn·blĕnsht'*, not confounded: **unblench'ing**, a. not shrinking or flinching; firm.

unblended, a. *ŭn·blĕnd'ĕd*, not blended or mingled.

unblessed or **unblest**, a. *ŭn·blĕst'*, excluded from benediction; unhappy.

unblighted, a. *ŭn·blī'tĕd*, not blighted; unblasted.

unbloody, a. *ŭn·blŭd'ĭ*, not stained with blood; not cruel.

unblown, a. *ŭn·blōn'*, not having the bud expanded; not inflated with wind.

unblunted, a. *ŭn·blŭnt'ĕd*, not made obtuse or dull.

unblushing, a. *ŭn·blŭsh'ing*, destitute of shame; impudent: **unblush'ingly**, ad.

unboiled, a. *ŭn·boĭld'*, not cooked in boiling water.

unbolt, v. *ŭn·bōlt'*, to remove a bolt from; to unfasten: **unbolt'ed**, a. freed from fastening by bolts; not having the bran separated, as in flour; unsifted.

unbooted, a. *ŭn·bōōt'ĕd*, not having boots on.

unborn, a. *ŭn·bŏrn'*, not brought into life; still to appear; future.

unborrowed, a. *ŭn·bŏr'rōd*, genuine; original; one's own.

unbosom, v. *ŭn·bōōz'ŭm*, to disclose freely, as opinions and feelings; to reveal in confidence: **unbos'oming**, imp.: **unbos'omed**, pp. revealed in confidence, as one's feelings and griefs.

unbought, a. *ŭn·bŏt'*, obtained without money or purchase; not finding a purchaser.

unbound, a. *ŭn·bŏund'*, not bound; loose; free from obligation; wanting a cover, as a book: **unbound'ed**, a. having no bound or limit; without check or control; interminable: **unbound'edly**, ad.

unbowed, a. *ŭn·bōōd'*, not bent or arched, as the body in stooping or kneeling.

unbrace, v. *ŭn·brās'*, to loose; to relax: **unbra'cing**, imp.: **unbraced'**, pp.

unbreathable, a. *ŭn·brēth'ă·bl*, that cannot be respired or breathed: **unbreathed'**, a. not breathed; unexercised.

unbred, a. *ŭn·brĕd'*, not polished in manners; ill educated; rude.

unbribed, a. *ŭn·brī'bĭd*, not corrupted or influenced by a gift of money.

unbridled, a. *ŭn·brī'dld*, unrestrained; licentious.

unbroken, a. *ŭn·brō'kn*, not subdued; not tamed; not accustomed to the saddle or harness, as a horse.

unbrotherly, a. *ŭn·brŭth'ĕr·lĭ*, not becoming a brother; unkind.

unbruised, a. *ŭn·brōzd'*, not hurt.

unbuckle, v. *ŭn·bŭk'kl*, to loose from buckles; to unfasten: **unbuck'ling**, imp.: **unbuck'led**, pp.

unbuilt, a. *ŭn·bĭlt'*, not yet built or erected.

unbuoyed, a. *ŭn·boĭd'*, unmarked by buoys; not borne up.

unburied, a. *ŭn·bĕr'ĭd*, not put under ground; not interred.

unburned, a. *ŭn·bĕrnd'*, also **unburnt'**, a. *-bĕrnt'*, not consumed by fire; not scorched; not baked.

unburthen, v. *ŭn·bĕr'thn*, also **unbur'den**, v. *-dn*, to ease; to throw off; to relieve the mind or heart by revealing what lies heavy on it.

unbusinesslike, a. *ŭn·bĭz'nĕs·lĭk*, not like one engaged in business; confused and irregular in the way of managing ordinary affairs.

unbutton, v. *ŭn·bŭt'tn*, to loose the fastenings by buttons.

uncage, v. *ŭn·kāj'*, to release from a cage: **uncaged'**, a. released from a cage or confinement.

uncalcined, a. *ŭn·kăl'sĭnd*, free from calcination.

uncalculating, a. *ŭn·kăl'kū·lā·tĭng*, not in the habit of studying details; inconsiderate.

uncalled, a. *ŭn·kaŭld'*, not summoned; not invited: **uncalled-for**, a. not required or needed; improper.

uncancelled, a. *ŭn·kăn'sĕld*, not erased; not annulled.

uncandid, a. *ŭn·kăn'dĭd*, not frank or sincere: **uncan'didly**, ad.

uncanonical, a. *ŭn'kă·nŏn'ĭ·kăl*, not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic: **un'canon'ically**, ad.: **un'canon'icalness**, n. the state of being uncanonical.

uncanvassed, a. *ŭn·kăn'văst*, not canvassed.

uncap, v. *ŭn·kăp'*, to remove a cap or cover from; to open.

uncared-for, a. *ŭn·kärd'fŏr*, not regarded or heeded.

uncase, v. *ŭn·kās'*, to take off or out, as from a cover; to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment.

uncaught, a. *ŭn·kŏt'*, not yet caught or taken.

uncaused, a. *ŭn·kaŭzd'*, existing without an author or a cause.

unceasing, a. *ŭn·sēs'ing*, continual; not intermitting; uninterrupted: **unceas'ingly**, ad.

uncensured, a. *ŭn·sĕn'shŭrd*, not censured; exempt from blame.

unceremonious, a. *ŭn'sĕr·ē·mō'nĭ·ŭs*, without ceremony; not formal: **un'ceremo'niously**, ad.

uncertain, a. *ŭn·sĕr'tăn*, not certain or sure; doubtful; unsettled; precarious: **uncer'tainty**, n. want of certainty or precision; doubtfulness.

unchain, v. *ŭn·chān'*, to set free from chains or slavery.

unchallenged, a. *ŭn·chăl'lĕnjd*, not objected to; not called to account.

unchangeable, a. *ŭn·chānj'ă·bl*, not subject to variation or change; immutable: **unchange'ableness**, n. the state or quality of being subject to no change;

faith; [illegible]
Christian faith.

unchurch, v. *ŭn-ch'rch'*, to expel from a church

uncial, a. *ŭn'shi-ăl* (L. *uncialis*, pert. to an ounc inch—from *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything *oncia*; F. *once*, an ounce or an inch), pert. to cer characters or letters of a large round kind betw capital and small letters, used in the writing of MSS., and in anc. inscriptions from the 3d to the centuries A.D.; done in uncial letters: n. an uncial ter; a letter standing for a word in anc. inscriptic

unciform, a. *ŭn'si-făłorm* (L. *uncus*, a hook, *forma*, shape), having a curved or hooked form, plied to the last bone of the second row of the w bones: **un'cinate**, a. *-nĕt* (L. *uncus*, a hook), in provided with a hooked process; furnished hooked spines.

uncircumcised, a. *ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-sizd*, not having circumcised; applied to a Gentile, as opposed Jew: **uncir'cumcisi'on**, n. *-sizh'ŭn*, Gentiles, as posed to Jews.

uncircumscribed, a. *ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-skrībd'*, not bou or limited.

uncivil, a. *ŭn-siv'il*, not courteous in manners: polite; rude: **unciv'illy**, ad.: **unciv'ilised**, a. no claimed from savage life; rude; coarse.

unclaimed, a. *ŭn-klāmd'*, not demanded; not c for.

unclarified, a. *ŭn-klăr'i-fīd*, not made clear.

unclasp, v. *ŭn-klăsp'*, to open what is fastened a clasp; to loosen that which clasps or embraces

unclassic, a. *ŭn-klăs'ik*, also **unclas'sical**, a. *-s* not according to the best models of writing; not to the classical writers.

uncle, n. *ŭng'kl* (F. *oncle*; L. *avunculus*, an u the brother of one's father or mother.

unclean, a. *ŭn-klēn'*, foul; dirty; filthy; cere ally impure; unchaste: **unclean'ly**, a.: **uncle ness**, n. want of cleanliness: **unclean'ness**, n. ness; dirtiness; ceremonial impurity; defileme sin; unchastity; lewdness: **uncleansed'**, a. not fied.

uncleavable, a. *ŭn-klēv'ă-bl*, that cannot be s

unclerical, a. *ŭn-klĕr'i-kăl*, unbecoming a man; contrary to the clerical character.

unclipped, a. *ŭn-klĭpt'*, not diminished or sho by clipping.

unclosed, a. *ŭn-klōzd'*, not covered or disgui

unclog, v. *ŭn-klŏg'*, to free from anything t tards motion: **unclogged'**, a. set free from obstru

unclose, v. *ŭn-klōz'*, to lay open; to break t of, as a letter: **uncloʼsing**, imp. breaking the **unclosed'**, a. open; not finished; not conclude sealed.

unclothe, v. *ŭn-klōth'*, to strip off clothes; t naked: **uncloth'ing**, imp.: n. act of taking off c **unclothed'**, pp.: adj. not clothed; wanting cl

unclouded, a. *ŭn-klŏŭd'ĕd* free from clou

unconfined, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fīnd'*, free from constraint or control; unbounded.

unconfirmed, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fĕrmd'*, not fortified by resolution; not strengthened by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the Ch. of England ritual.

unconformable, a. *ŭn'kŏn·faŭrm'ȧ·bl*, not consistent; not agreeable or agreeing; in *geol.*, applied to strata when one set is laid on the upturned edges of another set.

unconfused, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fūzd'*, not embarrassed.

unconfuted, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fū'tĕd*, not confuted or overthrown.

uncongealed, a. *ŭn'kŏn·jēld'*, not congealed or frozen.

uncongenial, a. *ŭn'kŏn·jē'nĭ·ȧl*, not adapted to.

unconnected, a. *ŭn'kŏn·nĕk'tĕd*, not united; separate; loose; vague; not coherent.

unconquerable, a. *ŭn·kŏng'kĕr·ȧ·bl*, that cannot be overcome or subdued; invincible; insuperable: **uncon'querably**, ad.: **uncon'quered**, a. not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued.

unconscientious, a. *ŭn·kŏn'shĭ·ĕn'shŭs*, not regulated or restrained by conscience.

unconscionable, a. *ŭn·kŏn'shŭn·ȧ·bl*, not guided or influenced by conscience; unreasonable: **uncon'scionably**, ad. in a manner that conscience and reason do not justify.

unconscious, a. *ŭn·kŏn'shŭs*, having no mental perception; not knowing: **uncon'sciously**, ad. without knowledge or perception.

unconsecrated, a. *ŭn·kŏn'sē·krā·tĕd*, not set apart for sacred use.

unconsenting, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sĕnt'ĭng*, not yielding consent.

unconsidered, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sĭd'ĕrd*, not considered or attended to.

unconsolidated, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sŏl'ĭ·dā·tĕd*, not made solid.

unconstitutional, a. *ŭn·kŏn'stĭ·tū'shŭn·ȧl*, contrary to the principles of the constitution: **uncon'stitutionally**, ad. in a manner not warranted by the principles and usages of the constitution.

unconstrained, a. *ŭn'kŏn·strānd'*, free from constraint; voluntary: **un'constrain'edly**, ad. without force or constraint; freely.

unconsumed, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sūmd*, not consumed or expended; not wasted or dissipated.

unconsummated, a. *ŭn·kŏn'sŭm·mā·tĕd*, not fully completed.

uncontaminated, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tăm'ĭ·nā·tĕd*, not polluted or defiled.

uncontemned, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tĕmd'*, not despised.

uncontending, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tĕnd'ĭng*, not contesting.

uncontested, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tĕst'ĕd*, not contested or disputed.

uncontradicted, a. *ŭn·kŏn'trȧ·dĭk'tĕd*, not denied.

uncontrollable, a. *ŭn'kŏn·trōl'lȧ·bl*, that cannot be controlled; ungovernable; irresistible: **un'controllably**, ad.: **un controlled'**, a. not governed or restrained; not resisted; unopposed: **un'control'edly**, ad. *-ĕd·lĭ*.

uncontroverted, a. *ŭn·kŏn'trō·vĕr'tĕd*, not disputed; not liable to be called in question.

unconverted, a. *ŭn'kŏn·vĕr'tĕd*, not changed; not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, and disposed unfeignedly to become a follower of the Lord Jesus; not changed in opinion; not regenerated: **un'convertible**, a. that cannot be converted or changed in form.

unconvinced, a. *ŭn'kŏn·vĭnst'*, not persuaded or satisfied.

uncooked, a. *ŭn·kōōkt'*, not cooked or dressed, as food.

uncork, v. *ŭn·kŏrk'*, to draw the cork from.

uncorrected, a. *ŭn'kŏr·rĕk'tĕd*, not revised; not amended; not rendered exact.

uncorroborated, a. *ŭn'kŏr·rŏb'ō·rā·tĕd*, not confirmed.

uncorrupt, a. *ŭn'kŏr·rŭpt'*, not depraved; not tainted with wickedness: **un'corrup'ted**, a. not vitiated; not depraved or perverted: **un'corrup'tible**, a. that cannot be corrupted.

uncounted, a. *ŭn·kŏwnt'ĕd*, not numbered or counted.

uncouple, v. *ŭn·kŭp'l*, to loose; to disjoin: **uncoup'ling**, imp.: **uncoup'led**, a. set loose or free.

uncourteous, a. *ŭn·kŏrt'yŭs*, uncivil; unpolite: **uncourt'eously**, ad.: **uncourt'eousness**, n. disobliging treatment; incivility: **uncourt'ly**, a. not elegant or refined in manners, as those at the court of a prince; coarse; rustic.

uncouth, a. *ŭn·kōth'* (AS. *un*, not, and AS. *cuth*; Ger. *kund*, known: AS. *cunnan*: Dut. *konnen*, to know), strange; awkward; ungraceful; ungainly: **uncouth'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, oddly; strangely: **uncouth'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, oddness; strangeness; awkwardness.

uncovenanted, a. *ŭn·kŭv'ĕ·nănt·ĕd*, not having joined in a league, covenant, or agreement, as in the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the persecuting times of the Stuarts; in *theol.*, applied by some to those who have not entered into that relationship which God has been pleased, through Christ Jesus, to establish between Himself and His people, by such appointed means of grace as baptism and the Eucharist, as when a person dies unbaptised he is said to be left to the *uncovenanted* mercies of God.

uncover, v. *ŭn·kŭv'ĕr*, to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to unroof, as a building; to lay open; to bare the head in token of respect: **uncov'ering**, imp. laying open to view: **uncov'ered**, pp. laid open to view; laid bare.

uncreated, a. *ŭn'krē·ā'tĕd*, not yet created; not produced by creation.

uncredited, a. *ŭn·krĕd'ĭt·ĕd*, not set to the credit of; not believed.

uncritical, a. *ŭn·krĭt'ĭ·kȧl*, not according to the just rules of criticism.

uncropped, a. *ŭn·krŏpt'*, not gathered; lying in fallow.

uncrossed, a. *ŭn·krŏst'*, not cancelled; not opposed: not thwarted.

uncrowded, a. *ŭn·krŏwd'ĕd*, not closely pressed together; not thronged.

uncrowned, a. *ŭn·krŏwnd'*, not crowned; deprived of a crown.

uncrystallisable, a. *ŭn·krĭs'tȧl·lī'zȧ·bl*, that cannot be formed into crystals: **uncrys'tallised**, a. not converted into crystals.

unction, n. *ŭngk'shŭn* (L. *unctio*, an anointing; *unctus*, anointed, smeared: F. *onction*), a rubbing or smearing with fat or fatty matter; anything softening or laxative; in *preaching*, that mode of address which thrills or soothes, or inspires with feelings of devotion; divine or sanctifying grace: **extreme unction**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the sacrament or rite of anointing with consecrated oil, administered to persons at the point of death: **unc'tuous**, a. *-tū·ŭs*, resembling oil or grease; oily; greasy; in *min.*, having a greasy or soapy feel: **unc'tuousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **unc'tuosity**, n. *-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ*, quality of being oily or greasy; fatness; oiliness.

uncultivated, a. *ŭn·kŭl'tĭ·vā·tĕd*, not instructed; not civilised; rough in manners; wild; in a state of nature.

uncumbered, a. *ŭn·kŭm'bĕrd*, not burdened; not embarrassed.

uncurbed, a. *ŭn·kĕrbd'*, not restrained; licentious.

uncured, a. *ŭn·kūrd'*, not cured or healed.

uncurl, v. *ŭn·kĕrl'*, to loose from ringlets; to become straight: **uncurled'**, a. not formed into ringlets.

uncurtailed, a. *ŭn·kĕr·tāld'*, not shortened.

uncut, a. *ŭn·kŭt'*, not separated or divided by cutting, especially said of the leaves of a book that have not been cut or dressed in the binding.

undamaged, a. *ŭn·dăm'ăjd*, not made worse.

undated, a. *ŭn·dā'tĕd*, having no date.

undated, a. *ŭn'dā·tĕd* (L. *undatus*, made in the form of waves—from *unda*, a wave), having a waved surface; in *bot.*, rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.

undaunted, a. *ŭn·daŭnt'ĕd*, not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid: **undaunt'edly**, ad.: **undaunt'edness**, n. fearless bravery.

undazzled, a. *ŭn·dăz'ld*, not dimmed or confused by splendour.

undebased, a. *ŭn'dē·bāst'*, not adulterated.

undebauched, a. *ŭn'dē·baŭcht'*, not corrupted by debauchery.

undecagon, n. *ŭn·dĕk'ȧ·gŏn* (L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle), a plane figure having eleven angles or sides.

undecayed, a. *ŭn'dē·kād'*, being in full strength; not impaired by age or accident: **un'decay'ing**, a. not suffering diminution or decline.

undeceivable, a. *ŭn'dē·sēv'ȧ·bl*, not subject to be imposed on or misled: **un'deceive'**, v. to free from deception, cheat, or mistake: **un'deceiv'ing**, imp. freeing from deception or fallacy: **un'deceived'**, pp. not misled or imposed upon.

undecided, a. *ŭn'dē·sī'dĕd*, not decided or determined; wavering; hesitating.

undeciphered, a. *ŭn'dē-sī'fĕrd*, not deciphered or explained.

undecked, a. *ŭn-dĕkt'*, not adorned; not having a deck, as a ship.

undeclared, a. *ŭn'dē-klārd'*, not declared or avowed.

undeclinable, a. *ŭn'dē-klī'nā-bl*, that cannot be declined or avoided; **un'declined'**, a. not varied in termination.

undecomposable, a. *ŭn'dē-kŏm-pō'zā-bl*, that cannot be resolved into its constituent elements; **un'decomposed'**, a. not separated, as constituent particles.

undecorated, a. *ŭn-dĕk'ō-rā-tĕd*, not adorned or embellished; plain.

undedicated, a. *ŭn-dĕd'ĭ-kā-tĕd*, not dedicated or consecrated; not inscribed to a patron.

undefaced, a. *ŭn'dē-fāst'*, not disfigured; not deprived of its form; not obliterated; legible; **un deface'able**, a. that cannot be defaced or disfigured.

undefended, a. *ŭn'dē-fĕnd'ĕd*, not protected; being without works of defence; exposed to assault.

undefiled, a. *ŭn'dē-fīld'*, not stained; not polluted; pure; clean.

undefinable, a. *ŭn'dē-fī'nā-bl*, not capable of being described or limited; **un'defined'**, a. not having its limits described; not described by definition or explanation.

undefrayed, a. *ŭn'dē-frād'*, not defrayed or paid.

undegraded, a. *ŭn'dē-grā-dĕd*, not reduced in rank; not deprived of dignity.

undejected, a. *ŭn'dē-jĕk'tĕd*, not dejected; not depressed.

undelayed, a. *ŭn'dē-lād'*, not delayed; not put off.

undeliberated, a. *ŭn'dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĕd*, not carefully considered.

undelighted, a. *ŭn'dē-lī'tĕd*, not well pleased.

undelivered, a. *ŭn'dē-lĭv'ĕrd*, not communicated.

undemolished, a. *ŭn-dē-mŏl'ĭsht*, not pulled down or destroyed.

undemonstrable, a. *ŭn'dē-mŏn'strā-bl*, not capable of complete proof; **un'demon'strated**, a. not proved beyond the possibility of a doubt.

undeniable, a. *ŭn'dē-nī'ā-bl*, that cannot be contradicted; positive; certain; **un'deni'ably**, ad.

undeplored, a. *ŭn'dē-plōrd'*, not lamented.

undepraved, a. *ŭn'dē-prāvd'*, not corrupted or vitiated.

undepreciated, a. *ŭn'dē-prē'shi-ā-tĕd*, not lowered in value.

undeprived, a. *ŭn'dē-prīvd'*, not divested of by authority.

underclay, n. *ŭn'dĕr-klā*, in *geol.*, a term applied to those beds of clay which immediately underlie seams of coal, and which, where they exist, seem to have been the ancient soil or mud on which the vegetation of the coal-bed flourished.

undercliff, n. *ŭn'dĕr-klĭf*, in *geol.*, a term applied to a cliff when the upper part has fallen down along a considerable line of coast, and forms a subordinate terrace between the sea and the original shore.

undercoat, n. *ŭn'dĕr-kōt*, a coat worn beneath a greatcoat or other coat.

undercroft, n. *ŭn'dĕr-krŏft* (under, and prov. Eng. *croft* for *crypt*, a vault: see **crypt**), a vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church, as that of St Paul's, London; any secret walk or vault under ground.

undercurrent, n. *ŭn'dĕr-kŭr'rĕnt*, a current below the surface of the water.

underdone, a. *ŭn'dĕr-dŭn'*, done less than is requisite; moderately cooked or done.

underdose, n. *ŭn'dĕr-dōs*, a quantity less than a dose.

underdrain, n. *ŭn'dĕr-drān*, a drain or trench below the surface; v. *ŭn'dĕr-drāu'*, to drain by cutting a channel below the surface of the ground; **un'derdrained'**, pp. drained by cutting a channel below the surface.

underfoot, ad. *ŭn'dĕr-fŏŏt*, beneath; **adj.** applied to a kind of granite paving.

undergird, v. *ŭn'dĕr-gĕrd'*, to bind below; to gird round the bottom.

undergo, v. *ŭn'dĕr-gō'*, to endure something burdensome; to suffer; to sustain without sinking or yielding; **un'dergo'ing**, imp. suffering; enduring; **un'derwent'**, pt. *-wĕnt'*, did undergo; **un'dergone'**, pp. *-gŏn'*, borne; sustained; endured.

undergraduate, n. *ŭn'dĕr-grăd'ū-āt*, a member or student of a university who has not taken his first degree; **un'dergrad'uateship**, n. the office or condition of an undergraduate.

underground, n. *ŭn'dĕr-grŏund'*, a space beneath the surface of the ground; **ad.** or **adj.** beneath the surface of the earth.

undergrowth, n. *ŭn'dĕr-grōth*, that which grows under trees.

underhand, a. *ŭn'dĕr-hănd*, secret; done by meanness or fraud; clandestine; **ad.** by meanness and fraud; by secret means.

underived, a. *ŭn'dē-rīvd'*, not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.

underkeeper, n. *ŭn'dĕr-kēp'ĕr*, a subordinate keeper.

underprop, v. *ŭn'dĕr-prŏp'*, to support; to uphold.

underrate, v. *ŭn'dĕr-rāt'*, to rate below the value: **un'derra'ted**, a. valued too low.

underrun, v. *ŭn'dĕr-rŭn'*, among *seamen*, to pass a boat or ship along or under a cable or rope—the cable being raised and passed over the bows and stern, the men haul the boat along by pulling upon the cable.

under-secretary, n. *ŭn'dĕr-sĕk'rē-tĕr-i*, an assistant-secretary.

undersell, v. *ŭn'dĕr-sĕl'*, to sell the same articles at a lower price than another.

under-servant, n. *ŭn'dĕr-sĕr'vănt*, a servant subordinate to another.

under-sheriff, n. *ŭn'dĕr-shĕr'ĭf*, a sheriff acting under a superior; a deputy-sheriff.

undershot, a. *ŭn'dĕr-shŏt*, moved by water passing under the wheel, as the wheel of a mill.

undershrub, n. *ŭn'dĕr-shrŭb*, in *bot.*, applied to a woody plant of small size, the ends of whose branches perish every year.

undersign, v. *ŭn'dĕr-sīn'*, to write one's name at the foot: **un'dersigned'**, a. subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing: n. the person whose name is signed at the bottom or the end; the persons whose names are so signed.

undersized, a. *ŭn'dĕr-sīzd'*, being of a size less than the common.

undersoil, n. *ŭn'dĕr-sŏĭl*, soil beneath the surface.

undersong, n. *ŭn'dĕr-sŏng*, the chorus or burden of a song.

understand, v. *ŭn'dĕr-stănd'* (*under*, and *stand*: AS. *under-standan*, to understand), to comprehend fully; to have just and adequate ideas of; to know the meaning of; to mean without expressing; to know what is not expressed; to be informed by another; to learn: **un'derstand'ing**, imp. comprehending the ideas or sense of another: **adj.** knowing; skilful: **n.** that power of the mind by which it is enabled to receive or comprehend the real state of things presented to it, or that by which men derive ideas from sensations; the faculty of reflection and generalisation; among *Ger. metaphysicians*, the faculty of the mind which deals with real, practical, and material knowledge, and the adaptation of means to ends, and which is distinguished from *reason*; intellect; comprehension; conception; intelligence; terms of communication: **un'derstood'**, pt. pp

understate, v. *ŭn'dĕr-stāt'*, to represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

undertake, v. *ŭn'dĕr-tāk'*, to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to take upon one's self; to stand bound; to promise: **un'derta'king**, imp. engaging in; beginning to perform: **n.** any business or project which a person engages to perform; an enterprise: **un'dertook'**, pt. did undertake: **un'derta'ken**, pp.: **un'derta'ker**, n. one who engages in any business or project; one who makes coffins and manages funerals.

undertone, n. *ŭn'dĕr-tōn*, a lower manner of speaking than usual; a low tone.

undertow, n. *ŭn'dĕr-tō*, a nautical term for any decided undercurrent of water; the backward flow of a wave.

undervalue, v. *ŭn'dĕr-văl'ū*, to value or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to hold in mean estimation; to despise: **un'derval'uing**, imp.: **un'derval'ued**, pp.: **un'derval'ua'tion**, n. a value or estimate below the real worth.

underwent, pt. of the verb **undergo**, which see.

underwood, n. *ŭn'dĕr-wŏŏd*, small trees and bushes growing among large trees; coppice.

underwork, v. *ŭn'dĕr-wŭrk'*, to attempt to destroy or injure by clandestine measures; to work at a less price than others: **n.** subordinate work; petty affairs.

underwrite, v. *ŭn'dĕr-rīt'*, to subscribe, as one's name for insurance; to practise insuring: **un'derwri'ting**, imp.: **n.** the act or practice of insuring ships, goods, &c.: **un'derwri'ter**, n. one who insures ships, goods, &c., for a certain amount in case of loss, by subscribing his name to a formal document in consideration of a certain sum per cent.: **un'derwrit'ten**, pp. subscribed, as a name in writing.

undescribed, a. *ŭn'dē-skrībd'*, not represented or set forth: **un'describ'able**, a. that cannot be represented in words.

undeserved, a. *ŭn'dē-zĕrvd'*, not merited: **un'deser'vedly**, ad. without desert, either good or evil: **un'deser'vedness**, n. the state of being undeserved: **un'deser'ving**, a. not having merit: **un'deser'vingly**, ad.

undesignated, a. *ŭn-dĕz'ĭg-nā-tĕd*, not marked out or indicated.

undesigned, a. *ŭn'dē-sīnd'*, not intended; not proceeding from on purpose: **un'design'edly**, ad.: **un'design'ing**, a. not acting with set purpose; upright; having no artful purpose.

undesirable, a. *ŭn'dē-zīr'ă-bl*, not to be wished; that does not please: **un'desired'**, a. not desired; not solicited: **un'desi'ring**, a. not wishing: **un'desi'rous**, a. not eager to obtain.

undestroyed, a. *ŭn'dē-strōĭd'*, not wasted; not ruined.

undetached, a. *ŭn'dē-tăcht'*, not detached or separated.

undetected, a. *ŭn'dē-tĕk'tĕd*, not discovered; not laid open.

undetermined, a. *ŭn'dē-tĕr'mĭnd*, not settled or fixed on.

undeterred, a. *ŭn'dē-tĕrd'*, not restrained by fear or obstacles.

undeveloped, a. *ŭn'dē-vĕl'ŏpt*, not opened or unfolded.

undeviating, a. *ŭn-dē'vĭ-ā-tĭng*, not departing from the way or from principle; steady; regular: **unde'viatingly**, ad.

undevoured, a. *ŭn'dē-vŏŏrd'*, not eaten up.

undiademed, a. *ŭn-dī'ă-dĕmd*, not adorned with a diadem.

undid, v. *ŭn-dĭd'*, pt. of the verb **undo**, which see.

undigested, a. *ŭn'dĭ-jĕs'tĕd*, not dissolved in the stomach, as food.

undignified, a. *ŭn-dĭg'nĭ-fīd*, not marked with dignity; below one's position; mean.

undiluted, a. *ŭn'dĭ-lū'tĕd*, not rendered more fluid; not weakened in strength.

undiminishable, a. *ŭn'dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh-ă-bl*, not capable of being made less or smaller: **un'dimin'ished**, a. not lessened; not impaired: **un'dimin'ishing**, a. not becoming less.

undimmed, a. *ŭn-dĭmd'*, not obscured.

undiplomatic, a. *ŭn-dĭp'lō-măt'ĭk*, not according to diplomatic rules.

undipped, a. *ŭn-dĭpt'*, not plunged or immersed, as among water.

undirected, a. *ŭn'dĭ-rĕk'tĕd*, not guided or instructed; not addressed, as a letter.

undiscerned, a. *ŭn'dĭs-zĕrnd'*, not seen or observed; not discovered: **un'discern'ible**, a. that cannot be discovered; invisible: **un'discern'ing**, a. not capable of seeing or discriminating; wanting judgment to make just distinctions; injudicious.

undischarged, a. *ŭn'dĭs-chärjd'*, not freed from any load, burden, or obligation.

undisciplined, a. *ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-plĭnd*, not duly exercised and taught; raw; not instructed.

undisclosed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-klōzd'*, not revealed; not unfolded.

undiscouraged, a. *ŭn'dĭs-kŭr'ăjd*, not disheartened.

undiscoverable, a. *ŭn'dĭs-kŭr'ĕr-ă-bl*, that cannot be found out; that cannot be brought to light: **un'discov'ered**, a. not brought to light; not found out.

undiscriminating, a. *ŭn'dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭng*, not observing the difference between.

undisguised, a. *ŭn'dĭs-gīzd'*, not covered with a mask; not having a false appearance; open; candid; frank.

undishonoured, a. *ŭn'dĭs-ŏn'ĕrd*, not disgraced.

undismayed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-mād'*, not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.

undispersed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-pĕrst'*, not scattered.

undisplayed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-plād'*, not unfolded.

undisposed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-pōzd'*, not distributed or bestowed; not sold.

undisputed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-pū'tĕd*, not contested; not called in question: **un'dispu'tedly**, ad. without question or dispute.

undissembled, a. *ŭn'dĭs-sĕm'bld*, open; undisguised: **un'dissem'bling**, a. not exhibiting a false appearance; truthful.

undissipated, a. *ŭn-dĭs'ĭ-pā-tĕd*, not scattered; not dispersed.

undissolvable, a. *ŭn'dĭs-zŏl'vă-bl*, that cannot be dissolved or melted; that cannot be loosened: **un'dissolved'**, a. not melted: **un'dissolv'ing**, a. not melting.

undistended, a. *ŭn'dĭs-tĕnd'ĕd*, not enlarged.

undistilled, a. *ŭn'dĭs-tĭld'*, not let fall in drops; not having the spirit or essence extracted from.

undistinguishable, a. *ŭn'dĭs-tĭng'gwĭsh-ă-bl*, that cannot be distinctly seen; not to be known or distin-

guns are mounted within one or more iron turrets, which may be rotated, so that the guns may be made to bear and be fired in any required direction: another kind of iron-clads are called *monitors*.

turtle, n. *têr'tl* (It. *tortora*; Sp. *tortola*; L. *turtur*, a turtle-dove, the bird that cries *tur, tur*), the turtle-dove, a species of pigeon noted for the constancy of its affection; the large edible sea-tortoise—called also the green turtle—a name arbitrarily applied to the creature by the Eng. sailors, perhaps from their affection in pairing-time: **turtle-shell**, the name of a shell, a beautiful species of *murex*; also tortoise-shell: **turtle-soup**, a most expensive and esteemed soup, made with the edible turtle or tortoise; the flesh of the edible turtle added to an ordinary soup-stock: **turtle-stones**, in *geol.*, flattened nodules of calcareous clay, ironstone, or other matter, internally divided into numerous angular compartments, often arranged in lines or bands, and generally containing some central organic nucleus, round which the matter has aggregated; called also *septaria*.

Tuscan, a. *tŭs'kăn*, of or pert. to Tuscany, in Italy—applied to one of the five orders of architecture, which allows no ornaments or fluting; applied to a fine kind of straw-plait: n. an inhabitant or native of Tuscany.

tush, int. *tŭsh* (imitative of a blurt with the lips: Fris. *tscoy*; Dan. *tvei*, interjection when one spits with disgust: Low Ger. *tuss*, hush), an interjection to check or rebuke; a sound expressing contempt; be silent.

tusk, n. *tŭsk* (AS. *tusc*, a grinder; Fris. *tosch*, a tooth: Gael. *tosg*, a tusk), the long pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain animals, as the elephant and wild boar: **tusked**, a. *tŭskt*, also **tusky**, a. *tŭs'kĭ*, furnished with tusks.

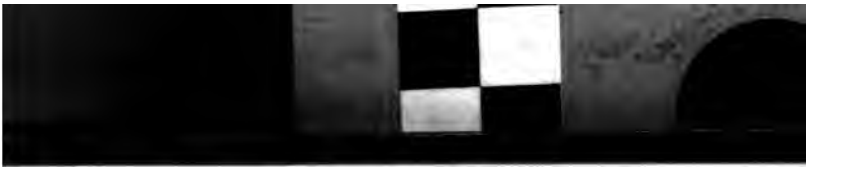
tussle, n., also **tustle**, n. *tŭs'sl* (another form of *touzle*, to pull about roughly: Ger. *zausen*, to tear and draw by violence: probably from *twist*, as *wrestle* from *wrest*), a struggle or struggling; a petty hand-to-hand conflict between two persons: v. to struggle hand to hand: **tus'sling**, imp.: **tussled**, pp. *tŭs'sld*.

tussock, n. *tŭs'sŏk* (prov. Eng. *tus*, a knot of wool or hair: Dan. *dusk*, a bunch, a tassel), a tuft of grass or twigs; a tall strong grass, originally from the Falkland Islands; also called **tussac-grass**, *-săk*.

tut, int. *tŭt* (another form of *tush*: prov. Dan. *trutte*, to stick out the lips: Sw. *trut*, a snout), an exclamation to check or rebuke.

tutelage, n. *tū'tē-lăj* (L. *tutela*, protection, guardianship—from *tutor*, a protector, a defender: It. *tutela*: F. *tutèle*, guardianship), state of being under a guardian; protection; guardianship: **tutelar**, a. *tū'tē-lĕr*, also **tu'telary**, a. *-lĕr-ĭ*, having the charge or guardianship of a person, a place, or a thing; protecting; guardian.

tutenag, n. *tū'tē-năg* (new L. *tutenago*; F. *toutenag*



light perceived before sunrise and after sunset: **adj.** faint; obscure; shaded; imperfectly illuminated.

twill, v. *twil,* also **tweel,** v. *twel* (Ger. *zwillich,* ticking; L. *bilix,* woven with two threads—from *bis,* twice, and *licium,* a thread; Low Ger. *twillen,* to make double), to weave cloth so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on its surface: **n.** cloth having a kind of diagonal-ribbed appearance on the surface, produced by a particular manner of weaving: **twil'ling,** imp.: **twilled,** pp. *twild:* **adj.** woven in such a manner as to produce the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

twin, n. *twin* (Ger. *zwilling;* old H. Ger. *zwinling,* twin; Lith. *dwynl,* twins; AS. *twinan,* to twine, to make double—from *twi,* two), one of two young produced at a birth by an animal that usually brings forth only one; one very much resembling another: **adj.** denoting one of two produced at a birth; very much resembling: **twin'ling,** n. *-ling,* a twin lamb: **twin-born,** a. produced at the same birth: **twin-brother,** a brother, being one of two produced at the same birth: **twin-likeness,** near resemblance.

twine, v. *twin* (Icel. *tvinna;* Dan. *tvinde,* to twine, to double), to twist; to wind around another, as a thread or cord; to wind or twist anything flexible around something else; to unite closely, as by twisting; to embrace; to turn round: **n.** a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads twisted together; cord; a twist: **twi'ning,** imp.: **adj.** ascending spirally around a stem, a branch, or a prop: **twined,** pp. *twind,* uniting closely to; embracing.

twinge, v. *twinj* (a nasalised form of **twitch,** which see), to affect with a sharp, sudden, passing pain; to pinch; to be affected with sharp sudden pains of short duration: **n.** a sudden, sharp, passing pain; a pinch; a sudden rebuke, as of conscience: **twing'ing,** imp.: **n.** the act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sharp passing pain: **twinged,** pp. *twinjd.*

twinkle, v. *twing'kl,* also **twink,** v. *twink* (Dut. *tinkelen,* to tinkle, to twinkle; Swiss, *zwyggen,* to twitter; *zwinken,* to wink, to twinkle), to flash or sparkle at short intervals; to shine with a tremulous or quivering light; to sparkle; to open and shut the eye by turns: **n.** a shining with a tremulous or quivering light; a motion of the eye; a wink; the time occupied by a motion of the eye; an instant: **twin'kling,** imp. *-kling:* **adj.** shining with a twinkle: **n.** a sparkling; a moment; an instant: **twinkled,** pp. *twing'kld.*

twirl, v. *twerl* (Swiss, *zwitzern,* to twitter, to flicker; mid. H. Ger. *twirel,* that which turns rapidly round; Swiss, *zwirlen,* to twirl; Bav. *zweren,* to stir; *zwirel,* a stirrer), to turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with rapidity, particularly with the fingers; to revolve rapidly: **n.** a rapid circular motion; quick rotation; **twist: twir'ling,** imp.: **n.** act of that which twirls; a rapid circular motion: **twirled,** pp. *twerld.*

twist, v. *twist* (Dut. *twisten,* to double or unite two threads, to twine; Dut. *twist;* Ger. *zwist,* discord, quarrel; Bav. *zwisel,* the fork of a tree), to unite by winding one thread or other flexible substance round another; to form by winding separate things round each other; to encircle; to turn from a straight line; to be united by winding round each other: **n.** a cord, thread, or such like, formed by winding separate parts round each other; a contortion; silk in hanks, balls, or reels for sewing; a little roll of tobacco; an obliquity or peculiarity in intellect or disposition: **twist'ing,** imp.: **adj.** forming convolutions; becoming contorted: **n.** contortion: **twist'ed,** pp.: **adj.** formed by winding threads or strands round each other: **twist'er,** n. *-er,* one who or that which twists; a rope or twine maker.

twit, v. *twit* (AS. *edwitan,* to reproach; Icel. *vita,* to reprove, to blame), to vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to upbraid; to taunt: **twit'ting,** imp.: **twit'ted,** pp.: **twit'tingly,** ad. *-li:* **twit'ter,** n. *-er,* one who twits or reproaches.

twitch, v. *twich* (Ger. *zwicken,* to pluck, to pinch; Low Ger. *tukken,* to twitch, to pluck), to pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch: **n.** a pull with a sudden jerk; a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, of extremely short duration: **twitch'ing,** imp.: **adj.** pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions: **n.** the act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions: **twitched,** pp. *twicht:* **twitch'er,** n. *-er,* one who or that which twitches: **twitch-grass** (from *quick,* in the sense of living), a species of grass difficult to root out and destroy; couch-grass.

twitter, v. *twit'ter* (imitative of sharp broken sounds like the notes of a little bird: Ger. *zwitschern,* to twitter: Swiss, *zwitzern,* to flicker: Bav. *zwitzern,* to gnash the teeth), to make a succession of small tremulous sounds like a swallow or other small bird; to feel a slight trembling of the nerves: **n.** a small tremulous noise, as of a swallow; a slight trembling of the nerves: **twit'tering,** imp.: **n.** the act of uttering a succession of small sounds: **twit'tered,** pp. *-terd.*

twixt, *twikst,* a contracted form of *betwixt.*

two, a. and n. *tö* (AS. *twa;* Ger. *zwey;* Dan. *to;* Gr. and L. *duo;* Russ. *dwa;* Sans. *dvan,* two), one and one; the number after one: **two-edged,** a. having edges on both sides: **two-faced,** a. having a face both in front and behind, as the Roman god Janus; insincere; given to double-dealing: **twofold,** a. two of the same kind; two different things existing together: **ad.** in a double degree: **two-handed,** a. requiring two hands to grasp, as a sword; stout and strong; large: **two-masted,** a. having two masts, as a ship: **two-ply,** a. consisting of two thicknesses; consisting of two strands twisted together, as thread: **twopenny,** a. *tüp'pén-ni,* of the value of *twopence:* **twopence,** n. *tö'pens* or *tüp'pens,* sum amounting to two pennies.

Tycoon, n. *ti-kön'* (formerly spelt *tiogoon*), the executive ruler of Japan, who pays homage to the priest-king, called the **Mikado.**

tying, v. *ti'ing,* imp. of the verb **tie,** which see; binding; fastening: **n.** in *mining,* the term for washing ores.

tyke, n. *tik*—see **tike.**

tyler, n. *ti'lér*—see under **tile.**

tymbal, n. *tim'bal*—see **timbal.**

tympan, n. *tim'pan,* also **tym'panum,** n. *-pa-nüm* (L. *tympanum;* Gr. *tumpanon,* a drum, a timbrel: It. *timpano: F. tympan),* in a *printing-press,* the parchment frame on which the sheet of paper is laid before being turned over on the form of type to be printed: **tym'panum,** n. in *anat.,* the middle cavity of the ear, familiarly called the drum of the ear; in *arch.,* the naked face of a pediment, usually a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, often enriched with figures; the die of a pedestal; the panel of a door; a drum-shaped wheel with spirally-curved partitions, used for raising water for the purposes of irrigation: **tympanic,** a. *tim-pan'ik,* belonging to the tympanum or drum of the ear: **tympanise,** v. *tim'pan-iz,* to stretch, as the skin over a drum-head: **tym'panising,** imp.: **tym'panised,** pp. *-izd:* **tym'pani'tes,** n. *-pa-ni'tés,* also **tym'pany,** n. *-pa-ni,* in *med.,* a flatulent distension of the abdomen: **tym-panit'ic,** a. *-it'ik,* relating to or affected with tympanites: **tym'panoph'ora,** n. plu. *-nof'ór-a* (Gr. *phoreo,* I bear), in *geol.,* certain fossil plants having minute branching stems, each branchlet being terminated by a rounded or globular appendage resembling a seed-vessel.

type, n. *tip* (L. *typus;* Gr. *tupos,* figure, an image or figure on a wall—from Gr. *tupteiu,* to strike: It. *tipo: F. type),* a mark of something; an emblem, sign, or symbol; a figure of something to come; the shape or form of a letter of the alphabet in metal; a peculiarity in the form of a disease; the original conception in art which becomes the subject of a copy; the perfect representation or idea of anything: **typic,** a. *tip'ik,* also **typ'ical,** a. *-i-kál,* emblematic; figurative; indicative rather than positive; in *bot.,* &c., applied to a specimen which has eminently the characteristics of the species, or to a species having the characteristics of an order; representing something future by a form, model, or resemblance: **typ'ically,** ad. *-li:* **typ'ify,** v. *-fi* (*type,* and L. *facio,* I make), to represent by an image or resemblance; to foreshadow; to prefigure: **typ'ifying,** imp. representing by model or emblem: **typ'ified,** pp. *-fid,* represented by a symbol or emblem: **typifica'tion,** n. *-kā'shun,* act of typifying: **typefounder,** a manufacturer of types for printing: **type-metal,** an alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in making types.

typhoid, a. *ti'fóid*—see **typhus.**

Typhon, n. *ti'fón* (Gr. *Typhon;* L. *Typhon),* the evil genius in Egyptian mythology; in *L. and Gr. myth.,* a name for the giant Typhoeus.

typhoon, n. *ti-fön'* (L. *typhon;* Gr. *tuphon,* a whirlwind), a name given by navigators to one of those great storms of wind or hurricanes that visit the seas of southern China and adjacent seas, generally from June to November.

typhus, a. *ti'fús* (Gr. *tuphos,* smoke or stupor), in

mad., a very fatal form of fever, characterised by much depression, the appearance of an eruption on the skin, and a tendency to putrefaction: **ty'phous**, a. *-fŭs*, pert. to typhus: **ty'phoid**, a. *-foĭd* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), pert. to a low form of fever, characterised by general depression and an eruption of the skin, with morbid changes in the intestinal canal: **ty'phomania**, n. *-fō-mā'nĭ-ā* (*typhus*, and Gr. *mania*, madness), the low muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid fever.

typic and **typical**—see **type**.

typify, v.—see under **type**.

typography, n. *tĭ-pŏg'rā-fĭ* (Gr. *tupos*, a type or figure, and *grapho*, I write), the art or operation of printing: **typographic**, a. *tīp'ō-grăf'ĭk*, also **typ'ographical**, a. *-i-kăl*, pert. to the art or act of printing; employed in printing; emblematic; figurative: **typ'ographically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **typographer**, n. *tĭ-pŏg'rā-fĕr*, a printer.

typology, n. *tĭ-pŏl'ō-jĭ* (Gr. *tupos*, a type or form, and *logos*, discourse), the doctrine of types or figures.

tyrant, n. *tī'rănt* (L. *tyrannus*; Gr. *turannos*, a ruler, a king; It. *tiranno*; F. *tyran*), one who obtains supreme power by usurpation, and maintains it by force; a ruler or sovereign who uses power to oppress; one who abuses his rule or authority by acts of oppression and cruelty; a despotic ruler; an oppressor: **tyrannical**, a. *tĭ-răn'nĭ-kăl*, pert. to a tyrant; that acts as a tyrant; unjustly severe; arbitrary; despotic; cruel: **tyran'nically**, ad. *-lĭ*: **tyran'nicide**, n. *-i-sīd* (from *tyrant*, and L. *cædo*, I cut, I kill), the act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant: **tyrannise**, v. *tĭr'ăn-nīz*, to act the part of a tyrant; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity: **tyr'anising**, imp. ruling with unjust severity: **tyr'anised**, pp. *-ĭzd*: **tyr'annous**, a. *-nŭs*, tyrannical; arbitrary: **tyr'annously**, ad. *-nŭs-lĭ*: **tyr'anny**, n. *-nĭ*, the government or acts of a tyrant; an arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruelty; unjust severity.

Tyrian, a. *tĭr'ĭ-ăn*, pert. to anc. Tyre; richly purple, as from the anc. Tyrian dye: **n.** a native of Tyre.

tyro, n. *tī'rō* (L. *tiro*, a young soldier; It. *tiraccio*), a beginner in learning; one engaged in learning the mere rudiments; a person having an imperfect or slight knowledge of the subject.

Tyrolese, a. *tĭr'ō-lēz*, pert. to the Tyrol, in Austria: **n.** the natives of the Tyrol.

tzar, n. *zär*—see **czar**.

tzetze, n. *tsĕt-sē*, in certain central parts of Africa, the name of a fly whose bite is fatal to animals.

U

ubiquitous, a. *ū-bĭk'wĭ-tŭs* (L. *ubique*, everywhere—from *ubi*, where; It. *ubiquita*; F. *ubiquité*, ubiquity), existing or being everywhere; omnipresent: **ubiquitously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ubiq'uitary**, a. *-wĭ-tĕr-ĭ*, existing everywhere or in all places; **n.** one who exists everywhere: **ubiq'uity**, n. *-wĭ-tĭ*, existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.

udal, a. *ū'dăl* (Icel. *odal*; Dan. *odel*, an hereditary estate—from *odh*, possession; see **allodium**), in *Orkney* and *Shetland*, a term applied to land under no feudal superior: **udaller**, n. *ū-dăl-lĕr*, one who holds lands without any original charter, and without a feudal superior.

udder, n. *ŭd'dĕr* (old H. Ger. *utar*; Ger. *euter*; Icel. *jugr*; Gr. *outhar*; L. *uber*, an udder), the milk-vessel of a female beast with the dugs or paps, particularly in cows and other large quadrupeds: **ud'dered**, a. *-dĕrd*, furnished with udders.

ufa, n. *ōō'fā* (Gr. [illegible]), [illegible] ion, the muftis or doctors of law, and the cadis or judges.

ullage, n. *ŭl'lăj* (F. *eullage*, the act of filling up; *eullier*, to fill up to the bung-hole; Fran. *ullar*, to anoint with oil, to fill up a cask), among grocers, what a cask wants of being full; properly, the quantity required to fill it up.

ulmaceous, a. *ŭl-mā'shŭs* (L. *ulmus*, an elm), pert. to trees of the elm kind: **ulmic acid**, n. *ŭl'mĭk ăs'ĭd*, a vegetable acid exuding spontaneously from the elm, chestnut, oak, &c.: **ul'min**, n. *-mĭn*, a dark brown substance which exudes from the bark of the elm and several other trees: **ul'mus**, n. *-mŭs*, a genus of hardy deciduous trees, including the elms.

ulmannite, n. *ŭl'mŭn-nīt* (after *Ullmann*, the German chemist), an ore of nickel and antimony, found chiefly in the copper-mines of the Westerwald, of a bright grey colour.

suli, the finest specimens being brought from China and Further Asia, hence the name—now artificially prepared: **ultramarine ashes**, the residue of *lapis lazuli* from which ultramarine has been extracted, producing a colour varying from a dull-grey to blue.

ultramontane, a. *ŭl'trŭ-mŏn'tān* (L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mons, montanus*, pert. to a mountain—from *mons*, a mountain: F. *ultramontain*), being beyond the mountains—namely, the Alps—meaning their south side when used by the nations north of them; belonging to the Italian or extreme party in the Ch. of Rome: foreign: **ul'tramon'tanism**, n. *-tăn-tzm*, the doctrines and tenets of those who hold extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy: **ul'tramon'tanist**, n. *-tst*, one who holds to ultramontanism.

ultramundane, a. *ŭl'trŭ-mŭn'dān* (L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world), being beyond the world; beyond the limits of our system.

ultroneus, a. *ŭl-trō'nē-ŭs* (L. *ultroneus*, voluntary—from *ultro*, to the further side), of one's own accord; voluntary.

ululate, v. *ū'lū-lāt* (L. *ululatum*, to howl), to howl, as a dog or wolf: **ul'ulating**, imp.: **ul'ulated**, pp.: **ul'ula'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a howl, as of a dog.

Ulysses, n. *ū-lis'sēz*, the Latin name of the hero called Odysseus in the poems of Homer.

umbel, n. *ŭm'bĕl* (L. *umbella*, a little shadow—from *umbra*, a shadow: It. *umbella*: F. *ombelle*), in *bot.*, an inflorescence in which numerous stalked flowers arise from one point, as in the carrot or hemlock: **um'bellar**, a. *-lĕr*, pert. to or resembling an umbel: **um'bellate**, a. *-lāt*, also **um'bellated**, a. bearing umbels; arranged in umbels: **um'bellule**, n. *-lūl*, a little or partial umbel: **um'belliferous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I carry), producing umbels; pert. to the order of plants which have their flowers arranged in umbels: **umbellifer**, n. *ŭm-bĕl'lĭ-fĕr*, one of the order of plants **um'belliferæ**, *-lĭf'ĕr-ē*.

umber, n. *ŭm'bĕr* (L. *umbra*, shade, hue: *Umbria*, a district of Italy whence said to have been first obtained), a pigment of various shades of brown, occurring either naturally in veins and beds, or prepared artificially; a finely-pulverised peat or brown coal from Cologne, used as a pigment, but chiefly employed to adulterate snuff, &c.

umbilical, a. *ŭm-bĭl'i-kăl*, also **umbil'ic**, a. *-ĭk* (L. *umbilicus*, akin to Gr. *omphalos*, the navel: It. *umbilico*: F. *ombilic*), of or pert. to the navel: **umbilical cord**, in *anat.*, a cord-like substance which extends from the placenta to the navel of the fœtus: **umbil'icate**, a. *-i-kāt*, also **umbil'icated**, a. having a navel, or resembling one; in *bot.*, fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre; depressed in the middle like a navel: **umbil'icus**, n. *-kŭs*, the navel; in *bot.*, the scar by which a seed is attached to the placenta, more commonly called the hilum; in *conch.*, the conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

umbles, n. pln. *ŭm'blz* (L. *umbilicus*, the navel: see numbles), the entrails of a deer: **umble-pie**—see under **humble**.

umbo, n. *ŭm'bō* (L. *umbo*, the boss of a shield), the boss or protuberant part of a shield; in *bot.*, a conical protuberance on a surface; in *conch.*, the knob-like point of a bivalve shell, situated immediately above the hinge; plu. **umbones**, *ŭm'bō-nēz*: **um'bonate**, a. *-nāt*, also **um'bonated**, a. *-nā-tĕd*, knobbed in the centre; round, with a projecting point in the centre like the boss of an anc. shield.

umbra, n. *ŭm'brā* (L. *umbra*, a shadow), in *astron.*, the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite the sun.

umbraculiform, a. *ŭm-brăk'ū-lĭ-fŏrm* (L. *umbraculum*, a shady place, an umbrella, and *forma*, a shape), having the form of an arbour or umbrella: **umbrac'uliferous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear or carry), in *bot.*, in the form of an expanded umbrella.

umbrage, n. *ŭm'brăj* (F. *ombrage*, a shade, jealousy, suspicion: It. *ombrare*, to give a shadow, to startle for fear, as at a shadow—from L. *umbra*, a shade, a shadow), a shade; a screen of trees or foliage; notion or suspicion of injury; offence: **umbrageous**, a. *ŭm-brā'jē-ŭs*, forming or yielding shade; shady: **umbra'geousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being umbrageous.

umbrella, n. *ŭm-brĕl'lā* (It. *ombrello*, an umbrella—from It. *ombra*; L. *umbra*, a shade: F. *ombrelle*, a sunshade), a portable screen to be held above the head to shade from the sun, or to protect from rain, and which may be opened and shut at pleasure.

umbriferous, a. *ŭm-brĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *umbra*, a shadow, and *fero*, I bear), casting or making a shade.

umpire, n. *ŭm'pīr* (old F. *nompair*; F. *impair*, uneven or odd in number: old Eng. *noumpere*, an arbiter: L. *non par*, not equal), a third person chosen to decide a controversy left to arbitration, in case the two arbitrators should disagree: **umpirage**, n. *ŭm'pīr-āj*, the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide; the decision of an umpire: **um'pireship**, n. the office of an umpire.

un, *ŭn* (AS. *un*, a privative or negative particle), a prefix signifying "not"; the opposite of: *un*, signifying "not," or "the opposite of," may be used before almost any adjective, as in *unfruitful*, the opposite of fruitful; before nouns derived from adjectives, as in *unfruitfulness*, the opposite of fruitfulness, and before adverbs, as in *unfruitfully*: *un* before a verb signifies "to take off"; to deprive of; to undo; to destroy,—as in *undress*, to take off dress. *Note.*—These words only are given which are in most general use; when not found, turn to the word, less the prefix *un*, or to the primary word, for further explanations and the roots. *Un* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *in* when it signifies *not*. In the use of *un* or *in* before adjectives, usage has greatly varied. As to when it is proper, according to the best usage, to write *un* or *in*, the best guide is to consult the dictionary. In many cases both *in* and *un* are in good use as prefixes for the same word, and are used indifferently, some writers preferring *un* and others *in*.

unabased, a. *ŭn'ā-bāst'*, not abased; not humbled.

unabashed, a. *ŭn'ā-băsh'*, not confused with shame, or by modesty.

unabated, a. *ŭn'ā-bā'tĕd*, not diminished in strength or violence: **un'aba'ting**, a. not diminishing in strength or violence.

unabbreviated, a. *ŭn'ăb-brē'vi-ā-tĕd*, not abbreviated or shortened.

unabiding, a. *ŭn'ā-bī'dĭng*, not abiding or permanent: **un'abi'dingly**, ad.: **un'abi'dingness**, n.

unable, a. *ŭn-ā'bl*, not able; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill.

unabolished, a. *ŭn'ā-bŏl'ĭsht*, not abolished; remaining in force.

unabridged, a. *ŭn'ā-brĭjd'*, not shortened.

unabrogated, a. *ŭn-ăb'rō-gā-tĕd*, not annulled.

unabsolved, a. *ŭn'ăb-zŏlvd'*, not acquitted or forgiven.

unabsorbed, a. *ŭn'ăb-sŏrbd'*, not imbibed or absorbed.

unaccented, a. *ŭn'ăk-sĕnt'ĕd*, having no accent or force of the voice upon, as a syllable.

unacceptable, a. *ŭn'ăk-sĕp'tā-bl*, not acceptable; not pleasing: **un'accept'ed**, a. not accepted; rejected.

unaccommodating, a. *ŭn'ăk-kŏm'mō-dā'tĭng*, not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

unaccompanied, a. *ŭn'ăk-kŭm'păn-ĭd*, not attended; having no appendages.

unaccomplished, a. *ŭn'ăk-kŏm'plĭsht*, not accomplished; not finished; incomplete; not refined in manners.

unaccountable, a. *ŭn'ăk-kŏŏnt'ā-bl*, not to be accounted for; inexplicable: **un'account abil'ity**, n. state of being unaccountable.

unaccredited, a. *ŭn'ăk-krĕd'ĭt-ĕd*, not received; not authorised.

unaccustomed, a. *ŭn'ăk-kŭs'tŭmd*, not accustomed; not habituated.

unachievable, a. *ŭn'ā-chēv'ā-bl*, that cannot be done: **un'achieved**, a. not accomplished or performed.

unacknowledged, a. *ŭn'ăk-nŏl'ĕjd*, not recognised; not owned; not avowed.

unacquainted, a. *ŭn'ăk-kwĕnt'ĕd*, not having familiar knowledge.

unacquired, a. *ŭn'ăk-kwīrd'*, not gained or acquired.

unacquitted, a. *ŭn'ăk-kwĭt'tĕd*, not declared innocent.

unactuated, a. *ŭn-ăk'tū-ā-tĕd*, not moved.

unadapted, a. *ŭn'ā-dăp'tĕd*, not suited.

unaddicted, a. *ŭn'ăd-dĭkt'ĕd*, not given or devoted.

unaddressed, a. *ŭn'ăd-drĕst'*, not addressed.

unadjusted, a. *ŭn'ăd-jŭst'ĕd*, not settled; not regulated; not liquidated.

unadmired, a. *ŭn'ăd-mīrd'*, not regarded with admiration.

unadmonished, a. *ŭn'ăd-mŏn'ĭsht*, not cautioned.

unadopted, a. *ŭn'ā-dŏp'tĕd*, not received as one's own.

unalarmed, a. *ŭn·ə·lärmd′*, not disturbed with fear
un′alarming, a. not alarming.
unallayed, a. *ŭn·əl·lād′*, not appeased or quieted.
unalleviated, a. *ŭn·əl·lē′vi·ā·tĕd*, not mitigated.
unallied, a. *ŭn·əl·līd′*, having no connection either by nature, marriage, or treaty; having no powerful relation.
unalloyed, a. *ŭn·əl·loȳd′*, not reduced by foreign ad mixture; unmixed.
unalterable, a. *ŭn·ôl′tĕr·ə·bl*, incapable of alteration; unchangeable; immutable: **unal′tered**, a. not altered or changed: **unal′terably**, ad.: **unal′terableness**, n. the state of being unalterable.
unambiguous, a. *ŭn′ăm·bĭg′ū·ŭs*, not obscure plain; clear; not of doubtful meaning: **un′ambig′uously**, ad.: **un′ambig′uousness**, n. the state or quality of being unambiguous.
unambitious, a. *ŭn′ăm·bĭsh′ŭs*, free from ambition not aspiring: **un′ambiti′ously**, ad.
unamenable, a. *ŭn′ə·mē′nə·bl*, not amenable or responsible.
unamiable, a. *ŭn·ā′mĭ·ə·bl*, not adapted to gain affection: **una′miableness**, n. the state or quality of being unamiable.
unanimated, a. *ŭn·ăn′ĭ·mā·tĕd*, not possessed of life; dull; not enlivened.
unanimous, a. *ū·năn′ĭ·mŭs* (L. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind: It. and F. *unanime*), being of one mind; agreeing in opinion: **unan′imously**, ad. **-li**: **unanimity**, n. *ū′nə·nĭm′ĭ·tĭ*, state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination.
unannealed, a. *ŭn′ən·nēld′*, not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
unannexed, a. *ŭn′ən·nĕkst′*, not annexed or joined.
unannounced, a. *ŭn·ən·nou̇nst′*, not announced or proclaimed.
unanointed, a. *ŭn′ə·noȳnt′ĕd*, not anointed; not having received extreme unction.
unanswerable, a. *ŭn·ăn′sĕr·ə·bl*, that cannot be refuted or answered satisfactorily: **unan′swerably**, ad.: **unan′swerableness**, n.: **unan′swered**, a. not answered; not refuted; not opposed by a reply.
unapostolic, a. *ŭn·ăp′ŏs·tŏl′ĭk*, also **unap′ostol′ical**, a. *-i·kăl*, not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.
unappalled, a. *ŭn′ăp·pȯld′*, not daunted.
unappealable, a. *ŭn·ə·pēl′ə·bl*, admitting no appeal.
unappeasable, a. *ŭn′ăp·pēz′ə·bl*, not to be pacified: **un′appeased′**, a. not pacified.
unapplauded, a. *ŭn′ăp·plȯȯd′ĕd*, not applauded; not praised.
unapplied, a. *ŭn′ăp·plīd′*, not used according to the intention.
unappreciated, a. *ŭn′ăp·prē′shĭ·ā·tĕd*, not duly estimated or valued.
unapprehensive, a. *ŭn′ăp·prē·hĕn′sĭv*, not fearful or suspecting.

unbalanced, a. *ŭn·băl'ănst*, not poised; not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality, as the credit and debtor side of an account.

unbandaged, a. *ŭn·băn'dăjd*, not wrapped with a bandage.

unbaptised, a. *ŭn'băp·tizd'*, not having received the sacrament of baptism.

unbar, v. *ŭn·băr'*, to unfasten; to open by removing bolts or bars.

unbearable, a. *ŭn·băr'ă·bl*, not to be borne or endured.

unbeaten, a. *ŭn·bēt'n*, not treated with blows; untrod.

unbecoming, a. *ŭn'bē·kŭm'ing*, unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent: **un becom'ingly**, ad.

unbefitting, a. *ŭn'bē·fit'ting*, unsuitable; unbecoming.

unbefriended, a. *ŭn'bē·frĕnd'ĕd*, not supported by friends.

unbegot, a. *ŭn'bē·gŏt'*, also **un'begot'ten**, a. *-gŏt'tn*, not generated; eternal; not yet generated.

unbegun, a. *ŭn'bē·gŭn'*, not yet begun.

unbelief, n. *ŭn'bē·lēf'*, the withholding of belief; scepticism; infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; rejection of Christ as the Saviour of men: **un believer**, n. *-lēv'ĕr*, an incredulous person; an infidel; one who does not believe in a divine revelation or the mission of Christ: **un believing**, a. incredulous; infidel; not acknowledging a divine revelation or the mission of Christ: **un believed'**, pp. discredited.

unbeloved, a. *ŭn'bē·lŭvd'*, not loved.

unbend, v. *ŭn·bĕnd'*, to become unbent; to relax; to make straight; to set at ease for a time; among *seamen*, to take the sails from the yards and stays; to cast loose, as a cable from an anchor; to untie one rope from another: **unbend'ing**, imp. relaxing from a strain: adj. unyielding; resolute; inflexible: **unbent'**, pt. pp. relaxed; not strained; unstrung; loosed: **unbend'ingly**, ad.

unbeneficed, a. *ŭn·bĕn'ē·fĭst*, not enjoying a benefice or church living.

unbent—*see* **unbend.**

unbeseeming, a. *ŭn'bē·sēm'ing*, unbecoming; not befitting.

unbesought, a. *ŭn'bē·saŭt'*, not sought by petition or entreaty.

unbespoken, a. *ŭn'bē·spō'kn*, not bespoken or ordered beforehand.

unbestowed, a. *ŭn'bē·stōd'*, not given; not disposed of.

unbias, v. *ŭn·bī'ăs*, to free from bias or prejudice: **unbi'assing**, imp.: **unbi'assed**, pp. *-ăst*, freed from prejudice or bias: adj. impartial; unprejudiced.

unbid, a. *ŭn·bĭd'*, also **unbid'den**, a. *-bĭd'n*, not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited.

unbigoted, a. *ŭn·bĭg'ŏt·ĕd*, free from bigotry.

unbind, v. *ŭn·bīnd'*, to set free; to untie; to loose: **unbind'ing**, imp. setting free; untying: **unbound'**, pt. pp. *-bound'*, set free.

unbishop, v. *ŭn·bĭsh'ŏp*, to deprive of episcopal orders.

unbit, a. *ŭn·bĭt'*, also **unbit'ten**, a. *-bĭt'n*, not bitten; v. to unbridle; among *seamen*, to remove the turns from off the bits, as to *unbit* a cable.

unblamable, a. *ŭn·blā'mă·bl*, unworthy of blame; innocent; faultless: **unbla'mably**, ad.: **unbla'mableness**, n. the state of being unblamable: **unblamed'**, a. free from censure.

unbleached, a. *ŭn·blēcht'*, not bleached or whitened.

unblemished, a. *ŭn·blĕm'ĭsht*, not stained; free from reproach; free from deformity; irreproachable.

unblenched, a. *ŭn·blĕnsht'*, not confounded: **unblench'ing**, a. not shrinking or flinching; firm.

unblended, a. *ŭn·blĕnd'ĕd*, not blended or mingled.

unblessed or **unblest**, a. *ŭn·blĕst'*, excluded from benediction; unhappy.

unblighted, a. *ŭn·blī'tĕd*, not blighted; unblasted.

unbloody, a. *ŭn·blŭd'ĭ*, not stained with blood; not cruel.

unblown, a. *ŭn·blōn'*, not having the bud expanded; not inflated with wind.

unblunted, a. *ŭn·blŭn'tĕd*, not made obtuse or dull.

unblushing, a. *ŭn·blŭsh'ing*, destitute of shame; impudent: **unblush'ingly**, ad.

unboiled, a. *ŭn·boĭld'*, not cooked in boiling water.

unbolt, v. *ŭn·bōlt'*, to remove a bolt from; to unfasten: **unbolt'ed**, a. freed from fastening by bolts; not having the bran separated, as in flour; unsifted.

unbooted, a. *ŭn·bōt'ĕd*, not having boots on.

unborn, a. *ŭn·baŭrn'*, not brought into life; still to appear; future.

unborrowed, a. *ŭn·bŏr'rōd*, genuine; original; one's own.

unbosom, v. *ŭn·bōōz'ŭm*, to disclose freely, as opinions and feelings; to reveal in confidence: **unbos'oming**, imp.: **unbos'omed**, pp. revealed in confidence, as one's feelings and griefs.

unbought, a. *ŭn·baŭt'*, obtained without money or purchase; not finding a purchaser.

unbound, a. *ŭn·baŭnd'*, not bound; loose; free from obligation; wanting a cover, as a book: **unbound'ed**, a. having no bound or limit; without check or control; interminable: **unbound'edly**, ad.

unbowed, a. *ŭn·bōōd'*, not bent or arched, as the body in stooping or kneeling.

unbrace, v. *ŭn·brās'*, to loose; to relax: **unbra'cing**, imp.: **unbraced'**, pp.

unbreathable, a. *ŭn·brēth'ă·bl*, that cannot be respired or breathed: **unbreathed'**, a. not breathed; unexercised.

unbred, a. *ŭn·brĕd'*, not polished in manners; ill educated; rude.

unbribed, a. *ŭn·brībd'*, not corrupted or influenced by a gift of money.

unbridled, a. *ŭn·brī'dld*, unrestrained; licentious.

unbroken, a. *ŭn·brō'kn*, not subdued; not tamed; not accustomed to the saddle or harness, as a horse.

unbrotherly, a. *ŭn·brŭth'ĕr·lĭ*, not becoming a brother; unkind.

unbruised, a. *ŭn·brōzd'*, not hurt.

unbuckle, v. *ŭn·bŭk'kl*, to loose from buckles; to unfasten: **unbuck'ling**, imp.: **unbuck'led**, pp.

unbuilt, a. *ŭn·bĭlt'*, not yet built or erected.

unbuoyed, a. *ŭn·bōĭd'*, unmarked by buoys; not borne up.

unburied, a. *ŭn·bĕr'ĭd*, not put under ground; not interred.

unburned, a. *ŭn·bĕrnd'*, also **unburnt'**, a. *-bĕrnt'*, not consumed by fire; not scorched; not baked.

unburthen, v. *ŭn·bĕr'thn*, also **unbur den**, v. *-ŭn*, to ease; to throw off; to relieve the mind or heart by revealing what lies heavy on it.

unbusinesslike, a. *ŭn·bĭz'nĕs·lĭk*, not like one engaged in business; confused and irregular in the way of managing ordinary affairs.

unbutton, v. *ŭn·bŭt'tn*, to loose the fastenings by buttons.

uncage, v. *ŭn·kāj'*, to release from a cage: **uncaged'**, a. released from a cage or confinement.

uncalcined, a. *ŭn·kăl'sind*, free from calcination.

uncalculating, a. *ŭn·kăl'kū·lā·ting*, not in the habit of studying details; inconsiderate.

uncalled, a. *ŭn·kaŭld'*, not summoned; not invited: **uncalled-for**, a. not required or needed; improper.

uncancelled, a. *ŭn·kăn'sĕld*, not erased; not annulled.

uncandid, a. *ŭn·kăn'dĭd*, not frank or sincere: **uncan didly**, ad.

uncanonical, a. *ŭn'kă·nŏn'ĭ·kăl*, not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic: **un'canon'ically**, ad.: **un'canon'icalness**, n. the state of being uncanonical.

uncanvassed, a. *ŭn·kăn'văst*, not canvassed.

uncap, v. *ŭn·kăp'*, to remove a cap or cover from; to open.

uncared-for, a. *ŭn·kârd'-fôr*, not regarded or heeded.

uncase, v. *ŭn·kās'*, to take off or out, as from a cover; to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment.

uncaught, a. *ŭn·kaŭt'*, not yet caught or taken.

uncaused, a. *ŭn·kaŭzd'*, existing without an author or a cause.

unceasing, a. *ŭn·sēs'ing*, continual; not intermitting; uninterrupted: **unceas'ingly**, ad.

uncensured, a. *ŭn·sĕn'shŏrd*, not censured; exempt from blame.

unceremonious, a. *ŭn'sĕr·ē·mō'nĭ·ŭs*, without ceremony; not formal: **un'ceremo'niously**, ad.

uncertain, a. *ŭn·sĕr'tăn*, not certain or sure; doubtful; unsettled; precarious: **uncer'tainty**, n. want of certainty or precision; doubtfulness.

unchain, v. *ŭn·chān'*, to set free from chains or slavery.

unchallenged, a. *ŭn·chăl'lĕnjd*, not objected to; not called to account.

unchangeable, a. *ŭn·chānj'ă·bl*, not subject to variation or change; immutable: **unchange'ableness**, n. the state or quality of being subject to no change;

immutability: unchange'ably, ad.: unchanged', a. not changed or altered; not alterable; unchang'ing, a. suffering no alteration: unchang'ingly, ad.

uncharitable, a. *ŭn-chär'i-tȧ-bl*, contrary to the universal love enjoined by Christianity; severe in judging; harsh: unchar'itably, ad.: unchar'itableness, n. want of charity.

unchartered, a. *ŭn-chär'tĕrd*, having no charter.

unchaste, a. *ŭn-chāst'*, not chaste; not pure; libidinous: unchaste'ly, ad.: unchas'tity, n. *-chăs'tĭ-tĭ*, lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

unchastised, a. *ŭn-chăs'tīzd'*, not corrected or punished.

unchecked, a. *ŭn-chĕkt'*, not restrained or hindered.

uncheckered, a., also unchequered, *ŭn-chĕk'ĕrd*, not checkered; not diversified.

uncheewed, a. *ŭn-chōōd'*, not masticated or prepared by the teeth.

unchivalrous, a. *ŭn-shĭv'ăl-rŭs*, not according to chivalry.

unchristened, a. *ŭn-krĭs'nd*, not baptised and named.

unchristian, a. *ŭn-krĭs'tyăn*, contrary to the principles of Christianity; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel: unchris'tianise, v. to turn from the Christian faith.

unchurch, v. *ŭn-chŭrch'*, to expel from a church.

uncial, a. *ŭn'shĭ-ăl* (L. *uncialis*, pert. to an ounce or inch—from *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: It. *oncial*, F. *onci*, an ounce or an inch), pert. to certain characters or letters of a large round kind between capital and small letters, used in the writing of anc. MSS., and in anc. inscriptions from the 3d to the 11th centuries A.D.; done in uncial letters: n. an uncial letter; a letter standing for a word in anc. inscriptions.

unciform, a. *ŭn'sĭ-fŏrm* (L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, shape), having a curved or hooked form, applied to the last bone of the second row of the wrist-bones: un'cinate, a. *-nāt* (L. *uncus*, a hook), in *bot.*, provided with a hooked process; furnished with hooked spines.

uncircumcised, a. *ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-sīzd'*, not having been circumcised; applied to a Gentile, as opposed to a Jew: uncir'cumcision, n. *-sĭzh'ŭn*, Gentiles, as opposed to Jews.

uncircumscribed, a. *ŭn-sĕr'kŭm-skrībd'*, not bounded or limited.

uncivil, a. *ŭn-sĭv'ĭl*, not courteous in manners; not polite; rude: unciv'illy, ad.: unciv'ilised, a. not reclaimed from savage life; rude; coarse.

unclaimed, a. *ŭn-klāmd'*, not demanded; not called for.

uncoif, v. *ŭn-koĭf'*, to pull the cap off: uncoifed', a. not wearing a coif or cap.

uncoil, v. *ŭn-koĭl'*, to unwind or open, as the turns of a rope.

uncoined, a. *ŭn-koĭnd'*, not coined; in bars or ingots.

uncollected, a. *ŭn'kŏl-lĕk'tĕd*, not brought together; not recovered from confusion or wandering, as the mind.

uncoloured, a. *ŭn-kŭl'ĕrd*, not stained or dyed; not heightened in description.

uncombed, a. *ŭn-kōmd'*, not dressed with a comb.

uncombined, a. *ŭn'kŏm-bīnd'*, not combined; simple; separate: un'combi'nable, a. incapable of being combined or united.

uncomeatable, a. *ŭn'kŭm-ăt'ă-bl* (*un*, *come*, *at*, and *able*), in *familiar language*, that cannot be come at; inaccessible.

uncomely, a. *ŭn-kŭm'lĭ*, wanting in grace; unseemly: uncome'liness, n. *-nĕs*, want of beauty or grace.

uncomfortable, a. *ŭn-kŭm'fĕrt-ă-bl*, affording no comfort; giving uneasiness; gloomy: uncom'fortably, ad.: uncom'fortableness, n. the want of ease or rest.

uncommanded, a. *ŭn'kŏm-mănd'ĕd*, not required by order or law; without the proper officers, as in the case of troops.

uncommended, a. *ŭn'kŏm-mĕnd'ĕd*, not praised or lauded: un'commendable, a. not worthy of praise or approbation.

uncommiserated, a. *ŭn'kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-ă-tĕd*, not pitied.

uncommitted, a. *ŭn'kŏm-mĭt'tĕd*, not pledged by anything said or done; not referred to a committee.

uncommon, a. *ŭn-kŏm'mŏn*, not usual; rare; not often seen or known; uncom'monly, ad. to an unusual degree.

uncommunicated, a. *ŭn'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kā-tĕd*, not disclosed or delivered to others: un'communicative, a. not communicative; reserved.

uncompanionable, a. *ŭn'kŏm-păn'yŭn-ă-bl*, not sociable.

uncompassionate, a. *ŭn'kŏm-păsh'ŭn-āt*, having no pity or mercy.

uncompensated, a. *ŭn'kŏm-pĕn'sā-tĕd*, not rewarded.

uncomplaining, a. *ŭn'kŏm-plān'ĭng*, not murmuring or disposed to murmur.

uncomplaisant, a. *ŭn-kŏm'plā-zănt*, not civil; not courteous.

uncompleted, a. *ŭn'kŏm-plē'tĕd*, not completed; not finished.

unconfined, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fīnd'*, free from constraint or control; unbounded.

unconfirmed, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fĕrmd'*, not fortified by resolution; not strengthened by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the Ch. of England ritual.

unconformable, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fawr'mȧ·bl*, not consistent; not agreeable or agreeing; in *geol.*, applied to strata when one set is laid on the upturned edges of another set.

unconfused, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fūzd'*, not embarrassed.

unconfuted, a. *ŭn'kŏn·fū'tĕd*, not confuted or overthrown.

uncongealed, a. *ŭn'kŏn·jēld'*, not congealed or frozen.

uncongenial, a. *ŭn'kŏn·jē'nĭ·ȧl*, not adapted to.

unconnected, a. *ŭn'kŏn·nĕk'tĕd*, not united; separate; loose; vague; not coherent.

unconquerable, a. *ŭn·kŏng'kĕr·ȧ·bl*, that cannot be overcome or subdued; invincible; insuperable: **uncon querably**, ad.: **uncon'quered**, a. not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued.

unconscientious, a. *ŭn·kŏn'shĭ·ĕn'shŭs*, not regulated or restrained by conscience.

unconscionable, a. *ŭn·kŏn'shŭn·ȧ·bl*, not guided or influenced by conscience; unreasonable: **uncon'scionably**, ad. in a manner that conscience and reason do not justify.

unconscious, a. *ŭn·kŏn'shŭs*, having no mental perception; not knowing: **uncon'sciously**, ad. without knowledge or perception.

unconsecrated, a. *ŭn·kŏn'sē·krā·tĕd*, not set apart for sacred use.

unconsenting, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sĕnt'ĭng*, not yielding consent.

unconsidered, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sĭd'ĕrd*, not considered or attended to.

unconsolidated, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sŏl'ĭ·dā·tĕd*, not made solid.

unconstitutional, a. *ŭn·kŏn'stĭ·tū'shŭn·ȧl*, contrary to the principles of the constitution: **uncon'stitu'tionally**, ad. in a manner not warranted by the principles and usages of the constitution.

unconstrained, a. *ŭn'kŏn·strānd'*, free from constraint; voluntary: **un'constrain'edly**, ad. without force or constraint; freely.

unconsumed, a. *ŭn'kŏn·sūmd'*, not consumed or expended; not wasted or dissipated.

unconsummated, a. *ŭn·kŏn'sŭm·mȧ·tĕd*, not fully completed.

uncontaminated, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tăm'ĭ·nȧ·tĕd*, not polluted or defiled.

uncontemned, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tĕmd'*, not despised.

uncontending, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tĕnd'ĭng*, not contesting.

uncontested, a. *ŭn'kŏn·tĕst'ĕd*, not contested or disputed.

uncontradicted, a. *ŭn·kŏn'trȧ·dĭk'tĕd*, not denied.

uncontrollable, a. *ŭn'kŏn·trōl'lȧ·bl*, that cannot be controlled; ungovernable; irresistible: **un'control'lably**, ad.: **un'controlled'**, a. not governed or restrained; not resisted; unopposed: **un'control'ledly**, ad. *-ĕd·lĭ*.

uncontroverted, a. *ŭn·kŏn'trō·vĕrt'ĕd*, not disputed; not liable to be called in question.

unconverted, a. *ŭn'kŏn·vĕrt'ĕd*, not changed; not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, and disposed unfeignedly to become a follower of the Lord Jesus; not changed in opinion; not regenerated: **un'convertible**, a. that cannot be converted or changed in form.

unconvinced, a. *ŭn'kŏn·vĭnst'*, not persuaded or satisfied.

uncooked, a. *ŭn·kōōkt'*, not cooked or dressed, as food.

uncork, v. *ŭn·kŏrk'*, to draw the cork from.

uncorrected, a. *ŭn'kŏr·rĕk'tĕd*, not revised; not amended; not rendered exact.

uncorroborated, a. *ŭn'kŏr·rŏb'ō·rā·tĕd*, not confirmed.

uncorrupt, a. *ŭn'kŏr·rŭpt'*, not depraved; not tainted with wickedness: **un'corrup'ted**, a. not vitiated; not depraved or perverted: **un'corrup'tible**, a. that cannot be corrupted.

uncounted, a. *ŭn·kŏwnt'ĕd*, not numbered or counted.

uncouple, v. *ŭn·kŭp'l*, to loose; to disjoin: **uncoup'ling**, imp.: **uncoup'led**, a. set loose or free.

uncourteous, a. *ŭn·kŏrt'yŭs*, uncivil; unpolite: **uncourt'eously**, ad.: **uncourt'eousness**, n. disobliging treatment; incivility: **uncourt'ly**, a. not elegant or refined in manners, as those at the court of a prince; coarse; rustic.

uncouth, a. *ŭn·kōth'* (AS. *un*, not, and AS. *cuth*; Ger. *kund*, known: AS. *cunnan*; Dut. *konnen*, to know), strange; awkward; ungraceful; ungainly: **uncouth'ly**, ad. *-lĭ*, oddly; strangely: **uncouth'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, oddness; strangeness; awkwardness.

uncovenanted, a. *ŭn·kŭv'ē·nant·ĕd*, not having joined in a league, covenant, or agreement, as in the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the persecuting times of the Stuarts; in *theol.*, applied by some to those who have not entered into that relationship which God has been pleased, through Christ Jesus, to establish between Himself and His people, by such appointed means of grace as baptism and the Eucharist, as when a person dies unbaptised he is said to be left to the *uncovenanted* mercies of God.

uncover, v. *ŭn·kŭv'ĕr*, to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to unroof, as a building; to lay open; to bare the head in token of respect: **uncov'ering**, imp. laying open to view: **uncov'ered**, pp. laid open to view; laid bare.

uncreated, a. *ŭn'krē·ā'tĕd*, not yet created; not produced by creation.

uncredited, a. *ŭn·krĕd'ĭt·ĕd*, not set to the credit of; not believed.

uncritical, a. *ŭn·krĭt'ĭ·kȧl*, not according to the just rules of criticism.

uncropped, a. *ŭn·krŏpt'*, not gathered; lying in fallow.

uncrossed, a. *ŭn·krŏst'*, not cancelled; not opposed: not thwarted.

uncrowded, a. *ŭn·krŏwd'ĕd*, not closely pressed together; not thronged.

uncrowned, a. *ŭn·krŏwnd'*, not crowned; deprived of a crown.

uncrystallisable, a. *ŭn·krĭs'tȧl·lī'zȧ·bl*, that cannot be formed into crystals: **uncrys'tallised**, a. not converted into crystals.

unction, n. *ŭngk'shŭn* (L. *unctio*, an anointing; *unctus*, anointed, smeared: F. *onction*), a rubbing or smearing with fat or fatty matter; anything softening or laxative; in *preaching*, that mode of address which thrills or soothes, or inspires with feelings of devotion; divine or sanctifying grace: **extreme unction**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the sacrament or rite of anointing with consecrated oil, administered to persons at the point of death: **unc'tuous**, a. *-tū·ŭs*, resembling oil or grease; oily; greasy; in *min.*, having a greasy or soapy feel: **unc'tuousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **unc'tuosity**, n. *-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ*, quality of being oily or greasy; fatness; oiliness.

uncultivated, a. *ŭn·kŭl'tĭ·vȧ·tĕd*, not instructed; not civilised; rough in manners; wild; in a state of nature.

uncumbered, a. *ŭn·kŭm'bĕrd*, not burdened; not embarrassed.

uncurbed, a. *ŭn·kĕrbd'*, not restrained; licentious.

uncured, a. *ŭn·kūrd'*, not cured or healed.

uncurl, v. *ŭn·kĕrl'*, to loose from ringlets; to become straight: **uncurled'**, a. not formed into ringlets.

uncurtailed, a. *ŭn'kĭr·tāld'*, not shortened.

uncut, a. *ŭn·kŭt'*, not separated or divided by cutting, especially said of the leaves of a book that have not been cut or dressed in the binding.

undamaged, a. *ŭn·dăm'ȧjd*, not made worse.

undated, a. *ŭn·dā'tĕd*, having no date.

undated, a. *ŭn'dā·tĕd* (L. *undatus*, made in the form of waves—from *unda*, a wave), having a waved surface; in *bot.*, rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.

undaunted, a. *ŭn·daw'nt·ĕd*, not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid: **undaunt'edly**, ad.: **undaunt'edness**, n. fearless bravery.

undazzled, a. *ŭn·dăz'ld*, not dimmed or confused by splendour.

undebased, a. *ŭn'dē·bāst'*, not adulterated.

undebauched, a. *ŭn·dē·bŏwcht'*, not corrupted by debauchery.

undecagon, n. *ŭn·dĕk'ȧ·gŏn* (L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle), a plane figure having eleven angles or sides.

undecayed, a. *ŭn'dē·kād'*, being in full strength; not impaired by age or accident: **un'decay'ing**, a. not suffering diminution or decline.

undeceivable, a. *ŭn'dē·sē'v·ȧ·bl*, not subject to be imposed on or misled: **un'deceive'**, v. to free from deception, cheat, or mistake: **un'deceiving**, imp. freeing from deception or fallacy: **un'deceived'**, pp. not misled or imposed upon.

undecided, a. *ŭn'dē·sī'dĕd*, not decided or determined; wavering; hesitating.

undeciphered, a. *ŭn-dē-sī'fĕrd*, not deciphered or explained.

undecked, a. *ŭn-dĕkt'*, not adorned; not having a deck, as a ship.

undeclared, a. *ŭn-dē-klärd'*, not declared or avowed.

undeclinable, a. *ŭn-dē-klī'nĕ-bl*, that cannot be declined or avoided; **un declined'**, a. not varied in termination.

undecomposable, a. *ŭn-dē-kŏm-pō'zā-bl*, that cannot be resolved into its constituent elements: **un'decomposed'**, a. not separated, as constituent particles.

undecorated, a. *ŭn-dĕk'ō-rā-tĕd*, not adorned or embellished; plain.

undedicated, a. *ŭn-dĕd'ĭ-kā-tĕd*, not dedicated or consecrated; not inscribed to a patron.

undefaced, a. *ŭn-dē-fāst'*, not disfigured; not deprived of its form; not obliterated, legible: **un defac'able**, a. that cannot be defaced or disfigured.

undefended, a. *ŭn-dē-fĕn'dĕd*, not protected; being without works of defence; exposed to assault.

undefiled, a. *ŭn-dē-fīld'*, not stained; not polluted; pure; clean.

undefinable, a. *ŭn-dē-fī'nĕ-bl*, not capable of being described or limited: **un defined'**, a. not having its limits described; not described by definition or explanation.

undefrayed, a. *ŭn-dē-frād'*, not defrayed or paid.

undegraded, a. *ŭn-dē-grā-dĕd*, not reduced in rank; not deprived of dignity.

undejected, a. *ŭn-dē-jĕk'tĕd*, not dejected; not depressed.

undelayed, a. *ŭn-dē-lād'*, not delayed; not put off.

undeliberated, a. *ŭn-dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā-tĕd*, not carefully considered.

undelighted, a. *ŭn-dē-lī'tĕd*, not well pleased.

undelivered, a. *ŭn-dē-lĭv'ĕrd*, not communicated.

undemolished, a. *ŭn-dē-mŏl'ĭsht*, not pulled down or destroyed.

undemonstrable, a. *ŭn-dē-mŏn'strā-bl*, not capable of complete proof: **un demon strated**, a. not proved beyond the possibility of a doubt.

undeniable, a. *ŭn-dē-nī'ā-bl*, that cannot be contradicted; positive; certain: **un deni ably**, ad.

undeplored, a. *ŭn-dē-plōrd'*, not lamented.

undepraved, a. *ŭn-dē-prāvd'*, not corrupted or vitiated.

undepreciated, a. *ŭn-dē-prē'shĭ-ā-tĕd*, not lowered in value.

undeprived, a. *ŭn-dē-prīvd'*, not divested of by authority.

underclay, n. *ŭn'dĕr-klā*, in *geol.*, a term applied to those beds of clay which immediately underlie seams of coal, and which, where they exist, seem to have been the ancient soil or mud on which the vegetation of the coal-bed flourished.

undercliff, n. *ŭn'dĕr-klĭf*, in *geol.*, a term applied to a cliff when the upper part has fallen down along a considerable line of coast, and forms a subordinate terrace between the sea and the original shore.

undercoat, n. *ŭn'dĕr-kōt*, a coat worn beneath a greatcoat or other coat.

undercroft, n. *ŭn'dĕr-krŏft* (*under*, and prov. Eng. *croft* for *crypt*, a vault: see **crypt**), a vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church, as that of St Paul's, London; any secret walk or vault under ground.

undercurrent, n. *ŭn'dĕr-kŭr'rĕnt*, a current below the surface of the water.

underdone, a. *ŭn'dĕr-dŭn'*, done less than is requisite; moderately cooked or done.

underdose, n. *ŭn'dĕr-dōs*, a quantity less than a dose.

underdrain, n. *ŭn'dĕr-drān*, a drain or trench below the surface: v. *ŭn'dĕr-drān'*, to drain by cutting a channel below the surface of the ground: **un'derdrained'**, pp. drained by cutting a channel below the surface.

underfoot, ad. *ŭn'dĕr-fōōt*, beneath: **adj.** applied to a kind of granite paving.

undergird, v. *ŭn'dĕr-gĕrd'*, to bind below; to gird round the bottom.

undergo, v. *ŭn'dĕr-gō'*, to endure something burdensome; to suffer; to sustain without sinking or yielding: **un'dergo'ing**, imp. suffering; enduring: **un'derwent'**, pt. *-wĕnt'*, did undergo: **un'dergone'**, pp. *-gŏn'*, borne; sustained; endured.

undergraduate, n. *ŭn'dĕr-grăd'ū-āt*, a member or student of a university who has not taken his first degree: **un'dergrad uateship**, n. the office or condition of an undergraduate.

underground, n. *ŭn'dĕr-grŏwnd*, a space beneath the surface of the ground: **ad.** or **adj.** beneath the surface of the earth.

undergrowth, n. *ŭn'dĕr-grōth*, that which grows under trees.

underhand, a. *ŭn'dĕr-hănd*, secret; done by meanness or fraud; clandestine: **ad.** by meanness and fraud; by secret means.

underived, a. *ŭn-dē-rīvd'*, not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.

underkeeper, n. *ŭn'dĕr-kēp'ĕr*, a subordinate keeper.

underprop, v. *ŭn'dĕr·prŏp'*, to support; to uphold.

underrate, v. *ŭn'dĕr·rāt'*, to rate below the value: **un'derra'ted**, a. valued too low.

underrun, v. *ŭn'dĕr·rŭn'*, among *seamen*, to pass a boat or ship along or under a cable or rope—the cable being raised and passed over the bows and stern, the men haul the boat along by pulling upon the cable.

under-secretary, n. *ŭn'dĕr·sĕk'rĕ·tĕr·ĭ*, an assistant-secretary.

undersell, v. *ŭn'dĕr·sĕl'*, to sell the same articles at a lower price than another.

under-servant, n. *ŭn'dĕr·sĕr'vănt*, a servant subordinate to another.

under-sheriff, n. *ŭn'dĕr·shĕr'ĭf*, a sheriff acting under a superior; a deputy-sheriff.

undershot, a. *ŭn'dĕr·shŏt*, moved by water passing under the wheel, as the wheel of a mill.

undershrub, n. *ŭn'dĕr·shrŭb*, in *bot.*, applied to a woody plant of small size, the ends of whose branches perish every year.

undersign, v. *ŭn'dĕr·sīn'*, to write one's name at the foot: **un'dersigned'**, a. subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing: n. the person whose name is signed at the bottom or the end; the persons whose names are so signed.

undersized, a. *ŭn'dĕr·sīzd'*, being of a size less than the common.

undersoil, n. *ŭn'dĕr·sŏĭl*, soil beneath the surface.

undersong, n. *ŭn'dĕr·sŏng*, the chorus or burden of a song.

understand, v. *ŭn'dĕr·stănd'* (*under*, and *stand*: AS. *un-derstandan*, to understand), to comprehend fully; to have just and adequate ideas of; to know the meaning of; to mean without expressing; to know what is not expressed; to be informed by another; to learn: **un'derstand'ing**, imp. comprehending the ideas or sense of another: **adj.** knowing; skilful: **n.** that power of the mind by which it is enabled to receive or comprehend the real state of things presented to it, or that by which men derive ideas from sensations; the faculty of reflection and generalisation; among *Ger. metaphysicians*, the faculty of the mind which deals with real, practical, and material knowledge, and the adaptation of means to ends, and which is distinguished from *reason*; intellect; comprehension; conception; intelligence; terms of communication: **un'derstood'**, pt. pp

understate, v. *ŭn'dĕr·stāt'*, to represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

undertake, v. *ŭn·dĕr·tāk'*, to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to take upon one's self; to stand bound; to promise: **un'derta'king**, imp. engaging in; beginning to perform: **n.** any business or project which a person engages to perform; an enterprise: **un'dertook'**, pt. did undertake: **un'derta'ken**, pp.: **un'derta'ker**, n. one who engages in any business or project; one who makes coffins and manages funerals.

undertone, n. *ŭn'dĕr·tōn*, a lower manner of speaking than usual; a low tone.

undertow, n. *ŭn'dĕr·tō*, a nautical term for any decided undercurrent of water; the backward flow of a wave.

undervalue, v. *ŭn'dĕr·văl'ū*, to value or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to hold in mean estimation; to despise: **un'derval'uing**, imp.: **un'derval'ued**, pp.: **un'derval'ua'tion**, n. a value or estimate below the real worth.

underwent, pt. of the verb **undergo**, which see.

underwood, n. *ŭn'dĕr·wŏŏd*, small trees and bushes growing among large trees; coppice.

underwork, v. *ŭn'dĕr·wŭrk'*, to attempt to destroy or injure by clandestine measures; to work at a less price than others: **n.** subordinate work; petty affairs.

underwrite, v. *ŭn'dĕr·rīt'*, to subscribe, as one's name for insurance; to practise insuring: **un'derwri'ting**, imp.: n. the act or practice of insuring ships, goods, &c.: **un'derwri'ter**, n. one who insures ships, goods, &c., for a certain amount in case of loss, by subscribing his name to a formal document in consideration of a certain sum per cent.: **un'derwrit'ten**, pp. subscribed, as a name in writing.

undescribed, a. *ŭn'dĕ·skrĭbd'*, not represented or set forth: **un'descri'bable**, a. that cannot be represented in words.

undeserved, a. *ŭn'dĕ·zĕrvd'*, not merited: **un'deser'vedly**, ad. without desert, either good or evil: **un'deser'vedness**, n. the state of being undeserved: **un'deser'ving**, a. not having merit: **un'deser'vingly**, ad.

undesignated, a. *ŭn·dĕz'ĭg·nā·tĕd*, not marked out or indicated.

undesigned, a. *ŭn'dĕ·zīnd'*, not intended; not proceeding from on purpose: **un'design'edly**, ad.: **un'design'ing**, a. not acting with set purpose; upright; having no artful purpose.

undesirable, a. *ŭn'dĕ·zīr'ā·bl*, not to be wished; that does not please: **un'desired'**, a. not desired; not solicited: **un'desi'ring**, a. not wishing: **un'desi'rous**, a. not eager to obtain.

undestroyed, a. *ŭn'dĕ·strŏĭd'*, not wasted; not ruined.

undetached, a. *ŭn'dĕ·tăcht'*, not detached or separated.

undetected, a. *ŭn'dĕ·tĕk'tĕd*, not discovered; not laid open.

undetermined, a. *ŭn'dĕ·tĕr'mĭnd*, not settled or fixed on.

undeterred, a. *ŭn'dĕ·tĕrd'*, not restrained by fear or obstacles.

undeveloped, a. *ŭn'dĕ·vĕl'ŏpt*, not opened or unfolded.

undeviating, a. *ŭn·dē'vĭ·ā·tĭng*, not departing from the way or from principle; steady; regular: **unde'viatingly**, ad.

undevoured, a. *ŭn'dĕ·vŏŏrd'*, not eaten up.

undiademed, a. *ŭn·dī'ă·dĕmd*, not adorned with a diadem.

undid, v. *ŭn·dĭd'*, pt. of the verb **undo**, which see.

undigested, a. *ŭn'dĭ·jĕs'tĕd*, not dissolved in the stomach, as food.

undignified, a. *ŭn·dĭg'nĭ·fīd*, not marked with dignity; below one's position; mean.

undiluted, a. *ŭn'dĭ·lō'tĕd*, not rendered more fluid; not weakened in strength.

undiminishable, a. *ŭn'dĭ·mĭn'ĭsh·ă·bl*, not capable of being made less or smaller: **un'dimin'ished**, a. not lessened; not impaired: **un'dimin'ishing**, a. not becoming less.

undimmed, a. *ŭn·dĭmd'*, not obscured.

undiplomatic, a. *ŭn·dĭp'lō·măt'ĭk*, not according to diplomatic rules.

undipped, a. *ŭn·dĭpt'*, not plunged or immersed, as among water.

undirected, a. *ŭn'dĭ·rĕk'tĕd*, not guided or instructed; not addressed, as a letter.

undiscerned, a. *ŭn'dĭs·zĕrnd'*, not seen or observed; not discovered: **un'discern'ible**, a. that cannot be discovered; invisible: **un'discern'ing**, a. not capable of seeing or discriminating; wanting judgment to make just distinctions; injudicious.

undischarged, a. *ŭn'dĭs·chärjd'*, not freed from any load, burden, or obligation.

undisciplined, a. *ŭn·dĭs'ĭ·plĭnd*, not duly exercised and taught; raw; not instructed.

undisclosed, a. *ŭn'dĭs·klōzd'*, not revealed; not unfolded.

undiscouraged, a. *ŭn'dĭs·kŭr'ăjd*, not disheartened.

undiscoverable, a. *ŭn'dĭs·kŭr'ĕr·ă·bl*, that cannot be found out; that cannot be brought to light: **un'discov'ered**, a. not brought to light; not found out.

undiscriminating, a. *ŭn'dĭs·krĭm'ĭ·nā·tĭng*, not observing the difference between.

undisguised, a. *ŭn'dĭs·gīzd'*, not covered with a mask; not having a false appearance; open; candid; frank.

undishonoured, a. *ŭn'dĭs·ŏn'ŭrd*, not disgraced.

undismayed, a. *ŭn'dĭs·mād'*, not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.

undispersed, a. *ŭn'dĭs·pĕrst'*, not scattered.

undisplayed, a. *ŭn'dĭs·plād'*, not unfolded.

undispposed, a. *ŭn'dĭs·pōzd'*, not distributed or bestowed; not sold.

undisputed, a. *ŭn'dĭs·pū'tĕd*, not contested; not called in question: **un'dispu'tedly**, ad. without question or dispute.

undissembled, a. *ŭn'dĭs·sĕm'bld*, open; undisguised: **un'dissem'bling**, a. not exhibiting a false appearance; truthful.

undissipated, a. *ŭn·dĭs'ĭ·pā·tĕd*, not scattered; not dispersed.

undissolvable, a. *ŭn'dĭz·zŏl'vă·bl*, that cannot be dissolved or melted; that cannot be loosened: **un'dissolved'**, a. not melted: **un'dissolv'ing**, a. not melting.

undistended, a. *ŭn'dĭs·tĕnd'ĕd*, not enlarged.

undistilled, a. *ŭn'dĭs·tĭld'*, not let fall in drops; not having the spirit or essence extracted from.

undistinguishable, a. *ŭn'dĭs·tĭng'gwĭsh·ă·bl*, that cannot be distinctly seen; not to be known or distin-

guished: **un'distin'guishably**, ad.: **un'distin'guished**, a. not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other; not plainly discerned; not marked by any particular property; not eminent; not treated with any particular respect: **un distin guishing**, a. making no difference; not discriminating.

undistracted, a. *ŭn-dĭs-trăk'tĕd*, not perplexed; not having the mind confused by being drawn towards a variety of objects.

undistributed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĕd*, not dealt out; not divided among two or more.

undisturbed, a. *ŭn'dĭs-tûrbd'*, free from interruption; undisturbed; serene; tranquil: **un disturb ing**, inflicting no molestation.

undiversified, a. *ŭn'dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fīd*, not varied; uniform.

undiverted, a. *ŭn'dĭ-vûr'tĕd*, not turned aside; not amused.

undividable, a. *ŭn'dĭ-vĭd'ĭ-bl*, that cannot be separated into parts: **un divi ded**, a. not separated into parts; unbroken; whole: **un'divi'dedly**, ad. so as not to be parted.

undivorced, a. *ŭn'dĭ-vôrst'*, not separated judicially, as a man from his wife.

undivulged, a. *ŭn'dĭ-vŭlj'd'*, not revealed or disclosed; kept secret.

undo, v. *ŭn-dōō'*, to reverse what has been done; to annul; to loose; to unravel; to ruin: **undo'ing**, imp. reversing what has been done; ruining: n. the reversing of what has been done; ruin: **undid'**, pt.: **undone'**, pp. annulled; destroyed; ruined, as he has *undone* all my works: adj. not performed; not executed—as, he has left his own work *undone*: **undo'er**, n. one who undoes.

undock, v. *ŭn-dŏk'*, to remove a vessel from a wet dock or basin.

undomesticated, a. *ŭn'dō-mĕs'tĭ-kā-tĕd*, not accustomed to a family life; not tamed.

undoubted, a. *ŭn-dŏw'tĕd*, not called in question; admitting no doubt; indisputable: **undoubt'edly**, ad. without question: **undoubt'ing**, a. not hesitating respecting the truth; not fluctuating in uncertainty; not wavering.

undrained, a. *ŭn-drānd'*, not freed from water.

undraped, a. *ŭn-drāpt'*, not covered with drapery.

undrawn, a. *ŭn-drôn'*, not pulled by any external force; not allured; not drawn, as a ticket; not portrayed.

undreaded, a. *ŭn-drĕd'ĕd*, not feared.

undreamed, a. *ŭn-drēmd'*, not dreamed; undreamt; a.

a. *-ĕrth'*, driven from the earth, or from a den or burrow; freed from the cover of earth, as roots: **unearth'ly**, ad. not of earth; supernatural.

uneasy, a. *ŭn-ē'zĭ*, restless; disturbed; constrained; disagreeable: **unea'sily**, ad. with a certain degree of pain: **unea'siness**, n. restlessness; disquietude.

uneatable, a. *ŭn-ēt'a-bl*, not fit to be eaten.

unedifying, a. *ŭn-ĕd'ĭ-fī-ĭng*, not improving to the mind: **uned'ified**, a. not improved or instructed in mind or dispositions.

uneducated, a. *ŭn-ĕd'ū-kā-tĕd*, illiterate; ignorant.

uneffaced, a. *ŭn'ĕf-fāst'*, not obliterated or destroyed, as a writing or a figure on the surface of a thing.

unelected, a. *ŭn'ē-lĕk'tĕd*, not chosen; not preferred.

unembalmed, a. *ŭn'ĕm-bŏmd'*, not prepared to prevent decay or putrefaction.

unembarrassed, a. *ŭn'ĕm-băr'răst*, not perplexed or confused in mind; free from pecuniary difficulties.

unembittered, a. *ŭn'ĕm-bĭt'tĕrd*, not rendered distressing; not exasperated.

unembodied, a. *ŭn'ĕm-bŏd'ĭd*, free from a corporal body; not collected or formed into a body.

unemphatic, a. *ŭn-ĕm-făt'ĭk*, not characterised by emphasis or expressiveness: **un'emphat'ically**, ad. without energy or emphasis.

unemployed, a. *ŭn-ĕm-plŏĭd'*, not occupied; at leisure; not engaged in work.

unempowered, a. *ŭn'ĕm-pŏū'ĕrd*, not empowered or authorised.

unencumbered, a. *ŭn'ĕn-kŭm'bĕrd*, not encumbered or burdened.

unending, a. *ŭn-ĕnd'ĭng*, not coming to an end; not terminating.

unendowed, a. *ŭn'ĕn-dŏŏd'*, not supplied with a permanent fund.

unendurable, a. *ŭn'ĕn-dū'rā-bl*, not to be endured; intolerable.

unengaged, a. *ŭn'ĕn-gājd'*, not bound by promise; free from obligation; not occupied: **un'enga'ging**, a. not adapted to win the affections; not inviting.

unenglish, a. *ŭn-ĭng'glĭsh*, not according to English manners in speech or action.

unenjoyed, a. *ŭn'ĕn-jŏĭd'*, not obtained or enjoyed; not possessed with satisfaction.

unenlarged, a. *ŭn'ĕn-lärjd'*, not increased in bulk or extent.

unenlightened, a. *ŭn'ĕn-lĭt'nd*, not supplied with light; not enabled to see or comprehend truth.

unenlivened, a. *ŭn'ĕn-lĭv'nd*, not animated; not rendered cheerful.

unexaggerated, a. *ŭn'ĕgz-ăj'ĕr-ā-tĕd*, not enlarged beyond the truth.

unexalted, a. *ŭn'ĕgz-ăwl'tĕd*, not raised high; not elevated in power.

unexamined, a. *ŭn'ĕgz-ăm'ĭnd*, not inquired into or investigated; not interrogated.

unexampled, a. *ŭn'ĕgz-ăm'pld*, having no example or similar case; unprecedented.

unexcelled, a. *ŭn'ĕk-sĕld'*, not surpassed or outstripped.

unexceptionable, a. *ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ā-bl*, not liable to any exception; unobjectionable.

unexcited, a. *ŭn'ĕk-sī'tĕd*, not roused or stirred up.

unexcluded, a. *ŭn'ĕks-klō'dĕd*, not hindered; not debarred.

unexecuted, a. *ŭn-ĕks'ē-kū-tĕd*, not performed; not signed or sealed.

unexemplified, a. *ŭn'ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fīd*, not illustrated by example.

unexercised, a. *ŭn-ĕks'ĕr-sīzd*, not practised; not disciplined.

unexerted, a. *ŭn'ĕgz-ĕr'tĕd*, not called into action; not enforced.

unexhausted, a. *ŭn'ĕks-haŭst'ĕd*, not all used or spent.

unexisting, a. *ŭn'ĕgz-ĭs'tĭng*, not having being or life.

unexpanded, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pănd'ĕd*, not spread out.

unexpected, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pĕk'tĕd*, not looked for; sudden; taken by surprise: **un'expec'tedly**, ad. at a time or in a manner not looked for; suddenly.

unexpended, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pĕnd'ĕd*, not expended or laid out.

unexpired, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pīrd'*, not ended.

unexplainable, a. *ŭn'ĕks-plān'ā-bl*, not capable of being made plain to the understanding: **un'explained'**, a. not made plain or intelligible.

unexplored, a. *ŭn'ĕks-plōrd'*, not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.

unexplosive, a. *ŭn'ĕks-plō'sĭv*, not bursting out with violence, as gunpowder.

unexported, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pōrt'ĕd*, not sent out of a country.

unexposed, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pōzd'*, not laid open to view; concealed.

unexpounded, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pŏŭnd'ĕd*, not explained or interpreted.

unexpressed, a. *ŭn'ĕks-prĕst'*, not mentioned or named: **un'expres'sive**, a. not representing with force; not emphatic.

unexpunged, a. *ŭn'ĕks-pŭnjd'*, not blotted out; not obliterated.

unextended, a. *ŭn'ĕks-tĕnd'ĕd*, having no dimensions; occupying no assignable space.

unextinguishable, a. *ŭn'ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh-ā-bl*, that cannot be quenched: **un'extin'guished**, a. not quenched; not entirely repressed.

unextorted, a. *ŭn'ĕks-tōrt'ĕd*, spontaneous; without force or compulsion.

unextracted, a. *ŭn'ĕks-trăk'tĕd*, not drawn out.

unfaded, a. *ŭn-fā'dĕd*, not having lost its strength or colour; unwithered: **unfa'ding**, a. not liable to lose its freshness; not transient; not liable to wither.

unfailing, a. *ŭn-fāl'ĭng*, not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; certain: **unfail'ingly**, ad.

unfair, a. *ŭn-fâr'*, not impartial; using trick or artifice; trickish; not just: **unfair'ly**, ad. not in a just manner: **unfair'ness**, n. dishonesty of conduct or practice; the state or quality of being not honourable or candid in dealings.

unfaithful, a. *ŭn-fāth'fŭl*, inconstant; not observant of promises; violating trust or confidence; negligent of duty: **unfaith'fully**, ad.: **unfaith'fulness**, n. neglect or violation of vows or promises; breach of confidence or trust reposed.

unfallen, a. *ŭn-fawl'n*, not degraded; not decreased; not ruined.

unfaltering, a. *ŭn-fawl'tĕr-ĭng*, not failing; not hesitating.

unfamiliar, a. *ŭn'fā-mĭl'yĕr*, not rendered agreeable by frequent use; not accustomed: **un'famil'iar'ity**, n. the state of being unfamiliar.

unfashionable, a. *ŭn-făsh'ŭn-ā-bl*, not according to the prevailing mode; not regulating dress, &c., according to the reigning custom: **unfashi'onableness**, n. neglect of the prevailing mode: **unfashi'onably**, ad.: **unfashi'oned**, a. not modified by art; not having a regular form.

unfasten, v. *ŭn-făs'n*, to loose; to unbind; to untie: **unfast'ened**, a. loosed; untied.

unfathered, a. *ŭn-făth'ĕrd*, having no father: **unfath'erly**, a. unkind; not becoming a father.

unfathomable, a. *ŭn-făth'ŭm-ā-bl*, that cannot be sounded by a line; too deep for measuring: **unfath'omably**, ad.: **unfath'omed**, a. not to be measured in depth.

unfatigued, a. *ŭn'fā-tēgd'*, not wearied.

unfavourable, a. *ŭn-fā'vĕr-ā-bl*, not kind or obliging; not propitious; discouraging: **unfa'vourably**, ad.: **unfa'vourableness**, n. the quality of being unfavourable; want of disposition to countenance or support: **unfa'voured**, a. not favoured or assisted.

unfeared, a. *ŭn-fērd'*, not feared or dreaded.

unfeasible, a. *ŭn-fē'zĭ-bl*, impracticable.

unfeathered, a. *ŭn-fĕth'ĕrd*, having no feathers; unfledged.

unfed, a. *ŭn-fĕd'*, not supplied with food.

unfeeling, a. *ŭn-fēl'ĭng*, void of sensibility; cruel; callous: **unfeel'ingly**, ad.

unfeigned, pp. *ŭn-fānd'*, but adj. *ŭn-fān'ĕd*, not counterfeit; real; sincere: **unfein'edly**, ad. without hypocrisy; sincerely.

unfelt, a. *ŭn-fĕlt'*, not felt; not perceived.

unfeminine, a. *ŭn-fĕm'ĭ-nĭn*, not according to the female character or manners.

unfenced, a. *ŭn-fĕnst'*, deprived of a fence.

unfermented, a. *ŭn-fĕr-mĕn'tĕd*, not having undergone the process of fermentation; unleavened.

unfetter, v. *ŭn-fĕt'tĕr*, to loose from fetters or bonds; to free from restraint: **unfet'tered**, pp. unchained: adj. free from restraint.

unfigured, a. *ŭn-fĭg'ŭrd*, plain; not covered or adorned with figures.

unfilial, a. *ŭn-fī'lĭ-ăl*, undutiful; not becoming a child.

unfilled, a. *ŭn-fĭld'*, not fully supplied.

unfinished, a. *ŭn-fĭn'ĭsh*, not complete; not brought to an end; wanting the last touch.

unfit, a. *ŭn-fĭt'*, unsuitable; unqualified; v. to disable; to disqualify: **unfit'ting**, imp. rendering unfit or unsuitable: adj. disqualifying; unbecoming: **unfit'ted**, pp. disqualified; rendered unsuitable: **unfit'ly**, ad.: **unfit'ness**, n. want of suitable powers or qualifications; want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.

unfix, v. *ŭn-fĭks'*, to remove, as a bond or fastening; to loose from that which fastens; to unsettle: **unfix'ing**, imp. unsettling; loosing: **unfixed'**, pp.: adj. wandering; inconstant; having no settled object: **unfix'edness**, n. the state of being unfixed or unsettled.

unflagging, a. *ŭn-flăg'gĭng*, not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.

unflattering, a. *ŭn-flăt'tĕr-ĭng*, not concealing the truth; not gratifying with obsequious behaviour.

unfledged, a. *ŭn-flĕjd'*, not yet furnished with feathers; not having attained to full growth.

unflinching, a. *ŭn-flĭnsh'ĭng*, not shrinking; resolute.

unfoiled, a. *ŭn-foĭld'*, not vanquished.

unfold, v. *ŭn-fōld'*, to expand; to open; to spread out; to lay open to view; to disclose; to reveal: **unfold'ing**, imp. expanding; disclosing: n. the act of expanding or disclosing: **unfold'ed**, pp. expanded; revealed.

unforbidden, a. *ŭn-fōr-bĭd'n*, not prohibited; allowed.

unforced, a. *ŭn-fōrst'*, not constrained; not urged or impelled; not feigned; natural; not violent.

unforeboding, a. *ŭn-fōr-bō'dĭng*, giving no omens.

unforeseen, a. *ŭn-fōr-sēn'*, not known before it happened.

unforetold, a. *ŭn-fōr-tōld'*, not predicted.

unforewarned, a. *ŭn-fōr-wawrnd'*, not previously warned or admonished.

unforgetful, a. *ŭn-fōr-gĕt'fŭl*, not losing remembrance of.

unforgiven, a. *ŭn-fōr-gĭv'n*, not pardoned: **un'forgiving**, a. not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.

unforgotten, a. *ŭn-fōr-gŏt'n*, also **un'forgot'**, a. *-gŏt'*, not lost to memory; not overlooked.

unformed, a. *ŭn-fawrmd'*, not moulded into regular shape.

unforsaken, a. *ŭn-fōr-sā'kn*, not deserted; not entirely neglected.

unfortified, a. *ŭn-fōr'tĭ-fīd*, not secured from attack by walls and defences; not guarded; defenceless.

unfortunate, a. *ŭn-fōr'tū-nāt*, not successful; not prosperous: **unfor'tunately**, ad. without success; unhappily.

unfossilised, a. [illegible], not converted into [illegible]

unfought, a. [illegible], not [illegible] or contested, [illegible]

unfound, a. [illegible], not found; not met with

unfounded, a. [illegible] having no foundation; [illegible]

unfragrant, [illegible] not sweet-smelling.

unframed, a. [illegible], not formed [illegible]; not [illegible]

unfranchised, [illegible], not granted certain [illegible]

unfraught, a. [illegible], not having a freight; not [illegible]

unfreed, [illegible] not liberated.

unfreighted, [illegible] not [illegible] as a ship.

unfrequent, [illegible] **un frequently**, [illegible]

unfriable, [illegible] not easily [illegible]

unfriended, [illegible] without friends; **unfriendly**, [illegible] not friendly; **unfriendliness**, [illegible]

unfrock, v. [illegible] to disrobe; to uncover.

unfrozen, a. [illegible]

unfrugal, [illegible] not [illegible] economical.

unfruitful, [illegible] **unfruitfully**, [illegible]; **unfruitfulness**, [illegible]

unfulfilled, [illegible]

unfunded, [illegible] not [illegible] a permanent fund [illegible]

unfurl, v. [illegible] to unroll; to expand; **unfurling**, [illegible] **unfurled**, [illegible]

unfurnished, a. [illegible] not supplied with furniture [illegible]

ungainly, [illegible] not expert or dexterous; [illegible] **ungainliness**, [illegible]

ungallant, a. [illegible] discourteous; rude; **ungallantly**, [illegible]

ungarnished, a. [illegible] not garnished or [illegible]

ungarrisoned, a. [illegible] not furnished with [illegible]

ungathered, a. [illegible] not collected; not picked [illegible]

ungenerous, a. [illegible] not of a noble mind; illiberal; not magnanimous; **ungenerously**, ad. unkindly; dishonorably.

ungenial, a. *ŭn-jē'nĭ-ăl*, not favourable to natural

ungracious, a. *ŭn-grā'shŭs*, offensive; **ungraciously**, ad. [illegible] **ungraciousness**, [illegible] odious; hateful; **ungraciously**, ad.

ungrammatical, a. *ŭn-grăm-măt'ĭ-kăl*, not according to the rules of grammar; **ungrammatically**, ad.

ungranted, a. *ŭn-grănt'ĕd*, not conceded; not bestowed or conferred.

ungrateful, a. *ŭn-grāt'fŭl*, not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favours; making ill returns for a kindness; not agreeable; unpleasing; **ungratefully**, ad.; **ungratefulness**, n. wanting in thankful feelings for favours received; ill return for a kindness.

ungratified, a. *ŭn-grăt'ĭ-fīd*, not pleased, not indulged.

ungrounded, a. *ŭn-grŏwn'dĕd*, having no foundation or support; false.

ungrudged, a. *ŭn-grŭjd'*, given willingly; **ungrudging**, a. freely giving; **ungrudgingly**, ad.

ungual, a. *ŭng'gwăl* (L. *ungues*, a nail, a claw), pertaining to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, hoof, or claw attached; **un gual**, a. *-gwĕl*, pert. to or like a claw; **unguicular**, a. *-gwĭk'ŭ-lĕr*, formed as a nail or claw; **unguiculate**, a. *-lăt*, also **unguiculated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, having claws; in *bot.*, applied to petals which have an unguis or stalk; **unguiform**, a. *-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, a shape), claw-shaped; **un guis**, n. *-gwĭs* (L.), a claw; in *bot.*, the narrowed part of the base of a petal.

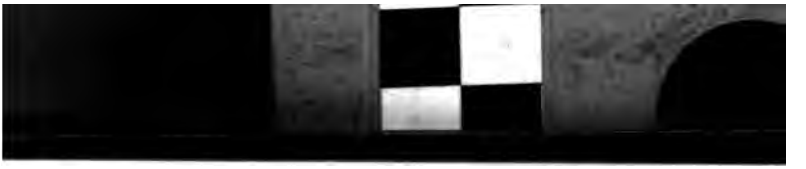
unguarded, a. *ŭn-gär'dĕd*, not watched; not defended; not attentive to danger; not cautious; **unguardedly**, ad.; **unguardedness**, n. the state of being not attentive to danger.

unguent, n. *ŭng'gwĕnt* (L. *unguentum*, an ointment, a perfume—from *ungo*, I besmear; F. *onguent*, S. *ungüento*), a soft composition used for the cure of sores, burns, and the like; an ointment; **unguentous**, a. *-gwĕn'tŭs*, partaking of the qualities of an ointment.

unguessed, a. *ŭn-gĕst'*, not obtained by conjecture.

ungual, unguicular, unguiculate, unguis, &c.—see **ungual**.

ungula, n. *ŭng'gū-lă* (L. *ungula*, a hoof, a claw; F. *onglée*; F. *ongle*), a hoof-shaped section of a cylinder or cone, &c., cut off by a plane oblique to the base; **ungulate**, a. *-lăt*, also **un gulated**, a. *-lā-tĕd*, hoof-shaped, having the digits enclosed in hoofs; **un guloes**, a. *-lŏs*, pert. to or resembling a hoof; **un gulite-grit**, *-lĭt-grĭt* (L. *ungula*, a hoof, Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and Eng. *grit*), in *geol.*, a series of greenish-coloured shale and grits occurring near St Petersburg, so called because their prevailing shell is the obolus or ungula, a nail-shaped brachiopod.



unhaunted, a. *ŭn-haŭnt'ĕd*, not resorted to; not visited by ghosts or spirits.

unhazarded, a. *ŭn-hăz'ĕrd-ĕd*, not put in danger; not exposed to loss.

unhealthy, a. *ŭn-hĕl'thĭ*, wanting in a sound and vigorous state of body; unsound; sickly: **unhealth'ful**, a. injurious to health; unwholesome: **unhealth'fully**, ad.: **unheal'thily**, ad. in an unwholesome manner: **unheal'thiness**, n. the quality or condition of being unhealthy; the want of a sound and vigorous state of body.

unheard, a. *ŭn-hĕrd'*, not perceived by the ear; unknown by fame; unprecedented.

unheated, a. *ŭn-hēt'ĕd*, not made hot.

unheavenly, a. *ŭn-hĕv'n-lĭ*, not resembling heaven.

unhedged, a. *ŭn-hĕjd'*, not surrounded by a hedge; not fenced in.

unheeded, a. *ŭn-hēd'ĕd*, disregarded; neglected: **unheed'ful**, a. inattentive; careless: **unheed'fully**, ad.: **unheed'ing**, a. careless; negligent: **unheed'ingly**, ad.

unhelped, a. *ŭn-hĕlpt'*, having no aid or assistance; unsupported.

unheroic, a. *ŭn'hĕ-rō'ĭk*, not brave.

unhesitating, a. *ŭn-hĕz'ĭ-tā-tĭng*, not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready: **unhes'itatingly**, ad.

unhewn, a. *ŭn-hūn'*, not dressed, as stone; rough.

unhindered, a. *ŭn-hĭn'dĕrd*, not opposed.

unhinge, v. *ŭn-hĭnj'*, to take from the hinges; to unfix; to loosen; to unsettle: **unhing'ing**, imp.: **unhinged'**, pp. loosed from the hinges; unsettled; deranged.

unhistorical, a. *ŭn'hĭs-tŏr'ĭ-kăl*, not pert. to or contained in history.

unhive, v. *ŭn-hīv'*, to drive from a hive; to deprive of a habitation.

unholy, a. *ŭn-hō'lĭ*, profane; not hallowed or consecrated; impious; wicked; not ceremonially purified: **unho'lily**, ad. in an unholy manner: **unho'liness**, n. impiety; an unsanctified state of the heart; profaneness.

unhonoured, a. *ŭn-ŏn'ĕrd*, not regarded; not held in high estimation; not celebrated.

unhook, v. *ŭn-hŏŏk'*, to loose from a hook: **unhooked'**, a. loosed from a hook.

unhoped, a. *ŭn-hōpt'*, not expected; not so probable as to excite hope: **unhope'ful**, a. leaving no room for hope: **unhope'fully**, ad.

unhorse, v. *ŭn-hŏrs'*, to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount: **unhorsed'**, a. thrown from a horse: **unhors'ing**, imp. throwing from a horse; dismounting.

unhouse, v. *ŭn-hŏŭz'*, to drive from a house or habitation: **unhoused'**, a. houseless; destitute of shelter.

unhumbled, a. *ŭn-hŭm'bld*, not affected with shame; not contrite in spirit.

unhunted, a. *ŭn-hŭnt'ĕd*, not pursued with hounds for taking, as game.

unhurt, a. *ŭn-hĕrt'*, not injured; not harmed: **unhurt'ful**, a. harmless.

unhusbanded, a. *ŭn-hŭz'bănd-ĕd*, not managed with frugality.

unhusk, v. *ŭn-hŭsk'*, to free from husks: **unhusked'**, a. freed from the husk: **unhusk'ing**, n. the process of freeing grain or other corn from the husk.

uni, prefix, *ū'nĭ* (L. *unus*, one), used as a prefix, or in composition, and signifies *only one*, or *producing one*.

uniaxial, a. *ū'nĭ-ăk'sĭ-ăl* (L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *axis*), having but one axis.

unicellular, a. *ū'nĭ-sĕl'ū-lăr* (L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *cellular*), composed of one cell.

uniclinal, a. *ū'nĭ-klī'năl* (L. *unus*, one, and Gr. *klino*, L. *clino*, I bend, I lean), in *geol.*, a term applied to one great elevation or depression of strata, after which the rocks regain their normal inclination.

unicorn, n. *ū'nĭ-kŏrn* (L. *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn), a fabulous animal resembling a horse, but having one horn issuing from its forehead; the **narwhal**, an animal of the whale kind having a long twisted tusk growing out of its nose: **u'nicor'nous**, a. *-kŏr'nŭs*, one-horned.

unideal, a. *ŭn'ī-dē'ăl*, not ideal; real.

unifacial, a. *ū'nĭ-fā'shĭ-ăl* (L. *unus*, one, and *facies*, the face), having only one face or front surface.

uniflorous, a. *ū'nĭ-flō'rŭs* (L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, a flower—gen. *floris*), having but one flower.

uniform, a. *ū'nĭ-fŏrm* (L. *unus*, one, and *forma*, shape), having always the same form, manner, or character; not different; not variable; regular: n. an official or state dress; the particular dress of soldiers; a livery for a policeman, a gaoler, &c.; **u'niformly**, ad. *-lĭ*, without variation: **u'nifor'mity**, n. *-fŏr'mĭ-tĭ*, constant resemblance to itself; sameness; unvaried likeness; resemblance in shape and character, as between the corresponding parts of a subject in the fine arts: **Act of Uniformity**, the Act of Parliament which regulates the rites and forms of the Church of England: **u'nifor'mitarian**, n. *-fŏr'mĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn*, in *geol.*, one who holds the doctrine that the laws of nature have acted uniformly throughout all time past, and that the appearances in the earth's crust, however difficult of solution, are to be ascribed to the uniform action of those laws, and not to revolutionary operations.

unify, v. *ū'nĭ-fī* (L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, I make), to reduce to unity or uniformity: **u'nifying**, imp.: **u'nified**, pp. *-fīd*: **u'nifica'tion**, n. *-fĭ-kā'shŭn*, reduction to unity or uniformity.

unigeniture, n. *ū'nĭ-jĕn'ĭ-tŭr* (L. *unus*, one, and *genitus*, produced, brought forth), the state of being the only-begotten: **u'nigen'itus**, a. *-ĭ-tŭs*, only-begotten: n. a celebrated bull or ecclesiastical decree issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, which began with that word.

unigenous, a. *ū-nĭj'ĕ-nŭs* (L. *unus*, one, and *genus*, a kind), of one or the same kind or genus.

unilabiate, a. *ū'nĭ-lā'bĭ-āt* (L. *unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip), in *bot.*, having one lip only.

unilateral, a. *ū'nĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl* (L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, a side—gen. *lateris*), having but one side; in *bot.*, arranged on one side or turned to one side.

uniliteral, a. *ū'nĭ-lĭt'ĕr-ăl* (L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, a letter), consisting of one letter only.

unilocular, a. *ū'nĭ-lŏk'ū-lĕr* (L. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, a little place), in *bot.*, having a single division or cavity.

unilluminated, a. *ŭn'ĭl-lū'mĭ-nā-tĕd*, dark; ignorant.

unillustrated, a. *ŭn'ĭl-lŭs'trā-tĕd* not made plain.

unimaginable, a. *ŭn'ĭm-ăj'ĭn-ă-bl*, not to be conceived: **un imag'inative**, a. that cannot have a notion or idea; **un'imag'ined**, a. not conceived.

unimitated, a. *ŭn-ĭm'ĭ-tā-tĕd*, not copied in form, &c.

unimpaired, a. *ŭn'ĭm-pārd'*, not made worse; not enfeebled.

unimpassioned, a. *ŭn'ĭm-păsh'ŭnd*, not endowed with passions; cool; calm.

unimpeachable, a. *ŭn'ĭm-pēch'ā-bl*, that cannot be accused; free from stain or fault: **un'impeached'**, a. not charged or accused.

unimpeded, a. *ŭn'ĭm-pē'dĕd*, not hindered.

unimplored, a. *ŭn'ĭm-plōrd'*, not solicited.

unimportant, a. *ŭn'ĭm-pŏrt'ănt*, not of great moment; insignificant.

unimportuned, a. *ŭn-ĭm'pŏr-tŭnd'*, not requested with urgency.

unimposing, a. *ŭn'ĭm-pōz'ĭng*, not being adapted to impress forcibly.

unimpregnable, a. *ŭn'ĭm-prĕg'nă-bl*, that may be taken; that may be impugned.

unimpressible, a. *ŭn'ĭm-prĕs'sĭ-bl*, that cannot receive impressions: **un'impressed'**, a. not awakened or aroused; not fixed deep in the mind: **un'impres'sive**, a. not forcible; not adapted to awaken the passions: **un'impres'sively**, ad.

unimprovable, a. *ŭn'ĭm-prō'vă-bl*, not capable of culture or tillage: **un'improved'**, a. not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge or excellence; not used; not tilled: **un'impro'ving**, a. not tending to advance or instruct.

unimuscular, a. *ū'nĭ-mŭs'kū-lĕr* (L. *unus*, one, and *musculus*, a muscle), having one muscle only, and one muscular impression.

uninclosed, a. *ŭn'ĭn-klōzd*, not confined on all sides.

unincorporated, a. *ŭn'ĭn-kŏr'pō-rā-tĕd*, not united in one body; not blended.

unincumbered, a. *ŭn'ĭn-kŭm'bĕrd*, not burdened; free from mortgage or other charge.

unindorsed, a. *ŭn'ĭn-dŏrst'*, not indorsed or assigned.

uninfected, a. *ŭn'ĭn-fĕkt'ĕd*, not contaminated by foul air; not corrupted: **un'infec'tious**, a. not foul; not capable of communicating disease.

uninfested, a. *ŭn'ĭn-fĕst'ĕd*, not plagued or annoyed.

uninflamed, a. *ŭn'ĭn-flămd'*, not set on fire; not highly provoked: **un'inflam'mable**, a. that cannot be set on fire.

uninfluenced, a. *ŭn-ĭn'flōō-ĕnst*, not persuaded or moved by others; acting freely: **unin'fluen'tial**, a. not able to sway or affect the action of another.

uninformed, a. *ŭn'ĭn-fŏrmd'*, not instructed; untaught.

unintended, a. *un'in-tĕnd'ĕd*, not designed.

unintentional, a. *un'in-tĕn'shun-ăl*, done or happening without design: **un inten'tionally**, ad. without design.

uninterested, a. *un-in'tĕr-ĕst-ĕd*, not having the mind engaged; having nothing at stake: **unin'teresting**, a. not capable of exciting or attracting the mind: **unin'terest'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

uninterpolated, a. *un'in-tĕr'pō-lā-tĕd*, not inserted by another into an original writing.

uninterpreted, a. *un'in-tĕr'prē-tĕd*, not explained.

uninterred, a. *un'in-tĕrd'*, not buried.

uninterrupted, a. *un'in-tĕr-rŭp'tĕd*, not broken; unceasing; not disturbed by intrusion, or by another occupation: **unin'terrup'tedly**, ad.

uninteoxicating, a. *un'in-tŏks'i-kā-ting*, that does not make drunk.

uninitrenched, a. *un'in-trĕnsht'*, not protected by a ditch and parapet.

uninitroduced, a. *un'in-trō-dūst'*, not duly conducted or ushered into a place; not brought into notice.

uninured, a. *un'in-ūrd'*, not hardened by use or practice.

uninvaded, a. *un'in-vā'dĕd*, not entered with a hostile design.

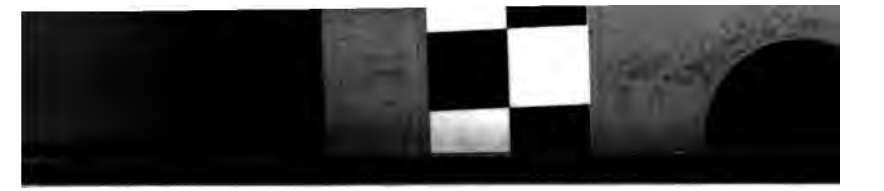
uninvested, a. *un'in-vĕst'ĕd*, not placed in possession, as an office; not laid siege to; not laid out in some kind of property.

uninvestigated, a. *un'in-vĕs'ti-gā-tĕd*, not searched into.

uninvited, a. *un'in-vī'tĕd*, not requested; not solicited: **un'invi'ting**, a. not alluring; not drawing to.

uninvoked, a. *un'in-vōkt'*, not asked for by earnest address in prayer.

union, n. *ūn'yŭn* or *ū'ni-ŏn* (F. *union*; It. *unione*; union—from L. *unus*, one), the act of joining two or more things into one in order to form a new body; concord; agreement; intimate connection; confederacy; a permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade, and which is instituted for mutual protection and assistance in matters of dispute between them and their employers for the increase of wages, for the shortening of the hours of labour, and for suchlike; a joint or connection; several parishes united for the joint management of their poor: **un'ionism**, n. *-izm*, the system of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade: **un'ionist**, n. *-ĭst*, one who advocates or promotes union; a member of a trades-union: **The Union**, the legislative incorporation of Scotland and England in A.D. 1708, and of Ireland with both in A.D. 1800: **union-jack** (F. *jaque*, the surcoat or jacket of a soldier, which in the middle ages was usually embroidered with the red cross of St George), the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland, exhibiting the *union* of the crosses of St George of England, St Andrew of Scotland, and St Patrick of Ireland: **union-jotnt**,



unkept, a. *ŭn-kĕpt'*, not retained or preserved; not observed.

unkind, a. *ŭn-kīnd'*, not benevolent; not obliging: **unkind'ly**, ad.: **unkind'ness**, n. want of goodwill; disobliging treatment; want of natural affection: **unkind'liness**, n. quality of being unkindly.

unkindled, a. *ŭn-kīn'dld*, not set on fire.

unkinglike, a. *ŭn-kĭng'lĭk*, also **unking'ly**, a. unbecoming a king; not noble.

unknightly, a. *ŭn-nīt'lĭ*, unbecoming a knight.

unknit, v. *ŭn-nĭt'*, to separate; to loose; to open out work that has been knit.

unknot, v. *ŭn-nŏt'*, to untie; to free from knots: **unknot'ted**, a. untied.

unknowing, a. *ŭn-nō'ĭng*, not knowing; ignorant: **unknow'ingly**, ad.: **unknown'**, a. not understood clearly; doubtful; not recognised by remembrance; greater than is imagined.

unlaborious, a. *ŭn'la-bō'rĭ-ŭs*, not difficult to be done: **un labo'riously**, ad.: **unla'boured**, a. not tilled; that offers without effort; easy; not stiff.

unlace, v. *ŭn-lās'*, to loose from a fastening of cord or string passed through holes: **unla'cing**, imp.: **unlaced'**, pp. unfastened.

unlade, v. *ŭn-lād'*, to take out the cargo of; to remove, as a load: **unla'ding**, imp. removing a load or cargo from a ship: **unla'den**, pp. freed from a load.

unladylike, a. *ŭn-lā'dĭ-lĭk*, not becoming a lady.

unlaid, a. *ŭn-lād'*, not placed; not fixed; not pacified.

unlamented, a. *ŭn-lā-mĕnt'ĕd*, not regretted; not mourned for.

unlarded, a. *ŭn-lär'dĕd*, not intermixed.

unlatch, v. *ŭn-lăch'*, to loose by lifting the latch.

unlawful, a. *ŭn-lä'fŭl*, contrary to law; illegal: **unlaw'fully**, ad.: **unlaw'fulness**, n. state of being contrary to law.

unlay, v. *ŭn-lā'*, to untwist the strands of a rope.

unlearn, v. *ŭn-ĕrn'*, to forget what has been learned: **unlearn'ing**, imp.: **unlearned'**, pp. forgotten: adj. *ŭn-lĕr'nĕd*, ignorant; not instructed; not gained by study: **unlearn'edly**, ad.

unleavened, a. *ŭn-lĕv'ĕnd*, not fermented, as bread.

unled, a. *ŭn-lĕd'*, not led or conducted.

unless, conj. *ŭn-lĕs' (un*, not, and *less*: said to be a corruption of the old Eng. phrase, *in lesse than*), except; if not; supposing that not.

unlessened, a. *ŭn-lĕs'nĕd*, not diminished.

unlettered, a. *ŭn-lĕt'tĕrd*, not learned; untaught; ignorant.

unlevel, a. *ŭn-lĕv'ĕl*, not even: **unlev'elled**, a. not levelled; not laid even.

unlicensed, a. *ŭn-lī'sĕnst*, not having permission by authority.

unlicked, a. *ŭn-lĭk'ĕd*, shapeless; not formed to smoothness; rough.

unlighted, a. *ŭn-lī'tĕd*, not kindled or set on fire; not illuminated.

unlightsome, a. *ŭn-līt'sŭm*, dark; wanting light.

unlike, a. *ŭn-lĭk'*, having no resemblance; dissimilar: **unlike'ly**, a. improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected: **ad.** improbably: **unlike'ness**, n. want of resemblance: **unlike'lihood**, n. also **unlike'liness**, n. state of being unlikely; improbability.

unlimber, v. *ŭn-lĭm'bĕr*, in *artillery practice* and in *action*, to detach the fore part or trail, with the horses, from a field-piece: **unlim'bering**, imp.: **unlim'bered**, pp. free from the limbers, as a gun.

unlimited, a. *ŭn-lĭm'ĭ-tĕd*, having no bounds; indefinite; not restrained.

unlink, v. *ŭn-lĭngk'*, to free from links; to disconnect.

unliquefied, a. *ŭn-lĭk'wē-fīd*, unmelted; not dissolved.

unliquidated, a. *ŭn-lĭk'wĭ-dā-tĕd*, not settled; not paid.

unlively, a. *ŭn-līv'lĭ*, not lively; dull.

unload, v. *ŭn-lōd'*, to discharge of a load or cargo, as a ship; to disburden: **unload'ing**, imp. relieving: of a burden: **unload'ed**, pp. freed from a cargo or burden.

unlocated, a. *ŭn'lō-kā'tĕd*, not fixed in a place.

unlock, v. *ŭn-lŏk'*, to unfasten; to lay open: **unlocked'**, a. not made fast.

unlooked-for, a. *ŭn-lŏkt'fōr*, not expected; not foreseen.

unloose, v. *ŭn-lōōs'* (AS. *unleosen*, to free), to untie; to let go from a fastening: **unloos'ing**, imp.: **unloosed'**, pp. set free; untied.

unloved, a. *ŭn-lŭvd'*, not regarded with affection: **unlove'ly**, a. destitute of the qualities that attract love; not amiable: **unlove'liness**, n. want of the qualities that attract love: **unlov'ing**, a. not fond: **unlov'ingly**, ad.

unlucky, a. *ŭn-lŭk'ĭ*, unfortunate; not successful; subject to frequent misfortunes; ill-omened: **unluck'ily**, ad. unfortunately: **unluck'iness**, n. ill fortune.

unmade, a. *ŭn-mād'*, not yet formed.

unmaidenly, a. *un-mād'ĕn-lĭ*, not becoming a maiden.

unmaimed, a. *ŭn-mād'mĕd'*, not disabled in any limb; sound.

unmake, v. *ŭn-māk'*, to destroy the former qualities; to deprive of form or being: **unma'king**, imp. destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.

unmalleable, a. *ŭn-măl'lē-ā-bl*, not capable of being hammered into a plate.

unman, v. *ŭn-măn'*, to deprive of the qualities of a man; to dishearten: **unman'ning**, imp.: **unmanned'**, pp. deprived of the fortitude pertaining to a man; dispirited; dejected: **unman'ly**, a. unbecoming a man; not worthy of a noble mind; base; cowardly: **unman'liness**, n. the state or quality of being unmanly: **unman'ful**, a. not becoming a man.

unmanageable, a. *ŭn-măn'ăj-ā-bl*, not easily restrained or directed; not easily wielded: **unman'ageably**, ad.: **unman'ageableness**, n. the state of being unmanageable: **unman'aged**, a. not tutored; not broken in.

unmannerly, a. *ŭn-măn'nĕr-lĭ*, ill-bred; rude in behaviour: **ad.** uncivilly: **unman'nered**, a. uncivil; rude: **unman'nerliness**, n. rudeness of behaviour.

unmanufactured, a. *ŭn-măn-ū-făk'tŭrd*, not wrought into proper form for use.

unmanured, a. *ŭn'ĭn-nūrd'*, not enriched by manure.

unmarked, a. *ŭn-märkt'*, having no mark; not regarded; undistinguished.

unmarketable, a. *ŭn-mär'kĕt-ā-bl*, not fit for sale.

unmarred, a. *ŭn-märd'*, not injured or spoiled.

unmarriageable, a. *ŭn-măr'rĭ-ăj-ā-bl*, not fit to be married: **unmar'ried**, a. having no husband, or no wife.

unmarshal'ed, a. *ŭn-mär'shăl-ĕd*, not disposed or arrayed in order.

unmask, v. *ŭn-măsk'*, to strip off any disguise; to lay open; to expose to view: **unmask'ing**, imp. stripping off a disguise: **unmasked'**, pp.: **adj.** open; exposed to view.

unmastered, a. *ŭn-măs'tĕrd*, not conquered.

unmatched, a. *ŭn-măch'*, having no match or equal.

unmeaning, a. *ŭn-mē'nĭng*, not expressive; not indicating mental genius: **unmean'ingly**, ad.: **unmean'ingness**, n. the state of being unmeaning: **unmeant'**, a. not intended.

unmeasurable, a. *ŭn-mĕzh'ŭr-ā-bl*, boundless: **unmeas'ured**, a. plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite.

unmeddled with, *ŭn-mĕd'ld with*, not touched; not injured or altered.

unmeditated, a. *ŭn-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĕd*, not prepared by previous thought.

unmeet, a. *ŭn-mēt'*, not fit or proper; not worthy or suitable: **unmeet'ly**, ad.: **unmeet'ness**, n. unfitness.

unmellowed, a. *ŭn-mĕl'lōd*, not fully matured.

unmelodious, a. *ŭn'mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs*, wanting melody; harsh: **un melo'diously**, ad.: **un melo'diousness**, n. the state of being unmelodious.

unmelted, a. *ŭn-mĕl'tĕd*, undissolved; not softened.

unmentionable, a. *ŭn-mĕn'shŭn-ā-bl*, that may not be mentioned or named: **unmen'tioned**, a. not named.

unmerciful, a. *ŭn-mĕr'sĭ-fŭl*, cruel; not disposed to spare or forgive; hard-hearted: **unmer'cifully**, ad.: **unmer'cifulness**, n. want of tenderness and compassion to those in one's power.

unmerited, a. *ŭn-mĕr'ĭt-ĕd*, not deserving; unjust.

unmilitary, a. *ŭn-mĭl'ĭ-tĕr-ĭ*, not according to military rules or customs.

unmilked, a. *ŭn-mĭlkt'*, not milked.

unmilled, a. *ŭn-mĭld'*, not milled, as coin.

unminded, a. *ŭn-mīn'dĕd*, not heeded: **unmind ful**, a. not attentive; regardless: **unmind fully**, ad.: **unmind'fulness**, n. the state of being unmindful.

unmingled, a. *ŭn-mĭng'gld*, not mixed; pure.

unministerial, a. *ŭn-mĭn-ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl*, not acting under superior authority; not pert. to a minister of state, or of the Gospel: **un ministe rially**, ad.

unmissed, a. *ŭn-mĭs'ĭ*, not perceived to be gone or lost.

unopened, a.

unoperative.

unopposed.

unoppressed.

unorganized.

unoriginated, a.

unornamental, a.

unornamented, a.

unorthodox.

unostentatious, a.

unostentatiously, ad.

unowned, a.

unoxygenated, a.

unoxygenised, a.

unpacified, a.

unpack, v. *ŭn-păk'*, to take out of a pack or package: **unpack**ing, n.: **unpacked**, pp.: **unpacking**, a. taking out of a package: as a noun, the act of taking out of a package.

unpaid, adj. not paid or received with the money, freight, or postage: applied to a person who performs the duties of an office gratuitously; not discharged, as a debt; not having received wages, as workmen: **unpaid for**, a. taken on credit.

unpainted, a. *ŭn-pānt'-ĕd*, not covered with colour.

unpalatable, a. *ŭn-păl'-ă-tă-bl*, not agreeable to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable.

unparalleled, a. *ŭn-păr'-ă-lĕld*, having no parallel or equal; unequalled.

unpardonable, a. *ŭn-pär'-dŭn-ă-bl*, not to be forgiven; that cannot be remitted, as a sin: **unpardoned**, a. not granted forgiveness: **unpardoning**, a. not disposed to pardon or forgive.

unparliamentary, a. *ŭn-pär'-lĭ-mĕnt'-ă-rĭ*, contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament, or in a legislative body.

unparted, a. *ŭn-pärt'-ĕd*, not separated; not divided.

unpatented, a. *ŭn-pă'-tĕnt-ĕd*, not granted or secured

unmoving, a. having no power to affect the passions.

unmuffled, a. *ŭn-mŭf'-fld*, taken from the face, as a veil; uncovered.

unmurmuring, a. *ŭn-mŭr'-mŭr-ing*, not complaining: **unmurmured**, pp. not complained of.

unmusical, a. *ŭn-mū'-zĭk-ăl*, harsh; not pleasing to the ear: **unmusically**, ad.

unmutilated, a. *ŭn-mū'-tĭ-lā-tĕd*, not deprived of a member; entire.

unmuzzle, v. *ŭn-mŭz'-zl*, to loose from a muzzle: **unmuzzled**, a. loosed from a muzzle.

unnamed, a. *ŭn-nāmd'*, not mentioned.

unnatural, a. *ŭn-năt'-ū-rĕl*, contrary to the laws of nature; acting without the affections of our common humanity; not agreeable to the real condition of persons or things: **unnaturally**, ad.

ing no pity; not merciful: **unpit'ifully**, ad. without mercy: **unpit'ying**, a. showing no compassion.

unplagued, a. *un-plāg'd*, not tormented or harassed; not teased.

unplanted, a. *un-plānt'ĕd*, of spontaneous growth.

unpleasant, a. *un-plez'ant*, not affording pleasure; disagreeable: **unpleas'antly**, ad.: **unpleas antness**, n. the state of being unpleasant: **unpleas'ing**, a. offensive.

unpledged, a. *un-plĕjd'*, not engaged by promise; not mortgaged.

unpliable, a. *un-plī'a-bl*, also **unpli'ant**, a. not easily bent; stiff; not readily yielding.

unplighted, a. *un-plīt'ĕd*, not pledged.

unploughed, a. *un-plōūd'*, not turned up with the plough.

unpoetic, a. *un-pō-ĕt'ik*, also **un'poet'ical**, a. not having the beauties of verse; unbecoming a poet: **un'poet'ically**, ad.

unpointed, a. *un-poynt'ĕd*, having no marks of punctuation.

unpolarised, a. *un pō'lēr-īzd'*, not having the property of pointing to the poles of the earth.

unpolished, a. *un-pŏl'ĭsht*, not made bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; rude; rough.

unpolite, a. *un-pō-līt'*, not refined in manners; not civil or courteous; rude: **un'polite'ly**, ad. in an uncivil or rude manner: **un'polite'ness**, n. want of refinement in manners; rudeness.

unpolluted, a. *un-pol-lōōt'ĕd*, not defiled or corrupted.

unpopular, a. *un-pop'ū-lĕr*, not having the public favour; not pleasing the people: **unpop'ularly**, ad.: **unpop'ularity**, n. state of not pleasing the people.

unportable, a. *un-pōrt'a-bl*, not fit for being carried.

unportioned, a. *un-pōr'shūnd*, not having a certain amount of goods, property, or money, as a wife.

unpossessed, a. *un-pō-zĕs't'*, not held; not occupied.

unpotable, a. *un-pō'ta-bl*, not drinkable.

unpractised, a. *un-prak'tĭst*, not skilled; not having experience; raw.

unpraised, a. *un-prāzd'*, not celebrated.

unprecedented, a. *un-prĕ'sē-dĕnt'ĕd*, not preceded by a like cause; not justified by the authority of a former example: **unprec'eden'tedly**, ad.

unprecise, a. *un-prē sīs'*, not precise; not exact.

unprejudiced, a. *un-prĕj'ū-dĭst*, free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not preoccupied by opinion.

unprelatical, a. *un'prē-lăt'ĭ-kăl*, unbecoming a dignitary of the church.

unpremeditated, a. *un'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĕd*, not previously prepared in the mind; not done by design; not previously intended.

unprepared, a. *un-prē-pārd'*, not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures: **un'prepar'edness**, n. state of being not prepared.

unprepossessed, a. *un-prē-pŏz-zĕs't'*, not biassed by previous opinions; not partial: **unpre'posses'sing**, a. not having a winning or attractive appearance.

unpressed, a. *un-prĕst'*, not pressed or forced.

unpresuming, a. *un'prē-zūm'ĭng*, not too confident or bold; modest.

unpresumptuous, a. *un'prē-zūm'tū-ŭs*, not rash; modest; submissive.

unpretending, a. *un'prē-tĕnd'ĭng*, not claiming distinction; modest.

unpreventable, a. *un'prē-vĕnt'a-bl*, that cannot be hindered or obstructed: **un'prevent'ed**, a. not hindered.

unpriestly, a. *un-prēst'lĭ*, unsuitable to, or unbecoming, a priest.

unprincely, a. *un-prĭns'lĭ*, unbecoming a prince.

unprincipled, a. *un-prĭn'sĭ-pld*, having no settled principles; destitute of virtue.

unprinted, a. *un-prĭn'tĕd*, not printed, as a literary work; not stamped.

unprivileged, a. *un-prĭv'ĭ-lĭjd*, not enjoying a particular immunity.

unprized, a. *un-prīzd'*, not valued.

unproclaimed, a. *un'pro-klāmd'*, not notified by public declaration.

unprocurable, a. *un'prō-kū'rā-bl*, not obtainable.

unproductive, a. *un'prō-dŭk'tĭv*, barren; not producing large crops; not producing profit or interest, as money: **un'produc'tively**, ad.: **un'produc'tiveness**, n. state of being unproductive.

unprofaned, a. *un'prō-fānd'*, not violated; not polluted or defiled.

unprofessional, a. *un'prō-fĕsh'ūn-ăl*, not belonging to a profession; not in keeping with a profession: **un'profess'ionally**, ad.

unprofitable, a. *un-prŏf'ĭt-a-bl*, producing no improvement or advantage; useless; producing no gain; serving no purpose: **unprof'itably**, ad.: **unpro'itableness**, n. state of producing no gain or advantage.

unprogressive, a. *un'prō-grĕs'sĭv*, not advancing.

unprohibited, a. *un'prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĕd*, not forbidden; lawful.

unprojected, a. *un'prō-jĕk'tĕd*, not planned; not formed in the mind.

unprolific, a. *un'prō-lĭf'ĭk*, barren; not producing fruit.

unpromising, a. *un-prŏm'ĭs-ĭng*, not affording a favourable prospect of success.

unprompted, a. *un-prŏm'tĕd*, not dictated or instigated.

unpronounceable, a. *un'prō-nŏun'sĕ-bl*, that cannot be pronounced or uttered by the mouth: **un pronounced'**, a. not uttered by the mouth.

unprophetic, a. *un'prō-fĕt'ĭk*, not foreseeing future events; also **un'prophet'ical**, a.

unpropitiated, a. *un'prō-pĭsh'ĭ-a-tĕd*, not conciliated; not reconciled: **un'propiti'ous**, a. not favourable; not disposed to promote: **un propiti ously**, ad.: **un propiti'ousness**, n. the state of being unpropitious.

unpropped, a. *un-prŏpt'*, not supported; not upheld.

unprosperous, a. *un-prŏs'pĕr-ŭs*, not attended with success; unfortunate: **unpros'perously**, ad.

unprotected, a. *un'prō-tĕkt'ĕd*, not supported; not shielded or covered from danger: **un'protect'ing**, a. not shielding from danger.

unprotracted, a. *un'prō-trăkt'ĕd*, not drawn out in length.

unproved, a. *un-prōōvd'*, not established as true.

unprovided, a. *un'prō-vī-dĕd*, unfurnished; unsupplied.

unprovoked, a. *un'prō-vōkt'*, not proceeding from a just cause; not incited: **un'provo'king**, a. giving no offence.

unpruned, a. *un-prōnd'*, not cut; not lopped.

unpublished, a. *un-pŭb'lĭsht*, not made public; private.

unpunctual, a. *un-pŭngk'tū-ăl*, not exact in time.

unpunished, a. *un-pŭn'ĭsht*, suffered to pass without punishment, or with impunity.

unpurchasable, a. *un-pēr-chăs'a-bl*, that cannot be obtained at any price: **unpur chased**, a. not bought.

unpurified, a. *un-pū-rĭ-fī'ĭd*, not freed from foul matter; unsanctified.

unpursued, a. *un'pēr-sūd'*, not followed; not prosecuted.

unqualified, a. *un-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd*, not having the requisite talents or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oaths; not modified by conditions or exceptions.

unquelled, a. *un-kwĕld'*, not subdued.

unquenchable, a. *un-kwĕn'sh'a-bl*, that will never be, or cannot be, extinguished: **unquench'ably**, ad.: **unquenched'**, a. not extinguished.

unquestionable, a. *un-kwĕst'yŭn-a-bl*, not to be doubted; certain: **unquest'ionably**, ad. without doubt: **unquest'ioned**, a. not doubted; not examined; indisputable: **unquest'ioning**, a. not doubting.

unquickened, a. *un-kwĭk'ĕnd*, not matured to vitality.

unquiet, a. *un-kwī'ĕt*, not calm or tranquil; restless; troublesome: **unqui'etly**, ad.: **unqui etness**, n. restlessness; want of peace.

unquoted, a. *un-kwō-tĕd*, applied to goods not in the prices current or sale-lists; not dealt in or recognised by the stock exchange, as certain kinds of shares or stocks.

unracked, a. *un-răkt'*, not poured from the lees.

unransacked, a. *un-răn-săkt'*, not searched; not pillaged.

unransomed, a. *un-răn'sŭmd*, not liberated from captivity by a price paid.

unravaged, a. *un-răv'ăjd*, not wasted or destroyed.

unravel, v. *un-răv'ĕl*, to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to separate connected parts; to clear up; to unfold: **unrav'elling**, imp. unfolding; clearing from difficulty: **unrav'elled**, pp. disentangled.

unreached, a. *un-rēcht'*, not attained to.

unread, a. *un-rĕd'*, not recited; not perused; not learned in books: **n.** a proof not examined by the reader or corrector of a printing office: **unread'able**, a. that cannot be read; not legible.

unready, a. *un-rĕd'ĭ*, not prepared; unfit; un-

gainly; unread ily, a. not promptly; not cheerfully; unread iness, n. want of preparation.

unreal, a. *un-rē'ăl*, not substantial; having appearance only; un real ity, n. want of real existence; unre alized, a. not accomplished; not carried out.

unreaped, a. *un-rēpt'*, not cut down, as grain; not gathered.

unreasonable, a. *un-rē'zn-ă-bl*, exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate, exorbitant; unrea sonably, ad.; unrea sonableness, n. excess of demand, passion, and the like; unrea soned, a. not derived from reason; unrea soning, a. not exercising the faculty of reason.

unreave, v. *un-rēv'*, to remove rope or pulleys from a block or tackle.

unrebuked, a. *un-rē-bŭkt'*, not reproved or checked.

unrecanted, a. *un-rē-kăn'tĕd*, not retracted.

unreceived, a. *un-rē-sēvd'*, not taken; not come into possession; not embraced, as opinions.

unreckoned, a. *un-rĕk'nĕd*, not reckoned or enumerated.

unreclaimed, a. *un-rē-klāmd'*, not tamed; not reclaimed; not recovered, as land from a wild state.

unrecognizable, a. *un-rĕk'ŏg-nīz-ă-bl*, that cannot be acknowledged; that cannot be recognized as known; unrec ognized, a. not acknowledged or known.

unrecommended, a. *un-rĕk-ŏm-mĕn'dĕd*, not commended to the notice of another.

unrecompensed, a. *un-rĕk'ŏm-pĕnst'*, not rewarded or compensated.

unreconcilable, a. *un-rĕk'ŏn-sīl'ă-bl*, not capable of being reconciled; implacable; unre conciled, a. not reconciled; not having become favorable; not having made peace with God through Christ.

unrecorded, a. *un-rē-kŏr'dĕd*, not registered; not kept in remembrance.

unrecounted, a. *un-rē-kŏun'tĕd*, not related or told.

unrecoverable, a. *un-rē-kŭv'ĕr-ă-bl*, that cannot be recovered or repossessed; unrecov ered, a. not regained.

unrectified, a. *un-rĕk'tĭ-fīd*, not corrected, as an error; not refined, as spirits.

unredeemable, a. *un-rē-dēm'ă-bl*, that cannot be purchased back; un'redeemed, a. not ransomed; not paid.

unredressed, a. *un-rē-drĕst'*, not relieved from injustice; not reformed.

unreduced, a. *un-rē-dūst'*, not lessened in size or amount; un redu cible, a. that cannot be lessened in amount.

placed; fixed; **un'removed'**, a. not taken away, not capable of being removed.

unrenewed, a. *un-rē-nūd'*, not made anew; not renovated; not born of the Spirit.

unrenowned, a. *un-rē-nŏŭnd'*, not celebrated or eminent.

unrepaid, a. *un-rē-pād'*, not paid back; not compensated.

unrepaired, a. *un-rē-pārd'*, not mended.

unrepealed, a. *un-rē-pēld'*, not abrogated; remaining in force.

unrepeated, a. *un-rē-pēt'ĕd*, not done or spoken again.

unrepentant, a. *un-rē-pĕn'tănt*, also **un'repent'ing**, a. not feeling sorrow or regret; not contrite; **un'repent'ed**, a. not sorrowed for or regretted.

unrepining, a. *un-rē-pīn'ĭng*, not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

unreplenished, a. *un-rē-plĕn'tĭsht*, not filled or adequately supplied.

unreported, a. *un-rē-pōrt'ĕd*, not yet officially made known; not yet published.

unrepresented, a. *un-rĕp-rē-zĕnt'ĕd*, having no one to act in one's stead.

unrepressed, a. *un-rē-prĕst'*, not crushed; not subdued; **un'repres sible**, a. that cannot be put down or restrained.

unreprievable, a. *un-rē-prēv'ă-bl*, that cannot be respited from death; **un'reprieved'**, a. not respited.

unreprovable, a. *un-rē-prōō'vă-bl*, that cannot be justly blamed or censured; **un'reproved'**, a. not liable to reproof or blame; not censured.

unrequited, a. *un-rē-kwī'tĕd*, not recompensed.

unrescued, a. *un-rĕs'kūd*, not delivered.

unresented, a. *un-rē-zĕnt'ĕd*, not regarded with anger.

unreserved, a. *un-rē-zĕrvd'*, not limited; not withheld in part; open; frank; free; concealing or withholding nothing; **un'reserv'edly**, ad. without hesitation; frankly; without concealment; **un'reserv'ĕdness**, n. frankness; openness.

unresigned, a. *un-rē-zīnd'*, not surrendered; not submissive to God's will.

unresisted, a. *un-rē-zĭst'ĕd*, not opposed; **un'resist'ing**, a. not making resistance; submissive; humble; **un'resist'ingly**, ad.

unresolved, a. *un-rē-zŏlvd'*, not determined; not cleared; not solved.

unrespected, a. *un-rē-spĕkt'ĕd*, not honored or

ad. wickedly: **unright'eousness**, n. a violation of the divine law; wickedness.

unrip, v. *ŭn-rĭp'*, to open seams; to separate or tear asunder, as clothes or sails; to rip.

unripe, a. *ŭn-rīp'*, not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; too early: **unri'pened**, a. not matured: **unripe'ness**, n. immaturity.

unrivalled, a. *ŭn-rī'vŭld*, having no competitor; having no equal.

unrivet, v. *ŭn-rĭv'ĕt*, to loose from rivets; to unfasten.

unrobe, v. *ŭn-rōb'*, to strip of a robe; to undress: **unro'bing**, imp. undressing: **unrobed'**, pp. undressed.

unroll, v. *ŭn-rōl'*, to undo or open out that which has been twisted; to display: **unrol'ling**, imp.: **unrolled**, pp. opened out; untwisted.

unromantic, a. *ŭn'rō-măn'tĭk*, not addicted to the wild and fanciful; of a grave, sober, or matter-of-fact temperament: **un'roman'tically**, ad.

unroof, v. *ŭn-rōf'*, to strip off the roof or covering of a house: **unroof'ing**, imp.: **unroofed'**, pp. stripped of the roof.

unroot, v. *ŭn-rōt'*, to tear up by the roots; to extirpate: **unroot'ed**, pp. torn up by the roots.

unrounded, a. *un-rōŭnd'ĕd*, not shaped or cut to a round.

unrouted, a. *ŭn-rōŭt'ĕd*, not thrown into disorder and defeated.

unruffled, a. *ŭn-rŭf'fld*, calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

unruled, a. *ŭn-rōld'*, not governed; not directed by superior power: **unru'ly**, a. disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; ungovernable; refractory: **unru'liness**, a. disregard of restraint; turbulence.

unrumple, v. *ŭn-rŭm'pl*, to free from rumples; to open out.

unsaddle, v. *ŭn-săd'dl*, to take the saddle from: **unsad'dled**, a. not having a saddle on.

unsafe, a. *ŭn-sāf'*, not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction: **unsafe'ly**, ad. not without danger: **unsafe'ness**, n., also **unsafe'ty**, n. state of not being free from danger.

unsaid, a. pp. *ŭn-sĕd'*, not spoken or uttered.

unsaintly, a. *ŭn-sānt'lĭ*, not like or becoming a saint.

unsaleable, a. *ŭn-sāl'ā-bl*, not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: **unsale'ableness**, n. the state of being unsaleable.

unsalted, a. *ŭn-sŏl'tĕd*, fresh; not pickled with salt.

unsaluted, a. *ŭn'sa-lō'tĕd*, not addressed with expressions of kind wishes; not greeted.

unsanctified, a. *ŭn-săngk'tĭ-fīd*, unholy; not consecrated.

unsanctioned, a. *ŭn-săngk'shŭnd*, not ratified; not approved; not authorised.

unsated, a. *ŭn-sā'tĕd*, not satisfied; not glutted to the full.

unsatisfactory, a. *ŭn-săt'ĭs-făk'tĕr-ĭ*, not giving satisfaction; causing discontent: **un'satisfac'torily**, ad. so as not to give satisfaction: **unsat'isfi'able**, a. that cannot be satisfied: **unsat'isfied**, a. not gratified to the full; not content; not convinced: **unsat'isfying**, a. not yielding full gratification; not giving content.

unsaturated, a. *ŭn-săt'ū-rā-tĕd*, not supplied to the full.

unsavoury, a. *ŭn-sā'vĕr-ĭ*, having a bad taste or smell; tasteless; unpleasing; disgusting: **unsa'vouriness**, n. the state of being unsavoury; bad taste or smell.

unsay, v. *ŭn-sā'*, to retract; to deny something formerly declared.

unscanned, a. *ŭn-skănd'*, not examined with care.

unscared, a. *ŭn-skā'rd'*, not frightened away.

unscarred, a. *ŭn-skärd'*, not marked with scars or wounds.

unscathed, a. *ŭn-skāthd'*, uninjured.

unscattered, a. *ŭn-skăt'tĕrd*, not dispersed or thrown into confusion.

unsceptred, a. *ŭn-sĕp'tĕrd*, having no sceptre or royal authority.

unscholarly, a. *ŭn-skŏl'ĕr-lĭ*, not suitable to a scholar: **un'scholas'tic**, a. not pert. to schools; not pedantic: **unschooled'**, a. not taught; illiterate.

unscientific, a. *ŭn-sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk*, not according to the principles of science; not versed in science: **unsci'entifically**, ad.

unscorched, a. *ŭn-skōrcht'*, not injured by the fire, as the skin.

unscoured, a. *ŭn-skōŭrd'*, not cleaned by rubbing.

unscratched, a. *ŭn-skrăcht'*, not rubbed or torn on the surface; not erased.

unscreened, a. *ŭn-skrēnd'*, not covered; not sheltered or protected; not sifted.

unscrew, v. *ŭn-skrō'*, to loose from screws; to unfasten.

unscriptural, a. *ŭn-skrĭp'tū-rāl*, not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of God's Word: **unscrip'turally**, ad.

unscrupulous, a. *ŭn-skrō'pū-lŭs*, not particular as to means employed: **unscru'pulously**, ad.: **unscru'pulousness**, n. the state of being unscrupulous.

unsculptured, a. *ŭn-skŭlp'tŭrd*, not engraved; not cut in stone.

unseal, v. *ŭn-sēl'*, to break or remove the seal of: to open: **unseal'ing**, imp.: **unsealed'**, pp.: **adj.** opened by breaking the seal; having no seal.

unsearchable, a. *ŭn-sĕrch'ā-bl*, that cannot be explored or investigated: **unsearch'ably**, ad.: **unsearch'ableness**, n. the quality of being beyond the power of man to explore: **unsearched'**, a. not explored; not critically examined: **unsearch'ing**, a. not penetrating.

unseared, a. *ŭn-sērd'*, not hardened.

unseasonable, a. *ŭn-sē'zn-ā-bl*, not being in the proper season or time; being beyond the usual time; unfit; untimely: **unsea'sonably**, ad. not in the usual time: **unsea'sonableness**, n. the state of being not in season, or out of the usual time: **unsea'soned**, a. not accustomed; not kept till fit for use, as wood; not inured; not salted; not sprinkled with, as a condiment for a relish.

unseat, v. *ŭn-sēt'*, to throw from the seat; to deprive of a position, particularly that of a member of Parliament: **unseat'ed**, pp. thrown from the seat; deprived of the position: **adj.** having no seat or bottom: **unseat'ing**, imp. throwing or expelling from a seat.

unseaworthy, a. *ŭn-sē'wĕr-thĭ*, not fit for a voyage, applied to the condition of a ship in regard to its state of repair and the soundness of its timbers: **unseaworthiness**, n. the state of being unseaworthy.

unseconded, a. *ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd*, not supported by one in addition to the mover, as a proposition or motion.

unsectarian, a. *un-sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn*, not characterised by any of the peculiarities or narrow prejudices of a sect.

unsecular, a. *ŭn-sĕk'ū-lĕr*, not worldly: **unsec'ularise**, v. to detach from the things of this world; to devote to sacred uses.

unsecured, a. *ŭn'sē-kūrd'*, not guarded effectually from danger.

unseduced, a. *ŭn'sē-dūst'*, not drawn to ill.

unseeing, a. *ŭn-sē'ĭng*, wanting the power of vision.

unseemly, a. *ŭn-sēm'lĭ*, not fit or becoming; not decent: **ad.** unbecomingly; indecently: **unseem'liness**, n. indecency; impropriety.

unseen, a. *ŭn-sēn'*, not discovered; invisible.

unselfish, a. *ŭn-sĕlf'ĭsh*, not unduly attached to one's own interests: **unself'ishly**, ad.

unsent, a. *ŭn-sĕnt'*, not despatched; not transmitted.

unseparated, a. *ŭn-sĕp'ā-rā-tĕd*, not detached or parted.

unsepulchred, a. *ŭn-sĕp'ūl-kĕrd*, having no grave; unburied.

unserviceable, a. *ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-ā-bl*, not bringing advantage; useless.

unset, a. *ŭn-sĕt'*, not placed; not sunk below the horizon.

unsettle, v. *ŭn-sĕt'tl*, to unfix; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disconcert: **unset'tled**, pp. and a. unfixed; unhinged; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: **unset'tling**, imp.: **unset'tledness**, n. the state of being unfixed or undetermined; uncertainty: **unset'tlement**, n. unsettled state; irresolution.

unsevered, a. *ŭn-sĕv'ĕrd*, not parted or divided.

unsex, v. *ŭn-sĕks'*, to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of qualities natural to the sex.

unshackle, v. *ŭn-shăk'l*, to unfetter; to set free: **unshack'ling**, imp.: **unshack'led**, pp. loosed from shackles or restraint.

unshaded, a. *ŭn-shā'dĕd*, not obscured by having the light intercepted; not clouded: **unshad'owed**, a. *-shăd'ōd*, not darkened; not clouded.

unshaken, a. *ŭn-shā'kn*, not agitated; not moved; firm.

unshamed, a. *ŭn-shāmd'*, not shamed.

unshapable, a. *ŭn-shā'pā-bl*, that cannot be put

into proper form: **unshaped**, a., also **unshap'en**, a. deformed; ugly: **unshape'ly**, a. not well formed.

unshared, a. *un-shârd'*, not enjoyed in common.

unshaved, a. *un-shâvd'*, not having the beard cleared with a razor.

unsheathe, v. *un-shêth'*, to draw from the sheath or scabbard: **unsheath'ing**, imp.: **unsheathed'**, pp.

unshed, a. *un-shêd'*, not spilt.

unsheeted, a. *un-shê'et*, not covered with sheets or leaves.

unsheltered, a. *un-shêl'tûrd*, not defended from danger or annoyance; unprotected: **unshel'tering**, a. not protecting; not shielding from danger.

unshielded, a. *un-shêl'dêd*, not protected; exposed.

unshifting, a. *un-shif'ting*, not changing place or expedients.

unship, v. *un-ship'*, to remove from the place where it is settled or fixed: **unshipped'**, pp. removed from its place in a ship.

unshocked, a. *un-shokt'*, not disgusted; not offended.

unshod, a. *un-shod'*, having no shoes.

unshorn, a. *un-shorn'*, not sheared or clipped.

unshot, a. *un-shot'*, not hit by shot; not discharged; v. to take the bullet out of, as out of a gun.

unshrinking, a. *un-shrin'king*, not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling: **unshrink'ingly**, ad.

unshrouded, a. *un-shrou'dêd*, not covered; not protected.

unshrunk, a. *un-shrungk'*, not contracted.

unshunned, a. *un-shund'*, not avoided.

unshut, a. *un-shut'*, open; unclosed.

unsifted, a. *un-sif'têd*, not separated by a sieve; untried.

unsightly, a. *un-sit'li*, disagreeable to the eye; deformed: **unsight'liness**, n. the state of being unsightly.

unsilvered, a. *un-sil'vêrd*, not covered with quicksilver.

unsinewed, a. *un-sin'ûd*, deprived of strength or force.

unsinged, a. *un-sinjd'*, not singed; not scorched.

unsinking, a. *un-sink'ing*, not failing.

unsinning, a. *un-sin'ning*, committing no sin; not tainted with sin.

unsisterly, a. *un-sis'têr-li*, not becoming a sister.

unsized, a. *un-sîzd'*, not sized or stiffened.

unskilful, a. *un-skil'fûl*, wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by experience; clumsy: **unskil'fully**, ad.: **unskil'fulness**, n. want of dexterity; not orthodox; not solid; not real; not substantial; not well established: **unsound'ly**, ad.: **unsound'ness**, n. the state of being unsound or defective; corruptness; want of solidity; want of orthodoxy; weakness or sickliness of body: **unsound'ed**, a. not tried with the lead to ascertain the depth of.

unsoured, a. *un-sourd'*, not made sour or morose.

unsown, a. *un-sôn'*, also **unsowed'**, a. not scattered, as seed on tilled land; not propagated by seed being scattered.

unsparing, a. *un-spâr'ing*, profuse; liberal; not parsimonious: **unspa'ringly**, ad. in abundance; lavishly.

unspeakable, a. *un-spêk'â-bl*, that cannot be spoken or uttered; that cannot be expressed in words: **unspeak'ably**, ad. in a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; unutterably.

unspecified, a. *un-spês'i-fîd*, not particularly mentioned.

unspecious, a. *un-spê'shûs*, not plausible.

unspeculative, a. *un-spêk'â-lâ-tîv*, not given to forming theories; not apt to engage in trading adventures.

unspent, a. *un-spênt'*, not used or wasted; not exhausted.

unspilt, a. *un-spilt'*, not shed.

unsplit, a. *un-split'*, not riven or rent in length.

unspoiled, a. *un-spoyld'*, not rendered useless; not corrupted; not plundered.

unspoken, a. *un-spô'kn*, not spoken or uttered.

unspotted, a. *un-spôt'têd*, not stained; untainted with guilt; unblemished: **unspot'tedness**, n. state of being free from stain or guilt.

unsquared, a. *un-skwârd'*, not formed with lines or right angles; undressed, as round or natural timber.

unstable, a. *un-stâ'bl*, not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering: **unsta'bleness**, n. the state of being unstable.

unstaid, a. *un-stâd'*, not steady; volatile; unfixed.

unstained, a. *un-stând'*, not dyed; not polluted; not dishonoured.

unstamped, a. *un-stâmpt'*, not stamped or impressed.

unstanched, a. *un-stânsht'*, not stanched or stopped, as blood.

unstatesman-like, a. *un-stâts'mân-lîk*, not becoming a statesman.

unstayed, a. *un-stâd'*, not stopped or retarded.

unsteadfast, a. *un-stêd'fâst*, not fixed; not firm; inconstant.

unsteady, a. *un-stêd'i*, not constant; irregular;

unsubscribed, a. *ŭn'sŭb-skrībd',* not attested by writing one's name beneath.

unsubstantial, a. *ŭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl,* not solid; not real: **un'substan'tially,** ad.: **un'substan'tiality,** n. state of not having a real existence: **un'substan'tiated,** a. not established by proof; not verified.

unsubverted, a. *ŭn'sŭb-vĕrt'ĕd,* not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.

unsuccessful, a. *ŭn'sŭk-sĕs'fŭl,* not accomplishing what was intended or expected; not fortunate: **un-success'fully,** ad.: **un'success'fulness,** n. the state of being unsuccessful.

unsucked, a. *ŭn-sŭkt',* not having the breasts drawn.

unsufferable, a. *ŭn-sŭf'fĕr-ă-bl,* not to be endured; intolerable.

unsuitable, a. *ŭn-sūt'ă-bl,* unfit; not adapted; improper: **unsuit'ably,** ad.: **unsuit'ableness,** n. the state of being unsuitable: **unsuit'ed,** a. not fitted; not adapted: **unsuit'ing,** a. not fitting; not becoming.

unsullied, a. *ŭn-sŭl'lĭd,* not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced: **unsul'liedly,** ad.

unsung, a. *ŭn-sŭng',* not celebrated in verse.

unsupplanted, a. *ŭn'sŭp-plănt'ĕd,* not displaced or undermined; not overthrown by stratagem.

unsupplied, a. *ŭn'sŭp-plīd',* not furnished with necessary things.

unsupportable, a. *ŭn'sŭp-pōrt'ă-bl,* intolerable; such as cannot be endured: **un support'ed,** a. not upheld; not sustained.

unsuppressed, a. *ŭn'sŭp-prĕst',* not subdued; not extinguished.

unsurgical, a. *ŭn-sĕr'jĭ-kăl,* not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

unsurmountable, a. *ŭn'sĕr-mŏunt'ă-bl,* that cannot be overcome; insuperable.

unsurpassed, a. *ŭn'sĕr-păst',* not exceeded.

unsurrendered, a. *ŭn'sĕr-rĕn'dĕrd,* not yielded to others.

unsurveyed, a. *ŭn'sĕr-vād',* not examined carefully in its whole extent, as a tract of land.

unsusceptible, a. *ŭn'sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-bl,* incapable; not liable to admit.

unsuspected, a. *ŭn'sŭs-pĕkt'ĕd,* not considered as likely to have done a certain act: **un suspect'ing,** a. not imagining that any ill is designed: **un'suspect'ingly,** ad.

unsuspended, a. *ŭn'sŭs-pĕnd'ĕd,* not hung up; not delayed.

unsuspicious, a. *ŭn'sŭs-pĭsh'ŭs,* not inclined to mistrust another; not imagining evil in others: **un'suspicious'ly,** ad. not in such a way as to imagine evil in others.

unsustainable, a. *ŭn'sŭs-tăn'ă-bl,* that cannot be maintained: **un sustained',** a. not supported: **un'sustain'ing,** a. not keeping from falling; not maintaining.

unswathe, v. *ŭn swāth,* to free, as from the encircling folds of bandages.

unswayed, a. *ŭn-swād',* not controlled or influenced; not biassed.

unswept, a. *ŭn-swĕpt',* not cleaned with a broom.

unswerving, a. *ŭn-swĕrv'ĭng,* not deviating from a certain standard: **unswerv'ingly,** ad.

unswung, a. *ŭn-swŭng',* not suspended.

unsymmetrical, a. *ŭn'sĭm-mĕt'rĭ-kăl,* wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

unsympathising, a. *ŭn-sĭm'pă-thīz'ĭng,* not having a common feeling.

unsystematic, a. *ŭn-sĭs'tĕm-ăt'ĭk,* also **unsys'temat'ical,** a. not having regular order or arrangement of parts.

untainted, a. *ŭn-tānt'ĕd,* not rendered impure by admixture of foul matter; not stained; unblemished: **untaint'edly,** ad.: **untaint'edness,** n. the state of being untainted.

untaken, a. *ŭn-tā'kn,* not reduced; not swallowed; not subdued.

untamable, a. *ŭn-tā'mă-bl,* that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state: **untamed',** a. not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not brought under control.

untarnished, a. *ŭn-tär'nĭsht,* not soiled; not stained; unblemished.

untasked, a. *ŭn-tăskt',* not burdened with a definite amount of labour.

untasted, a. *ŭn-tăst'ĕd,* not tried by the sense of taste, or by the tongue: **untast ing,** a. not trying by the sense of taste.

untaught, a. *ŭn-tăwt',* not instructed; unlettered; unskilled; ignorant.

untaxed, a. *ŭn-tăkst',* not charged with taxes; not accused.

unteachable, a. *ŭn-tēch'ă-bl,* that cannot be taught or instructed: **unteach',** v. to cause to forget what has been taught.

untempered, a. *ŭn-tĕm'pĕrd,* not duly mixed for use.

untempted, a. *ŭn-tĕmt'ĕd,* not tried by enticements or persuasions: **untemp'ting,** a. not adapted to tempt or allure.

untenable, a. *ŭn-tĕn'ă-bl,* that cannot be held in possession; not defensible.

untenantable, a. *ŭn-tĕn'ănt-ă-bl,* not in suitable repair for a tenant: **unten anted,** a. not occupied, as a house.

untended, a. *ŭn-tĕn'dĕd,* not having a person to wait upon or accompany.

untender, a. *ŭn-tĕn'dĕr,* not soft; wanting in sensibility or affection.

untendered, a. *ŭn-tĕn'dĕrd,* not offered.

untented, a. *ŭn-tĕnt'ĕd,* not having the shelter of a tent.

unterrified, a. *ŭn-tĕr'rĭ-fīd,* not affrighted or daunted.

untested, a. *ŭn-tĕst'ĕd,* not tried by a standard.

unthanked, a. *ŭn-thăngkt',* not repaid with acknowledgments or gratitude: **unthank'ful,** a. not making acknowledgments for favours received; ungrateful: **unthank fully,** ad.: **unthank'fulness,** n. neglect of acknowledgment for good received; ingratitude.

unthawed, a. *ŭn-thăwd',* not melted or dissolved.

untheological, a. *ŭn-thē'ō lŏj'ĭ-kăl,* not pertaining to the science of divine things.

untheoretical, a. *ŭn-thē'ō-rĕt'ĭ-kăl,* not depending on theory or speculation.

unthinking, a. *ŭn-thĭngk'ĭng,* thoughtless; inconsiderate: **unthink ingly,** ad.: **unthought'ful,** a. inconsiderate; heedless: **unthought'-of,** a. not regarded.

unthread, v. *ŭn-thrĕd',* to draw a thread from; to loose.

unthreatened, a. *ŭn-thrĕt'nd,* not threatened; not menaced.

unthrift, n. *ŭn'thrĭft,* one who wastes his substance by extravagance: **unthrift y,** a. prodigal; lavish; profuse: **unthrift'ily,** ad.: **unthrift'iness,** n. the state of being unthrifty.

untidy, a. *ŭn-tī'dĭ,* not neatly dressed; not in good order: **unti dily,** ad.: **unti'diness,** n. want of order or neatness.

untie, v. *ŭn-tī',* to free from a knot or any fastening; to unbind; to loosen: **untied',** pp. loosed, as a knot; unbound: **adj.** not bound or gathered in a knot; not held by any fastening.

until, prep. *ŭn-tĭl'* (AS. *on,* in, into, and Ger. *ziel;* old H. Ger. *zil;* Bohem. *cyl,* a bound, a limit, an end), to; till; as far as, with respect to time: **conj.** as far as; to the point that; to the degree or time that.

untilled, a. *ŭn-tĭld',* not tilled or cultivated.

untimely, a. *ŭn-tīm'lĭ,* happening before the usual or natural time; premature: **ad.** before the natural time: **untime liness,** n. the state of being untimely.

untinctured, a. *ŭn-tĭngk'tŭrd,* not impregnated with; not imbued with, as the mind.

untinged, a. *ŭn-tĭnjd',* not stained; not discoloured; not infected.

untired, a. *ŭn-tīrd',* not exhausted by labour or exercise: **unti'ring,** a. not becoming exhausted; not becoming weary or fatigued: **unti'ringly,** ad.

untitled, a. *ŭn-tī'tld,* not having a name of distinction or dignity.

unto, prep. *ŭn'tōo* (AS. *on,* in, and Eng. *to*), to—now used only in formal or Scriptural language.

untold, n. *un-tōld',* not related; not revealed; not numbered.

untouched, a. *ŭn-tŭ-chĭ',* not hit; not moved or affected; not meddled with.

untoward, n. *ŭn-tō'wĕrd,* perverse; not easily guided or taught; troublesome: **unto wardly,** ad. in a froward or perverse manner: **adj.** perverse; awkward: **unto'wardness,** n. perverseness.

untraceable, a. *ŭn-trā-ă-bl,* that cannot be followed by footsteps or tracks: **untraced',** a. not marked out or delineated; not marked by footsteps.

untracked, a. *ŭn-trăkt',* not marked by footsteps.

untractable, a. *ŭn-trăkt-ă-bl,* not yielding to common measures and management; stubborn; rough; difficult.

untrained, a. *ŭn-trānd',* not disciplined; not skilful; not educated.

untrammelled, a. *ŭn-trăm'mĕld,* not shackled.

[illegible]

untraveled, [illegible]

untravers'd, [illegible]

untried, [illegible]

[illegible]

untrimmed, [illegible]

untrimmed, [illegible]

untrodden, [illegible]

untroubled, [illegible]

[illegible]

untruly, [illegible]

untrussed, [illegible]

untrustworthy, [illegible]

untrusty, [illegible]

untrustiness, [illegible]

untrusted, [illegible]

untruth, [illegible] untruthful, [illegible] truthfully, ad.

untunable, a. *un-tu-na-bl*, not harmonious; not musical: **untunably**, ad.; **untune**, v. *un-tun'*, to make incapable of harmony; to disorder: **untuned**, a. made incapable of producing harmonious sounds.

unturned, a. *un-turn'd*, not moved round.

untutored, a. *un-tu'tu-rd*, uninstructed; untaught.

untwine, v. *un-twin'*, to unwind; to loose that which has been twined closely: **untwined**, a. untwisted; disentangled.

untwist, v. *un-twist'*, to turn back that which has been twisted, to open; to disentangle: **untwisting**, [illegible]

unwardly, unwariness, [illegible] **unwary**.

unwarlike, [illegible] not fit for war; [illegible] war; [illegible] vice.

unwarmed, a. [illegible] not warmed or cheered, [illegible] in a cold [illegible].

unwarned, a. [illegible] not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.

unwarp, v. [illegible] not to turn or twist [illegible] not to turn aside from the true course: **unwarped**, a. not biased; impartial: **unwarping**, [illegible] wandering; unbewildering.

unwarrantable, a. *un-wor'ran-ta-bl*, not justifiable; unfit; improper: **unwarrantably**, ad. in a manner that cannot be justified: **unwarrantableness**, n. [illegible] state of being unwarrantable: **unwarranted**, a. [illegible] assured or certain; not authorized to be asserted or [illegible] perfect, or of a certain quality.

unwary, a. *un-wa'ri*, not cautious; not careful against danger: **unwarily**, ad. without caution; heedlessly: **unwariness**, n. want of caution; carelessness.

unwashed, a. *un-wosh'd*, also **unwash'en**, a. not cleansed by water.

unwasted, a. *un-wa'sted*, not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lost by prudent means.

unwatched, a. *un-wotch'd*, not guarded; not kept; unwatch'ful, a. not guarding with caution; not vigilant.

unwatered, a. *un-wa'ter-d*, not overflowed or wet with water; dry.

unwavering, a. *un-wa'ver-ing*, not unstable; not fluctuating; firm.

unweakened, a. *un-wee'kn-d*, not enfeebled.

unweaned, a. *un-wee'nd*, not withdrawn from mother's milk.

unweaponed, a. *un-wep'nd*, not furnished with weapons.

unweariable, a. *un-we'ri-a-bl*, that cannot be exhausted by toil or exertion: **unweariably**, ad.: **unwea'ried**, a. not tired; not fatigued; that does not tire or sink under fatigue or exertion: **unwearily**, ad.: **unweariedness**, n. state of being unwearied: **unweary**, a. not tired.

unweave, v. *un-wee'v*, to undo what has been woven.

unwed, a. *un-wed'*, also **unwed'ded**, a. unmarried; remaining single.

unweeded, a. *un-wee'ded*, not cleared of weeds.

unweighed, a. *un-wad'*, not having the weight ascertained; not deliberately considered and examined: **unweigh'ing**, a. inconsiderate; thoughtless.

unwooed, a. *ŭn-wōōd'*, not courted.

unworkmanlike, a. *ŭn-wĕrk'măn-lĭk*, unskilful.

unworldly, a. *ŭn-wĕrld'lĭ*, not devoted to this world with its gains and enjoyments: **unworld'liness**, n. the state of being not worldly.

unworn, a. *ŭn-wōrn'*, not worn or impaired.

unworshipped, a. *ŭn-wĕr'shĭpt*, not worshipped or adored.

unworthy, a. *ŭn-wĕr'thĭ*, not deserving; wanting merit; unbecoming; base: **unwor'thily**, ad. without due regard to merit: **unwor'thiness**, n. the state of being unworthy.

unwound, pp. of **unwind**, which see.

unwounded, a. *ŭn-wōōnd'ĕd*, not hurt; not injured.

unwoven, a. *ŭn-wō'vn*, not united by intermixture or close connection.

unwrap, v. *ŭn-răp'*, to open what is folded.

unwreathe, v. *ŭn-rēth'*, to untwist; to untwine.

unwrenched, a. *ŭn-rĕnsht'*, not strained or distorted.

unwrinkled, a. *ŭn-rĭng'kld*, not shrunk into furrows and ridges.

unwritten, a. *ŭn-rĭt'tn*, not reduced to writing; verbal; blank: **unwritten law**, the common law, or that law which has been established by usage.

unwrought, a. *ŭn-rŏĕt'*, not laboured; not manufactured.

unwrung, a. *ŭn-rŭng'*, not pinched.

unyielded, a. *ŭn-yēld'ĕd*, not allowed; not given up; not conceded: **unyield'ing**, a. unbending; unpliant; stiff; obstinate: **unyield'ingly**, ad.

unyoke, v. *ŭn-yōk'*, to loose from; to disjoin; to free from a yoke: **unyo'king**, imp.: **unyoked'**, pp. loosed from the yoke: **adj.** not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.

up, ad. *ŭp* (AS. *up*, exalted; high: Icel. *upp*; Low Ger. *uff*; Ger. *auf*, over, on, upon), aloft; on high; in a state of advance; in a state of being raised or increased; in a state of climbing or ascending; in a state of insurrection; in a state of elevation; out of bed; into order, as he drew *up* his company; much used in modifying the action of a verb: **prep.** from a lower place or position to a higher; not down: **int.** or **impera.** arise; raise up: **up and down**, backward and forward; from one place to another; here and there: **up to**, to an equal height or degree; fully prepared: **up stream**, from the mouth toward its head; against the current: **up the country**, in a direction from the coast, or up a river: **the ups and downs of life**, the various changes of good and bad fortune, or the joys and sorrows of life: **up with**, denoting the act of raising to give a blow: **it is all up with him**, he is lost; it is all over with him: **the time is up**, the allotted time is past: **to blow up**, to inflate; to destroy by mining, or from below; to reprove sharply: **to come up with**, to reach in following: **to grow up**, to come to maturity: **done up**, put in order; dressed for use; exhausted.

Upas, n. *ū'pas* (Malay, *puhn-upas*, the poison-tree—from *puhn*, tree, and *upas*, poison), a tree common in the forests of Java and the adjoining islands whose juices are poisonous—what has been said in regard to the atmosphere surrounding it being deadly, or even deleterious, is entirely fabulous.

upbear, v. *ŭp-bâr'* (*up*, high, and *bear*), to raise aloft; to elevate.

upbraid, v. *ŭp-brād'* (AS. *uppebredan*, to cry out upon, to reproach), to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove with severity; to chide; to cast in the teeth: **upbraid'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of reproaching in severe terms; reproaches or accusations made against any one to his face: **upbraid'ed**, pp.: **upbraid'ingly**, ad. *-li.*

upcast, a. *ŭp'kăst* (*up*, high, and *cast*), cast up; thrown upward: **upcast** or **upcast-shaft**, in *mining*, the shaft or pit for carrying off foul or heated air; a throw or fault.

upcoiled, a. *ŭp-koĭld'*, made into a coil.

upheave, v. *ŭp-hēv'*, to lift up from beneath; to rise or swell upwards: **upheav'ing**, imp.: **upheaved'**, pp.: **adj.** lifted or forced up from below by some elevating power: **upheav'al**, n. in *geol.*, a lifting up of strata by some expansive or elevating power from below.

upheld, *ŭp-hĕld'* (pt. and pp. of the verb **uphold**, which see), sustained; supported.

uphill, a. *ŭp'hĭl* (*up*, high, and *hill*), difficult, like the act of ascending a hill.

uphold, v. *ŭp-hōld'*, to lift on high; to elevate; to support or keep from falling; to maintain; to continue without falling: **uphold'ing**, imp.: **upheld'**, pt. and pp. sustained: kept from falling: **uphold'er**, n. one who upholds; an upholsterer; a defender.

upholsterer, n. *ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĕr* (a corruption of *upholder*, the original meaning being, one who furbishes up old goods), one who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like: **uphol'stery**, n. *-i*, that kind of house-furnishings supplied by an upholsterer: **uphol'stered**, a. *-stĕrd*, fitted with hangings and coverings of cloth, &c.

uplands, n. *ŭp'lăndz* (*up*, high, and *lands*), ground elevated at intervals above the meadows and flats which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; high ground: **up'land**, a. pert. to uplands; higher in situation: **up'lander**, n. *-dĕr*, one who resides on the uplands: **up'landish**, a. *-dĭsh*, dwelling on the higher grounds, or on mountains.

uplift, v. *ŭp-lĭft'*, to raise; to elevate; to take up before being due, as wages: **uplift'ing**, imp.: **uplift'ed**, a. raised high; elevated.

upmost, a. *ŭp'mōst* (*up*, high, and *most*), highest; topmost: **uppermost** is now generally used for **upmost**.

upon, prep. *ŭp-ŏn'* (AS. *uppan*, upon—from *up*, high: Ger. *an*, on), resting on the top or surface; not under; on; with respect to; near to; denoting situation; denoting assumption, as he took an office *upon* him; denoting time when, as *upon* the third day; thrown over the body, as clothes.

upper, a. *ŭp'pĕr* (comp. of *up*), higher in place; superior in rank or dignity: **up'permost**, a. superl. *-mōst*, highest in place, rank, or power: **up'perhand**, n. superiority; advantage: **upper-nurse**, a head-nurse with the care of children in a family: **upper-servant**, one of the higher servants where many are kept: **upper-works**, in a *ship*, the parts above water when fully freighted for a voyage: **up'pish**, a. *-pĭsh*, proud; aspiring to seem higher than the real station befits.

upright, a. *ŭp'rīt* (*up*, high, and *right*), erect; possessing rectitude; honest: n. something standing erect and perpendicular; a timber supporting a rafter: **upright'ly**, ad.: **upright'ness**, n. state of possessing honesty and integrity.

uprising, n. *ŭp-rī'zing*, the act of rising from below the horizon, as the sun; the act of rising from a recumbent or sitting posture; a rebellion.

uproar, n. *ŭp'rōr* (Dut. *oproer*, a tumult, a sedition: Ger. *aufruhr*, disturbance: AS. *hreran*; Icel. *hræra*, to move, to agitate), a violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour: **uproar'ious**, a. *-i-ŭs*, accompanied with great noise and disturbance: **uproar'iously**, ad.

uproot, v. *ŭp-rōōt'* (*up*, high, and *root*), to tear up by the roots; to destroy utterly: **uproot'ed**, pp. torn up by the roots; utterly destroyed.

upset, v. *ŭp-sĕt'*, to overturn; to throw down from an erect position: n. an overturn: **upset-price**, the price at which houses, lands, or goods are exposed to sale by auction, forming a *set* or fixed sum from which increased offers may begin.

upshot, n. *ŭp'shŏt*, conclusion; end; final issue; outcome; result.

upside, n. *ŭp'sīd*, the upper side or part: **up'sides**, ad. *-sīdz*, in *familiar language*, in the phrase "I shall be *upsides* with him," meaning—I shall be on equal terms with him, or have the upper hand; I shall have my revenge: **upside-down**, ad. *ŭp'sīd-dŏŭn'*, with the upper part down; in complete disorder and confusion.

upstart, n. *ŭp'stärt*, one that has suddenly risen from a humble station to one of wealth or power.

upthrow, n. *ŭp'thrō*, in *mining*, a sudden uplift of strata by a fault or dislocation.

upturn, v. *ŭp-tĕrn*, to throw up; to furrow.

upward, a. *ŭp'wĕrd* (AS. *up*, high, and *weard* or *wearder*, used in composition to express situation or direction), directed to a higher place: ad. toward a higher place; toward the source;—also **up'wards**, *-wĕrdz*, opposed to *downwards*.

urachus, n. *ū'rā-kŭs* (Gr. *ouron*, urine), a fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus.

uræmia, n. *ū-rē'mĭ-ā* (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, poisoning of the blood in some disorders of the urinary organs.

uralite, n. *ū'rā-līt* (from *Ural*, where first found), a pseudomorphous mineral of a dark-green or greenish-black colour.

Urania, n. *ū-rā'nĭ-ā* (L. *urania*; Gr. *ourania*, the heavenly—from Gr. *ouranos*, heaven), in *anc. myth.*,

urceolar, a. *ûr'sē-ō-lĕr* (L. *urceolus*, a little p
a water-pot), in *bot.*, fleshy or bulging, as tuberc
leaves: **ur'ceolate**, a. *-lāt*, urn-shaped; shaped
a pitcher.

urchin, n. *ûr'chin* (L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, an ur
F. *hérisson*, a hedgehog—from *heri-ser*, to set u
bristles), the hedgehog; a name in slight anger
to a child: **sea-urchin**, a creature having a sph
shell flattened on the lower side, and covered
prickly spines.

urea, n. *ū'rē-ā* (Gr. *ouron*, urine—from *ouri*
make water), a peculiar pearly substance fou
urine: **ureter**, n. *ū'rē-tĕr* (Gr. *ourēter*, the passa
the urine), in *anat.*, the tube or duct that convey
urine from the kidney to the bladder: **urethr**
ū-rē'thrā (Gr. *ourēthra*), the tube or canal by
the urine is conveyed from the bladder and discha
ure'thral, a. *-thrāl*, pert. to the urethra: **uretic**,
n. *ū-rĕt'ik*, a medicine which increases the secr
action of the kidneys.

urge, v. *ûrj* (L. *urgere*, to press upon, to driv
urgere), to push; to impel; to incite; to press, as
gument or objection; to importune; to press for
urging, imp. *ûrjĭng*: **adj.** pressing with solicita
importunate: **urged**, pp. *ûrjd*: **urgent**, a. *
pressing; importunate; forcible: **ur'gently**, a
ur'gency, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, pressure of difficulty or nece
entreaty; importunity.

uric, a. *ū'rĭk* (Gr. *ouron*, urine; see **urea**),
from urine: **uric acid**, a peculiar substance fo
the urine of certain animals, and in the excrem
serpents, &c.: **u'rate**, n. *-rāt*, a salt of uric acid

Urim, n. *ū'rĭm* (Heb. *urim*, lights; plu. of *ur*
flame), a part of the breastplate of the high
among the anc. Jews, by means of which Jeho
vealed His will on certain occasions: **Urim and
mim**, light and perfection.

urine, n. *ū'rĭn* (L. *urina*; Gr. *ouron*, urine:
Sans. *vari*, water; It. *orina*; F. *urine*), a fluid s
by the kidneys and accumulated in the bladde
which it is discharged: **urinal**, n. *ū'rĭ-nāl*, a v
which, or a place where, urine may be discharg
erection in a street for public convenience; a p
waterproof case: **u'rina'rium**, n. *-nā'rĭ-ŭm*,
where urine may be stored for manure: **u'rin
-nĕr-ĭ, relating to or found in urine: n. a p
storing urine: **u'rinate**, v. *-nāt*, to void or di
urine: **u'rinating**, imp.: **u'rinated**, pp.: **u'rinc
n. *-nōm'ē-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an in
determining the density of urine: **u'rinous**,
pert. to urine.

urn, n. *ûrn* (L. *urna*, a water-pot, a vessel f
ing water; It. *urna*; F. *urne*), a vessel of a r
form bulging out or swelling in the middle;
for keeping water hot at table; a vessel in w
ashes of the dead were kept in anc. times; in
theca or spore-case of mosses.

who lends money at an illegal rate of interest; one who charges an exorbitant rate of interest: **usurious**, a. *ū-zhōō'ri-ŭs*, taking an exorbitant rate of interest for money: **usu'riously**, ad. *-li*: **usu'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being usurious.

utensil, n. *ū-tĕn'sil* (L. *utensilis*, that may be used, fit for use—from *utor*, I use: It. *utensili*, utensils: F. *ustensile*), a hollow instr. or vessel in domestic use, and suchlike.

uterine, a. *ū'tĕr-in* (L. *uterus*, the womb: It. *utero*: akin to Sans. *udara*, the belly: F. *uterin*, uterine), of or pert. to the uterus, or proceeding from it; born of the same mother but by a different father: **u'terus**, n. *-ŭs*, the muscular and vascular part in the females of certain animals in which conception occurs, and in which the fœtus is developed and nourished until birth.

utility, n. *ū-til'i-ti* (L. *utilitas*, utility, benefit—from *utilis*, useful, serviceable—from *utor*, I use: F. and It. *utile*), profitableness to some end; benefit; advantage; profit: **utilise**, v. *ū'til-iz*, to render profitable; to turn to good account or use: **u'tilising**, imp. *-i-zing*: **u'tilised**, pp. *-izd*: **u'tilisa'tion**, n. *-i-zā'shŭn*, a making profitable; a gaining: **u'tilita'rian**, a. *-i-tā'ri-ăn*, pert. to utility or things useful: n. one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism: **u'tilita'rianism**, n. *-izm*, the doctrine which makes utility the sole standard of good for man, or of moral conduct; the doctrine that "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" should be the end and aim of society in its social and political institutions.

utmost, a. *ŭt'mōst* (AS. *utemost*—from *ute*, out, and *mæst*, most), situated at the furthest point or extremity; most distant; last; being in the greatest or highest degree: n. the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

utopian, a. *ū-tō'pi-ăn* (from *More's Utopia*, an imaginary land which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in its laws and institutions, &c.), pert. to any state of ideal perfection; fanciful; chimerical; impracticable: **uto'pianism**, n. *-izm*, chimerical schemes in theory or practice.

utricle, n. *ū'tri-kl* (L. *utriculus*, a small skin or leathern bottle—from *uter*, a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide), in *bot.*, a thin-walled cell; a bladder-like covering; a thin-skinned one-seeded fruit: **utricular**, a. *ū-trik'ū-lĕr*, containing vessels like small bags: **utric'ulus**, n. *-lŭs*, a kind of fruit with an inflated covering; a little bladder filled with air, attached to certain aquatic plants.

utter, a. *ŭt'ĕr* (AS. *ut*, out: *uter*, outer, extreme), complete; perfect; total; absolute; thorough; entire: v. to send *out*, as words; to speak; to disclose; to publish; to put into circulation: **ut'tering**, imp.: **ut'tered**, pp. *-ĕrd*, spoken; disclosed; put into circulation: **ut'terable**, a. *-ā-bl*, that may be spoken or expressed in words: **ut'terance**, n. *-ăns*, manner of speaking; pronunciation: **ut'terer**, n. *-ĕr*, one who utters; a promulgator: **ut'terly**, ad. *-li*, to the full extent; perfectly; totally: **ut'termost**, a. *-mōst*, extreme; being in the furthest or highest degree: n. the greatest power or degree; that beyond which nothing is: **utter barrister**, one admitted, but not yet allowed to plead within the bar: **to the uttermost**, in the most extensive degree; in the highest degree.

uvea, n. *ū-vē-ă* (L. *uva*, a grape: It. *uva*), in *anat.*, the posterior layer of the iris, so called from the black and very thick varnish which covers it, and which resembles the skin of a black grape: **u'veous**, a. *-ŭs*, resembling a grape: **u'vic**, a. *-tik*, of or from the grape.

uvula, n. *ū'vū-lā* (L. *uva*, a grape: old F. *uvule*: It. *uvola*), in *anat.*, the fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate: **u'vular**, a. *-lĕr*, of or pert. to the uvula.

uxorious, a. *ŭg-zō'ri-ŭs* (L. *uxorius*, of or belonging to a wife—from *uxor*, a wife), foolishly fond of a wife: **uxo'riously**, ad. *-li*, with fond submission to a wife: **uxo'riousness**, n. *-nĕs*, excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

V

vacant, a. *vā'kănt* (L. *vacans*, empty, void—gen. *vacantis*: It. *vacante*: F. *vacant*), empty; void of every substance except air; not filled by an occupant or possessor; unsupplied; indicating want of thought, as a look: **va'cantly**, ad. *-li*: **va'cancy**, n. *-kăn-si*, that which is vacant; empty space; time of leisure; situation or office unfilled; the time during which a place or situation remains unfilled; listlessness; emptiness of thought: **vacate**, v. *vā-kāt'* (L. *vacatum*, to be empty or void, to be without), to make empty; to withdraw from; to annul: **vaca'ting**, imp.: **vaca'ted**, pp.: **vaca'tion**, n. *-shŭn*, act of making void; the intermission of judicial proceedings; interruption for a time of regular studies at a college or school; intermission of any stated employment.

vaccine, a. *văk'sin* (L. *vaccinus*, of or from cows—from *vacca*, a cow: It. *vaccino*: F. *vaccin*), pert. to or derived from cows, as *vaccine* matter: **vac'cinate**, v. *-si-nāt*, to inoculate with vaccine matter or the cow-pox as a preventive of small-pox: **vac'cinating**, imp.: **vac'cinated**, pp.: **vac'cinator**, n. *-nā-tĕr*, one who vaccinates: **vac'cina'tion**, n. *-nā'shŭn*, the act or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox in order to secure them from attacks of the small-pox.

vacillate, v. *văs'il-lāt* (L. *vacillatum*, to sway to and fro: It. *vacillare*: F. *vaciller*), to waver; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant: **vac'illating**, imp.: adj. unsteady; inclined to fluctuate in opinions or resolutions: **vac'illated**, pp.: **vac'illatingly**, ad. *-li*: **vac'illa'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, a moving one way and the other; unsteadiness; a fluctuation of mind: **vac'illant**, a. *-lănt*, wavering; unsteady; fluctuating.

vacuum, n. *văk'ū-ŭm* (L. *vacuum*, an empty space: It. *vacuo*, emptiness: old F. *vacque*), a space empty or devoid of matter, solid or aeriform: **in vacuo**, *in-văk'ū-ō* (L.), in empty space: **vac'uist**, n. *-ist*, one who regards a perfect vacuum in nature possible: **vacuity**, n. *vă-kū'i-ti*, space unfilled or unoccupied by matter; emptiness; void: **vacuum-pump**, a pump connected to the boiler of a marine engine for charging the boiler with water from the sea by discharging the air.

vade-mecum, n. *vā'dē-mē'kŭm* (L. *vade*, go, and *mecum*, with me), a book or other thing which a person carries with him as a companion or book of reference; a manual; a handbook.

vagabond, a. *văg'ā-bŏnd* (L. *vagabundus*, strolling about: It. *vagabondo*: F. *vagabond*), wandering; having no settled home or habitation; unsettled; idle: n. an idle fellow without a settled home; a vagrant: **vag'abondage**, n. *-bŏnd-āj*, also **vag'abondism**, n. *-izm*, an idle unsettled life.

vagary, n. *vā-gā'ri*, **vaga'ries**, n. plu. *-riz* (L. *vagari*, to wander, to roam: It. *vagare*: F. *vaguer*), a wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whimsical purpose.

vagina, n. *vă-jī'nā* (L. *vagina*, a scabbard, a sheath: It. *vagina*: F. *vagin*), the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; in *bot.*, a sheath; any part which completely surrounds another: **vagi'nal**, a. *-năl*, pert. to the vagina; resembling a sheath: **vaginant**, a. *văj'i-nănt*, serving to invest or sheathe: **vag'inate**, a. *-nāt*, also **vag'inated**, a. furnished or invested as with a sheath: **vagino-pennous**, a. *-nō-pĕn'i-nŭs* (L. *penna*, a wing or feather), having the wings enclosed in a sheath; sheath-winged.

vagrant, a. *vā'grănt* (L. *vagor*, I wander: It. *vagor*: F. *vaguer*, to ramble), wandering from place to place; having no fixed habitation; unsettled: n. one who has no settled abode; an idle wanderer; a vagabond: **va'grantly**, ad. *-li*: **va'grancy**, n. *-grăn-si*, unsettled condition; life or habits of one without a fixed habitation.

vague, a. *vāg* (L. *vagus*, strolling about, wandering: It. *vago*: F. *vague*), not settled or definite; loose; unfixed; ill-defined; proceeding from no reliable source: **vague'ly**, ad. *-li*: **vague'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being uncertain or unsettled.

vail, n. *vāl* (a mere corruption of *avail*, the anc. Eng. term signifying money given to servants, casual emoluments of an office), money given to servants by employers, visitors, or others, as a perquisite or present; customary or stipulated perquisites to servants, as grease and broken meat to a cook, and left-off

unmotherly, a. *ŭn·mŭth'ér·lĭ*, not becoming mother.

unmoulded, a. *ŭn·mōl'dĕd*, not shaped or formed.

unmounted, a. *ŭn·mŏwnt'ĕd*, not raised on high; no got on horseback.

unmourned, a. *ŭn·mōrnd'*, not lamented.

unmovable, a. *ŭn·mōō'vȧ·bl*, that cannot be moved firm: **unmo'vably**, ad.: **unmoved'**, a. not transferre from one place to another; not changed in purpose firm; not having the passions excited: **unmo'vedly** ad.: **unmo'ving**, a. having no power to affect the pa sions.

unmuffled, a. *ŭn·mŭf'fld*, taken from the face, as cover; uncovered.

unmurmuring, a. *ŭn·mŭr'mŭr·ĭng*, not complaining **unmur'mured**, pp. not complained of.

unmusical, a. *ŭn·mū'zĭ·kȧl*, harsh; not pleasing the ear: **unmu'sically**, ad.

unmutilated, a. *ŭn·mū'tĭ·lā·tĕd*, not deprived of member; entire.

unmuzzle, v. *ŭn·mŭz'l*, to loose from a muzzle: **u muz'zled**, a. loosed from a muzzle.

unnamed, a. *ŭn·nāmd'*, not mentioned.

unnatural, a. *ŭn·nȧt'ū·rȧl*, contrary to the laws nature; acting without the affections of our comm humanity; not agreeable to the real condition of pe sons or things: **unnat'urally**, ad.

unnavigable, a. *ŭn·nȧv'ĭ·gȧ·bl*, that cannot be pass over in ships: **unnav'igated**, a. not passed over ships.

unnecessary, a. *ŭn·nĕs'ĕs·sĕr·ĭ*, needless; useles not required by the circumstances of the case: **u nec'essarily**, ad. needlessly.

unneighbourly, a. *ŭn·nā'bĕr·lĭ*, not becoming p sons living near each other; not kind and friendl **ad.** in a manner not becoming a neighbour.

unnerve, v. *ŭn·nĕrv'*, to deprive of force or strengt to enfeeble: **unnerv'ing**, imp.: **unnerved'**, pp. prived of nerve or strength: **adj.** weak; feeble.

unnoted, a. *ŭn·nō'tĕd*, not observed or remark not distinguished.

unnoticed, a. *ŭn·nō'tĭst*, not regarded; not trea with the usual marks of respect; not hospitably tertained.

unnumbered, a. *ŭn·nŭm'bĕrd*, indefinitely num ous; innumerable.

unobjectionable, a. *ŭn'ŏb·jĕk'shŭn·ȧ·bl*, not liabl objection; that need not be condemned as faulty improper.

unobscured, a. *ŭn'ŏb·skūrd'*, not darkened.

unobservable, a. *ŭn'ŏb·zĕr'vȧ·bl*, not discoverab **un'obser'vant**, a. not attentive; heedless: **un' served'**, a. not noticed; not regarded; not heed **un'obser'ving**, a. inattentive; heedless.

unobstructed, a. *ŭn'ŏb·strŭk'tĕd*, not filled with pediments; not hindered: **un'obstruc'tive**, a. presenting any obstacle.

unobtainable, a. *ŭn'ŏb·tān'ȧ·bl*, not within re

ing no pity; not merciful: **unpit'ifully**, ad. without mercy: **unpit'ying**, a. showing no compassion.

unplagued, a. *ŭn-plāgd'*, not tormented or harassed; not teased.

unplanted, a. *ŭn-plănt'ĕd*, of spontaneous growth.

unpleasant, a. *ŭn-plĕz'ănt*, not affording pleasure; disagreeable: **unpleas'antly**, ad.: **unpleas'antness**, n. the state of being unpleasant: **unpleas'ing**, a. offensive.

unpledged, a. *ŭn-plĕjd'*, not engaged by promise; not mortgaged.

unpliable, a. *ŭn-plī'ă-bl*, also **unpli'ant**, a. not easily bent; stiff; not readily yielding.

unplighted, a. *ŭn-plīt'ĕd*, not pledged.

unploughed, a. *ŭn-plŏwd'*, not turned up with the plough.

unpoetic, a. *ŭn'pō-ĕt'ĭk*, also **un'poet'ical**, a. not having the beauties of verse; unbecoming a poet: **un'poet'ically**, ad.

unpointed, a. *ŭn-poĭnt'ĕd*, having no marks of punctuation.

unpolarized, a. *ŭn-pō'lĕr-īzd'*, not having the property of pointing to the poles of the earth.

unpolished, a. *ŭn-pŏl'ĭ-shd*, not made bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; rude; rough.

unpolite, a. *ŭn'pō-līt'*, not refined in manners; not civil or courteous; rude: **un'polite'ly**, ad. in an uncivil or rude manner: **un'polite'ness**, n. want of refinement in manners; rudeness.

unpolluted, a. *ŭn'pō-lū'tĕd*, not defiled or corrupted.

unpopular, a. *ŭn-pŏp'ū-lĕr*, not having the public favour; not pleasing the people: **unpop'ularly**, ad.: **unpop'ular'ity**, n. state of not pleasing the people.

unportable, a. *ŭn-pōrt'ă-bl*, not fit for being carried.

unportioned, a. *ŭn-pōr'shŭnd*, not having a certain amount of goods, property, or money, as a wife.

unpossessed, a. *ŭn'pŏz-zĕst'*, not held; not occupied.

unpotable, a. *ŭn-pō'tă-bl*, not drinkable.

unpractised, a. *ŭn-prăk'tĭst*, not skilled; not having experience; raw.

unpraised, a. *ŭn-prāzd'*, not celebrated.

unprecedented, a. *ŭn-prĕs'ē-dĕn'tĕd*, not preceded by a like cause; not justified by the authority of a former example: **unprec'eden'tedly**, ad.

unprecise, a. *ŭn'prē-sīs'*, not precise; not exact.

unprejudiced, a. *ŭn-prĕj'ū-dĭst*, free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not preoccupied by opinion.

unprelatical, a. *ŭn'prē-lăt'ĭ-kăl*, unbecoming a dignitary of the church.

unpremeditated, a. *ŭn'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĕd*, not previously prepared in the mind; not done by design; not previously intended.

unprepared, a. *ŭn'prē-pārd'*, not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures: **un'prepar'edness**, n. state of being not prepared.

unprepossessed, a. *ŭn-prē'pŏz-zĕst'*, not biassed by previous opinions; not partial: **unpre'posses'sing**, a. not having a winning or attractive appearance.

unpressed, a. *ŭn-prĕst'*, not pressed or forced.

unpresuming, a. *ŭn'prē-zūm'ĭng*, not too confident or bold; modest.

unpresumptuous, a. *ŭn'prē-zŭm'tū-ŭs*, not rash; modest; submissive.

unpretending, a. *ŭn'prē-tĕnd'ĭng*, not claiming distinction; modest.

unpreventable, a. *ŭn'prē-vĕnt'ă-bl*, that cannot be hindered or obstructed: **un'prevent'ed**, a. not hindered.

unpriestly, a. *ŭn-prēst'lĭ*, unsuitable to, or unbecoming, a priest.

unprincely, a. *ŭn-prĭns'lĭ*, unbecoming a prince.

unprincipled, a. *ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-pld*, having no settled principles; destitute of virtue.

unprinted, a. *ŭn-prĭnt'ĕd*, not printed, as a literary work; not stamped.

unprivileged, a. *ŭn-prĭv'ĭ-lĕjd*, not enjoying a particular immunity.

unprized, a. *ŭn-prīzd'*, not valued.

unproclaimed, a. *ŭn'prō-klāmd'*, not notified by public declaration.

unprocurable, a. *ŭn'prō-kū'rā-bl*, not obtainable.

unproductive, a. *ŭn'prō-dŭk'tĭv*, barren; not producing large crops; not producing profit or interest, as money: **un'produc'tively**, ad.: **un'produc'tiveness**, n. state of being unproductive.

unprofaned, a. *ŭn'prō-fānd'*, not violated; not polluted or defiled.

unprofessional, a. *ŭn'prō-fĕsh'ŭn-ăl*, not belonging to a profession; not in keeping with a profession: **un'professi'onally**, ad.

unprofitable, a. *ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ă-bl*, producing no improvement or advantage; useless; producing no gain; serving no purpose: **unprof'itably**, ad.: **unprof'itableness**, n. state of producing no gain or advantage.

unprogressive, a. *ŭn'prō-grĕs'ĭv*, not advancing.

unprohibited, a. *ŭn'prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĕd*, not forbidden; lawful.

unprojected, a. *ŭn'prō-jĕkt'ĕd*, not planned; not formed in the mind.

unprolific, a. *ŭn'prō-lĭf'ĭk*, barren; not producing fruit.

unpromising, a. *ŭn-prŏm'ĭs-ĭng*, not affording a favourable prospect of success.

unprompted, a. *ŭn-prŏmt'ĕd*, not dictated or instigated.

unpronounceable, a. *ŭn'prō-nŏŏns'ă-bl*, that cannot be pronounced or uttered by the mouth: **un'pronounced'**, a. not uttered by the mouth.

unprophetic, a. *ŭn'prō-fĕt'ĭk*, not foreseeing future events; also **un'prophet'ical**, a.

unpropitiated, a. *ŭn'prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ā-tĕd*, not conciliated; not reconciled: **un'propiti'ous**, a. not favourable; not disposed to promote: **un'propiti'ously**, ad.: **un'propiti'ousness**, n. the state of being unpropitious.

unpropped, a. *ŭn-prŏpt'*, not supported; not upheld.

unprosperous, a. *ŭn-prŏs'pĕr-ŭs*, not attended with success; unfortunate: **unpros'perously**, ad.

unprotected, a. *ŭn'prō-tĕkt'ĕd*, not supported; not shielded or covered from danger: **un'protect'ing**, a. not shielding from danger.

unprotracted, a. *ŭn'prō-trăkt'ĕd*, not drawn out in length.

unproved, a. *ŭn-prōvd'*, not established as true.

unprovided, a. *ŭn'prō-vī'dĕd*, unfurnished; unsupplied.

unprovoked, a. *ŭn'prō-vōkt'*, not proceeding from a just cause; not incited: **un'provo'king**, a. giving no offence.

unpruned, a. *ŭn-prōnd'*, not cut; not lopped.

unpublished, a. *ŭn-pŭb'lĭsht*, not made public; private.

unpunctual, a. *ŭn-pŭngk'tū-ăl*, not exact in time.

unpunished, a. *ŭn-pŭn'ĭsht*, suffered to pass without punishment, or with impunity.

unpurchaseable, a. *ŭn-pĕr'chās-ă-bl*, that cannot be obtained at any price: **unpur'chased**, a. not bought.

unpurified, a. *ŭn-pū'rĭ-fīd*, not freed from foul matter; unsanctified.

unpursued, a. *ŭn'pĕr-sūd'*, not followed; not prosecuted.

unqualified, a. *ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd*, not having the requisite talents or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oaths; not modified by conditions or exceptions.

unquelled, a. *ŭn-kwĕld'*, not subdued.

unquenchable, a. *ŭn-kwĕnsh'ă-bl*, that will never be, or cannot be, extinguished: **unquench'ably**, ad.: **unquenched'**, a. not extinguished.

unquestionable, a. *ŭn-kwĕst'yŭn-ă-bl*, not to be doubted; certain: **unquest'ionably**, ad. without doubt: **unquest'ioned**, a. not doubted; not examined; indisputable: **unquest'ioning**, a. not doubting.

unquickened, a. *ŭn-kwĭk'nd*, not matured to vitality.

unquiet, a. *ŭn-kwī'ĕt*, not calm or tranquil; restless; troublesome: **unqui'etly**, ad.: **unqui'etness**, n. restlessness; want of peace.

unquoted, a. *ŭn-kwō'tĕd*, applied to goods not in the prices current or sale-lists; not dealt in or recognised by the stock exchange, as certain kinds of shares or stocks.

unracked, a. *ŭn-răkt'*, not poured from the lees.

unransacked, a. *ŭn-răn'săkt*, not searched; not pillaged.

unransomed, a. *ŭn-răn'sŭmd*, not liberated from captivity by a price paid.

unravaged, a. *ŭn-răv'ăjd*, not wasted or destroyed.

unravel, v. *ŭn-răv'ĕl*, to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to separate connected parts; to clear up; to unfold: **unrav'elling**, imp. unfolding; clearing from difficulty: **unrav'elled**, pp. disentangled.

unreached, a. *ŭn-rēcht'*, not attained to.

unread, a. *ŭn-rĕd'*, not recited; not perused; not learned in books: **n.** a proof not examined by the reader or corrector of a printing office: **unread'able**, a. that cannot be read; not legible.

unready, a. *ŭn-rĕd'ĭ*, not prepared; unfit; un-

be acknowledged; that cannot be received as know
unrec'ognised', a. not acknowledged or known.
unrecommended, a. *ŭn·rĕk·ŏm·mĕnd'ĕd*, not co
mended to the notice of another.
unrecompensed, a. *ŭn·rĕk'ŏm·pĕnst'*, not reward
or compensated.
unreconcilable, a. *ŭn·rĕk'ŏn·sīl'ā·bl*, not capable
being appeased; implacable: **unre'conciled'**, a. n
appeased; not having become favourable; not havi
made peace with God through Christ.
unrecorded, a. *ŭn'rē·kŏrd'ĕd*, not registered; r
kept in remembrance.
unrecounted, a. *ŭn'rē·kŏŏnt'ĕd*, not related or to
unrecoverable, a. *ŭn'rē·kŭv'ĕr·ā·bl*; that cannot
regained or repossessed: **un'recov'ered**, a. not
gained.
unrectified, a. *ŭn·rĕk'tĭ·fīd*, not corrected, as
error; not refined, as spirits.
unredeemable, a. *ŭn'rē·dēm'ā·bl*, that cannot
purchased back: **un'redeemed'**, a. not ransomed; n
paid.
unredressed, a. *ŭn'rē·drĕst'*, not relieved from
justice; not reformed.
unreduced, a. *ŭn'rē·dūst'*, not lessened in size
amount: **un'redu'cible**, a. that cannot be lessened
amount.
unrefined, a. *ŭn'rē·fīnd'*, not refined; not polis
in manners.
unreflecting, a. *ŭn'rē·flĕkt'ĭng*, not throwing b
light; wanting in thought.
unreformed, a. *ŭn'rē·fŏrmd'*, not reclaimed fr
vice; not amended; not corrected.
unrefracted, a. *ŭn'rē·frŭkt'ĕd*, not turned fro
direct course, as rays of light.
unrefreshed, a. *ŭn'rē·frĕsht'*, not relieved fr
fatigue; not cheered: **un'refresh'ing**, a. not relie
from fatigue or weariness; not invigorating.
unrefuted, a. *ŭn'rē·fū'tĕd*, not proved to be fals
unregarded, a. *ŭn'rē·gärd'ĕd*, not noticed;
heeded; neglected.
unregeneracy, n. *ŭn'rē·jĕn'ĕr·ā·sĭ*, state of b
unrenewed in heart: **un'regen'erate**, a. also un
gen'erated, a. not renewed in heart; remainin
enmity with God.
unregistered, a. *ŭn·rĕj'ĭs·tĕrd*, not recorded.
unregretted, a. *ŭn'rē·grĕt'tĕd*, not lamented.
unregulated, a. *ŭn·rĕg'ū·lā·tĕd*, not reduced to o
unrehearsed, a. *ŭn'rē·hĕrst'*, not recited or repe
unrelated, a. *ŭn'rē·lā'tĕd*, not connected by blo
affinity.
unrelaxing, a. *ŭn'rē·lăks'ĭng*, not abating in a
tion or severity.
unrelenting, a. *ŭn'rē·lĕnt'ĭng*, having no pity; h
cruel; inflexibly rigid: **un'relent'ingly**, ad.
unrelieved, a. *ŭn'rē·lēvd'*, not eased or deliv
from pain; not delivered from distress: **un'relev'
a**, incapable of being relieved; admitting no suc

ad. wickedly: **unright'eousness**, n. a violation of the divine law; wickedness.

unrip, v. *ŭn-rĭp'*, to open seams; to separate or tear asunder, as clothes or sails; to rip.

unripe, a. *ŭn-rīp'*, not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; too early: **unri'pened**, a. not matured: **unripe'ness**, n. immaturity.

unrivalled, a. *ŭn-rī'vŭld*, having no competitor; having no equal.

unrivet, v. *ŭn-rĭv'ĕt*, to loose from rivets; to unfasten.

unrobe, v. *ŭn-rōb'*, to strip of a robe; to undress: **unro'bing**, imp. undressing: **unrobed'**, pp. undressed.

unroll, v. *ŭn-rōl'*, to undo or open out that which has been twisted; to display: **unrol'ling**, imp.: **unrolled'**, pp. opened out; untwisted.

unromantic, a. *ŭn'rō-măn'tĭk*, not addicted to the wild and fanciful; of a grave, sober, or matter-of-fact temperament: **un'roman'tically**, ad.

unroof, v. *ŭn-rōf'*, to strip off the roof or covering of a house: **unroof'ing**, imp.: **unroofed'**, pp. stripped of the roof.

unroot, v. *ŭn-rōt'*, to tear up by the roots; to extirpate: **unroot'ed**, pp. torn up by the roots.

unrounded, a. *ŭn-rŏŭnd'ĕd*, not shaped or cut to a round.

unrouted, a. *ŭn-rŏŭt'ĕd*, not thrown into disorder and defeated.

unruffled, a. *ŭn-rŭf'fld*, calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

unruled, a. *ŭn-rōld'*, not governed; not directed by superior power: **unru'ly**, a. disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; ungovernable; refractory: **unru'liness**, a. disregard of restraint; turbulence.

unrumple, v. *ŭn-rŭm'pl*, to free from rumples; to open out.

unsaddle, v. *ŭn-săd'dl*, to take the saddle from: **unsad'dled**, a. not having a saddle on.

unsafe, a. *ŭn-sāf'*, not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction: **unsafe'ly**, ad. not without danger: **unsafe'ness**, n., also **unsafe'ty**, n. state of not being free from danger.

unsaid, a. pp. *ŭn-sĕd'*, not spoken or uttered.

unsaintly, a. *ŭn-sānt'lĭ*, not like or becoming a saint.

unsaleable, a. *ŭn-sāl'ā-bl*, not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: **unsale'ableness**, n. the state of being unsaleable.

unsalted, a. *ŭn-sŏl'tĕd*, fresh; not pickled with salt.

unsaluted, a. *ŭn'sā-lō'tĕd*, not addressed with expressions of kind wishes; not greeted.

unsanctified, a. *ŭn-săngk'tĭ-fīd*, unholy; not consecrated.

unsanctioned, a. *ŭn-săngk'shŭnd*, not ratified; not approved; not authorised.

unsated, a. *ŭn-sā'tĕd*, not satisfied; not glutted to the full.

unsatisfactory, a. *ŭn-săt'ĭs-făk'tŭr-ĭ*, not giving satisfaction; causing discontent: **un'satisfac'torily**, ad. so as not to give satisfaction: **unsat'isfiable**, a. that cannot be satisfied: **unsat'isfied**, a. not gratified to the full; not content; not convinced: **unsat'isfying**, a. not yielding full gratification; not giving content.

unsaturated, a. *ŭn-săt'ū-rā-tĕd*, not supplied to the full.

unsavoury, a. *ŭn-sā'vŭr-ĭ*, having a bad taste or smell; tasteless; unpleasing; disgusting: **unsa'vouriness**, n. the state of being unsavoury; bad taste or smell.

unsay, v. *ŭn-sā'*, to retract; to deny something formerly declared.

unscanned, a. *ŭn-skănd'*, not examined with care.

unscared, a. *ŭn-skārd'*, not frightened away.

unscarred, a. *ŭn-skärd'*, not marked with scars or wounds.

unscathed, a. *ŭn-skāthd'*, uninjured.

unscattered, a. *ŭn-skăt'ŭrd*, not dispersed or thrown into confusion.

unsceptred, a. *ŭn-sĕp'tŭrd*, having no sceptre or royal authority.

unscholarly, a. *ŭn-skŏl'ŭr-lĭ*, not suitable to a scholar: **un'scholas'tic**, a. not pert. to schools; not pedantic: **unschooled'**, a. not taught; illiterate.

unscientific, a. *ŭn-sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk*, not according to the principles of science; not versed in science: **unsci'entifically**, ad.

unscorched, a. *ŭn-skŏrcht'*, not injured by the fire, as the skin.

unscoured, a. *ŭn-skŏŏrd'*, not cleaned by rubbing.

unscratched, a. *ŭn-skrăcht'*, not rubbed or torn on the surface; not erased.

unscreened, a. *ŭn-skrēnd'*, not covered; not sheltered or protected; not sifted.

unscrew, v. *ŭn-skrō'*, to loose from screws; to unfasten.

unscriptural, a. *ŭn-skrĭp'tū-rĕl*, not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of God's Word: **unscrip'turally**, ad.

unscrupulous, a. *ŭn-skrō'pū-lŭs*, not particular as to means employed: **unscru'pulously**, ad.: **unscru'pulousness**, n. the state of being unscrupulous.

unsculptured, a. *ŭn-skŭlp'tŭrd*, not engraved; not cut in stone.

unseal, v. *ŭn-sēl'*, to break or remove the seal of; to open: **unseal'ing**, imp.: **unsealed'**, pp.: adj. opened by breaking the seal; having no seal.

unsearchable, a. *ŭn-sĕrch'ā-bl*, that cannot be explored or investigated: **unsearch'ably**, ad.: **unsearch'ableness**, n. the quality of being beyond the power of man to explore: **unsearched'**, a. not explored; not critically examined: **unsearch'ing**, a. not penetrating.

unsnared, a. *ŭn-snārd'*, not hardened.

unseasonable, a. *ŭn-sē'zn-ā-bl*, not being in the proper season or time; being beyond the usual time; unfit; untimely: **unsea'sonably**, ad. not in the usual time: **unsea'sonableness**, n. the state of being not in season, or out of the usual time: **unsea'soned**, a. not accustomed; not kept till fit for use, as wood; not inured; not salted; not sprinkled with, as a condiment for a relish.

unseat, v. *ŭn-sēt'*, to throw from the seat; to deprive of a position, particularly that of a member of Parliament: **unseat'ed**, pp. thrown from the seat; deprived of the position: adj. having no seat or bottom: **unseat'ing**, imp. throwing or expelling from a seat.

unseaworthy, a. *ŭn-sē'wŭr-thĭ*, not fit for a voyage, applied to the condition of a ship in regard to its state of repair and the soundness of its timbers: **unsea'worthiness**, n. the state of being unseaworthy.

unseconded, a. *ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd*, not supported by one in addition to the mover, as a proposition or motion.

unsectarian, a. *ŭn-sĕk-tā'rĭ-ŭn*, not characterised by any of the peculiarities or narrow prejudices of a sect.

unsecular, a. *ŭn-sĕk'ū-lŭr*, not worldly: **unsec'ularise**, v. to detach from the things of this world; to devote to sacred uses.

unsecured, a. *ŭn'sē-kūrd'*, not guarded effectually from danger.

unseduced, a. *ŭn'sē-dūst'*, not drawn to ill.

unseeing, a. *ŭn-sē'ĭng*, wanting the power of vision.

unseemly, a. *ŭn-sēm'lĭ*, not fit or becoming; not decent: ad. unbecomingly; indecently: **unseem'liness**, n. indecency; impropriety.

unseen, a. *ŭn-sēn'*, not discovered; invisible.

unselfish, a. *ŭn-sĕl'fĭsh*, not unduly attached to one's own interests: **unself'ishly**, ad.

unsent, a. *ŭn-sĕnt'*, not despatched; not transmitted.

unseparated, a. *ŭn-sĕp'ŭr-ā-tĕd*, not detached or parted.

unsepulchred, a. *ŭn-sĕp'ŭl-kĕrd*, having no grave; unburied.

unserviceable, a. *ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-ā-bl*, not bringing advantage; useless.

unset, a. *ŭn-sĕt'*, not placed; not sunk below the horizon.

unsettle, v. *ŭn-sĕt'tl*, to unfix; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disconcert: **unset'tled**, pp. and a. unfixed; unhinged; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: **unset'tling**, imp.: **unset'tledness**, n. the state of being unfixed or undetermined; uncertainty: **unset'tlement**, n. unsettled state; irresolution.

unsevered, a. *ŭn-sĕv'ĕrd*, not parted or divided.

unsex, v. *ŭn-sĕks'*, to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of qualities natural to the sex.

unshackle, v. *ŭn-shăk'l*, to unfetter; to set free: **unshack'ling**, imp.: **unshack'led**, pp. loosed from shackles or restraint.

unshaded, a. *ŭn-shā'dĕd*, not obscured by having the light intercepted; not clouded: **unshad'owed**, a. *-shăd'ōd*, not darkened; not clouded.

unshaken, a. *ŭn-shā'kn*, not agitated; not moved; firm.

unshamed, a. *ŭn-shāmd'*, not shamed.

unshapable, a. *ŭn-shā'pā-bl*, that cannot be put

gainly: unread ily, a. not promptly; not cheerfully: unread iness, n. want of preparation.

unreal, a. *un-rē'al*, not substantial; having appearance only: un'real ity, n. want of real existence: unre alized, a. not accomplished; not carried out.

unreaped, a. *ūn-rēpt'*, not cut down, as grain; not gathered.

unreasonable, a. *ūn-rē'zun-a-bl*, exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant: unrea sonably, ad.: unrea sonableness, n. excess of demand, passion, and the like: unrea soned, a. not derived from reason: unrea soning, a. not exercising the faculty of reason.

unreeve, v. *ūn-rēv'*, to remove ropes or pulleys from a block or tackle.

unrebuked, a. *un-rē-būkt'*, not reproved or checked.

unrecanted, a. *un-rē-kan'ted*, not retracted.

unreceived, a. *un-rē-sēv'd*, not taken; not come into possession; not entertained, as opinions.

unreckoned, a. *un-rek'nd*, not reckoned or enumerated.

unreclaimed, a. *ūn-rē-klāmd'*, not tamed; not reformed; not recovered, as land from a wild state.

unrecognizable, a. *un-rek-o-nīz'a-bl*, that cannot be acknowledged; that cannot be received as known: unrec ognised, a. not acknowledged or known.

unrecommended, a. *un-rek-om-men'ded*, not commended to the notice of another.

unrecompensed, a. *un-rek'om-pēnst'*, not rewarded or compensated.

unreconcilable, a. *ūn-rek'on-sīl'a-bl*, not capable of being appeased; implacable: unre conciled, a. not appeased; not having become favourable; not having made peace with God through Christ.

unrecorded, a. *un-rē-kōr'ded*, not registered; not kept in remembrance.

unrecounted, a. *un-rē-kōun'ted*, not related or told.

unrecoverable, a. *un-rē-kuv'er-a-bl*, that cannot be regained or repossessed: un recov'ered, a. not regained.

unrectified, a. *ūn-rek'ti-fīd*, not corrected, as an error; not refined, as spirits.

unredeemable, a. *ūn-rē-dēm'a-bl*, that cannot be purchased back: un redeemed, a. not ransomed; not paid.

unredressed, a. *ūn-rē-drēst'*, not relieved from injustice; not redressed.

unreduced, a. *un-rē-dūs'd*, not lessened in size or amount: un redu'cible, a. that cannot be lessened in amount.

unrefined, a. *ūn-rē-fīnd'*, not refined; not polished; not capable of being removed.

unrenewed, a. *ūn-rē-nūd'*, not made anew; not renovated; not born of the Spirit.

unrenowned, a. *ūn-rē-nōund'*, not celebrated or eminent.

unrepaid, a. *ūn-rē-pād'*, not paid back; not compensated.

unrepaired, a. *ūn-rē-pārd'*, not mended.

unrepealed, a. *ūn-rē-pēld'*, not abrogated; remaining in force.

unrepeated, a. *ūn-rē-pēt'ed*, not done or spoken again.

unrepentant, a. *ūn-rē-pen'tānt*, also un'repent'ing, a. not feeling sorrow or regret; not contrite: un'repent'ed, a. not sorrowed for or regretted.

unrepining, a. *ūn-rē-pīn'ing*, not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

unreplenished, a. *ūn-rē-plen'isht*, not filled or adequately supplied.

unreported, a. *ūn-rē-pōrt'ed*, not yet officially made known; not yet published.

unrepresented, a. *ūn-rep-rē-zent'ed*, having no one to act in one's stead.

unrepressed, a. *ūn-rē-prest'*, not crushed; not subdued: un'repres sible, a. that cannot be put down or restrained.

unreprievable, a. *ūn-rē-prēv'a-bl*, that cannot be respited from death: un'reprieved', a. not respited.

unreprovable, a. *ūn-rē-prōv'a-bl*, that cannot be justly blamed or censured: un reproved', a. not liable to reproof or blame; not censured.

unrequited, a. *ūn-rē-kwīt'ed*, not recompensed.

unrescued, a. *ūn-res'kūd*, not delivered.

unresented, a. *ūn-rē-zent'ed*, not regarded with anger.

unreserved, a. *ūn-rē-zērvd'*, not limited; not withheld in part; open; frank; free; concealing or withholding nothing: un'reserv'edly, ad. without limitation; frankly; without concealment: un'reserv'edness, n. frankness; openness.

unresigned, a. *ūn-rē-zīnd'*, not surrendered; not submissive to God's will.

unresisted, a. *ūn-rē-zist'ed*, not opposed: un'resist'ing, a. not making resistance; submissive; humble: un'resist'ingly, ad.

unresolved, a. *ūn-rē-zōlvd'*, not determined; not cleared; not solved.

unrespected, a. *ūn-rē-spekt'ed*, not honoured or esteemed.

ad. wickedly: **unright'eousness**, n. a violation of the divine law; wickedness.

unrip, v. *ŭn-rĭp'*, to open seams; to separate or tear asunder, as clothes or sails; to rip.

unripe, a. *ŭn-rīp'*, not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; too early: **unri'pened**, a. not matured: **unripe'ness**, n. immaturity.

unrivalled, a. *ŭn-rī'vŭld*, having no competitor; having no equal.

unrivet, v. *ŭn-rĭv'ĕt*, to loose from rivets; to unfasten.

unrobe, v. *ŭn-rōb'*, to strip of a robe; to undress: **unro'bing**, imp. undressing: **unrobed'**, pp. undressed.

unroll, v. *ŭn-rōl'*, to undo or open out that which has been twisted; to display: **unrol'ling**, imp.: **unrolled'**, pp. opened out; untwisted.

unromantic, a. *ŭn'rō-măn'tĭk*, not addicted to the wild and fanciful; of a grave, sober, or matter-of-fact temperament: **un'roman'tically**, ad.

unroof, v. *ŭn-rōf'*, to strip off the roof or covering of a house: **unroof'ing**, imp.: **unroofed'**, pp. stripped of the roof.

unroot, v. *ŭn-rōōt'*, to tear up by the roots; to extirpate: **unroot'ed**, pp. torn up by the roots.

unrounded, a. *ŭn-rōŭnd'ĕd*, not shaped or cut to a round.

unrouted, a. *ŭn-rōōt'ĕd*, not thrown into disorder and defeated.

unruffled, a. *ŭn-rŭf'fld*, calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

unruled, a. *ŭn-rōld'*, not governed; not directed by superior power: **unru'ly**, a. disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; ungovernable; refractory: **unru'liness**, a. disregard of restraint; turbulence.

unrumple, v. *ŭn-rŭm'pl*, to free from rumples; to open out.

unsaddle, v. *ŭn-săd'dl*, to take the saddle from: **unsad'dled**, a. not having a saddle on.

unsafe, a. *ŭn-sāf'*, not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction: **unsafe'ly**, ad. not without danger: **unsafe'ness**, n., also **unsafe'ty**, n. state of not being free from danger.

unsaid, a. pp. *ŭn-sĕd'*, not spoken or uttered.

unsaintly, a. *ŭn-sānt'lĭ*, not like or becoming a saint.

unsaleable, a. *ŭn-sāl'ā-bl*, not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: **unsale'ableness**, n. the state of being unsaleable.

unsalted, a. *ŭn-sŏl'tĕd*, fresh; not pickled with salt.

unsaluted, a. *ŭn'sā-lōō'tĕd*, not addressed with expressions of kind wishes; not greeted.

unsanctified, a. *ŭn-săngk'tĭ-fīd*, unholy; not consecrated.

unsanctioned, a. *ŭn-săngk'shŭnd*, not ratified; not approved; not authorised.

unsated, a. *ŭn-sā-tĕd*, not satisfied; not glutted to the full.

unsatisfactory, a. *ŭn-săt'ĭs-făk'tŏr-ĭ*, not giving satisfaction; causing discontent: **un'satisfac'torily**, ad. so as not to give satisfaction: **unsat'isfi'able**, a. that cannot be satisfied: **unsat'isfied**, a. not gratified to the full; not content; not convinced: **unsat'isfying**, a. not yielding full gratification; not giving content.

unsaturated, a. *ŭn-săt'ū-rā-tĕd*, not supplied to the full.

unsavoury, a. *ŭn-sā'vŏr-ĭ*, having a bad taste or smell; tasteless; unpleasing; disgusting: **unsa'vouriness**, n. the state of being unsavoury; bad taste or smell.

unsay, v. *ŭn-sā'*, to retract; to deny something formerly declared.

unscanned, a. *ŭn-skănd'*, not examined with care.

unscared, a. *ŭn-skā'rd*, not frightened away.

unscarred, a. *ŭn-skär'd*, not marked with scars or wounds.

unscathed, a. *ŭn-skāthd'*, uninjured.

unscattered, a. *ŭn-skăt'ĕrd*, not dispersed or thrown into confusion.

unsceptred, a. *ŭn-sĕp'tĕrd*, having no sceptre or royal authority.

unscholarly, a. *ŭn-skŏl'ĕr-lĭ*, not suitable to a scholar: **un'scholas'tic**, a. not pert. to schools; not pedantic: **unschooled**, a. not taught; illiterate.

unscientific, a. *ŭn-sī-ĕn-tĭf'ĭk*, not according to the principles of science; not versed in science: **unsci'entifically**, ad.

unscorched, a. *ŭn-skŏrcht'*, not injured by the fire, as the skin.

unscoured, a. *ŭn-skōōrd'*, not cleaned by rubbing.

unscratched, a. *ŭn-skrăcht'*, not rubbed or torn on the surface; not erased.

unscreened, a. *ŭn-skrēnd'*, not covered; not sheltered or protected; not sifted.

unscrew, v. *ŭn-skrō*, to loose from screws; to unfasten.

unscriptural, a. *ŭn-skrĭp'tū-rĕl*, not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of God's Word: **unscrip'turally**, ad.

unscrupulous, a. *ŭn-skrō'pū-lŭs*, not particular as to means employed: **unscru'pulously**, ad.: **unscru'pulousness**, n. the state of being unscrupulous.

unsculptured, a. *ŭn-skŭlp'tŭrd*, not engraved; not cut in stone.

unseal, v. *ŭn-sēl'*, to break or remove the seal of; to open: **unseal'ing**, imp.: **unsealed'**, pp.: **adj.** opened by breaking the seal; having no seal.

unsearchable, a. *ŭn-sĕrch'ā-bl*, that cannot be explored or investigated: **unsearch'ably**, ad.: **unsearch'ableness**, n. the quality of being beyond the power of man to explore: **unsearched'**, a. not explored; not critically examined: **unsearch'ing**, a. not penetrating.

unseared, a. *ŭn-sērd'*, not hardened.

unseasonable, a. *ŭn-sē'zn-ā-bl*, not being in the proper season or time; being beyond the usual time; unfit; untimely: **unsea'sonably**, ad. not in the usual time: **unsea'sonableness**, n. the state of being not in season, or out of the usual time: **unsea'soned**, a. not accustomed; not kept till fit for use, as wood; not inured; not salted; not sprinkled with, as a condiment for a relish.

unseat, v. *ŭn-sēt'*, to throw from the seat; to deprive of a position, particularly that of a member of Parliament: **unseat'ed**, pp. thrown from the seat; deprived of the position: **adj.** having no seat or bottom: **unseat'ing**, imp. throwing or expelling from a seat.

unseaworthy, a. *ŭn-sē'wĕr-thĭ*, not fit for a voyage, applied to the condition of a ship in regard to its state of repair and the soundness of its timbers: **unseaworthiness**, n. the state of being unseaworthy.

unseconded, a. *ŭn-sĕk'ŭn-dĕd*, not supported by one in addition to the mover, as a proposition or motion.

unsectarian, a. *ŭn-sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn*, not characterised by any of the peculiarities or narrow prejudices of a sect.

unsecular, a. *ŭn-sĕk'ū-lĕr*, not worldly: **unsec'ularise**, v. to detach from the things of this world; to devote to sacred uses.

unsecured, a. *ŭn'sē-kūrd'*, not guarded effectually from danger.

unseduced, a. *ŭn'sē-dūst'*, not drawn to ill.

unseeing, a. *ŭn-sē'ĭng*, wanting the power of vision.

unseemly, a. *ŭn-sēm'lĭ*, not fit or becoming; not decent: **ad.** unbecomingly; indecently: **unseem'liness**, n. indecency; impropriety.

unseen, a. *ŭn-sēn*, not discovered; invisible.

unselfish, a. *ŭn-sĕl'fĭsh*, not unduly attached to one's own interests: **unself'ishly**, ad.

unsent, a. *ŭn-sĕnt'*, not despatched; not transmitted.

unseparated, a. *ŭn-sĕp'ăr-ā-tĕd*, not detached or parted.

unsepulchred, a. *ŭn-sĕp'ŭl-kĕrd*, having no grave; unburied.

unserviceable, a. *ŭn-sĕr'vĭs-ā-bl*, not bringing advantage; useless.

unset, a. *ŭn-sĕt'*, not placed; not sunk below the horizon.

unsettle, v. *ŭn-sĕt'tl*, to unfix; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disconcert: **unset'tled**, pp. and a. unfixed; unhinged; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: **unset'tling**, imp.: **unset'tledness**, n. the state of being unfixed or undetermined; uncertainty: **unset'tlement**, n. unsettled state; irresolution.

unsevered, a. *ŭn-sĕr'ĕrd*, not parted or divided.

unsex, v. *ŭn-sĕks'*, to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of qualities natural to the sex.

unshackle, v. *ŭn-shăk'l*, to unfetter; to set free: **unshack'ling**, imp.: **unshack'led**, pp. loosed from shackles or restraint.

unshaded, a. *ŭn-shā'dĕd*, not obscured by having the light intercepted; not clouded: **unshad'owed**, a. *-shăd'ōd*, not darkened; not clouded.

unshaken, a. *ŭn-shā'kn*, not agitated; not moved; firm.

unshamed, a. *ŭn-shāmd'*, not shamed.

unshapable, a. *ŭn-shā'pā-bl*, that cannot be put

into proper form: **unshaped**, a.; also **unshap'en**, a. deformed; ugly: **unshape'ly**, a. not well formed.

unshared, a. *un-shard'd*, not enjoyed in common.

unshaved, a. *ŭn-shāv'd*, not having the beard dressed with a razor.

unsheathe, v. *un-shēth'*, to draw from the sheath or scabbard: **unsheath'ing**, imp.: **unsheathed'**, pp.

unshed, a. *ŭn-shĕd'*, not split.

unsheeted, a. *un-shēt'ĕd*, not covered with sheets or plates.

unsheltered, a. *ŭn-shĕl'tĕrd*, not defended from danger or annoyance; unscreened: **unshel'tering**, a. not protecting; not shielding from danger.

unshielded, a. *un-shēl'dĕd*, not protected; exposed.

unshifting, a. *un-shĭft'ing*, not changing place or expedients.

unship, v. *ŭn-ship'*, in a *ship*, to remove from the place where it is settled or fixed: **unshipped'**, pp. removed from its place in a ship.

unshocked, a. *ŭn-shŏkt'*, not disgusted; not offended.

unshod, a. *un-shŏd'*, having no shoes.

unshorn, a. *un-shŏrn'*, not sheared or clipped.

unshot, a. *un-shŏt'*, not hit by shot; not discharged: v. to take the balls out of, as out of guns.

unshrinking, a. *un-shrĭngk'ing*, not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling: **unshrink'ingly**, ad.

unshrouded, a. *ŭn-shrōud'ĕd*, not covered; not protected.

unshrunk, a. *ŭn-shrŭngk'*, not contracted.

unshunned, a. *ŭn-shŭnd'*, not avoided.

unshut, a. *un-shŭt'*, open; unclosed.

unsifted, a. *ŭn-sĭft'ĕd*, not separated by a sieve; untried.

unsightly, a. *ŭn-sīt'lĭ*, disagreeable to the eye; deformed: **unsight'liness**, n. the state of being unsightly.

unsilvered, a. *ŭn-sĭl'vĕrd*, not covered with quicksilver.

unsinewed, a. *ŭn-sĭn'ūd*, deprived of strength or force.

unsinged, a. *ŭn-sĭnjd'*, not singed; not scorched.

unsinking, a. *ŭn-sĭngk'ing*, not failing.

unsinning, a. *ŭn-sĭn'ning*, committing no sin; not tainted with sin.

unsisterly, a. *ŭn-sĭs'tĕr-lĭ*, not becoming a sister.

unsized, a. *un-sīzd'*, not sized or stiffened.

unskilful, a. *ŭn-skĭl'fŭl*, wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by experience; clumsy: **unskil'fully**, ad.: **unskil'fulness**, n. want of dexterity; not orthodox; not solid; not real; **not substantial**; not well established: **unsound'ly**, ad.: **unsound'ness**, n. the state of being unsound or defective; corruptness; want of solidity; want of orthodoxy; weakness or sickliness of body: **unsound'ed**, a. not tried with the lead to ascertain the depth of.

unsoured, a. *ŭn-sŏurd'*, not made sour or morose.

unsown, a. *ŭn-sōn'*, also **unsowed'**, a. not scattered, as seed on tilled land; not propagated by seed being scattered.

unsparing, a. *ŭn-spā'rĭng*, profuse; liberal; not parsimonious: **unspa'ringly**, ad. in abundance; lavishly.

unspeakable, a. *ŭn-spēk'ă-bl*, that cannot be spoken or uttered; that cannot be expressed in words: **unspeak'ably**, ad. in a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; unutterably.

unspecified, a. *ŭn-spĕs'ĭ-fīd*, not particularly mentioned.

unspecious, a. *ŭn-spē'shŭs*, not plausible.

unspeculative, a. *ŭn-spĕk'ŭ-lă-tĭv*, not given to forming theories; not apt to engage in trading adventures.

unspent, a. *ŭn-spĕnt'*, not used or wasted; not exhausted.

unspilt, a. *ŭn-spĭlt'*, not shed.

unsplit, a. *ŭn-splĭt'*, not riven or rent in length.

unspoiled, a. *ŭn-spoild'*, not rendered useless; not corrupted; not plundered.

unspoken, a. *ŭn-spō'kn*, not spoken or uttered.

unspotted, a. *ŭn-spŏt'tĕd*, not stained; untainted with guilt; unblemished: **unspot'tedness**, n. state of being free from stain or guilt.

unsquared, a. *ŭn-skwārd'*, not formed with lines or right angles; unhewed, as round or natural timber.

unstable, a. *ŭn-stā'bl*, not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering: **unsta'bleness**, n. the state of being unstable.

unstaid, a. *ŭn-stād'*, not steady; volatile; unfixed.

unstained, a. *ŭn-stānd'*, not dyed; not polluted; not dishonoured.

unstamped, a. *ŭn-stămpt'*, not stamped or impressed.

unstanched, a. *ŭn-stănsht'*, not stanched or stopped, as blood.

unstatesman-like, a. *ŭn-stāts'mănz-lĭk*, not becoming a statesman.

unstayed, a. *ŭn-stād'*, not stopped or retarded.

unsteadfast, a. *ŭn-stĕd'făst*, not fixed; not firm; inconstant.

unsteady, a. *ŭn-stĕd'ĭ*, not constant; irregular;

unsubscribed, a. *ŭn'sŭb·skrībd'*, not attested by writing one's name beneath.

unsubstantial, a. *ŭn'sŭb·stăn'shăl*, not solid; not real: **un'substan'tially**, ad.: **un'substan'tial'ity**, n. state of not having a real existence: **un'substan'tiated**, a. not established by proof; not verified.

unsuccessful, a. *ŭn'sŭk·sĕs'fŭl*, not accomplishing what was intended or expected; not fortunate: **un'success'fully**, ad.: **un'success'fulness**, n. the state of being unsuccessful.

unsucked, a. *ŭn·sŭkt'*, not having the breasts drawn.

unsufferable, a. *ŭn·sŭf'fĕr·ă·bl*, not to be endured; intolerable.

unsuitable, a. *ŭn·sūt'ă·bl*, unfit; not adapted; improper: **unsuit'ably**, ad.: **unsuit'ableness**, n. the state of being unsuitable: **unsuit'ed**, a. not fitted; not adapted: **unsuit'ing**, a. not fitting; not becoming.

unsullied, a. *ŭn·sŭl'lĭd*, not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced: **unsul'liedly**, ad.

unsung, a. *ŭn·sŭng'*, not celebrated in verse.

unsupplanted, a. *ŭn'sŭp·plănt'ĕd*, not displaced or undermined; not overthrown by stratagem.

unsupplied, a. *ŭn'sŭp·plīd'*, not furnished with necessary things.

unsupportable, a. *ŭn'sŭp·pōrt'ă·bl*, intolerable; such as cannot be endured: **un'support'ed**, a. not upheld; not sustained.

unsuppressed, a. *ŭn'sŭp·prĕst'*, not subdued; not extinguished.

unsurgical, a. *ŭn·sĕr'jĭ·kăl*, not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

unsurmountable, a. *ŭn'sĕr·mōŭnt'ă·bl*, that cannot be overcome; insuperable.

unsurpassed, a. *ŭn'sĕr·păst'*, not exceeded.

unsurrendered, a. *ŭn'sĕr·rĕn'dĕrd*, not yielded to others.

unsurveyed, a. *ŭn'sĕr·vād'*, not examined carefully in its whole extent, as a tract of land.

unsusceptible, a. *ŭn'sŭs·sĕp'tĭ·bl*, incapable; not liable to admit.

unsuspected, a. *ŭn'sŭs·pĕkt'ĕd*, not considered as likely to have done a certain act: **un suspect'ing**, a. not imagining that any ill is designed: **un'suspect'ingly**, ad.

unsuspended, a. *ŭn'sŭs·pĕnd'ĕd*, not hung up; not delayed.

unsuspicious, a. *ŭn'sŭs·pĭsh'ŭs*, not inclined to mistrust another; not imagining evil in others: **un'suspici'ously**, ad. not in such a way as to imagine evil in others.

unsustainable, a. *ŭn'sŭs·tān'ă·bl*, that cannot be maintained: **un'sustained'**, a. not supported: **un'sustain'ing**, a. not keeping from falling; not maintaining.

unswathe, v. *ŭn·swăth'*, to free, as from the encircling folds of bandages.

unswayed, a. *ŭn·swād'*, not controlled or influenced; not biassed.

unswept, a. *ŭn·swĕpt'*, not cleaned with a broom.

unswerving, a. *ŭn·swĕr'vĭng*, not deviating from a certain standard: **unswerv'ingly**, ad.

unswung, a. *ŭn·swŭng'*, not suspended.

unsymmetrical, a. *ŭn'sĭm·mĕt'rĭ·kăl*, wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

unsympathising, a. *ŭn·sĭm'pă·thī'zĭng*, not having a common feeling.

unsystematic, a. *ŭn·sĭs'tĕm·ăt'ĭk*, also **unsys'temat'ical**, a. not having regular order or arrangement of parts.

untainted, a. *ŭn·tānt'ĕd*, not rendered impure by admixture of foul matter; not stained; unblemished: **untaint'edly**, ad.: **untaint'edness**, n. the state of being untainted.

untaken, a. *ŭn·tā'kn*, not reduced; not swallowed; not subdued.

untamable, a. *ŭn·tā'mă·bl*, that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state: **untamed'**, a. not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not brought under control.

untarnished, a. *ŭn·tär'nĭsht*, not soiled; not stained; unblemished.

untasked, a. *ŭn·tăskt'*, not burdened with a definite amount of labour.

untasted, a. *ŭn·tăst'ĕd*, not tried by the sense of taste, or by the tongue: **untast'ing**, a. not trying by the sense of taste.

untaught, a. *ŭn·tawt'*, not instructed; unlettered; unskilled; ignorant.

untaxed, a. *ŭn·tăkst'*, not charged with taxes; not accused.

unteachable, a. *ŭn·tēch'ă·bl*, that cannot be taught or instructed: **unteach'**, v. to cause to forget what has been taught.

untempered, a. *ŭn·tĕm'pĕrd*, not duly mixed for use.

untempted, a. *ŭn·tĕmt'ĕd*, not tried by enticements or persuasions: **untemp'ting**, a. not adapted to tempt or allure.

untenable, a. *ŭn·tĕn'ă·bl*, that cannot be held in possession; not defensible.

untenantable, a. *ŭn·tĕn'ănt·ă·bl*, not in suitable repair for a tenant: **unten'anted**, a. not occupied, as a house.

untended, a. *ŭn·tĕn'dĕd*, not having a person to wait upon or accompany.

untender, a. *ŭn·tĕn'dĕr*, not soft; wanting in sensibility or affection.

untendered, a. *ŭn·tĕn'dĕrd*, not offered.

untented, a. *ŭn·tĕnt'ĕd*, not having the shelter of a tent.

unterrified, a. *ŭn·tĕr'rĭ·fīd*, not affrighted or daunted.

untested, a. *ŭn·tĕst'ĕd*, not tried by a standard.

unthanked, a. *ŭn·thăngkt'*, not repaid with acknowledgments or gratitude: **unthank'ful**, a. not making acknowledgments for favours received; ungrateful: **unthank'fully**, ad.: **unthank'fulness**, n. neglect of acknowledgments for good received; ingratitude.

unthawed, a. *ŭn·thăwd'*, not melted or dissolved.

untheological, a. *ŭn·thē'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl*, not pertaining to the science of divine things.

untheoretical, a. *ŭn·thē'ō·rĕt'ĭ·kăl*, not depending on theory or speculation.

unthinking, a. *ŭn·thĭngk'ĭng*, thoughtless; inconsiderate: **unthink'ingly**, ad.: **unthought'ful**, a. inconsiderate; heedless: **unthought'-of**, a. not regarded.

unthread, v. *ŭn·thrĕd'*, to draw a thread from; to loose.

unthreatened, a. *ŭn·thrĕt'nd*, not threatened; not menaced.

unthrift, n. *ŭn'thrĭft*, one who wastes his substance by extravagance: **unthrift'y**, a. prodigal; lavish; profuse: **unthrift'ily**, ad.: **unthrift'iness**, n. the state of being unthrifty.

untidy, a. *ŭn·tī'dĭ*, not neatly dressed; not in good order: **unti'dily**, ad.: **unti'diness**, n. want of order or neatness.

untie, v. *ŭn·tī'*, to free from a knot or any fastening; to unbind; to loosen: **untied'**, pp. loosed, as a knot; unbound: **adj.** not bound or gathered in a knot; not held by any fastening.

until, prep. *ŭn·tĭl'* (AS. *on*, in, into, and Ger. *ziel*; old H. Ger. *zil*; Bohem. *cyl*, a bound, a limit, an end), to; till; as far as, with respect to time: **conj.** as far as; to the point that; to the degree or time that.

untilled, a. *ŭn·tĭld'*, not tilled or cultivated.

untimely, a. *ŭn·tĭm'lĭ*, happening before the usual or natural time; premature: **ad.** before the natural time: **untime'liness**, n. the state of being untimely.

untinctured, a. *ŭn·tĭngk'tŭrd*, not impregnated with; not imbued with, as the mind.

untinged, a. *ŭn·tĭnjd'*, not stained; not discoloured; not infected.

untired, a. *ŭn·tīrd'*, not exhausted by labour or exercise: **unti'ring**, a. not becoming exhausted; not becoming weary or fatigued: **unti'ringly**, ad.

untitled, a. *ŭn·tī'tld*, not having a name of distinction or dignity.

unto, prep. *ŭn'tōō* (AS. *on*, in, and Eng. *to*), to—now used only in formal or Scriptural language.

untold, a. *ŭn·tōld'*, not related; not revealed; not numbered.

untouched, a. *ŭn·tŭcht'*, not hit; not moved or affected; not meddled with.

untoward, a. *ŭn·tō'ŭrd*, perverse; not easily guided or taught; troublesome: **unto'wardly**, ad. in a froward or perverse manner: **adj.** perverse; awkward: **unto'wardness**, n. perverseness.

untraceable, a. *ŭn·trās'ă·bl*, that cannot be followed by footsteps or tracks: **untraced'**, a. not marked out or delineated; not marked by footsteps.

untracked, a. *ŭn·trăkt'*, not marked by footsteps.

untractable, a. *ŭn·trăk'tă·bl*, not yielding to common measures and management; stubborn; rough; difficult.

untrained, a. *ŭn·trānd'*, not disciplined; not skilful; not educated.

untrammelled, a. *ŭn·trăm'mĕld*, not shackled.

into proper form: **unshaped'**, a.; also **unshap'en**, a. deformed; ugly: **unshape'ly**, a. not well formed.

unshared, a. *un-shard'*, not enjoyed in common.

unshaved, a. *un-shāvd'*, not having the beard dressed with a razor.

unsheathe, v. *un-sheth'*, to draw from the sheath or scabbard: **unsheath'ing**, inp.: **unsheathed'**, pp.

unshed, a. *un-shĕd'*, not split.

unsheeted, a. *un-shē'ĕt-ĕd*, not covered with sheets or plates.

unsheltered, a. *un-shĕl'tĕrd*, not defended from danger or annoyance; unscreened: **unshel'tering**, a. not protecting; not shielding from danger.

unshielded, a. *un-shēl'dĕd*, not protected; exposed.

unshifting, a. *un-shift'ing*, not changing place or expedients.

unship, v. *un-ship'*, in a *ship*, to remove from the place where it is settled or fixed: **unship'ped**, pp. removed from its place in a ship.

unshocked, a. *un-shŏkt'*, not disgusted; not offended.

unshod, a. *un-shŏd'*, having no shoes.

unshorn, a. *un-shŏrn'*, not sheared or clipped.

unshot, a. *un-shŏt'*, not hit by shot; not discharged: v. to take the balls out of, as out of guns.

unshrinking, a. *un-shrĭngk'ing*, not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling: **unshrink'ingly**, ad.

unshrouded, a. *un-shrōw'ĕd*, not covered; not protected.

unshrunk, a. *un-shrŭngk'*, not contracted.

unshunned, a. *un-shŭnd'*, not avoided.

unshut, a. *un-shŭt'*, open; unclosed.

unsifted, a. *un-sĭft'ĕd*, not separated by a sieve; untried.

unsightly, a. *un-sīt'lĭ*, disagreeable to the eye; deformed: **unsight'liness**, n. the state of being unsightly.

unsilvered, a. *un-sĭl'vĕrd*, not covered with quicksilver.

unsinewed, a. *un-sĭn'ūd*, deprived of strength or force.

unsinged, a. *un-sinjd'*, not singed; not scorched.

unsinking, a. *un-sĭngk'ing*, not failing.

unsinning, a. *un-sĭn'ning*, committing no sin; not tainted with sin.

unsisterly, a. *un-sĭs'tĕr-lĭ*, not becoming a sister.

unsized, a. *un-sīzd'*, not sized or stiffened.

unskilful, a. *un-skĭl'fŭl*, wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by experience; clumsy: **unskil'fully**, ad. **unskil'fulness**, n. [illegible]

not orthodox; not solid; not real; not substantial; not well established: **unsound'ly**, ad.: **unsound'ness**, n. the state of being unsound or defective; corruptness; want of solidity; want of orthodoxy; weakness or sickliness of body: **unsound'ed**, a. not tried with the lead to ascertain the depth of.

unsoured, a. *un-sŏwrd'*, not made sour or morose.

unsown, a. *un-sōn'*, also **unsowed'**, a. not scattered, as seed on tilled land; not propagated by seed being scattered.

unsparing, a. *un-spā'rĭng*, profuse; liberal; not parsimonious: **unspa'ringly**, ad. in abundance; lavishly.

unspeakable, a. *un-spēk'ā-bl*, that cannot be spoken or uttered; that cannot be expressed in words: **unspeak'ably**, ad. in a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; unutterably.

unspecified, a. *un-spĕs'ĭ-fīd*, not particularly mentioned.

unspecious, a. *un-spē'shŭs*, not plausible.

unspeculative, a. *un-spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv*, not given to forming theories; not apt to engage in trading adventures.

unspent, a. *un-spĕnt'*, not used or wasted; not exhausted.

unspilt, a. *un-spĭlt'*, not shed.

unsplit, a. *un-splĭt'*, not riven or rent in length.

unspoiled, a. *un-spoĭld'*, not rendered useless; not corrupted; not plundered.

unspoken, a. *un-spō'kn*, not spoken or uttered.

unspotted, a. *un-spŏt'ĕd*, not stained; untainted with guilt; unblemished: **unspot'tedness**, n. state of being free from stain or guilt.

unsquared, a. *un-skwārd'*, not formed with lines or right angles; undressed, as round or natural timber.

unstable, a. *un-stā'bl*, not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering: **unsta'bleness**, n. the state of being unstable.

unstaid, a. *un-stād'*, not steady; volatile; unfixed.

unstained, a. *un-stānd'*, not dyed; not polluted; not dishonoured.

unstamped, a. *un-stămpt'*, not stamped or impressed.

unstanched, a. *un-stănsht'*, not stanched or stopped, as blood.

unstatesman-like, a. *un-stāts'mān-lĭk*, not becoming a statesman.

unstayed, a. *un-stād'*, not stopped or retarded.

unsteadfast, a. *un-stĕd'făst*, not fixed; not firm; inconstant.

unsteady, a. *un-stĕd'ĭ*, not [illegible]

unsubscribed, a. *ŭn'sŭb·skrībd'*, not attested by writing one's name beneath.

unsubstantial, a. *ŭn'sŭb·stăn'shăl*, not solid; not real: **un'substan'tially**, ad.: **un'substan'tial'ity**, n. state of not having a real existence: **un'substan'tiated**, a. not established by proof; not verified.

unsubverted, a. *ŭn'sŭb·vĕrt'ĕd*, not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.

unsuccessful, a. *ŭn'sŭk·sĕs'fŏŏl*, not accomplishing what was intended or expected; not fortunate: **un'success'fully**, ad.: **un'success'fulness**, n. the state of being unsuccessful.

unsucked, a. *ŭn·sŭkt'*, not having the breasts drawn.

unsufferable, a. *ŭn·sŭf'fĕr·ă·bl*, not to be endured; intolerable.

unsuitable, a. *ŭn·sūt'ă·bl*, unfit; not adapted; improper: **unsuit'ably**, ad.: **unsuit'ableness**, n. the state of being unsuitable: **unsuit'ed**, a. not fitted; not adapted: **unsuit'ing**, a. not fitting; not becoming.

unsullied, a. *ŭn·sŭl'lĭd*, not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced: **unsul'liedly**, ad.

unsung, a. *ŭn·sŭng'*, not celebrated in verse.

unsupplanted, a. *ŭn'sŭp·plănt'ĕd*, not displaced or undermined; not overthrown by stratagem.

unsupplied, a. *ŭn'sŭp·plīd'*, not furnished with necessary things.

unsupportable, a. *ŭn'sŭp·pōrt'ă·bl*, intolerable; such as cannot be endured: **un'support'ed**, a. not upheld; not sustained.

unsuppressed, a. *ŭn'sŭp·prĕst'*, not subdued; not extinguished.

unsurgical, a. *ŭn·sĕr'jĭ·kăl*, not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

unsurmountable, a. *ŭn·sĕr·mŏŏnt'ă·bl*, that cannot be overcome; insuperable.

unsurpassed, a. *ŭn'sĕr·pŭst'*, not exceeded.

unsurrendered, a. *ŭn·sĕr·rĕn'dĕrd*, not yielded to others.

unsurveyed, a. *ŭn'sĕr·vād'*, not examined carefully in its whole extent, as a tract of land.

unsusceptible, a. *ŭn'sŭs·sĕp·tĭ·bl*, incapable; not liable to admit.

unsuspected, a. *ŭn'sŭs·pĕkt'ĕd*, not considered as likely to have done a certain act: **un suspect'ing**, a. not imagining that any ill is designed: **un suspect'ingly**, ad.

unsuspended, a. *ŭn'sŭs·pĕnd'ĕd*, not hung up; not delayed.

unsuspicious, a. *ŭn'sŭs·pĭsh'ŭs*, not inclined to mistrust another; not imagining evil in others: **un'suspicious'ly**, ad. not in such a way as to imagine evil in others.

unsustainable, a. *ŭn'sŭs·tăn'ă·bl*, that cannot be maintained: **un'sustained'**, a. not supported: **un'sustain'ing**, a. not keeping from falling; not maintaining.

unswathe, v. *ŭn·swāth*, to free, as from the encircling folds of bandages.

unswayed, a. *ŭn·swād'*, not controlled or influenced; not biassed.

unswept, a. *ŭn·swĕpt'*, not cleaned with a broom.

unswerving, a. *ŭn·swĕr'vĭng*, not deviating from a certain standard: **unswerv'ingly**, ad.

unswung, a. *ŭn·swŭng'*, not suspended.

unsymmetrical, a. *ŭn'sĭm·mĕt'rĭ·kăl*, wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

unsympathising, a. *ŭn·sĭm'pă·thīz'ĭng*, not having a common feeling.

unsystematic, a. *ŭn·sĭs'tĕm·ăt'ĭk*, also **unsys'tematical**, a. not having regular order or arrangement of parts.

untainted, a. *ŭn·tānt'ĕd*, not rendered impure by admixture of foul matter; not stained; unblemished: **untaint'edly**, ad.: **untaint'edness**, n. the state of being untainted.

untaken, a. *ŭn·tā'kn*, not reduced; not swallowed; not subdued.

untamable, a. *ŭn·tā'mă·bl*, that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state: **untamed'**, a. not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not brought under control.

untarnished, a. *ŭn·tär'nĭsht*, not soiled; not stained; unblemished.

untasked, a. *ŭn·tăskt'*, not burdened with a definite amount of labour.

untasted, a. *ŭn·tăst'ĕd*, not tried by the sense of taste, or by the tongue: **untast'ing**, a. not trying by the sense of taste.

untaught, a. *ŭn·tawt'*, not instructed; unlettered; unskilled; ignorant.

untaxed, a. *ŭn·tăkst'*, not charged with taxes; not accused.

unteachable, a. *ŭn·tēch'ă·bl*, that cannot be taught or instructed: **unteach'**, v. to cause to forget what has been taught.

untempered, a. *ŭn·tĕm'pĕrd*, not duly mixed for use.

untempted, a. *ŭn·tĕmp'tĕd*, not tried by enticements or persuasions: **untemp'ting**, a. not adapted to tempt or allure.

untenable, a. *ŭn·tĕn'ă·bl*, that cannot be held in possession; not defensible.

untenantable, a. *ŭn·tĕn'ănt·ă·bl*, not in suitable repair for a tenant: **unten'anted**, a. not occupied, as a house.

untended, a. *ŭn·tĕn'dĕd*, not having a person to wait upon or accompany.

untender, a. *ŭn·tĕn'dĕr*, not soft; wanting in sensibility or affection.

untendered, a. *ŭn·tĕn'dĕrd*, not offered.

untented, a. *ŭn·tĕnt'ĕd*, not having the shelter of a tent.

unterrified, a. *ŭn·tĕr'rĭ·fīd*, not affrighted or daunted.

untested, a. *ŭn·tĕst'ĕd*, not tried by a standard.

unthanked, a. *ŭn·thăngkt'*, not repaid with acknowledgments or gratitude: **unthank'ful**, a. not making acknowledgments for favours received; ungrateful: **unthank'fully**, ad.: **unthank'fulness**, n. neglect of acknowledgments for good received; ingratitude.

unthawed, a. *ŭn·thăwd'*, not melted or dissolved.

untheological, a. *ŭn·thē'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl*, not pertaining to the science of divine things.

untheoretical, a. *ŭn·thē'ō·rĕt'ĭ·kăl*, not pertaining on theory or speculation.

unthinking, a. *ŭn·thĭngk'ĭng*, thoughtless; inconsiderate: **unthink'ingly**, ad.: **unthought'ful**, a. inconsiderate; heedless: **unthought'-of**, a. not regarded.

unthread, v. *ŭn·thrĕd'*, to draw a thread from; to loose.

unthreatened, a. *ŭn·thrĕt'nd*, not threatened; not menaced.

unthrift, n. *ŭn'thrĭft*, one who wastes his substance by extravagance: **unthrift'y**, a. prodigal; lavish; profuse: **unthrift'ily**, ad.: **unthrift'iness**, n. the state of being unthrifty.

untidy, a. *ŭn·tī'dĭ*, not neatly dressed; not in good order: **unti'dily**, ad.: **unti'diness**, n. want of order or neatness.

untie, v. *ŭn·tī'*, to free from a knot or any fastening; to unbind; to loosen: **untied**, pp. loosed, as a knot; unbound: **adj.** not bound or gathered in a knot; not held by any fastening.

until, prep. *ŭn·tĭl'* (AS. *on*, in, into, and Ger. *ziel*; old H. Ger. *zil*; Bohem. *cyl*, a bound, a limit, an end), to; till: as far as, with respect to time: **conj.** as far as; to the point that; to the degree or time that.

untilled, a. *ŭn·tĭld'*, not tilled or cultivated.

untimely, a. *ŭn·tīm'lĭ*, happening before the usual or natural time; premature: **ad.** before the natural time: **untime'liness**, n. the state of being untimely.

untinctured, a. *ŭn·tĭngk'tŭrd*, not impregnated with; not imbued with, as the mind.

untinged, a. *ŭn·tĭnjd'*, not stained; not discoloured; not infected.

untired, a. *ŭn·tīrd'*, not exhausted by labour or exercise: **unti'ring**, a. not becoming exhausted; not becoming weary or fatigued: **unti'ringly**, ad.

untitled, a. *ŭn·tī'tĭld*, not having a name of distinction or dignity.

unto, prep. *ŭn'tōō* (AS. *on*, in, and Eng. *to*), to—now used only in formal or Scriptural language.

untold, a. *un·tōld'*, not related; not revealed; not numbered.

untouched, a. *ŭn·tŭch'*, not hit; not moved or affected; not meddled with.

untoward, a. *ŭn·tō'ĕrd*, perverse; not easily guided or taught; troublesome: **unto'wardly**, ad. in a froward or perverse manner: **adj.** perverse; awkward: **unto'wardness**, n. perverseness.

untraceable, a. *ŭn·trās'ă·bl*, that cannot be followed by footsteps or tracks: **untraced'**, a. not marked out or delineated; not marked by footsteps.

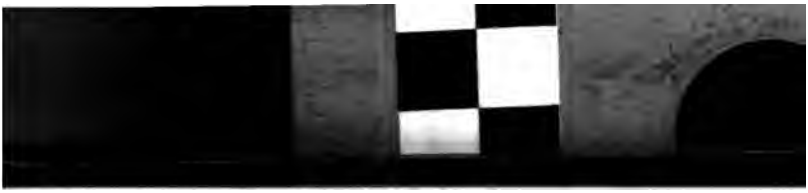
untracked, a. *ŭn·trăkt'*, not marked by footsteps.

untractable, a. *ŭn·trăkt'ă·bl*, not yielding to common measures and management; stubborn; rough; difficult.

untrained, a. *ŭn·trānd'*, not disciplined; not skilful; not educated.

untrammelled, a. *ŭn·trăm'mĕld*, not shackled.

untrod, a. *ŭn·trŏd'*, also **untrodden**, a. *un·trŏ*
not passed over by persons; not marked by the fe
untroubled, a. *ŭn·trŭb'bl*, not disturbed by care
business; not agitated; not foul or turbid.
untrue, a. *ŭn·trō'*, contrary to the fact; false;
faithful or true to another: **untru'ly**, ad. falsely.
untrussed, a. *ŭn·trŭst'*, not tied up.
untrustworthy, a. *ŭn'trŭst·wĕr'thi*, not deserv
of confidence.
untrusty, a. *ŭn·trŭst'i*, not worthy of confiden
unfaithful: **untrust'iness**, n. the state of being
trusty: **untrust'ed**, a. not confided in.
untruth, n. *ŭn·trōth'*, a falsehood; something
in conformity to fact and reality: **untruth'ful**, a. h
ing the habit of uttering falsehoods; not speaking
truth: **untruth'fully**, ad.
untunable, a. *ŭn·tū'nȧ·bl*, not harmonious;
musical: **unta'nably**, ad.: **untune**, v. *ŭn·tūn'*, to ma
incapable of harmony; to disorder: **untuned'**,
made incapable of producing harmonious sounds.
untarned, a. *ŭn·tŭrnd'*, not moved round.
untutored, a. *ŭn·tū'tĕrd*, uninstructed; untaught
untwine, v. *ŭn·twīn'*, to unwind; to loose th
which has been united closely: **untwined'**, a.
twisted; disentangled.
untwist, v. *ŭn·twĭst'*, to turn back that which h
been twisted; to open; to disentangle: **untwist'in**
imp.: **untwist'ed**, a. separated; opened.
unused, a. *ŭn·ūzd'*, not employed; not handled f
some purpose; not habituated or accustomed: un
sual, a. not usual; not common: **unu'sually**, ad.
unutterable, a. *ŭn·ŭt'ĕr·ȧ·bl*, that cannot be e
pressed in words; that cannot be disclosed: unu
terably, ad.
unvacated, a. *ŭn'vȧ·kā'tĕd*, not made vacant.
unvalued, a. *ŭn·vȧl'ūd*, not prized; neglected.
unvanquished, a. *ŭn·vȧn'kwĭsht*, not overcom
not conquered.
unvaried, a. *ŭn·vā'rĭd*, not altered or diversified.
unvariegated, a. *ŭn·vā'ri·ē·gȧ·tĕd*, not diversified
unvarnished, a. *ŭn·vär'nĭsht*, not artificial
coloured or adorned; plain.
unvarying, a. *ŭn·vā'ri·ĭng*, not altering; not liab
to change.
unveil, v. *ŭn·vāl*, to uncover; to disclose to view
unveil'ing, imp. uncovering; disclosing: **unveiled**
pp.
unventilated, a. *ŭn·vĕn'tĭ·lā·tĕd*, not purified by
free current of air.
unversed, a. *ŭn·vĕrst'*, not skilled; unacquainted.
unvindicated, a. *ŭn·vĭn'dĭ·kā·tĕd*, not defended
not proved to be just and valid.
unviolated, a. *ŭn·vī'ō·lā·tĕd*, not injured; not tran
gressed.
unvisited, a. *ŭn·vĭz'ĭ·tĕd*, not resorted to; not fr
quented.



unwooed, a. *ŭn-ōōd'*, not courted.

unworkmanlike, a. *ŭn-wĕrk'măn-lĭk*, unskilful.

unworldly, a. *ŭn-wĕrld'-lĭ*, not devoted to this world with its gains and enjoyments: **unworld'liness**, n. the state of being not worldly.

unworn, a. *ŭn-wōrn'*, not worn or impaired.

unworshipped, a. *ŭn-wĕr'shĭpt*, not worshipped or adored.

unworthy, a. *ŭn-wĕr'thĭ*, not deserving; wanting merit; unbecoming; base: **unwor'thily**, ad. without due regard to merit: **unwor'thiness**, n. the state of being unworthy.

unwound, pp. of **unwind**, which see.

unwounded, a. *ŭn-wōōnd'ĕd*, not hurt; not injured.

unwoven, a. *ŭn-wō'vn*, not united by intermixture or close connection.

unwrap, v. *ŭn-răp'*, to open what is folded.

unwreathe, v. *ŭn-rēth'*, to untwist; to untwine.

unwrenched, a. *ŭn-rĕnsht'*, not strained or distorted.

unwrinkled, a. *ŭn-rĭng'kld*, not shrunk into furrows and ridges.

unwritten, a. *ŭn-rĭt'tn*, not reduced to writing; verbal; blank: **unwritten law**, the common law, or that law which has been established by usage.

unwrought, a. *un-rŏt'*, not laboured; not manufactured.

unwrung, a. *ŭn-rŭng'*, not pinched.

unyielded, a. *ŭn-yēld'ĕd*, not allowed; not given up; not conceded: **unyield'ing**, a. unbending; unpliant; stiff; obstinate: **unyield'ingly**, ad.

unyoke, v. *ŭn-yōk'*, to loose from; to disjoin; to free from a yoke: **unyo'king**, imp.: **unyoked'**, pp. loosed from the yoke: **adj.** not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.

up, ad. *ŭp* (AS. *up*, exalted; high: Icel. *upp*; Low Ger. *uff*; Ger. *auf*, over, on, upon), aloft; on high; in a state of advance; in a state of being raised or increased; in a state of climbing or ascending; in a state of insurrection; in a state of elevation; out of bed; into order, as he drew up his company; much used in modifying the action of a verb: **prep.** from a lower place or position to a higher; not down: **int.** or **impera.** arise; raise up: **up and down**, backward and forward; from one place to another; here and there: **up to**, to an equal height or degree; fully prepared: **up stream**, from the mouth toward its head; against the current: **up the country**, in a direction from the coast, or up a river: **the ups and downs of life**, the various changes of good and bad fortune, or the joys and sorrows of life: **up with**, denoting the act of raising to give a blow: **it is all up with him**, he is lost; it is all over with him: **the time is up**, the allotted time is past: **to blow up**, to inflate; to destroy by mining, or from below; to reprove sharply: **to come up with**, to reach in following: **to grow up**, to come to maturity: **done up**, put in order; dressed for use; exhausted.

Upas, n. *ū'păs* (Malay, *puhn-upas*, the poison-tree—from *puhn*, tree, and *upas*, poison), a tree common in the forests of Java and the adjoining islands whose juices are poisonous—what has been said in regard to the atmosphere surrounding it being deadly, or even deleterious, is entirely fabulous.

upbear, v. *ŭp-bâr'* (*up*, high, and *bear*), to raise aloft; to elevate.

upbraid, v. *ŭp-brād'* (AS. *upgebredan*, to cry out upon, to reproach), to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove with severity; to chide; to cast in the teeth: **upbraid'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of reproaching in severe terms; reproaches or accusations made against any one to his face: **upbraid'ed**, pp.: **upbraid'ingly**, ad. *-lĭ*.

upcast, a. *ŭp-kăst'* (*up*, high, and *cast*), cast up; thrown upward: **upcast or upcast-shaft**, in *mining*, the shaft or pit for carrying off foul or heated air; a throw or fault.

upcoiled, a. *ŭp-koĭld'*, made into a coil.

upheave, v. *ŭp-hēv'*, to lift up from beneath; to rise or swell upwards: **upheav'ing**, imp.: **upheaved'**, pp.: **adj.** lifted or forced up from below by some elevating power: **upheav'al**, n. in *geol.*, a lifting up of strata by some expansive or elevating power from below.

upheld, *ŭp-hĕld'* (pt. and pp. of the verb **uphold**, which see), sustained; supported.

uphill, a. *ŭp-hĭl'* (*up*, high, and *hill*), difficult, like the act of ascending a hill.

uphold, v. *ŭp-hōld'*, to lift on high; to elevate; to support or keep from falling; to maintain; to continue without failing: **uphold'ing**, imp.: **upheld'**, pt. and pp. sustained: kept from falling: **uphold'er**, n. one who upholds; an upholsterer; a defender.

upholsterer, n. *ŭp-hōl'stĕr-ĕr* (a corruption of *upholder*, the original meaning being, one who furbishes up old goods), one who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like: **uphol'stery**, n. *-ĭ*, that kind of house-furnishings supplied by an upholsterer: **uphol'stered**, a. *-stĕrd*, fitted with hangings and coverings of cloth, &c.

uplands, n. *ŭp'lăndz* (*up*, high, and *lands*), ground elevated at intervals above the meadows and flats which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; high ground: **up'land**, a. pert. to uplands; higher in situation: **up'lander**, n. *-dĕr*, one who resides on the uplands: **up'landish**, a. *-dĭsh*, dwelling on the higher grounds, or on mountains.

uplift, v. *ŭp-lĭft'*, to **raise**; to elevate; to take up before being due, as wages: **uplift'ing**, imp.: **uplift'ed**, a. raised high; elevated.

upmost, a. *ŭp'mōst* (*up*, high, and *most*), highest; topmost: **uppermost** is now generally used for **upmost**.

upon, prep. *ŭp-ŏn'* (AS. *uppan*, upon—from *up*, high: Ger. *an*, on), resting on the top or surface; not under; on; with respect to; near to; denoting situation; denoting assumption, as he took an office *upon* him; denoting time when, as *upon* the third day; thrown over the body, as clothes.

upper, a. *ŭp'pĕr* (comp. of *up*), higher in place; superior in rank or dignity: **up'permost**, a. superl. *-mōst*, highest in place, rank, or power: **up'perhand**, n. superiority; advantage: **upper-nurse**, a head-nurse with the care of children in a family: **upper-servant**, one of the higher servants where many are kept: **upper-works**, in a *ship*, the parts above water when fully freighted for a voyage: **up'pish**, a. *-pĭsh*, proud; aspiring to seem higher than the real station befits.

upright, a. *ŭp'rīt* (*up*, high, and *right*), erect; possessing rectitude; honest: **n.** something standing erect and perpendicular; a timber supporting a rafter: **upright'ly**, ad.: **upright'ness**, n. state of possessing honesty and integrity.

uprising, n. *ŭp-rī'zĭng*, the act of rising from below the horizon, as the sun; the act of rising from a recumbent or sitting posture: a rebellion.

uproar, n. *ŭp'rōr* (Dut. *oproer*, a tumult, a sedition: Ger. *aufruhr*, disturbance: AS. *hreran*; Icel. *hræra*, to move, to agitate), a violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour: **uproar'ious**, a. *-ĭ-ŭs*, accompanied with great noise and disturbance: **uproar'iously**, ad.

uproot, v. *ŭp-rōōt'* (*up*, high, and *root*), to tear up by the roots; to destroy utterly: **uproot'ed**, pp. torn up by the roots; utterly destroyed.

upset, v. *ŭp-sĕt'*, to overturn; to throw down from an erect position: **n.** an overturn: **upset-price**, the price at which houses, lands, or goods are exposed to sale by auction, forming a *set* or fixed sum from which increased offers may begin.

upshot, n. *ŭp'shŏt*, conclusion; end; final issue; outcome; result.

upside, n. *ŭp'sīd*, the upper side or part: **up'sides**, ad. *-sīdz*, in *familiar language*, in the phrase "I shall be *upsides* with him," meaning—I shall be on equal terms with him, or have the upper hand; I shall have my revenge: **upside-down**, ad. *ŭp'sīd-dŏŏn'*, with the upper part down; in complete disorder and confusion.

upstart, n. *ŭp'stärt*, one that has suddenly risen from a humble station to one of wealth or power.

upthrow, n. *ŭp'thrō*, in *mining*, a sudden uplift of strata by a fault or dislocation.

upturn, v. *ŭp-tûrn*, to throw up; to furrow.

upward, a. *ŭp'wĕrd* (AS. *up*, high, and *weard* or *weards*, used in composition to express situation or direction), directed to a higher place: **ad.** toward a higher place; toward the source;—also **up'wards**, *-wĕrdz*, opposed to *downwards*.

urachus, n. *ū-rā-kŭs* (Gr. *ouron*, urine), a fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus.

uræmia, n. *ū-rē-mĭ-ā* (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood), in *med.*, poisoning of the blood in some disorders of the urinary organs.

uralite, n. *ū'rā-līt* (from *Ural*, where first found), a pseudomorphous mineral of a dark-green or greenish-black colour.

Urania, n. *ū-rā'nĭ-ā* (L. *urania*; Gr. *ourania*, the heavenly—from Gr. *ouranos*, heaven), in *anc. myth.*,

urceolar, a. *ûr'sē-ō-lĕr* (L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher a water-pot), in *bot.*, fleshy or bulging, as tubercles o leaves: **ur'ceolate**, a. *-lāt*, urn-shaped; shaped lik a pitcher.

urchin, n. *ûr'chĭn* (L. *ericius*, a hedgehog, an urchin F. *hérisson*, a hedgehog—from *hérisser*, to set up hi bristles), the hedgehog; a name in slight anger give to a child: **sea-urchin**, a creature having a spherica shell flattened on the lower side, and covered wit prickly spines.

urea, n. *ū'rē-ā* (Gr. *ouron*, urine—from *ourein*, t make water), a peculiar pearly substance found i urine: **ureter**, n. *ū'rē-tĕr* (Gr. *ureter*, the passage fo the urine), in *anat.*, the tube or duct that conveys th urine from the kidney to the bladder: **urethra**, n *ū-rē'thrā* (Gr. *ourethra*), the tube or canal by whic the urine is conveyed from the bladder and discharged **ure'thral**, a. *-thrăl*, pert. to the urethra: **uretic**, a. c n. *ū-rĕt'ĭk*, a medicine which increases the secretor action of the kidneys.

urge, v. *ûrj* (L. *urgere*, to press upon, to drive: I *urgere*), to push; to impel; to incite; to press, as an a gument or objection; to importune; to press forward **urging**, imp. *ûrjĭng*: adj. pressing with solicitation importunate: **urged**, pp. *ûrjd*: **urgent**, a. *ûrjĕn* pressing; importunate; forcible: **ur'gently**, ad. *-l* **ur'gency**, n. *-jĕn-sĭ*, pressure of difficulty or necessit entreaty; importunity.

uric, a. *ū'rĭk* (Gr. *ouron*, urine: see **urea**), of from urine: **uric acid**, a peculiar substance found the urine of certain animals, and in the excrements serpents, &c.: **u'rate**, n. *-rāt*, a salt of uric acid.

Urim, n. *ū'rĭm* (Heb. *urim*, lights; plu. of *ur*, ligh flame), a part of the breastplate of the high pri among the anc. Jews, by means of which Jehovah r vealed His will on certain occasions: **Urim** and **Thur mim**, light and perfection.

urine, n. *ū'rĭn* (L. *urina*; Gr. *ouron*, urine: akin Sans. *vari*, water: It. *urina*: F. *urine*), a fluid secret by the kidneys and accumulated in the bladder, fro which it is discharged: **urinal**, n. *ū'rĭ-năl*, a vessel which, or a place where, urine may be discharged; erection in a street for public convenience; a portal waterproof case: **u'rina'rium**, n. *-nā'rĭ-ŭm*, a pla where urine may be stored for manure: **u'rinary**, *-nĕr-ĭ*, relating to or found in urine: n. a place storing urine: **u'rinate**, v. *-nāt*, to void or dischar urine: **u'rinating**, imp.: **u'rinated**, pp.: **u'rinom'et** n. *-nŏm'ĭ-tĕr* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. determining the density of urine: **u'rinous**, a. *-n* pert. to urine.

urn, n. *ûrn* (L. *urna*, a water-pot, a vessel for dra ing water: It. *urna*: F. *urne*), a vessel of a round form bulging out or swelling in the middle; a ves for keeping water hot at table; a vessel in which ashes of the dead were kept in anc. times; in *bot.*, theca or spore-case of mosses.

urnscopy, n. *ū-rŏs'kō-pĭ* (Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *skop*

who lends money at an illegal rate of interest; one who charges an exorbitant rate of interest: **usurious,** a. *ū·zhū̆·rī·ŭs,* taking an exorbitant rate of interest for money: **usu'riously,** ad. *-li:* **usu'riousness,** n. *-nĕs,* the state of being usurious.

utensil, n. *ū·tĕn'sĭl* (L. *utensilis,* that may be used, fit for use—from *utor,* I use: It. *utensili,* utensils: F. *ustensile),* a hollow instr. or vessel in domestic use, and suchlike.

uterine, a. *ū'tĕr·in* (L. *uterus,* the womb: It. *utero:* akin to Sans. *udara,* the belly: F. *uterin,* uterine), of or pert. to the uterus, or proceeding from it; born of the same mother but by a different father: **u'terus,** n. *-ŭs,* the muscular and vascular part in the females of certain animals in which conception occurs, and in which the fœtus is developed and nourished until birth.

utility, n. *ū·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ* (L. *utilitas,* utility, benefit—from *utilis,* useful, serviceable—from *utor,* I use: F. and It. *utile),* profitableness to some end; benefit; advantage; profit: **utilise,** v. *ū'tĭl·īz,* to render profitable; to turn to good account or use: **u'tilising,** imp. *-ī·zĭng:* **u'tilised,** pp. *-ĭzd:* **u'tilisa'tion,** n. *-ī·zā'shŭn,* a making profitable; a gaining: **u'tilita'rian,** a. *-ī·tā'·rĭ·ăn,* pert. to utility or things useful: n. one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism: **u'tilita'rianism,** n. *-ĭzm,* the doctrine which makes utility the sole standard of good for man, or of moral conduct; the doctrine that "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" should be the end and aim of society in its social and political institutions.

utmost, a. *ŭt'mōst* (AS. *ūtemost*—from *ūte,* out, and *mæst,* most), situated at the furthest point or extremity; most distant; last; being in the greatest or highest degree: n. the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

utopian, a. *ū·tō'pĭ·ăn* (from *More's Utopia,* an imaginary land which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in its laws and institutions, &c.), pert. to any state of ideal perfection; fanciful; chimerical; impracticable: **uto'pianism,** n. *-ĭzm,* chimerical schemes in theory or practice.

utricle, n. *ū·trĭ·kl* (L. *utriculus,* a small skin or leathern bottle—from *uter,* a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide), in *bot.,* a thin-walled cell; a bladder-like covering; a thin-skinned one-seeded fruit: **utricular,** a. *ū·trĭk'ū·lĕr,* containing vessels like small bags: **utric'ulus,** n. *-ŭlŭs,* a kind of fruit with an inflated covering; a little bladder filled with air, attached to certain aquatic plants.

utter, a. *ŭt'tĕr* (AS. *ut,* out; *uter,* outer, extreme), complete; perfect; total; absolute; thorough; entire: v. to send *out,* as words; to speak; to disclose; to publish; to put into circulation: **ut'tering,** imp.: **ut'tered,** pp. *-tĕrd,* spoken; disclosed; put into circulation: **ut'terable,** a. *-a·bl,* that may be spoken or expressed in words: **ut'terance,** n. *-ăns,* manner of speaking; pronunciation: **ut'terer,** n. *-ĕr,* one who utters; a promulgator: **ut'terly,** ad. *-lĭ,* to the full extent; perfectly; totally: **ut'termost,** a. *-mōst,* extreme; being in the furthest or highest degree: n. the greatest power or degree; that beyond which nothing is: **utter barrister,** one admitted, but not yet allowed to plead within the bar: **to the uttermost,** in the most extensive degree; in the highest degree.

uvea, n. *ū·vē·ā* (L. *uva,* a grape: It. *uva),* in *anat.,* the posterior layer of the iris, so called from the black and very thick varnish which covers it, and which resembles the skin of a black grape: **u'veous,** a. *-ŭs,* resembling a grape: **u'vic,** a. *-ĭk,* of or from the grape.

uvula, n. *ū'vū·lā* (L. *uva,* a grape: old F. *uvule:* It. *uvola),* in *anat.,* the fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate: **u'vular,** a. *-lĕr,* of or pert. to the uvula.

uxorious, a. *ŭg·zō'rĭ·ŭs* (L. *uxorius,* of or belonging to a wife—from *uxor,* a wife), foolishly fond of a wife: **uxo'riously,** ad. *-lĭ,* with fond submission to a wife: **uxo'riousness,** n. *-nĕs,* excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

V

vacant, a. *vā'kānt* (L. *vacans,* empty, void—gen. *vacantis:* It. *vacante:* F. *vacant),* empty; void of every substance except air; not filled by an occupant or possessor; unsupplied; indicating want of thought, as a look: **va'cantly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **va'cancy,** n. *-kăn·sĭ,* that which is vacant; empty space; time of leisure; situation or office unfilled; the time during which a place or situation remains unfilled; listlessness; emptiness of thought: **vacate,** v. *vā·kāt'* (L. *vacatum,* to be empty or void, to be without), to make empty; to withdraw from; to annul: **vaca'ting,** imp.: **vaca'ted,** pp.: **vaca'tion,** n. *-shŭn,* act of making void; the intermission of judicial proceedings; interruption for a time of regular studies at a college or school; intermission of any stated employment.

vaccine, a. *văk'sĭn* (L. *vaccinus,* of or from cows—from *vacca,* a cow: It. *vaccino:* F. *vaccin),* pert. to or derived from cows, as *vaccine* matter: **vac'cinate,** v. *-sĭ·nāt,* to inoculate with vaccine matter or the cow-pox as a preventive of small-pox: **vac'cinating,** imp.: **vac'cinated,** pp.: **vac'cinator,** n. *-nā·tĕr,* one who vaccinates: **vac'cina'tion,** n. *-nā·shŭn,* the act or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox in order to secure them from attacks of the small-pox.

vacillate, v. *văs'ĭl·lāt* (L. *vacillatum,* to sway to and fro: It. *vacillare:* F. *vaciller),* to waver; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant: **vac'illating,** imp.: adj. unsteady; inclined to fluctuate in opinions or resolutions: **vac'illated,** pp.: **vac'illatingly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **vac'illa'tion,** n. *-lā'shŭn,* a moving one way and the other; unsteadiness; a fluctuation of mind: **vac'illant,** a. *-lănt,* wavering; unsteady; fluctuating.

vacuum, n. *văk'ū·ŭm* (L. *vacuum,* an empty space: It. *vacuo,* emptiness: old F. *vacque),* a space empty or devoid of matter, solid or seriform: **in vacuo,** *in·văk'ū·ō* (L.), in empty space: **vac'uist,** n. *-ĭst,* one who regards a perfect vacuum in nature possible: **vacuity,** n. *vā·kū'ĭ·tĭ,* space unfilled or unoccupied by matter; emptiness; void: **vacuum-pump,** a pump connected to the boiler of a marine engine for charging the boiler with water from the sea by discharging the air.

vade-mecum, n. *vā'dē·mē'kŭm* (L. *vade,* go, and *mecum,* with me), a book or other thing which a person carries with him as a companion or book of reference; a manual; a handbook.

vagabond, a. *văg'ā·bŏnd* (L. *vagabundus,* strolling about: It. *vagabondo:* F. *vagabond),* wandering; having no settled home or habitation; unsettled; idle: n. an idle fellow without a settled home; a vagrant: **vag'abondage,** n. *-bŏnd·ăj,* also **vag'abondism,** n. *-ĭzm,* an idle unsettled life.

vagary, n. *vā·gā'rĭ,* **vaga'ries,** n. plu. *-rĭz* (L. *vagari,* to wander, to roam: It. *vagare:* F. *vaguer),* a wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whimsical purpose.

vagina, n. *vā·jī'nā* (L. *vagina,* a scabbard, a sheath: It. *vagina:* F. *vagin),* the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; in *bot.,* a sheath; any part which completely surrounds another: **vagi'nal,** a. *-năl,* pert. to the vagina; resembling a sheath: **vaginant,** a. *văj'ĭ·nănt,* serving to invest or sheathe: **vag'inate,** a. *-nāt,* also **vag'inated,** a. furnished or invested as with a sheath: **vagino-pennous,** a. *-nō·pĕn'nŭs* (L. *penna,* a wing or feather), having the wings enclosed in a sheath; sheath-winged.

vagrant, a. *vā'grănt* (L. *vagor,* I wander: It. *vagare:* F. *vagurr,* to ramble), wandering from place to place; having no fixed habitation; unsettled: n. one who has no settled abode; an idle wanderer; a vagabond: **va'grantly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **va'grancy,** n. *-grăn·sĭ,* unsettled condition; life or habits of one without a fixed habitation.

vague, a. *vāg* (L. *vagus,* strolling about, wandering: It. *vago:* F. *vague),* not settled or definite; loose; unfixed; ill-defined; proceeding from no reliable source: **vague'ly,** ad. *-lĭ:* **vague'ness,** n. *-nĕs,* state of being uncertain or unsettled.

vail, n. *vāl* (a mere corruption of *avail,* the anc. Eng. term signifying money given to servants, casual emoluments of an office), money given to servants by employers, visitors, or others, as a perquisite or present; customary or stipulated perquisites to servants, as grease and broken meat to a cook, and left-off

valvode, n. *val'vōd*, a prince of the Danubian prov
inces; an inferior Turkish officer.

vakeel, n. *vā-kēl'*, in the *E. I.*, a native attorney o
agent.

valance, n. *val'āns*, also **val'ence**, n. *-ens* (It. va
ensa, serge for bed-curtains; probably from havin
been made at *Valencia* or *Valence*), a piece of draper
hanging round the head of a bed, or from the head o
window-curtains: v. to decorate with fringed drapery
val'ancing, imp.: **val'anced**, pp. *-ānst*.

vale, n. *vāl*, a poetic word for valley, which see.

valediction, n. *val'ē-dik'shun* (L. *vale*, farewell, an
dictum, to say), a bidding farewell: **val'edic'tory**,
-dik'tor-i, bidding farewell: n. an oration or addre
delivered on bidding farewell.

valentine, n. *val'en-tīn*, a letter containing son
pictured representation conveying sentiments of lo
or burlesque, sent by one person to another on t
14th of February, being the day of the festival in t
Ch. of Rome in honour of *St Valentine*, and the d
on which birds are supposed to pair; a love-lette
a sweetheart.

valentinite, n. *val-en'tin-it* (after *Basilius Vale
tinus*), white oxide of antimony, a mineral of a whiti
grey colour, found in veins in the primary rocks alo
with other ores of antimony, lead, and zinc.

valerian, n. *vā-lē'ri-an* (L. *valere*, to be strong, to
in health), a plant, most of whose species are ve
ornamental in flower-borders, and which have stim
lant and aromatic qualities: **vale'rian'ic**, a. *-an'i*
of or from valerian.

valet, n. *val'it* (F. *valet*; old Eng. *varlet*, a serv
—from old F. *vaslet* or *varlet*, a boy), a servant w
attends on a gentleman's person; a body-servant
waiting-servant.

valetudinarian, n. *val'ē-tū'di-nā'ri-an* (L. *valetu
narius*, one in ill health—from *valetudo*, state
health: It. *valetudinario*: F. *valétudinaire*), a per
of weak or sickly constitution: adj. sickly; seek
to recover health.

Valhalla, n. *val-hal'la* (Icel. *valholl*, hall of
slain—from *valr*, slaughter, and *holl*, a royal hall),
Scand. myth., the palace or hall of immortality
habited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; in *
many, a national building in which the statues
persons assumed to be worthy of immortality
placed.

valiant, a. *val'yant* (F. *vaillant*, worthy, coura
ous: old F. *valure*, worth: L. *valere*, to be of wo
to be sound), brave; courageous; intrepid in dang
heroic: **val'iantly**, ad. *-li*.

valid, a. *val'id* (L. *validus*, strong, stout—from
ere, to be strong: It. *valido*: F. *valide*), founde
truth; not weak or defective; having legal force;
cuted with the proper formalities: **val'idly**, ad.

validity, n. *vā-lid'i-ti*, soundness; legal strength
force.

a., also **vandalic**, a. *văn-dăl'ĭk*, pert. to or resembling the Vandals; rude; barbarous: **vandalism**, n. *văn'dăl-ĭzm*, the spirit or conduct of the Vandals; any outrage against civilised usages.

vandyke, n. *văn-dīk'*, a neck-collar scolloped or pointed as in the portraits by Vandyke, in the reign of Charles I.: v. to slash or cut out, after the manner of certain dresses in the portraits of Vandyke: **vandyked'**, a. *-dīkt'*, slashed or notched with indentations and points.

vane, n. *vān* (AS. *fana*; Dut. *vane*; Ger. *fahne*, a flag or standard: L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag), a thin plate of metal, or slip of wood, cut into some figure and made to move on a stem at the top of a spire or any other elevation, in order to show the direction of the wind; a weather-cock; any flat extended surface moved by the wind.

vang, n. *văng* (Dut. *vangen*; Ger. *fangen*, to seize), a rope passing from the extremity of a gaff to each of the ship's sides for the purpose of steadying the spar.

vanguard—see **van.**

vanilla, n. *vă-nĭl'lă* (Sp. *vainilla*, a small pod or husk—from *vaina*, a scabbard or sheath, in reference to the pod resembling the sheath of a knife), a genus of plants, natives of tropical Amer., the pods or fruit of which produce one of the most delightful aromatics known, used extensively in flavouring liqueurs, chocolate, and articles of confectionery.

vanish, v. *văn'ĭsh* (L. *vanesco*, I pass away or disappear—from *vanus*, empty), to pass from a visible state; to disappear: **van'ishing**, imp.: **van'ished**, pp. *-ĭshĭ*: **vanishing-point**, that part of a picture to which all the imaginary lines of the perspective converge.

vanity—see **vain.**

vanquish, v. *văng'kwĭsh* (F. *vaincre*, to subdue; *vainqueur*, a conqueror: L. and It. *vincere*, to conquer, to overcome), to subdue in a contest; to overcome; to confute: n. a disease in sheep: **van'quishing**, imp.: **van'quished**, pp. *-kwĭshĭ*: **van'quisher**, n. *-ĕr*, one who vanquishes: **the vanquished**, those defeated in any contest.

vantage, n. *văn'tăj* (contracted from **advantage**, which see), superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defence than another: **vantage-ground**, the place or condition which gives one the superiority over another.

vapid, a. *văp'ĭd* (L. *vapidus*, flat or stale—from *vapor*, steam, exhalation), that has lost its life and spirit, as by evaporation; spiritless; flat; dull: **vap'idly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **vap'idness**, n. *-nĕs*, want of life or spirit; deadness; flatness.

vapour, n. *vā'pĕr* (L. *vapor*, steam, exhalation—akin to Gr. *kapnos*, smoke: F. *vapeur*), the gas into which most liquids and many solids may be converted by heat, generally invisible; a visible fluid floating in the atmosphere: **va'pours**, n. *-pĕrz*, a disease characterised by nervous weakness and depression of spirits, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain or appear as visible; hysteria: **va'poured**, a. *-pĕrd*, moist; peevish: **va'pourer**, n. *-pĕr-ĕr*, one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart: **va'pouring**, a. boasting ostentatiously: **va'pourish**, a. *-ĭsh*, affected by hysterics or the disease of vapours: **va'poury**, a. *-ĭ*, full of vapours; peevish: **va'porable**, a. *-ă-bl*, capable of being converted into vapour: **va'porise**, v. *-īz*, to convert into vapour: **va'porising**, imp.: **va'porised**, pp. *-īzd*: **va'porisa'tion**, n. *-ĭ-zā'shŭn*, the rapid conversion of a fluid into vapour by heat: **va'pourous**, a. *-ŭs*, full of vapours or exhalations; proceeding from the vapours: **va'porific**, a. *-fĭ'ĭk* (L. *facere*, to make), forming into vapour; converting into steam: **vapour-bath**, the application of vapour to the body in a close place; the place itself.

variable, variance, variation, &c.—see under **vary.**

varicella, n. *văr-ĭ-sĕl'lă* (a dim. from *variola*, the disease of small-pox), the chicken-pox.

varicocele, n. *văr'ĭ-kō-sēl* or *vā'r-* (L. *varix*, a swollen vein, and Gr. *kele*, a tumour), a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.

varicose, a. *văr'ĭ-kōz* or *vā'rĭ-* (L. *varix*, a swollen vein), applied to veins in a permanent state of dilatation, attended with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood; swelled.

variegate, v. *vā'rĭ-ē-gāt* (L. *variegatum*, to make of various sorts or colours—from *varius*, various, and *agere*, to do), to diversify in external appearance; to stain or inlay with different colours, or different shades of the same colour: **va'riegating**, imp.: **va'riegated**, pp. diversified in colour or external appearance; mottled: **va'riega'tion**, n. *-gā'shŭn*, the state of being diversified by different colours: **va'riegator**, n. *-ĭ-ĕr*, one who or that which variegates.

variety—see under **vary.**

variola, n. *vă-rĭ-ō-lă* (L. *varius*, varying, spotted: F. *variole*), the small-pox: **vari'olar**, a. *-lĕr*, pert. to the small-pox: **vari'olite**, n. *-līt* (*variola*, the small-pox, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), compact amygdaloid or amygdaloidal porphyry in which the enclosed crystals are numerous, small, and round, giving to the rock a spotted appearance, rendered more striking from the rock being of a different colour from the enclosed crystals: **vari'olit'ic**, a. *-lĭt'ĭk*, thickly marked with small round specks; spotted: **vari'oloid**, n. *-lōĭd* (L. *varius*, spotted, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), a disease resembling the small-pox: **vari'olous**, a. *-lŭs*, dotted with numerous small impressions like those of the small-pox; relating to the small-pox.

various, variously—see **vary.**

varix, n. *vā'rĭks*, plu. **varices**, *vă'rĭ-sēz* (L. *varix*, a dilated vein: It. and F. *varice*), an uneven dilatation of a vein.

varlet, n. *vär'lĕt* (old F. *vaslet* or *varlet*, a boy), a servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal: **var'letry**, n. *-rĭ*, the rabble; the crowd.

varnish, n. *vär'nĭsh* (It. *vernice*; F. *vernis*; Sp. *barniz*, varnish, paint: L. *vitrinire*, to glaze—from *vitrum*, glass), a liquid resinous matter spread upon a surface, to which it gives a glossy coating when dry, and which is impervious to air or moisture; gloss: v. to cover with a liquid in order to give a glossy surface to; to give a fair appearance to; to gloss: **var'nishing**, imp.: **var'nished**, pp. *-nĭshĭ*, made glossy; rendered fair in appearance: **var'nisher**, n. *-ĕr*, one who or that which varnishes.

vary, v. *vā'rĭ* (L. *varius*, different, changing: L. and It. *variare*, to diversify, to change: F. *varier*, to vary), to change to something else; to alter; to make different; to suffer a partial change; to diversify; to appear in different forms; to disagree; to shift colours: **va'rying**, imp. changing; altering: **va'ried**, pp. *-rĭd*: **va'riedly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **variable**, a. *vā'rĭ-ă-bl*, that may or can be varied or changed; fickle; changeable; inconstant; in *math.*, subject to continual increase or diminution: n. in *math.*, a variable quantity: **va'riables**, n. plu. *-ă-blz*, the zone of calms and light breezes, formed by the trade-winds north and south of the equator for a certain distance neutralising each other: **va'riably**, ad. *-blĭ*: **va'riableness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **va'riabil'ity**, n. *-blĭ'ĭ-tĭ*, liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness; fickleness: **va'riance**, n. *-rĭ-ăns*, disagreement; difference; controversy; dissension: **at variance**, in a state of disagreement or enmity: **va'ria tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, alteration; partial change in form, appearance, position, &c.; change, as of termination; in *music*, the singing or playing of an air with various embellishments: **variation of the compass**, the angle which the varying position of the magnetic needle makes with the geographical meridian: **variety**, n. *vă-rī'ĕ-tĭ*, an intermixture of things different in form or quality; many and different kinds; a succession of different things; in *nat. hist.*, a subordinate division of a species, distinguished by some accidental or unimportant differences; a different sort: **various**, a. *vā'rĭ-ŭs*, diversified; different; manifold; changeable; unfixed: **va'riously**, ad. *-lĭ*.

vascular, a. *văs'kū-lĕr* (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel—from *vas*, a vessel: It. *vascolare*; F. *vasculaire*, vascular), consisting of or containing vessels, as arteries or veins; composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants, used in contradistinction to *cellular*: **vas'cular'ity**, n. *-lăr'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being vascular, indicating in plants a higher degree of organisation than simple *cellularity*: **vas'cula'res**, n. plu. *-lă'rēz*, the higher plants which are furnished with vessels as well as cellular tissue: **vas'culif'erous**, a. *-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (L. *fero*, I bear), in *bot.*, having seed-vessels divided into cells: **vascular tissue**, the woody tissue of plants: **vascular system**, in *anat.*, the system of blood-vessels; in *bot.*, that portion of the tissue of plants destined for the conveyance of air.

vase, n. *vāz* or *văz* (L. *vas*, a vessel, a utensil: It. and F. *vase*), an ornamental vessel, generally of an antique pattern; a large cup with handles; a sculptured vase-like ornament: **vase-shaped**, a. shaped somewhat like a common flower-pot without the rim: **vasiform**, n. *văz'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *forma*, shape), in *bot.*, applied to a vegetable tissue called dotted vessels.

particularly [illegible]
a large vessel or cistern for steeping hides in

Vatican, n. *vat'i-kan* (L. *vaticanus mons*, the Vat can hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber F. *vatican*; It. *vaticano*), in *Rome*, an assemblage magnificent buildings, including one of the Pope palaces, and adjoining the church of St Peter; th papal authority.

vaticide, n. *vat'i-sīd* (L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædere* to cut, to kill), the murder or murderer of a prophet

vaticinal, a. *vat-i-sī'nal* (L. *vates*), pert. to or contain ing prophecy: **vatic'inate**, v. *-nāt*, to prophesy.

vaudeville, n. *vōd'ē-vēl* (F.—from *Vaude-vire*, a vi lage in Normandy), a kind of lively song, sung i couplets, with a refrain; a theatrical piece inte mingled with light or satirical songs; also spelt **vaud vil**, n.

vault, n. *vawlt* (It. *volta*, a turning round or abou an arched roof: L. *volutum*, to turn), a cellar or unde ground building having an arched roof; a cave cavern; an underground repository or closely-co structed building for the dead; an open expanse, the *vault* of heaven: v. to shape as a vault; to arc **vault'ed**, a. having a concave over head; covered wi vaults or arches.

vault, v. *vawlt* (F. *volte*, a round, a turn: It. *volta* to turn, to tumble), to bound or curvet, as a horse; turn or make a turn: n. the bounding turn whi skilful riders teach their horses; a leap; a tumble gambol or turn: **vault'ing**, imp.: **vault'ed**, p **vault'er**, n. *-er*, one who vaults or leaps; a tumbler

vaunt, v. *vawnt* (It. *vantare*; F. *vanter*, to bea to brag: L. *vanus*, vain, empty: Sp. *vanidad*, vani vain parade), to make a vain display of; to bea n. a boast; a vain display: **vaunt'ing**, imp.: n. c ceited or vainglorious boasting: **vaunt'ed**, pp. vai boasted of or displayed: **vaunt'er**, n. *-er*, a boast **vaunt'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

vauquelinite, n. *vō-kēl'in-īt* (after *Vauquelin*, French chemist), a chromate of lead and copper, curring in veins with other ores, of a dark olive-gre colour and resinous lustre.

vavasour, n. *vav'a-sōr* (old F. *vavassour*; mid. *vavassor*, a vavasour; *vassus*, a retainer: L. *vasa*—g *vasorum*, military equipments), one who, himself he ing of a superior or lord, has others holding un him.

veal, n. *vēl* (It. *vitello*; old F. *vel*; F. *veau*, ve from L. *vitulus*, a calf), the flesh of a calf.

vector, n. *vek'tōr* (L. *vector*, a bearer or carri from *vehum*, to carry: F. *vecteur*), a line supposed be drawn from a planet moving round any centr that centre; a straight line connecting any point of a curve, with a fixed point or pole round wh it turns—see **radius vector**, which is the com name.

Vedas, n. plu. *vē'dăz* (Sans. *veda*, knowledge—f *vid*, to know), the ancient sacred literature of the I

velutinous, a. *vē-lū'tĭn-ŭs* (see **velvet**), in *bot.*, having a velvety appearance; feeling like velvet.

velvet, n. *vĕl'vĕt* (It. *velluto*, fleecy, nappy: old Eng. *velouette*, velvet—from L. *vellus*, a fleece), a rich silk stuff having on one side a fine soft pile or raised nap; a similar fabric made of cotton: **adj.** made of velvet: **vel'vety**, a. *-ĭ*, resembling velvet; soft, smooth, or delicate: **vel'veting**, n. velvet goods; the soft pile of velvet: **vel'veteen**, n. *-ēn'*, a stuff made in imitation of velvet.

vena-porta, n. *vē'nȧ-pōr'tȧ* (L. the vein of the gate), in *anat.*, the large vein which conveys the blood from the intestines into the liver: **vena-cava**, n. *vē'nē-kȧv'ȧ* (L. the hollow veins), the large veins which pour the blood collected from the body into the heart.

venal, a. *vē'nȧl* (L. *venalis*, for sale, to be sold—from *venus*, sale: It. *venale*: F. *vénal*), that may be purchased or bribed; mercenary: **ve'nally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **venality**, n. *vē-nȧl'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being influenced by money or by a bribe; prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

venary, n. *vĕn'ȧ-rĭ* (L. *venari*, to hunt, to chase: F. *vener*, to hunt), the exercise of hunting; sports of the chase; also spelt **ven'ery**, n. *-ĕr-ĭ*.

venation, n. *vē-nā'shŭn* (L. *vena*, a vein), in *bot.*, the arrangement of the veins or framework in leaves.

vend, v. *vĕnd* (L. *vendo*, I sell, I give up a thing for money—from *venum*, sale, and *do*, I give: It. *vendere*: F. *vendre*, to sell), to sell; to give for money: **vend'ing**, imp.: **vend'ed**, pp.: **ven'der** or **ven'dor**, n. *-ĕr*, a seller: **vendee'**, n. *-dē'*, the person to whom a thing is sold: **ven'dible**, a. *-dĭ-bl*, saleable; that may or can be sold: **ven'dibly**, ad. *-blĭ*: **ven'dibleness**, n. *-bl-nĕs*, also **ven'dibil'ity**, n. *-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ*, state of being saleable.

veneer, v. *vē-nēr'* (Ger. *furnieren*, to veneer, to inlay—from F. *fournir*, to furnish), to overlay or plate with a thin layer of fine wood for outer finish or decoration: n. a thin sheet of a more valuable and ornamental wood for overlaying an inferior kind: **veneer'ing**, imp.: n. the process of decorating ordinary wood-surfaces with thin slices of rare and beautiful woods: **veneered'**, pp. *-nērd'*.

venerate, v. *vĕn'ĕr-āt* (L. *veneratum*, to reverence with religious awe—akin to Sans. *vam*, to worship: F. *vénérer*, to venerate), to regard with the highest degree of respect and reverence; to revere: **ven'erating**, imp.: **ven'erated**, pp. treated with honour and respect: **ven'era'tion**, n. *-ā'shŭn*, the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe: **ven'erable**, a. *-ȧ-bl*, worthy of the highest respect; rendered sacred by religious associations or by age; aged: **ven'erably**, ad. *-ȧ-blĭ*: **ven'erableness**, n. *-ȧ-bl-nĕs*, the state or quality of being venerable.

venereal, a. *vē-nē'rē-ȧl* (L. *venereus*, of or pert. to Venus—from *Venus*, the goddess of love), pert. to or arising from sexual intercourse: **venery**, n. *vĕn'ĕr-ĭ*, sexual intercourse.

venery—see **venary**.

venesection, n. *vē-nē-sĕk'shŭn* (L. *vena*, a vein, and *seco*, I cut; *sectio*, a cutting), the act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; bloodletting.

Venetian, a. *vē-nē'sh'ăn*, of or from *Venice*, in Italy: n. a native of Venice: **venetian-blind**, a blind for windows formed of long, flat, thin slips of wood, generally painted green, so hung as to be made to stand horizontally above each other, or to overlap at pleasure: **venetian-window**, a main window, with a long and narrow window on each side: **venetian-talc**, a kind of indurated common talc or steatite, used when reduced to powder for making the coloured crayons called pastels; coloured with a little safflower, it constitutes the cosmetic called *fard*.

vengeance, n. *vĕnj'ȧns* (L. *vindicare*, to avenge, to punish a wrong: old F. *vendiquer*: F. *venger*: It. *vendicare*, to avenge), the infliction of pain or punishment on another in return for an injury or offence; punishment: **venge'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, vindictive; retributive: **venge'fully**, ad. *-lĭ*: **to do with a vengeance**, to do with vehemence.

venial, a. *vē'nĭ-ȧl* (L. *venia*, favour, indulgence: It. *veniale*, pardonable), that may be pardoned or forgiven; that may be permitted to pass without censure: **ve'nially**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ve'nialness**, n. *-nĕs*, state of being excusable or pardonable: **venial sin**, in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not take it away, as *mortal* or *deadly sin* does.

venison, n. *vĕn'zn* (L. *venatio*, a hunting, game—from *venor*, I hunt: F. *venaison*, venison), the flesh of animals taken in hunting that may be used as human food, particularly the flesh of the deer kind.

venom, n. *vĕn'ŏm* (L. *venenum*, a potion that destroys life: It. *veneno*: F. *venin*), matter fatal or injurious to life, restricted to matter introduced into the system by bites or stings; spite; malice: **ven'omous**, a. *-ŏ-mŭs*, poisonous; armed with poison, as certain animals; noxious; full of malignity; spiteful: **ven'omously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ven'omousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being venomous.

venous, a. *vē-nŭs* (L. *venosus*, full of veins—from *vena*, a vein: It. *venoso*: F. *veineux*), pert. to a vein; contained in a vein: **venous system**, in *anat.*, the collective name for the veins: **ve'nose**, a. *-nōs*, in *bot.*, applied to parts or bodies that have many branched veins, as in reticulated leaves.

vent, n. *vĕnt* (F. *vent*: L. *ventus*, wind), a small aperture through which air can escape or a fluid is let out; passage from secrecy to publicity; escape; passage; means of discharge; a Scotch name for a chimney: **v.** to let out; to utter: **vent'ing**, imp.: **vent'ed**, pp.: **to give vent to**, to suffer to escape; to let out: **vent'ail**, n. *-ȧl* (F. *ventail*, a folding-door), the breathing-slip of a helmet: **vent-** or **touch-hole**, the small passage to the chamber of a gun which communicates the fire: **vent-peg**, a peg for filling up the vent of a close barrel or cask.

venter, n. *vĕn'tĕr* (L. the belly), in *anat.*, the belly; the abdomen.

ventilate, v. *vĕn'tĭ-lāt* (L. *ventilatum*, to blow gently backwards and forwards, to expose to the action of the air—from *ventus*, the wind: It. *ventilare*: F. *ventiler*), to open and expose to the free action of air or wind; to supply with fresh air; to expose to examination and discussion: **ven'tilating**, imp. supplying with fresh air: **ven'tilated**, pp.: **ven'tilator**, n. *-lā'tĕr*, a machine or contrivance for regulating the admission of fresh air: **ven'tila'tion**, n. *-lā'shŭn*, the art or operation of supplying apartments or buildings with a regulated quantity of fresh air.

ventral, a. *vĕn'trȧl* (L. *ventralis*, ventral—from *venter*, the belly), of or pert. to the belly; abdominal: in *bot.*, applied to that part of the carpel nearest the axis, or in front: **ventricose**, a. *vĕn'trĭ-kōs*, also **ven'tricous**, a. *-kŭs*, distended; swelling out in the middle or unequally on one side: **ven'tricle**, n. *-trĭ-kl* (L. *ventriculus*, the belly, the stomach), a small cavity in an animal body; a small cavity in the heart or brain: **ventric'ular**, a. *-trĭk'ū-lĕr*, pert. to a ventricle or small cavity; distended in the middle: **ventric'ulite**, n. *-līt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a fossil zoophyte of the chalk formation, usually appearing as a fungiform flint, well known to the inhabitants of Kent and Sussex as "petrified mushrooms."

ventriloquism, n. *vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭzm*, also **ventril'oquy**, n. *-kwĭ* (L. *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak), the art or practice of speaking or uttering sounds which appear to come not from the person but from another near or distant,—the sounds are said to come from the belly, but they are really formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat: **ventril'oquist**, n. *-kwĭst*, one who speaks in such a manner that his words appear as spoken by another near or distant: **ventril'oquise**, v. *-kwĭz*, to speak as a ventriloquist: **ventril'oquising**, imp.: **ventril'oquised**, pp. *-kwĭzd*.

venture, n. *vĕn'tŭr* or *-chŭr* (contr. from *adventure*: It. and Sp. *ventura*, luck, chance: L. *ventum*, to come), that which may happen; an undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; a speculation; the thing put to hazard: **v.** to put or send on a venture or chance; to risk: **ven'turing**, imp.: n. the act of putting to risk or hazard: **ven'tured**, pp. *-tŭrd* or *-chŭrd*, put to hazard; risked: **ven'turer**, n. *-rĕr*, one who risks or puts to hazard: **ven'turesome**, a. *-sŭm*, bold; daring: **ven'turous**, a. *-rŭs*, daring; bold; fearless: **ven'turously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **ven'turousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being venturous; boldness.

venue, n. *vĕn'ū* (mid. L. *visnetum*: Norm. *vesiné*; old F. *visnage*, neighbourhood), in *law*, the neighbourhood in which a wrong is committed, and in which it should be tried, and from which the jury must be drawn.

Venus, n. *vē'nŭs* (L. *Venus*, Venus—akin to Sans. *vam*, to conceive an affection for), in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of beauty and love; the planet second in distance from the sun.

veracious, a. *vē-rā'shŭs* (L. *verax*, true—gen. *veracis*: It. *verace*: F. *véracé*), observant of truth; habit-

[illegible] **verbalism**, n. [illegible] **verbalist**, n. [illegible] who deals [illegible] words; **verbalize**, v. [illegible] into a verb; **ve**
batim, [illegible] (L. [illegible] from [illegible], a word, w[illegible] for word; in the same words; **verbiage**, n. [illegible]
(F. [illegible]); [illegible] of words; [illegible]
[illegible]; **verbose**, a. [illegible] word by word; [illegible]
of containing more words than are necessary; word
verbosely, ad. [illegible]; **verboseness**, n. [illegible]; also **verbo**
ity, n. [illegible] (1); employment of a superfluous or redundant nu[illegible]
words; the use of more words than are necessary.

verbena, n. *vĕr-bē'nȧ* (L. *verbena*, branches of laur[illegible]
or myrtle), a genus of extremely beautiful and or[illegible]
mental plants while in flower, cultivated for th[illegible]
beauty or for their delightful odour; vervain.

verdant, a. *vĕr'dȧnt* (F. *verdoyant*, verdant: [illegible]
and It. *verde*, green colour: L. *viridis*, green: [illegible]
F. *verd*, green), covered with growing grass or plan[illegible]
fresh; flourishing; soft; raw; inexperienced: **ve**
dantly, ad. *-lĭ*: **ver'dancy**, n. *-dȧn-sĭ*, greenne[illegible]
ver'dure, n. *-dūr*, greenness; the fresh colour of v[illegible]
etation: **ver'dured**, a. *-dūrd*, covered with verdure.

verde-antique, n. *vĕr'dȧn-tēk'* (It. *verde*; old
verd, green, and F. *antique*, ancient), a beautiful gr[illegible]
variety of marble, consisting of an aggregate of [illegible]
pentine and limestone irregularly intermingled
green incrustation on ancient bronze coins.

verdict, n. *vĕr'dĭkt* (L. *verum*, true, and *dictum*
saying or utterance), the answer given to the court
a jury on any matter committed to them for exa[illegible]
nation; a decision; opinion pronounced.

verdigris, n. *vĕr'dĭ-grĭs* (F. *verd-de-gris*—from [illegible]
green, *de*, of, and *gris*, grey: L. *viride æris*, the gr[illegible]
of brass), a rust of copper or one of its compounds
called from its peculiar green colour; a bluish-gr[illegible]
pigment prepared from verdigris, obtained by [illegible]
jecting copper to the action of a vegetable acid.

verditer, n. *vĕr'dĭ-tĕr* (F. *verd-de-terre*, the gree[illegible]
earth), a green pigment obtained by adding fin[illegible]
levigated chalk or whiting to a solution of coppe[illegible]
nitric acid.

verge, n. *vĕrj* (F. *verge*, a rod or twig, the wand b[illegible]
by an officer as a sign of his authority: L. *virga*; [illegible]
vara, a rod, a twig), a rod, wand, or mace; a Fr[illegible]
name for the Eng. yard-measure; the *verge* [illegible]
court—that is, the limits within which the autho[illegible]
of the officers extended; the extreme side or en[illegible]
anything; edge; utmost border; margin: in a [illegible]
(F. *verge*, a plain hoop ring), the balance-wheel,
tinguished from the others by the absence of [illegible]
verger, n. *vĕr'jĕr*, a wand-bearer; a petty offic[illegible]
courts and churches: **room and verge**, space
margin.

verge, v. *vĕrj* (L. *vergere*, to turn, to incline), to
downwards; to tend; to approach: **verg'ing**,
bending or inclining; tending: **verged**, pp. *vĕrjd*

verify, v. *vĕr'ĭ-fī* (L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, I m[illegible]
[illegible] to be true; to confirm by

round, movable—from *versare*, to turn much or often: It. and F. *versatile*), changeable; unsteady; easily turned from one thing to another; easily applied to a new task, or to various subjects, as a man of *versatile* genius; in *bot.*, attached by one point to the filament, and hence very easily turned round, as an anther: **ver'satilely**, ad. *-li*: **ver'satil'ity**, n. *-til'i-ti*, aptness to change; readiness to be turned, as from one task or subject to another.

verse, n. *vêrs* (L. *versus*, a line in writing—from *versum*, to turn: It. *verso*: F. *vers*), a line in poetry; *popularly*, four lines or a stanza of a piece of poetry; poetical composition; poetry; in *Scrip.*, a short division of a chapter: **versify**, v. *vêr'si-fi* (L. *versus*, a verse, and *facio*, I make), to form or turn into verse; to relate or describe in verse: **ver'sifying**, imp. turning into verse: **ver'sified**, pp. *-fid*: **ver'sifier**, n. *-fi-êr*, one who expresses or turns into verse: **ver'sifica'tion**, n. *-fi-kâ'shŭn*, the art or practice of composing verse or poetry: **ver'sicle**, n. *-si-kl*, a little verse: **blank verse**, poetry in which the lines do not end in words that rhyme.

versed, a. *vêrst* (L. *versum*, to turn: F. *versé*, skilled), having thought much on; well skilled: thoroughly acquainted; in *trig.*, turned or reversed: **versed in**, skilled in; acquainted with: **versed sine**, in *trig.*, that part of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the commencement of the arc.

versicoloured, a. *vêr'si-kul'êrd* (L. *versare*, to change, and *color*, colour), changeable in colour; many-coloured.

version, n. *vêr'shŭn* (L. *versum*, to turn: F. *version*; It. *versione*, a version), a translation or rendering of a book or passage from another language; that which is rendered or translated from another language; an account; a statement.

verst, n. *vêrst* (Russ. *versta*), a Russian mile, equal to about two-thirds of an English mile.

versus, prep. *vêr'sŭs* (L. *versus*, toward, turned in the direction of—from *versum*, to turn), against—chiefly used in legal language, and contracted into *v.*

vert, n. *vêrt* (F. *vert*, green—from L. *viridis*, green), in *old Eng. forest law*, everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest; in *her.*, a green colour.

vertebra, n. *vêr'tê-brâ*, **ver'tebræ**, n. plu. *-brê* (L. *vertebra*, a joint—from *verto*, I turn: F. *vertèbre*), a single bone of the backbone or spinal column of an animal; the bones and joints forming the spine; the backbone itself: the different *vertebræ* are usually divided into *cervical*, or those of the neck; *dorsal*, or those of the back; *lumbar*, or those of the loins; and *caudal*, or those of the tail: **ver'tebral**, a. *-brâl*, pert. to the joints of the spine or backbone; having a backbone: **ver'tebrate**, a. *-brât*, also **ver'tebrated**, a. having a backbone or vertebral column: **ver'tebra'ta**, n. plu. *-brâ'tâ* (L.), one of the two grand divisions of the animal kingdom, including all those animals furnished with vertebræ or backbones: **ver'tebre**, n. *-bêr*, a single bone of the backbone; a vertebra.

vertex, n. *vêr'têks*, plu. **vertices**, *vêr'ti-sêz* (L. *vertex*, that which revolves about itself, the top or crown of the head—from *verto*, I turn: It. *vertice*: F. *vertex*, the top, a summit), the top or turning-point of anything; top; the summit; in *anat.*, the top or crown of the head; the point opposite the base in an angle, cone, &c.: **ver'tical**, a. *-kâl*, of or pert. to the vertex; perpendicular; standing upright; placed, or being perpendicularly, over the head; in *geom.*, denoting the opposite angles made by the intersection of two straight lines: **ver'tically**, ad. *-li*: **ver'ticalness**, n. *-nês*, the state of being vertical: **vertical circles**, great circles of the celestial concave which pass through the vertex of the visible hemisphere, and are therefore perpendicular to the horizon.

verticil, n. *vêr'ti-sil* (L. *verticillus*, a little vertex, the whirl of a spindle—from *vertex*, a whirl, the top), in *bot.*, a whorl or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged opposite to each other in a circle round an axis, and at the same level: **verticillate**, a. *vêr-tis'il-lât*, having parts arranged in a whorl, or like the rays of a wheel: **ver'ticillas'ter**, n. *-lâs'têr* (L. *aster*, a star), a false whorl or verticil in which the inflorescence in the axils of opposite leaves presents the appearance of their flowers being disposed in whorls, as in the labiate plants.

vertigo, n. *vêr'ti-gô* (L. *vertigo*, a turning or whirling round—from *verto*, I turn about: It. *vertigine*: F. *vertige*, dizziness), giddiness; dizziness and swimming of the head: L. plu. **vertig'ines**, *-tij'i-nêz*; Eng. plu. **vertigoes**, *vêr-ti-gôz*: **vertig'inous**, a. *-i-nŭs*, giddy; affected with vertigo: **vertig'inously**, ad. *-li*.

vervain, n. *vêr'vân* (F. *verveine*), a plant of the genus *verbena*, which see.

very, a. *vêr'i* (old Eng. *verray*—from F. *vrai*, true: L. *verax*, true), true; real; complete; perfect: ad. in a great or eminent degree: **ver'ily**, ad. *-li*, in truth; really; certainly.

vesicant, n. *vês'i-kânt* (L. *vesica*, the bladder in the bodies of animals: It. *vescica*; F. *vessie*, bladder), in *med.*, a substance that raises blisters on the skin: adj. producing a blister: **ves'icate**, v. *-kât*, to blister; to raise blisters on: **ves'icating**, imp.: **ves'icated**, pp.: **ves'ica'tion**, n. *-kâ'shŭn*, the process of raising little bladders or blisters on the skin: **ves'icatory**, n. *-kâ-têr-i*, a blistering application: adj. having the property of raising a blister on the skin: **ves'icle**, n. *-i-kl*, also **ves'icule**, n. *-kûl* (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder), a small bladder-like tumour in an animal body; any small membranous cavity in animals or plants: **vesicular**, a. *vê-sik'ü-lêr*, also **vesic'ulous**, a. *-lês*, pert. to or consisting of vesicles; having little bladders or cell-like cavities.

Vesper, n. *vês'pêr* (L. *vesper*, the evening, the evening star: Gr. (*h*)*esperos*: It. *vespero*: F. *vêpre*), the evening; the name given to Venus when she appears after sunset: **Ves'pers**, n. plu. *-pêrs*, the evensong or evening service of the Ch. of Rome: adj. relating to the evening or service of Vespers: **ves'pertine**, a. *-pêr-tin*, pert. to the evening.

vespiary, n. *vês'pi-êr-i* (L. *vespa*, a wasp), the nest or habitation of insects of the wasp kind.

vessel, n. *vês'sêl* (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel—from *vas*, a vessel: It. *vascolo*: old F. *vaissel*), a utensil for holding something, as a cup, a kettle, a barrel, &c.; a hollow structure made to float on water; a ship in general; any tube or canal for containing a liquid, as the blood in animals and the sap in vegetables, hence blood-*vessels*, sap-*vessels*.

vesticon, n. *vês'stik-môn* (F. *vessigon*—from L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister), a soft swelling on a horse's leg; wind-gall.

vest, n. *vêst* (L. *vestis*, a covering for the body: akin to Sans. *vas*, to be clothed: It. and F. *veste*), a garment around the waist; a waistcoat: v. to clothe; to cover or encompass closely; in *law*, to put or place in possession of; to furnish with; to invest; to take effect, as a title or right: **vest'ing**, imp.: n. material for waistcoats: **vest'ed**, pp.: adj. fixed; not in a state of contingency: **vest'ment**, n. *-mênt*, something put on; an outer robe: **vesture**, n. *vês'tûr* or *-chûr*, a garment; dress; clothing; covering: to **vest** in, to put in possession of; to clothe with: to **vest with**, to clothe; to invest with.

Vesta, n. *vês'tâ* (L. *Vesta*, the goddess Vesta: Gr. (*h*)*estia*, a fireplace or hearth, the goddess Vesta), among the *anc. Greeks* and *Romans*, the goddess of the domestic hearth and of fire, worshipped as the patroness of chastity and of domestic union and happiness; a match or waxlight ignited by friction: **Vestal**, n. *-tâl*, one of the six virgin priestesses of Vesta; a virgin pure and chaste: adj. pert. to pure virginity; chaste; undefiled.

vestibule, n. *vês'ti-bûl* (L. *vestibulum*, a fore-court: It. *vestibulo*: F. *vestibule*), the porch or entrance into a house; a large open space before the door, but covered; an antechamber: **vestibular**, a. *vês-tib'ü-lêr*, pert. to or resembling a vestibule.

vestige, n. *vês'tij* (L. *vestigium*, a footprint or foot-track: F. *vestige*: It. *vestigio*), a track; a mark left in passing; the remains or traces of something that has passed away: plu. **ves'tiges**, *-jês*.

vestment, n.—see **vest**.

vestry, n. *vêst'ri* (L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe or press for apparel—from *vestis*, a garment: F. *vestiaire*), a room or apartment attached to a church in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept and parochial meetings held; a committee elected annually in a parish to manage its temporal affairs in conjunction with the churchwardens: **a select vestry**, a smaller body deputed to represent the larger one: **vest'ryman**, a delegate from parishioners.

vesture—see **vest**.

vesuvian, a. *vê-sû'vi-ân*, pert. to *Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples: n. a reddish-brown mineral of the garnet family—so called from its being found in volcanic rocks.

vetch, n. *vêch* (L. *vicia*, a vetch: It. *veccia*: F. *vesce*),

vex, v. [illegible] to irritate by small provocations; to harass; to d quiet; to distress; to fret; to be uneasy: **vex in** ing: **vexed**, pp. *vekt*: **vex'er**, n. *-er*, one who vexe **vex'ingly**, ad. *-li*, so as to vex or irritate: **vexatio** n. *veks-a-shun*, the act of disquieting or harassin state of being disturbed in mind; great uneasine teasing or great trouble; the cause of troubl **vexa'tious**, a. *-shus*, causing annoyance; teasing; f of trouble: **vexa'tiously**, ad. *-li*: **vexa'tiousness**, *-nes*, quality of giving trouble and disquiet.

vexil, n. *veks'il*, also **vexillum**, n. *vek-sil'lum* (L. v *illum*, a military ensign or standard—from *vectum*, bear or carry), in *bot.*, the upper or posterior pe of a papilionaceous or pea flower: **vex'illary**, a. *-lo* in *bot.*, applied to a form of aestivation in which t **vexillum** or upper petal is folded over the other.

via, prep. *vi'a* (L. *via*, a way), by way of, as Marseilles: **via media**, *me'di-a*, a middle course.

viable, a. *vi'a-bl* (F. *viable*, viable—from L. *vi* I live), capable of living; likely to live: **vi'abil'i** n. *-bil'i-ti*, capacity of living after birth.

viaduct, n. *vi'a-dukt* (L. *via*, a way, and *ductum* lead), an arched structure for carrying a road or r way over a valley or deep depression.

vial, n. *vi'al* (a corruption of **phial**, which see small glass bottle.

viands, n. plu. *vi'andz* (F. *viande*, meat: It. *vivan* mid. L. *vivenda*, victuals—from L. *vivo*, I live), prov ons for eating; victuals; dressed meat.

viaticum, n. *vi-at'i-kum* (L. *viaticum*, travell money, provisions for a journey—from *via*, a way: *viatic*; F. *viatique*, the sacrament administere a dying person, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the sacram or Eucharist administered to a dying person.

vibrate, v. *vi'brāt* (L. *vibratum*, to set in tremu motion, to shake: It. *vibrare*: F. *vibrer*), to mov and fro; to cause to quiver; to tremble: **vi'brat** ing, shaking; moving to and fro: **vi'brated**, pp.: **bration**, n. *vi-bra-shun*, a tremulous motion; the or state of being moved one way and the other in q succession; the tremulous motion produced in a when struck, or disturbed by any impulse: **vibra** a. *vi'bra-til*, adapted to or used in vibratory mot **vi'bratory**, a. *-to-ri*, that shakes; that moves to fro in quick succession; consisting in vibrations: **bratile organs**, those hair-like organs of motion which many of the lower aquatic animals are nished—termed also *cilia*: **vibrio**, n. *vi'bri-o*, a n given to very minute thread-like animalcules f in various fluids, and even in the tartar of the tee

vicar, n. *vik'er* (L. *vicarius*, that supplies the p of another, a substitute—from *vicis*, change, change: It. *vicario*: F. *vicaire*), in the *Ch. of* one who performs the function of another; the in bent of a benefice who receives only the smaller t or a salary: **vic'arage**, n. *-ij*, the house or resid of a vicar; the office of a vicar:

nalled, pp. *vit'ld:* **victuals**, n. plu. *vit'ls*, food for human beings prepared for eating; provisions: **victualler**, n. *vit'l-er*, one who keeps a victual-house; an innkeeper or tavern-keeper; a seller of intoxicating liquors by retail, usually called a *licensed victualler;* in the *R. N.*, a provision-ship: **victualling-yard**, in the *R. N.*, a public establishment for preparing and packing provisions for supplying ships.

vicuna or **vicuna**, n. *vi-kōn'yd* (Sp. —from Peruvian), an animal of Mexico and Peru, akin to the camel, but smaller; a species of the llama or alpaca tribe furnishing a long reddish wool.

vide, v. *vī'dē* (L. impera. of *video*, I see), see; look at: **videlicet**, ad. *vi-dēl'i-sēt* (L. *vide*, see, and *licet*, it is allowed), to wit; namely; that is to say; the contracted form, **viz.**, is in much more common use: **vidimus**, n. *vid'i-mus* (L. we have seen—from *vido*, I see), an examination or inspection, as of accounts or documents.

vidette, n. *vi-dēt'*, also spelt **vedette**, which see.

vie, v. *vī* (a metaphor taken from the language of gamesters, with whom It. *invidare*, F. *envier*, was to invite to throw for certain stakes: It. *invito*, an inviting, a vie or saying at play: old Eng. *a-vie*, as if for a wager), to fight or strive for superiority; to use effort in a contest or competition: **vying**, imp. *vī'ing:* **vied**, pp. *vīd.*

view, v. *vū* (F. *vue*, sight, view—from L. *visum*, to see), to examine with the eye; to look on with attention; to consider: n. sight; vision; the whole extent seen; reach of sight; survey; a sketch or design; examination; aim; manner of seeing or understanding; a pictorial sketch: **viewing**, imp. examining by the eye or by the mind: **viewed**, pp. *vūd*, surveyed; inspected: **viewer**, n. *-er*, one who views; the superintendent of a coal-mine: **viewless**, a. *-les*, that cannot be viewed; invisible: **field of view**, the whole extent seen: **point of view**, the direction from which a thing is seen: **view-halloo**, *vū'hal-lō'*, the shout uttered by the hunter upon seeing the fox breaking cover.

vigil, n. *vij'il* (L. *vigil*, awake, on the watch; *vigilia*, wakefulness: It. *vigilia*: F. *vigile*), a keeping watch; devotion performed during the usual hours of sleep; the eve before a festival: **vigilant**, a. *-lant*, watchful; attentive to discover and avoid danger: **vigilantly**, ad. *-li*: **vigilance**, n. *-lans*, forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; attention in discovering and preparing against danger: adj. formed for protection, or for watching the progress of any measure or plan, as a *vigilance* committee.

vignette, n. *vi-nēt'* (F. *vignette*, a flourish, a headpiece—from *vigne*, a vine), any small engraved embellishment for the illustration or decoration of the page of a book, &c., not enclosed within a definite border.

vigour, n. *vig'er* (L. *vigor*, activity, force—from *vigere*, to be lively or vigorous: It. *vigore*: F. *vigueur*), vital strength in animals or plants; strength of mind; energy: **vigorous**, a. *-us*, full of strength and life; strong; powerful; forcible: **vigorously**, ad. *-li*: **vigorousness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being possessed of active strength.

Vikings, n. plu. *vī'kings*, the Norse name of those piratical leaders whose ravages on the British coasts began in the ninth century: **sea-kings** were properly those connected with a royal race, or the small kings of the country.

vile, a. *vīl* (L. *vilis*, of small price or value, worthless: F. *vil*: It. *vile*), base; mean; worthless; depraved: **vile'ly**, ad. *-li*: **vile'ness**, n. *-nes*, the state of being vile: **vilify**, v. *vil'i-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to debase; to degrade by slander; to defame: **vilifying**, imp.: **vilified**, pp. *-fīd*, debased; defamed: **vilifier**, n. *-fī-er*, one who defames or traduces: **vilification**, n. *-fī-kā-shun*, the act of vilifying or defaming.

villa, n. *vil'la* (L. *villa*, a country house: It. and F. *villa*, a country residence; a detached house; a house surrounded by a garden or grounds: **village**, n. *vil-lāj* (F.), an assemblage of houses less than a town, but larger than a hamlet: **villager**, n. *-la-jer*, an inhabitant of a village.

villain, n. *vil'lin* (mid. L. *villani*, the inhabitants of *villæ*, or country estates, who could be sold with the land: F. *vilain*, a boor, a rascal—the peasants under the feudal system being held in supreme contempt, led to the bad sense of the word in modern language), a vile, wicked person; a man extremely degraded or depraved, and capable or guilty of great wickedness: **villainous**, a. *-us*, proceeding from an extremely depraved mind; very wicked; vile: **villainously**, ad. *-li*: **villainy**, n. *-i*, any crime proceeding from an extremely depraved mind; extreme wickedness; a crime: **villainies**, n. plu. *-iz*, wicked actions: **villein**, n. *vil'in*, a feudal tenant of the lowest class: **villeinage**, n. *-ij*, lands and tenements held by base service.

villi, n. *vil'li* (L. plu. of *villus*, wool or hair), in *anat.*, minute projections from the surface of a mucous membrane, giving the appearance of the nap of cloth; in *bot.*, long straight hairs on the surface of a plant: **villose**, a. *-los*, also **villous**, a. *-lus*, in *bot.*, covered with long weak hairs; shaggy, with soft hairs; in *anat.*, downy; velvety: **villosity**, n. *vil-los'i-ti*, in *bot.*, a covering of long weak hair.

viminal, a. *vī'mi-nal* (F. *viminal*—from L. *vimen*, a pliant twig), pert. to or consisting of twigs: **vimineous**, a. *vī-min'ē-us*, made of twigs or flexible shoots; furnished with long flexible twigs.

vinaceous, a. *vī-nā'shus* (L. *vinaceus*, belonging to grapes—from *vinum*, wine), belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine.

vinaigrette, n. *vin-ā-grēt'* (F.—from *vinaigre*, vinegar), a small perforated box of gold or silver for containing a bit of sponge saturated with aromatic vinegar, used to stimulate or refresh by the sense of smell.

vincible, a. *vin'si-bl* (L. *vincibilis*, that can be conquered—from *vinco*, I conquer), that may be overcome or subdued: **vincibility**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, the state or quality of being vincible.

vinculum, n. *ving'kū-lum* (L. *vinculum*, a band—from *vincio*, I bind: Sp. *vinculo*), in *alg.*, a bar or line placed over several quantities in order to connect them together as one quantity.

vindicate, v. *vin'di-kāt* (L. *vindicatum*, to claim, to avenge: It. *vindicare*: old F. *vendiquer*), to justify; to maintain as true and correct against denial or censure; to assert; to prove to be just; to defend with arms; to clear: **vin'dicating**, imp.: **vin dicated**, pp.: **vin dicator**, n. *-kā-ter*, one who vindicates: **vindica'tion**, n. *-kā-shun*, the defence of anything; a justification against denial or censure; the proving of anything to be just: **vin'dicative**, a. *-kā-tiv*, tending to vindicate: **vin'dica'tory**, a. *-kā-ter-i*, tending to vindicate; inflicting punishment; avenging: **vindictive**, a. *vin-dik'tiv*, given to revenge; prompted by revenge: **vindic'tively**, ad. *-li*, by way of revenge: **vindic'tiveness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being vindictive; revengeful temper.

vine, n. *vīn* (L. *vinea*, a vine, a plantation of vines; *vinum*, wine: It. *vigna*: F. *vigne*), the woody climbing plant that bears grapes; the long slender stem of any plant that trails or climbs: **vined**, a. *vīnd*, having leaves like the vine: **viny**, a. *vī-ni*, abounding in vines; producing grapes: **vinery**, n. *-ner-i*, a building made of glass, and heated, in which vines are grown: **vine-dresser**, one who dresses and cultivates vines: **vineyard**, n. *vin-yārd*, a plantation of vines producing grapes: **vinous**, a. *vī-nus*, belonging to or producing wine; having the qualities of wine: **vintage**, n. *vin'tāj* (F. *vendange*, vintage time: L. *vindemia*, a grape-gathering), the yearly crop or produce of the grape; the time of gathering the grapes; the wine produced from the grapes of one season: **vin'tager**, n. *-tā-jer*, one who gathers the vine: **vintner**, n. *vint'ner* (old F. *vinetier*—from *vin*, wine), one who sells wine: **vine-clad**, a. covered with vines: **vinous fermentation**, the process of fermentation which produces alcohol.

vinegar, n. *vin'ē-ger* (F. *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour), an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by the acetous fermentation: **aromatic vinegar**, strong acetic acid highly flavoured with aromatic substances: **vinegar-plant**, a thick slimy substance which accumulates in vinegar, and which consists of a layer of very minute granules or plants growing in a branch-like form—immersed in a solution of sugar or treacle it converts the liquid into vinegar: **vin egarette**, n. *-ēt'*, another spelling of **vinaigrette**, which see.

vin-ordinaire, n. *vin-ōr'din-ār'* (F. common wine), a kind of claret made and commonly used in France.

vintner—see under **vine**.

viol, n. *vī'ol* (mid. L. *vitula*; It. *viola*: F. *viole*, a fiddle or stringed instr.: Ger. *fiedel*: Dut. *vedle*, a fiddle), the anc. form of violin, having six strings: **violist**, n. *vī-ō-list*, a player on the viol: **violin**, n. *-lin*, a musical stringed instr. played with a bow; a fiddle: **vi'olinist**, n. *-ist*, a player on a violin: **vi olon-**

cello, n. *-lŏn-sĕl′lō* or *-chĕl′lō* (dim. of It. *violone*, a bass violin), a bass violin: **vi′oloncel′list**, n. *-list*, a player on.

violable—see **violate**.

violaceous—see **violet**.

violate, v. *vī′ō-lāt* (L. *violatum*, to treat with violence, to dishonour—from *vis*, power: It. *violare*: F. *violer*), to use force or strength against; to ravish; to disturb; to transgress; to profane: **vi′olating**, imp.: **vi′olated**, pp.: **vi′olator**, n. *-lā-tŏr*, one who violates: **vi′olable**, a. *-lā-bl*, that may be violated or injured: **vi′olably**, ad. *-blī*: **vi′ola′tion**, n. *-lā′shŭn*, interruption; transgression; outrage; profanation of sacred things; ravishment: **vi′olent**, a. *-lĕnt*, urged or driven with force; producing or acting by force; outrageous; not natural; extorted: **vi′olently**, ad. *-lī*.

violet, n. *vī′ō-lĕt* (F. *violette*, a violet: L. *viola*, the violet or wallflower: It. *viola*), a plant of many species having beautiful flowers, the flowers of the one most cultivated having a fragrant smell; one of the primitive colours: **adj.** of a dark-blue inclining to red; of the colour of the sweet violet: **vi′ola′ceous**, a. *-lā′shŭs*, violet-coloured: **vi′oline**, n. *-lĭn*, a white poisonous principle obtained from the sweet violet.

violin, violoncello—see under **viol**.

viper, n. *vī′pĕr* (L. *vipera*, an adder, a snake—from *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I bring forth: It. *vipera*: F. *vipère*), a venomous serpent of several species; a person very mischievous or malignant: **vi′perine**, a. *-ĭn*, pert. to vipers: **vi′perous**, a. *-ŭs*, having the qualities of a viper; malignant.

virago, n. *vĭ-rā′gō* (L. *virago*, a man-like, vigorous maiden—from *vir*, a man), a highly-masculine woman; a bold, turbulent woman: **vira′goes**, plu. *-gōz*.

virescent, a. *vĭ-rĕs′sĕnt* (L. *virescens*, growing green), beginning to be green; somewhat green.

virgate, a. *vĕr′gāt* (L. *virga*, a rod), in *bot.*, long and straight like a wand.

Virgilian, a. *vĕr-jĭl′ĭ-ăn*, pert. to the Roman poet Virgil, or to his style.

virgin, n. *vĕr′jĭn* (L. *virgo*, a maid—gen. *virginis*—from *virere*, to bloom, to be fresh: It. *vergine*: F. *vierge*), a female pure and unpolluted; a maid: **adj.** modest; chaste; untouched; fresh; new: **vir′ginal**, n. *-jĭn-ăl*, an anc. keyed musical instr., so named from being used by maidens or virgins: **virginity**, n. *vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-tĭ*, maidenhood; state of having had no sexual intercourse with man: **Virgo**, n. *vĕr′gō* (L.), one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 23d of August, and which is represented by

power: **vis inertia**, *vis′ĭn-ĕr′shĭ-ă* (L. strength of inactivity), the power by which matter resists changes endeavoured to be made on its state: **vis vi′tæ**, *-vī′tē* (L. force of life), vital power or energy.

visa—see under **vise**.

visage, n. *vĭz′ĭj* (F. *visage*: It. *visaggio*, face: L. *visus*, sense, the look; the face; the appearance; the countenance: **viz′aged**, a. *-ĭjd*, having a visage or countenance.

visard, n. *vĭz′ĕrd* (see **visor**), a mask.

vis-a-vis, n. *vē′zā-vē* (F. opposite, face to face), one who or that which is face to face with another; a close carriage for town use in which two persons sit face to face.

viscera, n. plu. *vĭs′ŭr-ă* (L. *viscus*, plu. *viscera*, the inwards: It. *visceri*: F. *viscères*), the bowels; the contents of the three great cavities of the body—the abdomen, the thorax, and cranium: **vis′ceral**, a. *-ĕl*, pert. to the viscera: **vis′cus**, n. *-kŭs*, in *anat.*, one of such organs as the brain, the heart, the liver, and the spleen, contained within the three great cavities of the body.

viscid, a. *vĭs′sĭd* (mid. L. *viscidus*, clammy—from L. *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the mistletoe: It. *viscido*, glutinous), glutinous; sticky; tenacious: **viscidity**, n. *vĭs-sĭd′ĭ-tĭ*, tenacity; stickiness: **viscous**, a. *vĭs′kŭs*, glutinous; sticky; adhesive: **viscosity**, n. *vĭs-kŏs′ĭ-tĭ*, tenacity; stickiness.

viscount, n. *vī′kŏunt* (It. *visconte*: F. *vicomte*: Norm. *viscounte*; mid. L. *vice-comes*, a viscount—from L. *vice*, instead of, and *comes*, a companion, in mid. L. a count—see **count**), a title of nobility immediately below an earl and above a baron: **viz′countess**, n. *-ĕs*, the wife of a viscount.

viscous—see under **viscid**.

vise, n. *vē′zĕ* (F. *vise*, examined—from *viser*, to examine: L. *visus*, sense, on the continent of Europe, an indorsement made on the passport of a traveller denoting that it has been examined by the authorities and that the person named in it is permitted to proceed on his journey: **v.** to examine and indorse, as a passport: **vi′sing**, imp. *-zĭng*: **vi′sed**, pp. *-zĕd*: also spelt **vi′sa**, **vi′zing**, **vi′zed**, *vē′zĕd*.

Vishnu, n. *vĭsh′nū* (Sanx. *Vishnu*—from *vish*, to pervade, to extend through nature), a Hindoo divinity regarded as the "preserver," the second person of their trinity,—the first being Brahma, the creator, and the third Siva, the destroyer of the creation.

visible, a. *vĭz′ĭ-bl* (L. *visibilis*, that can see—from *videre*, to look at attentively: It. [illegible]

visor or **vizor**, n. *vīz′ẽr* (F. *visière*, a visor: L. *visum*, to see), the movable part of a helmet covering the face, perforated to see through: **vis′ored**, a. *-ẽrd*, masked; disguised.

vista, n. *vis′tä* (It. and Sp. *vista*, eyesight, view: L. *visum*, to see), a view as through an avenue of trees; the rows of trees that form the avenue or walk.

visual, a. *viz′ū-ăl* (F. *visuel*; It. *visuale*, visual: L. *visum*, to see), pert. to sight; used in vision: **vis′ually**, ad. *-li*: **visual angle**, the angle at which an object is viewed: **visual ray**, the beam of light which impinges on the eye from the object observed.

vital, a. *vī′tăl* (L. *vitalis*, pert. to life—from *vita*, life: It. *vitale*: F. *vital*), pert. to life; necessary to life; being that on which life depends; essential: **vi′tally**, ad. *-li*: **vitality**, n. *vī-tăl′i-ti*, the principle of life; power of life or existence; animation; principle of growth: **vitalise**, v. *vī′tăl-iz*, to furnish with the principle of life; to give life: **vi′talising**, imp.: **vi′talised**, pp. *-izd*: **vi′talisa′tion**, n. *-i-zā′shŭn*, the act or process of infusing the vital principle: **vitals**, n. plu. *vī′tălz*, parts of animal bodies essential to life: **vital force**, the power or principle imparting life and growth.

vitelline, n. *vī-tĕl′lĭn* (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg), the albuminous substance of the yolk of eggs: **adj.** of or pert. to the yolk of eggs; in *bot.*, the colour of the yolk of an egg: **vitel′lus**, n. *-lŭs*, in *bot.*, the thickened sac within the nucleus which contains the amnios; any portion attached to the embryo, not distinctly referable to the radicle cotyledon or plumule.

vitiate, v. *vish′ĭ-āt* (L. *vitiatum*, to make faulty, to spoil), to make less pure or perfect; to taint; to spoil: **vit′iating**, imp. corrupting: **vit′iated**, pp. rendered impure or defective; depraved: **vit′ia′tion**, n. *-ā′shŭn*, corruption; contamination; a rendering imperfect or invalid.

vitreous, a. *vit′rē-ŭs* (L. *vitreus*, glassy, clear—from *vitrum*, glass: It. *vitreo*), having the lustre or aspect of glass; glassy: **vit′reousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being vitreous: **vitrescent**, a. *vī-trĕs′sĕnt*, capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass: **vitres′cence**, n. *-sĕns*, glassiness: **vitres′cible**, a. *-ĭ-bl*, that can be vitrified: **vitrifaction**, n. *vīt′rĭ-făk′shŭn* (L. *facio*, I make), the act or process of converting into glass by heat and fusion: **vit′rify**, v. *-fī*, to convert into glass by the action of heat; to be converted into glass: **vit′rifying**, imp. converting into glass: **vit′rified**, pp. *-fīd*: **adj.** having the surface coated with, or partially converted into, glass by the action of heat: **vit′rifiable**, a. *-fī′ă-bl*, capable of being converted into glass by the action of heat: **vitreo-electric**, a. *vīt′rē-ō-*, exhibiting positive electricity: **vitreous electricity**, positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing a glass body: **vitreous humour**, the globular transparent structure occupying the centre of the eyeball, being the largest of the transparent media of the eye: **vitrified forts**, certain ancient ruins whose walls have been cemented by semi-fusion or vitrification of the materials.

vitriol, n. *vīt′rĭ-ŏl* (F. *vitriol*; It. *vitriuolo*—from L. *vitrum*, glass—probably from its appearance in certain states), the familiar name for sulphuric acid and several of its compounds: **vit′riol′ic**, a. *-ŏl′ĭk*, pert. to or obtained from vitriol: **blue vitriol**, sulphate of copper: **green vitriol**, sulphate of iron; copperas: **white vitriol**, sulphate of zinc: **red vitriol**, a red or flesh-coloured sulphate of iron: **oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid—so called because obtained originally from green vitriol or copperas.

vitta, n. *vĭt′tä* (L. *vitta*, a band or fillet worn round the head among the ladies of anc. Rome), in *bot.*, a narrow elongated receptacle of aromatic oil, occurring in the fruits of umbellifers,—in a transverse section of the fruit, appearing as brown dots between the pericarp and albumen: **vit′tate**, a. *-tāt*, striped, as some leaves.

vituline, a. *vĭt′ū-līn* (L. *vitulus*, a calf), belonging to a calf, or to veal.

vituperate, v. *vī-tū′pĕr-āt* (L. *vituperatum*, to inflict censure upon, to blame—from *vitium*, a fault or imperfection, and *parare*, to make or get ready: It. *vituperare*: F. *vituperer*), to blame; to censure: **vitu′perating**, imp.: **vitu′perated**, pp.: **vitu′pera′tion**, n. *-ā′shŭn*, blame; censure: **vitu′perative**, a. *-ā-tĭv*, containing blame or censure: **vitu′peratively**, ad. *-lĭ*.

vivace, ad. *vī-vä′chä* (It.), in *music*, brisk and lively.

vivacious, a. *vī-vā′shŭs* (L. *vivax*, long-lived—gen. *vivacis*—from *vivere*, to live: It. and F. *vivace*, vivacious), having vigorous powers of life; lively; sprightly and active: **viva′ciously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **viva′ciousness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **vivac′ity**, n. *-văs′ĭ-tĭ*, life; animation; great liveliness and sprightliness of behaviour.

viva voce, *vī′vä vō′sē* (L. with the living voice), by word of mouth; orally.

vivarium, n. *vī-vā′rĭ-ŭm*, also **vi′vary**, n. *-vă-rĭ* (L. *vivarium*, a preserve, a pond—from *vivus*, living, alive), a small artificial enclosure, cage, reservoir, vase, &c., for keeping animals alive; a small *vivarium* for salt or fresh water animals is called an *aquarium*.

vive, v. *vēv* (F.), long live; success to.

vives, n. *vīvz* (F. *avives*, the vives), a disease in animals, especially in horses, seated in the glands under the ears; also spelt **fives**, but less correctly.

vivianite, n. *vīv′ĭ-ăn-īt* (after *Vivian*, an English mineralogist), a mineralogical term for phosphate of iron, usually of a fine indigo blue, sometimes used as a pigment.

vivid, a. *vĭv′ĭd* (L. *vividus*, living, animated—from *vivus*, alive: It. *vivido*: F. *vivide*), true to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life and freshness; lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images: **viv′idly**, ad. *-lĭ*: **viv′idness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being vivid; sprightliness.

vivify, v. *vĭv′ĭ-fī* (L. *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, I make: F. *vivifier*), to endue with life; to animate; to make alive: **viv′ifying**, imp.: **viv′ified**, pp. *-fīd*, endued with life: **vivific**, a. *vī-vĭf′ĭk*, giving life; reviving: **vivification**, n. *vīv′ĭ-fĭ-kā′shŭn*, the act of giving life.

viviparous, a. *vī-vĭp′ă-rŭs* (L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I produce or bring forth), producing young alive and perfectly developed.

vivisection, n. *vīv′ĭ-sĕk′shŭn* (L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting), the dissection of an animal while alive; physiological experiments on living animals.

vixen, n. *vĭks′n* (old Eng. and AS. *fixen*, a she-fox—more anciently *foxin*), a she-fox; a name in reproach applied to a woman, whose nature is thus compared to that of a she-fox; an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman.

viz., usually pronounced *namely*, a contr. of the L. *videlicet* (*vī-dē′lĭ-sĕt*), that is; namely.

vizard, n. *vĭz′ẽrd* (It. *visiera*, anything to see through: F. *visière*, a visor), a **mask**; the sight-hole of a helmet; a visor: **v.** to **mask**: **visor**—see **visor**.

vizier, n. *vĭz′ē′ẽr*, or *vī-zēr′* (Ar. *wezir*, a bearer of burdens, a porter: F. *vizir*), in *Turkey* and other *Eastern countries*, a high officer of state; a councillor of state: **grand vizier**, the chief minister of the Turkish empire: **vizierial**, a. *vī-zē′rĭ-ăl*, pert. to or issued by the vizier.

vocable, n. *vō′kä-bl* (L. *vocabulum*, a designation, a name—from *voco*, I call: It. *vocabolo*), a name; a word; a term: **vocabulary**, n. *vō-kăb′ŭ-lĕr-ĭ*, a collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and briefly defined; a word-book.

vocal, a. *vō′kăl* (L. *vocalis*, sounding, speaking—from *vox*, a voice—gen. *vocis*: It. *vocale*: F. *vocal*), consisting of or uttered by the voice; utterable by the voice; made by the voice: **vo′cally**, ad. *-lĭ*: **vocalic**, a. *vō-kăl′ĭk*, consisting of voice or vowel sounds: **vocalise**, v. *vō′kăl-iz*, to form into voice; to utter distinctly with the voice; to practise singing on the vowel-sounds: **vo′calising**, imp. *-izing*: **vo′calised**, pp. *-izd*: **vo′calist**, n. *-ĭst*, a singer distinguished by superior powers of voice: **vo′calisa′tion**, n. *-ĭ-zā′shŭn*, the act or operation of making vocal.

vocation, n. *vō-kā′shŭn* (L. *vocatum*, to call: F. *vocation*, calling), a call; a summons; a calling or trade; employment; an occupation: **vocative**, n. *vŏk′ä-tĭv*, in L. *gram.*, the case or state of a word when it is addressed.

vociferate, v. *vō-sĭf′ĕr-āt* (L. *vociferatus*, a loud cry, a scream—from *vox*, a voice—gen. *vocis*, and *fero*, I carry: It. *vociferare*: F. *vociférer*, to spread abroad a report), to utter with a loud voice; to exclaim; to shout; to bawl: **vocif′erating**, imp.: **vocif′erated**, pp.: **vocif′era′tion**, n. *-ā′shŭn*, violent outcry: **vocif′erous**, a. *-ĕr-ŭs*, clamorous; noisy: **vocif′erously**, ad. *-lĭ*: **vocif′erousness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being vociferous; clamorousness.

vogue, n. *vōg* (F. *vogue*, course of a ship: It. *vogare*; Sp. *bogar*, to row or pull at an oar), the way or fashion at any particular time; mode; custom.

voice, n. *voĭs* (F. *voix*; It. *voce*, voice—from L. *vox*, a voice—gen. *vocis*), sound from the mouth; the tone

volatile, a. *vŏl'a-til* (L. *volatilis*, flying, wing from *volare*, to fly: It. *volatile*: F. *volatil*), capab easily passing into the aeriform state, as hartsl musk, &c.; full of spirit; airy; fickle: **vol atile** n. *-ness*, also **vol atil ity**, n. *-til'i-ti*, that property substance which causes it to be quickly dissip liveliness; fickleness: **vol atilise**, v. *-iz*, to cau exhale or evaporate; to pass off in fumes or va **vol atil sing**, imp.: **vol atilised**, pp. *-izd*: **vol a sable**, a. *-i-zd-bl*, that may be quickly dissipated: **tilisa tion**, n. *-til-i-zd-shŭn*, the act or process of ing to pass away into the aeriform state.

volcano, n. *vŏl-kā'nō*, plu. **volcanoes**, *-nōs* (It. *cano*; F. *volcan*, a volcano—from *Vulcanus*, in a *myth.*, the god of fire), a mountain or hill which th up smoke, flame, stones, and melted matter, fro interior parts: **volcanic**, a. *vŏl-kăn'ik*, pert. to cano; produced by a volcano: **volcanic bombs**, a ical masses of lava frequently thrown out in numbers and of all sizes by active volcanoes: **vol cones**, volcanic hills of active or of recent eru **volcanic foci**, *fō'si* (L. *focus*, fire), subterraneou tres of igneous action: **volcanic mud**, the fœti phureous mud discharged by volcanoes.

vole, n. *vōl* (F. *vole*—from *voler*, to steal), a d cards that draws the whole tricks.

volition, n. *vō-lish'ŭn* (L. *volitio*, will—from will: F. *volition*: It. *volizione*), the act of determ choice or forming a purpose; the power of will exerting choice.

volley, n. *vŏl'li* (F. *volée*, a flight: L. *volare*, t an outburst of many things at the same time; charge of many small-arms at once: v. to dis many things at one time: **vol leying**, imp. dis ing many things at one time: **vol leyed**, pp. -li charged with a sudden burst.

volt, n. *vōlt* (F. *volte*, a bounding turn: It. v turn: L. *volutum*, to turn), a sudden movem leap in fencing to avoid a thrust; a gait of two t made by a horse going sideways round a centre

voltaic, a. *vŏl-tā'ik* (after *Volta*, an Italian), I voltaism: **voltaism**, n. *vŏl'tā-izm*, galvanism o tricity improved and modified by Volta: **voltai tery**, an apparatus consisting of a series of p plates of different metals, as zinc and copp mersed in a fluid, usually diluted sulphuric ac connected by wires for the development of elect **voltaic electricity**, the phenomena resulting fr evolution of a current of electricity by chemical

voltameter, n. *vŏl-tăm'ē-ter* (Gr. *metron*, a me an instr. for measuring the force or intensity o taic current: **voltatype**, n. *vol-tā tip*, anothe for *electrotype*.

voltigeur, n. *vŏl'ti-zhĕr'* (F. a vaulter, a tumb *France*, a light infantry soldier.

voltzia, n. *vŏlt-zi-ā* (after *Voltz* of Strasb *ond.*, a genus of coniferous plants, peculiar

a whirlpool—from *verto*, I turn: It. *vertice*), a whirling or circular motion of water, or such material as sand, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle; an eddy or whirlpool; in *Cartesian phil.*, a collection of particles of a subtile matter, having a rapid rotatory motion around an axis: **vor'tical**, a. *-kal*, whirling; rotatory: **vor'ticel**, n. *-sel*, a name which designates certain wheel animalcules, whose apparently rotatory actions produce little whirlpools in their vicinity by which particles of food are attracted: **vortex-wheel**, a turbine.

votary, n. *vō'ter-i* (L. *votum*, to vow), one devoted, as by a vow, to some particular service, study, or state of life: **vo'taress**, n. fem. *-es*, a female devotee to any service or state of life.

vote, n. *vōt* (L. *votum*, a thing solemnly promised—from *vovere*, to vow: It. *voto*: F. *vote*), an expression of choice or preference in regard to any measure proposed; an expressed preference to a particular person as best fitted to fill a certain situation or office; expression of will or choice by a majority; that by which preference or choice is expressed; suffrage: **v.** to express will or preference in electing an individual to an office; to express mind or will in regard to the passing of laws or regulations; to choose or establish by vote: **vo'ting**, imp. expressing the mind or choice in an election, or in regard to a measure proposed: **vo'ted**, pp.: **vo'ter**, n. *-ér*, one who votes or who has a right to vote: **vo'tive**, a. *-tiv*, given by a vow; promised by a vow: **voting-paper**, a balloting-paper; a proxy.

vouch, v. *vōwch* (old F. *voucher*, in *law*, to call to defend—used by a person whose possession was attacked when calling upon another to defend his right—from L. *vocare*, to call), to give one's own guarantee for the matter in dispute; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations; to bear witness: **vouch'ing**, imp.: **vouched**, pp. *vōwcht*, affirmed or fully attested: **voucher**, n. *vōwch'ér*, one who gives witness to anything; a paper or document which serves to attest the truth or correctness of accounts or disbursements: **vouchee**, n. *vōwch-ē'*, in *law*, one called into court to make good his warranty of title: **vouch'or**, n. *-ór*, one who calls in another to make good his warranty of title.

vouchsafe, v. *vōwch-sāf'* (*vouch*, and *safe*: L. *vocare salvum*, to call or warrant safe: F. *sauf*, safe), to warrant safe; to give sanction to; to assure; to condescend to grant; to condescend: **vouchsa'fing**, imp. *-sā'fing*: **vouchsafed'**, pp. *-sāft'*.

voussoirs, n. plu. *vōo-swōrs'* (F. *voussoirs*: L. *volutum*, to turn), in *arch.*, those stones that immediately form the arch of a bridge, vault, &c., and which are cut more or less in the form of a wedge.

vow, n. *vōw* (L. *votum*, to vow; *votum*, a thing solemnly promised: It. *voto*: F. *vœu*), a solemn promise made to God; a solemn engagement to one's self to do something hereafter; a formal promise of love or matrimony: **v.** to consecrate or set apart to God by solemn promise; to make a solemn promise: **vow'ing**, imp.: **vowed**, pp. *vōwd*: **adj.** consecrated by solemn declaration: **vow'er**, n. *-ér*, one who makes a vow.

vowel, n. *vōw'el* (L. *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous—from *vox*, a sound, a tone: It. *vocale*, a vowel: F. *vocal*, vocal; *voyelle*, a vowel), a distinct simple sound uttered by the voice; in *gram.*, one of the letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, each of which represents a distinct sound, thus distinguished from the consonants, which represent imperfect sounds: **adj.** pert. to or having the quality of a vowel; vocal: **vowel-points**, certain marks or signs employed to indicate vowel-sounds in such languages as the Hebrew, Arabic, &c.: **vow'elled**, a. *-eld*, furnished with or having vowels.

voyage, n. *voi'āj* (F. *voyage*; It. *viaggio*, a journey—from L. *viaticum*, journey money—the L. *via*, becoming F. *voie*, way), a passage by sea from one place or country to another: **v.** to pass across or over a sea to a distant place or country; to pass by water: **voy'aging**, imp.: **voy'aged**, pp. *-ājd*: **voy'ager**, n. *-ā-jér*, one who passes or journeys by sea: **voyageur**, n. *vwā-a-zhér'* (F.), one of a class of men employed by the fur companies of Canada and Hudson Bay Territory in transporting goods to and from distant stations.

voyal, n. *voi'al*, among *seamen*, a large rope sometimes used in weighing anchors.

vulcanian, a. *vul-kā'ni-an* (L. *vulcanus*, in *anc. myth.*, the god of fire, or one of those that work in metals), pert. to Vulcan: **vulcanise**, v. *vul'kan-īz*, to change the properties of, as of india-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur and white-lead by the agency of heat: **vul'canising**, imp.: **vul'canised**, pp. *-īzd*: **vul'canisa'tion**, n. *-i-zā'shun*, the art or process of changing the properties of india-rubber by combining it with sulphur and white-lead by means of heat: **vul'canism**, n. *-izm*, also **vul'canic'ity**, n. *-is'i-ti*, the whole of those thermal phenomena, ascribed to the constantly active reaction of the interior of the earth upon its external crust or surface: **vul'canists**, n. plu. *-ists*, a term applied to those geologists who contend that igneous action was present in the formation and modification of the earth's crust: **vul'canite**, n. *-īt*, volcanic garnet, so called from its occurrence in ejected blocks and lavas; india-rubber hardened by vulcanisation.

vulgar, a. *vul'gér* (L. *vulgaris*, belonging to the great mass or multitude, general—from *vulgus*, the multitude: It. *volgare*: F. *vulgaire*), practised by the common people; common; vernacular, as in the *vulgar* tongue; offensively mean or low; rude; unrefined: **n.** the common people: **vul'garly**, ad. *-li*, commonly; in the ordinary manner: **vulgarity**, n. *vul-gar'i-ti*, clownishness of manners or language; mean or gross mode; rudeness of manners: **vul'garise**, v. *-gér-īz*, to make vulgar: **vul'garising**, imp. *-ī-zing*: **vul'garised**, pp. *-īzd*: **vul'garism**, n. *-izm*, a vulgar phrase or expression: **vulgar fractions**, fractions written in the usual or common manner.

vulgate, n. *vul'gāt* (L. *vulgatus*, usual, common—from *vulgus*, the multitude: F. *vulgate*), an anc. Latin version of the Scriptures used in the R. Cath. Ch. service: **adj.** pert. to or contained in the vulgate; common.

vulnerable, a. *vul'nér-a-bl* (L. *vulnerabilis*, vulnerable—from *vulnerare*, to wound: F. and Sp. *vulnerable*), that may be wounded; liable to injury: **vul'nerabil'ity**, n. *-bil'i-ti*, quality of being vulnerable; also **vul'nerableness**, n. *-bl-nes*: **vul'nerar'y**, n. *-ér-i*, useful in healing wounds: **n.** any plant or drug useful in healing wounds.

vulpine, a. *vul'pin* (L. *vulpinus*, belonging to a fox—from *vulpes*, a fox: It. *volpino*: F. *vulpin*), pert. to or resembling the fox; cunning; artful: **vul'picide**, n. *-pi-sīd* (L. *vulpes*, a fox, and *cædo*, I kill), applied to one who kills foxes as vermin rather than preserve them for hunting.

vulpinite, n. *vul'pin-īt* (from *Vulpino*, in Italy), a granular variety of gypsum which takes a fine polish, and is used for ornamental purposes.

vulture, n. *vul'tūr* or *-chūr* (L. *vultur*, a vulture—probably from *vello*, I pluck or tear: It. *avoltoio*: old F. *voltor*: F. *vautour*), a large rapacious bird of prey: **vul'turine**, a. *-rin*, pert. to or resembling the vulture: **vul'turish**, a. *-rish*, like a vulture; rapacious.

vulviform, a. *vul'vi-fórm* (L. *vulva* or *volva*, a wrapper or integument, and *forma*, a shape), in *bot.*, like a cleft with projecting edges.

vying, v. *vī-ing* (see **vie**), competing.

W

wabble, v. *wōb'bl* (imitative of the rolling of water: Bav. *wabeln*, to tattle; *wabbeln*, to stagger, to totter: Swiss, *wabbeln*, to shake like jelly or boggy ground), to sway to and fro; to move staggeringly from one side to the other: **wab'bling**, imp. *-bling*: **adj.** having an irregular motion from side to side: **wabbled**, pp. *wōb'bld*.

wacke, n. *wāk'ē* (Ger.), a German miner's term for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock of a greyish-green colour, resembling indurated clay, and readily crumbling down when exposed to the weather.

wad, n. *wōd*, also **wad'ding**, n. *-ding* (Ger. *watte*: F. *ouate*, wadding for lining), a bundle or quantity of anything; a wisp of straw; a bundle of clouts or tow used by gunners to keep the powder close by ramming it down: **wad**, n. in *Cumberland*, the name given to black-lead, a mineral found in detached lumps and not in veins: **wad** or **wadd**, n. *wōd*, a miner's term for an earthy oxide of manganese occurring in beds and incrusting veins and fissures in the older rocks: **to wad a garment**, to line it with flocks of cotton com-

a wafer), a small, thin, round, dry piece of colou
paste, employed for securing letters, &c.; the si
round piece of baked bread or paste used in th
Cath. Ch. in the celebration of the Eucharist; v
seal or close with a wafer: **wa'fering**, imp.: **wa'fe**
pp. *-fērd*: **waffle**, n. *wŏf'fĭl*, a thin baked cake.

waft, v. *wăft* (limitative of the sound: Scot. *waf*
blow: Dan. *vift*, a puff or breath of wind: Sw. to
to waft, to winnow), to convey or transport throu
fluid medium; to float, as on the water or throug
air: n. a signal made by moving something,
flag, in the air; a floating body: **waft'ing**, imp.:
bearing or floating, as on water or through air: w
ed, pp.

wag, v. *wăg* (Dut. *waggelen*, to stagger, to to
Norm. *wagga*, to rock: Ger. *wackeln*, to wag, to to
to shake lightly; to move to and fro; to move
quick turns from side to side: **wag'ging**, imp.: n
act of one who or that which wags: **wagged**, pp. w

wag, n. *wăg* (probably from *wagging* the head
sign of derision: AS. *wagan*, to make void: W. g
void, empty), a joker; one who plays tricks; a
full of sport and humour: **wag'gery**, n. *-gĕr-ĭ*,
chievous merriment; pleasantry: **wag'gish**, a.
mischievous in sport; full of sport and humour:
gishly, ad. *-lĭ*: **wag'gishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or
ity of being waggish; mischievous sport.

wage, v. *wāj* (L. *vas*, a surety—gen. *vadis*: Goth.
old H. Ger. *wetti*, a pledge, a security: mid. L. va
or *guadium*; It. *gaggio*; F. *gage*, a pledge or su
to make or carry on, as war: **waging**, imp. wa
carrying on, as war: **waged**, pp. *wājd*, carried
war. *Note.*—"Under the Gothic laws a pledge was
by a pursuer that his cause was just. When the
to the law took the form of a challenge to judicia
bat, the challenger flung down his glove in
which the challenged took up. This proceedin
signified by the mid. L. term *vadiare duellu*
wager of battle. The same verb was used to des
analogous proceedings in a solemn declaration
between two countries, and the term employe
vadiare bellum, the wager of war, or *to wage w*
though there was nothing in the nature of a ple
Wedgwood.

wage, n. *wāj*, usually in the plu. **wages**, wa
gages, wages, money paid to a person as a ple
his services: see **wage** above), that which is
stated periods for labour or services—usually res
to weekly, fortnightly, or monthly sums paid
bourers and mechanics: payment; recompen
ward. *Note.*—*Pay* is applied to the sums
naval and military men, and *fees* or *salary* to p
onal men, clerks, &c.

wager, n. *wā'jĕr* (mid. L. *vadiare*; F. *gager*,
pledges, to lay down stakes: see **wage** 1), an u
question whose opposite alternatives are suppo
two parties, who lay down stakes to abide the

fully, ad. *-li*: **wake'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, want of sleep: **waken**, v. *wā'kn*, to cease to sleep; to rouse from sleep: **wa'kening**, imp.: **wa'kened**, pp. *-knd*: **wa'kener**, n. *-kn-ĕr*, also **wa'ker**, n. *-kĕr*, one who wakens or arouses from sleep: **wake'robin**, n. *-rŏb'in*, a plant having acrid properties, and whose root yields a starchy matter, familiarly called Jack-in-the-box, from the peculiar arrangement of the parts of its flower.

walchia, n. *wăl'ki-ă* (after *Walch*), in *geol.*, a genus of coniferous plants occurring in the Carboniferous and Permian systems, having numerous closely-set and regularly-pinnated branches.

Waldenses, n. plu. *wŏl-dĕn'sĕz*, a sect of Protestants residing in the valleys of Piedmont, established by Peter Waldo about A.D. 1180.

wale, n. *wāl* (AS. *walu*, marks of stripes or blows: Goth. *valus*; Icel. *volr*; Sw. *val*, a rod, a stick: Bret. *gwalen*; F. *gaule*, a rod, the staff of a flail), the raised streak on the skin left by a stripe; the outward timbers in a ship's side on which men set their feet when they clamber up; a ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c.: **v.** to mark, as the skin, with stripes; to make wales or ridges on: **wa'ling**, imp.: **waled**, pp. *wāld*: **gunwale**, n. *gŭn'wăl*, the upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called from the upper guns being pointed from it.

Walhalla, n. *wŏl-hăl'lă*, see **Valhalla**.

walk, v. *wawk* (AS. *weallan*, to bubble up, to roll: Ger. *wallen*, to boil, to move in a waving manner: old H. Ger. *wallogen*, to walk: Rav. *walken*, to move to and fro), to go at a foot's pace; to go or travel on foot; to ramble; to live or behave; to pursue a particular course of life: **n.** act or manner of walking; pace; step; space through which one has walked; a place for exercise on foot; road; way; course of life; pursuit, as of life; pasture-ground, as for sheep: **walk'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of moving on the feet at a slow pace: **walked**, pp. *wawkt*: **walk'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who walks: **walking-cane** or **-stick**, a stick carried in the hand to assist in walking, or for amusement: **sheep-walk**, extensive tracts of land where sheep are pastured.

wall, n. *wawl* (AS. *weal*, a wall: Dut. *wal*, a rampart: Ger. *wall*, a bank or dike: L. *vallum*, the palisade or fortification of a camp—from *vallus*, a stake), a body of stone, brick, turf, or other material raised to some height, and serving to enclose or defend a space of ground or buildings; the side of a building; defence; means of protection: **v.** to enclose with a wall; to close or fill with a wall; to defend with walls: **wal'ling**, imp.: **n.** act of enclosing with a wall; walls in general: **walled**, pp. *wawld*, fortified or enclosed with a wall: **wallflower**, a fragrant flowering plant found growing in its wild state on old walls and stony places: **wall-fruit**, fruit growing on trees trained on a wall: **wall-paper**, paper-hangings: **wall-plate**, a piece of timber placed along the top of a wall to receive the ends of the roof-timbers, or so placed as to receive the joists of a floor: **wall-saltpetre**, a salt occurring in efflorescent silky tufts and coatings of a white or grey colour on old walls, in limestone caverns, and on calcareous rocks; also called *nitrocalcite*: **to drive to the wall**, to push to extremities; to get the mastery over: **to go to the wall**, to be hard pressed or driven; to be the weaker party: **to take the wall**, to take the inner side of a walk, or the side next the wall; to take precedence.

wall-eye, n. *wawl'i* (AS. *weallen-eye*; old. Eng. *wawle-eye*, wall-eye: W. *gwawl-en*, light eyes—from *gwawl*, light: Sw. *vagel*, a stye in the eyelid), an eye of a whitish colour; the popular name of the disease of the eye called *glaucoma*: **wall-eyed**, a. *-id*, having an eye of a very light grey or whitish colour—generally applied to horses.

wallet, n. *wŏl'lĕt* (F. *malette*, a budget or scrip: Sp. *maleta*, a portmanteau, a valise), a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey; a knapsack; anything protuberant and swagging.

wallop, v. *wŏl'lŏp* (akin to *wabble*: Norm. *vloper*, to thresh: Swiss, *valpie*, to sway to and fro, to waddle), to move to and fro, as the surface of water in a vessel; to boil; to give a beating to: **wal'loping**, imp. boiling with a heaving and noise: **wal'loped**, pp. *-lŏpt*.

wallow, v. *wŏl'lō* (AS. *weallwian*, to roll: Dut. *wallen*, to boil, to bubble: Swiss, *wallen*, to roll: L. *volvere*, to roll), to roll one's body among mire or other filthy matter; to tumble and roll in water; to live in a gross state, as in vice: **wal'lowing**, imp.: **wal'lowed**, pp. *-lōd*: **wal'lower**, n. *-ĕr*, one who wallows.

walnut, n. *wawl'nŭt* (Dut. *walnot*, a walnut: AS. *wallnot*, a foreign nut—from *weall*, a foreigner: Swiss, *walen*, to speak an unknown language), a tree of several species, a native of Persia, whose wood is used in cabinet-work; also its nut: **walnut-oil**, one of the three oils used in painting, obtained from the fruit of the walnut.

walrus, n. *wawl'rŭs* (Dut. *walrus*—from *wal* in *walvisch*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse: Sw. *vallrus*, a whale-horse), the sea-horse or morse, inhabiting the arctic seas, attaining the length of twenty feet, and sought for on account of its oil and tusks.

waltz, n. *wawlts* (Ger. *walzen*, to roll), the name of the national dance of Germany, in which two persons whirl rapidly round on an axis of their own, and at the same time move quickly in a circle; the kind of music which accompanies the dance: **v.** to dance a waltz: **waltz'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or practice of dancing a waltz, or in the waltz: **waltzed**, pp. *wawlts't*: **waltz'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who waltzes.

wamble, v. *wŏm'bl* (Ger. *wammeln*, to stir, to crawl), to move or stir, as the bowels do with wind; to roll with nausea and sickness: **wam'bling**, imp. *-bling*: **adj.** rolling or rumbling, as with sickness or hunger: **wam'bled**, pp. *-bld*.

wampum, n. *wŏm'pŭm* (an Indian name), small beads made of shells, used by the North Amer. Indians as money; the shells run on strings, and used as belts or as ornaments.

wan, a. *wŏn* (AS. *wan*, pale, livid: W. *gwan*, weak, feeble: Gael. *fann*, faint, feeble: L. *vanus*, empty), pale, as with sickness; pallid; sallow: **wan'ly**, ad. *-li*: **wan'ness**, n. *-nĕs*, a sallow pale colour: **wan'nish**, a. *-nish*, of a pale colour.

wand, n. *wŏnd* (Icel. *vondr*, a shoot of a tree, a rod), a long thin stick; a twig; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurors and diviners.

wander, v. *wŏn'dĕr* (Ger. *wandern*, to go about without settled aim: old H. Ger. *wantelon*, to roll, to move to and fro), to move about without a settled course; to ramble; to travel here and there; to go astray; to depart from the subject under discussion; to be delirious: **wan'dering**, imp.: **adj.** moving about without a settled course; rambling; disordered in mind: **n.** a travelling without a settled course; the roving of the mind or thoughts; uncertainty: **wan'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **wan'derer**, n. *-dĕr-ĕr*, one who wanders: **wan'deringly**, ad. *-li*.

wane, v. *wān* (Goth. *vans*, wanting: AS. *wana*, deficiency, wanting: Icel. *vanr*, wanting—connected with Eng. **wan**, which see), to decrease; to be diminished; to fail; to sink; opposed to *wax*: **n.** diminution; decrease; decline: **wa'ning**, imp.: **adj.** decreasing, as the moon; declining: **waned**, pp. *wānd*.

want, n. *wont* (from AS. *wan*, signifying deficiency, negation: Icel. *vanta*, to be wanting or deficient in), the absence of that which is necessary or useful; state of not having; deficiency; necessity; poverty: **v.** to be without; to be destitute of; to be deficient; to fail short of; to need; to desire: **want'ing**, imp.: **adj.** absent; deficient: **want'ed**, pp.

wanton, a. *wŏn'tŏn* (AS. *wan*, deficiency, negation, and *togen*, drawn or led, educated: old Eng. *towen*, bred—properly signifying uneducated, ill brought up), unrestrained; loose; indulging the natural appetites; disposed to lewdness; running to excess; reckless: **n.** a lascivious man or woman; a woman inclined to lewdness: **v.** to play or revel without restraint; to behave with lewdness; to revel: **wan'toning**, imp.: **wan'toned**, pp. *-tŏnd*: **wan'tonly**, ad. *-li*, without restraint; loosely: **wan'tonness**, n. *-nĕs*, lewdness; gaiety.

wapentake, n. *wŏ'pĕn-tāk* (AS. *wæpentace*—from *wæpen*, a weapon, and *tacan*, to teach), the division of certain English counties, nearly coinciding with *hundreds*—supposed to have been so called because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms.

wapinschaw, n. *wŏp'in-shăw* (AS. *wæpen*, a weapon, and *scawian*, to view, to look at), in *Scot.*, an exhibition of skill in arms, formerly made at certain times in every district.

wapiti, n. *wŏp'i-ti* (Indian name), the North Amer. elk.

war, n. *wawr* (F. *guerre*; It. *guerra*, war—from It. *gara*, emulation, strife: Dut. *werre*, strife, war: Ger. *wirren*, to entangle, to embroil), an armed contest between nations or states; a contest carried on by force of arms; open hostility; the profession of arms; op-

modulation [illegible]; **war'bling**, imp. *-bling*, making melodious notes; [illegible]
the act of shaking or modulating notes; singing;
war'bled, pp. *-bld*; **war'bler**, n. *-bler*, one who sings;
a song [illegible]; **war'blingly**, ad. *-li*

ward, v. *weard* (Wal. *warch*, to guard, to keep; It.
guardare, to look; F. *garder*, to keep, to keep in
safety; to watch; to repel; to turn aside anything
into his course; n. watch; guard made by a weapon in
fencing; a stronghold; a certain division of a town or
city; confinement under guard; a person under age
committed to the *ward* or care of a guardian; **ward'**
ing, imp. guarding; defending; **ward'ed**, pp. guarded
ward'er, n. *-er*, a keeper; a guardian; a turnkey of a
prison; **the ward of a lock**, that which guards the
lock against opening with a false key; **the ward of a**
town, city, prison, or hospital, so much as is com-
mitted to the care of one alderman, councillor, or
keeper; **ward'robe**, n. *-rob* (F. *garderobe*), a room,
portable closet, or a piece of furniture for hanging up
wearing apparel in; wearing apparel in general;
ward-room, a room over the gun-room of a ship where
the chief officers sleep and mess; **ward'ship**, n. ca
and protection of a ward; state of being under
guardian; **ward'en**, n. *-en* (F. *gardien*), one who h
ward or guard of a thing; **a warden-pear**, a keepi
pear.

ware, a. *wear* (contracted form of **aware**, which se
being in expectation of; being provided against.

ware, v. *wear*, a Scripture spelling of **wear**, whi
see.

wares, n pln. *wearz*, sing. **ware**, *wear* (Icel. *var*
Sw. *ward*; Dut. *werre*, wares, goods; Fin. *varus*
provisions, wares from *varaha*, to provide), goo
merchandise; articles; commodities; **ware'house**
-hous (*ware*, and *house*), a store for goods, either
safe keeping or for sale; v. to place or deposit i
house for safe keeping; **ware'housing**, imp. *-hous'i*
ware'housed, pp. *-housed*; **ware'houseman**, n. *-ho*
man, one who keeps a warehouse; a man employe
a warehouse; the keeper of a wholesale shop or st
for Manchester or woollen goods; **bonded-wa**
house, a building in which duty-paying and excis
goods may be stored at a low charge, the tax or ex
duty being only levied on the whole, or the par
such time as the owner may choose to withdraw
ware is used as the latter part of such compound
waware, *earthenware*, *hardware*, *glassware*, &c.,
signifies a thing produced or manufactured.

warfare see under **war**.

wariness, warily—see under **wary**.

warlike—see under **war**.

warlock, n. *wearilok* (AS. *warlogo*, a break
his word or pledge—from *wear*, wary, and *logo*, a
a male witch; a wizard.

warm, a. *wearm* (Icel. *varmr*; Ger. *warm*; G
formus; Gr. *thermos*, hot; Sans. *gharma*, heat),
[illegible] heat in a moderate or gentle degree; having
[illegible]

wat'r; AS. *wæ'scan;* Ger. *wasch-en;* Sw. *waska,* to wash: Norm. *ua-en,* to dabble, to splash), to cleanse with water; to overflow or dash against; to coat or ornament by overlaying with a substance in a moist state; to purify: **n.** a substance in a moist state laid or spread over a surface to beautify or preserve it; any waste liquid, as that of a kitchen; fermented wort; the shallow part of an arm of a sea, or of a river; the whole quantity of clothes washed at once; the act of washing them; a liquid weak and poor; matter collected by water; a cosmetic; a lotion: **wash'ing,** imp.: **n.** the act of cleansing with water; ablution; the clothes washed: **washed,** pp. *wosht;* **wash'er,** n. *-er,* one who or that which washes; a flat iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin; a circular piece of leather or soft metal at the base of a screw or nut to prevent injury to the surface, or to render the junction air-tight: **wash'y,** a. *-i,* damp; soft; weak: **wash'iness,** n. *-ne,* the state or quality of being washy, watery, or weak: **wash-ball,** a composition of soap and other substances for washing: **wash-board,** a board on the side of a boat to prevent the sea breaking over: **wash-house,** an out-building for washing clothes: **wash-pot,** a vessel in which anything is washed: **wash-stand** or **wash-hand-stand,** a small table with a basin and conveniences for washing the hands and face: **washerwoman,** a woman who washes clothes for wages.

wasp, n. *wosp* (AS. *wæsp;* old H. Ger. *wafa;* L. and It. *vespa,* a wasp; Lith. *wep-sa,* a gadfly), a native, stinging, winged insect, resembling a bee: **wasp'ish,** a. *-ish,* resembling a wasp; quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; irritable: **wasp'ishly,** ad. *-li:* **wasp'ishness,** n. *-nes,* the state or quality of being waspish; irascibility; snappishness: **wasp-fly,** a striped fly resembling a wasp, but stingless.

wassail, n. *wosel* (AS. salutation on pledging one to drink, *wæs-hæl,* be of health—from *wæs,* be, and *hal,* whole or sound), a custom still used in some places on Twelfth-night, of going about with a great bowl of ale drinking healths; a drinking-bout; any merry-making accompanied with drinking, particularly at Christmas; the liquor used on such festive occasions: **v.** to hold a merry drinking-meeting: **adj.** convivial; festive: **was'sailing,** imp.: **was'sailed,** pp. *-sæld:* **was'sailer,** n. *-er,* a drunkard; a reveller: **wassail-cup,** a large cup or bowl used at carousals.

wast, v. *wost* is *we* **was;** 2d sing. pt. of the verb *be.*

waste, v. *wast* (It. *guastare;* old F. *gaster,* to spoil, to render unfit for occupation: AS. *wæstan;* old F. *wastine,* uncultivated land: Ger. *wust,* waste, desert: mid. L. *wastina,* a desert—from L. *vastus,* waste, desert), to destroy or expend wantonly or unnecessarily; to squander; to throw away; to wear out; to consume; to damage or injure; to lose bulk or substance gradually; to be consumed or dissipated: **adj.** ruined; destroyed; uncultivated; rejected, or used for inferior purposes; that of which no account is taken: **n.** land untilled; a region ruined, deserted, or desolate; a space unoccupied; the act of squandering; that which is rejected; refuse cotton or silk; useless expense; among *miners,* the old neglected workings of a coal-mine: **wast'ing,** imp.: **adj.** diminishing by dissipation; consuming by slow degrees: **wast'ed,** pp. squandered; dissipated; diminished: **waste'ful,** a. *-fool,* expending without necessity or use; lavish; profuse; destructive: **waste'fully,** ad. *-li:* **waste'fulness,** n. *-nes,* the act or practice of expending without necessity or use: **waste'ness,** n. *-nes,* a desolate state; solitude: **wast'er,** n. *-er,* one who wastes: **laid waste,** desolated; ruined: **waste-basket,** a basket in which old letters and written documents torn up as of no further use, &c., may be laid, in order to be carried away and burnt: **waste-book,** a book in which rough entries of transactions are made; a day-book: **waste-paper,** spoiled paper, or paper of no further use in that for which it was designed, as old office-writings, old newspapers, and suchlike: **waste-pipe,** a pipe for conveying away waste or superfluous water: **waste steam-pipe,** in *steam-engines,* the pipe leading from the safety-valve to the atmosphere.

watch, n. *wosh* (Ger. *wache,* watch, look-out; *wacht,* the guard: Dut. *wake,* watching, guard: Icel. *vaka,* to observe), attendance without sleep; close observation; steady look-out; a person keeping guard; a sentinel; a guard; a space of time allotted to a guard to keep watch; a time-piece adapted for pocket-use: **v.** to be attentive; to look with attention; to keep guard; to lie in wait for; to observe attentively in order to detect or prevent; to attend on the sick during the night: **watch ing,** imp.: **watched,** pp. *wocht;* **watch'er,** n. *-er,* one who watches: **watch'ful,** a. *-fool,* vigilant; careful to observe; attentive: **watch'fully,** ad. *-li:* **watch'fulness,** n. *-nes,* vigilance; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation; inability to sleep: **watch-barrel,** the brass box in a watch containing the main-spring: **watch-case,** the outside covering of a watch: **watch-dog,** a dog kept to guard premises or property: **watch-fire,** a fire lighted at night as a signal, or for the use of the watch or guard: **watch-glass,** the glass covering the face of a watch: **watch-guard,** a cord or chain to attach a watch to the person: **watchmaker,** one who constructs time-pieces for the pocket: **watch man,** n. one who guards the streets of a city, town, or large building by night: **watch-tower,** a tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch the approach of enemies: **watch'word,** n. a word or phrase given to sentinels, used as a signal to distinguish a friend from an enemy, or one who has a right to pass the guard; a pass-word.

water, n. *wawter* (Goth. *vatu;* Ger. *wasser;* Gr. *(h)ydor,* water: Icel. *vatr;* Sw. *vat,* Dan. *vand;* L. *udus,* wet), the fluid which descends from the clouds in rain; the liquid which, when pure, is transparent, colourless, and destitute of taste or smell, and which is essential to the support of vegetable and animal life; a body of water standing or flowing; any liquid secretion resembling water; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond: **v.** to wet or overflow with water; to irrigate; to supply with water for drink; to diversify with wave-like lines, as silk; to shed liquid matter; to take in water: **wa'tering,** imp. overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water: **n.** the act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the process of irrigating land; the process to which silk and other like fabrics are subjected to give them a wavy lustre and appearance: **wa'tered,** pp. or a. *-terd,* overspread or sprinkled with water; made lustrous and wavy: **wa'terer,** n. *-er-er,* that which or one who waters: **wa'tery,** a. *-i,* thin or transparent as a liquid; tasteless; moist; abounding with water; pert. to water: **wa'teriness,** n. *-nes,* state of abounding with water; moisture: **wa'terish,** a. *-i-ish,* thin as a liquid; somewhat watery: **wa'terishness,** n. *-nes,* thinness; resemblance of water: **water-bailiff,** an officer in the customs in England for searching ships; one who watches a salmon-river to hinder poaching: **water-bearer,** in *astron.,* the sign Aquarius: **water-brash,** a hot sensation in the stomach, with the eructation of an acrid burning liquid that causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes: **water-butt,** a large open-headed cask set up on end to contain water: **water-caltrop,** an aquatic plant, the fruit of which is remarkable for the spines with which it is furnished: **water-can,** a tin vessel for containing water for a dressing-room: **water-carrier,** a bearer or vender of water: **water-carriage,** conveyance by water; means of transporting by water: **water-cart,** a cart carrying water for watering streets or roads: **water-casks,** vessels for the water for a ship's use: **water-closet,** a little room for necessary purposes supplied with a flow of water from a cistern, to keep it clean: **water-cock,** a tap for drawing water; a street-plug to supply water from mains: **water-colours,** in *paint.,* colours diluted and mixed with gum water: **water-course,** a channel for the conveyance of water: **water-crane,** a machine for supplying water to locomotive engines: **water-cress,** a small cruciferous plant growing in watery places, having an agreeable pungent flavour: **water-cure,** the mode of treating diseases with water: **adj.** denoting an establishment where such treatment is employed: **water-dog,** a dog which readily takes to the water: **waterfall,** the discharge of a river over ledges of rocks or precipices, sometimes of great height; a cascade; a cataract: **water-flag,** a species of iris; the sedge: **water-fowl,** a fowl which lives much on water, and obtains its food chiefly from it: **water-glass,** a water-clock; a liquefied flint made by boiling silica in an alkali: **water-gauge,** an instr. for measuring the depth or quantity of water: **water-god,** a fabulous deity supposed to preside over water: **water-hen,** a water-fowl: **water-level,** the level formed by the surface of still water: **water-lily,** an aquatic plant of several species, producing beautiful flowers: **water-lines,** in *ship-building,* the horizontal lines supposed to be described about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water, the lines being higher or lower according to the depth of water necessary to float her:

watershed, the range or [illegible] of its various streams
country which forms the source of its various streams
and rivers, shedding them off as it were from the
roof of a house to their respective basins: **water-**
snake, one of a family of snakes found in water,
and unable to live out of it: **waterspout**, a remark-
able phenomenon, chiefly observed at sea, appearing
as a great pillar of water reaching from the sea up to
certain dense clouds: water-sprite or -witch, a spirit
frequenting or living in water: **water-tight**, a. so
close and tight as to hold water, or keep it from enter-
ing: **water-ways**, in a *ship*, pieces of wood at the
junction of the deck with the sides: **water-weed**, a
name applied to a water-plant of recent introduction
which has spread so rapidly as to have become almost
universal: **water-wheel**, a machine for raising water
in large quantities; a wheel moved by water, and em-
ployed to set machinery in motion—*overshot*, when
the water acts on the wheel from above—*undershot*
when the water acts below on the lower part of the
wheel-rim—*breast*, when the water acts on a part of
the wheel-rim near the axis: **water-works**, works
and machines for raising, retaining, and distributing
water: **watering-place**, a place where water may be
obtained for a ship, for cattle, &c.; a place to which
people resort for drinking mineral water; a sea-bathing
place: **water-worn**, a. smoothed and rounded by the
action of water, as the pebbles in the bed of a river
or the gravel on the sea-shore: **water of crystallisa-**
tion, water which has combined chemically with a
substance while passing from a state of solution into
the solid crystalline form: **hard water**, water large-
impregnated with earthy or foreign ingredients: **soft**
water, spring or rain water, or water nearly free from
foreign ingredients: **watered silk**, silk with a shaded
or diversified surface: **to hold water**, to be tight;
be sound: **to make water**, to pass urine; to add
water: to leak: **the mouth waters**, the person long
there is a vehement desire.

wattle, n. *wat'l* (Ger. *wadel*, applied to whatever
wavers or moves to and fro; *quabbeln*, to shake like
jelly: Bav. *wadel*, fir-branches, twigs: Swiss, *wedel*
a bundle of twigs), a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle
made of flexible rods; the fleshy excrescence under
the head of a cock or turkey which dangles or moves
to and fro; the like substance on a fish: **v.** to bind
with twigs; to twist or interweave, as twigs with
another: **wat'tling**, imp. *-tling*: **wattled**, pp. *wat'l*
wauf, v. *wawf* (a word imitative of the cry), to
as a cat: **n.** the cry of a cat.

wave, n. *wav* (old Eng. *wawe*; AS. *wæg*; Ger. *w*
Dan. *vove*; F. *vague*, a billow, a wave: Sw. *vo*
balance, a wave: old H. Ger. *wegan*, to move
vibrate), the alternate rising and falling of w
above and below its natural level; a moving swe
volume of water; a billow; any motion or appear
resembling that of a wave: **v.** to move to and f
[illegible] to play loosely; to

wickedly froward; perverse; wilful: **way'wardly**, ad. *-li:* **way'wardness**, n. *-nés*, frowardness; perverseness.

we, pron. *wē* (AS. *wē*: Dan. and Sw. *vi*: Icel. *vér*), plu. of I; a word denoting the person speaking along with one or more. *Note.*—*We* is employed by sovereigns in addressing their subjects, and by authors, editors, and the like, with the view of avoiding the appearance of egotism in the use of I.

weak, a. *wēk* (AS. *wāc*, pliant: Sw. *svig*, supple: Ger. *weich*; Dut. *weeck*, soft, yielding to the touch), what yields to pressure; having little physical strength; feeble; infirm; easily broken; yielding; not strong; faint or low, as sound; having little of ingredients; not well supported by reason or argument; not having moral force: **weak'ly**, a. *-li*, not strong; not healthy: ad. feebly; faintly: **weak'ness**, n. *-nés*, want of physical strength; want of force or vigour; want of moral force; feebleness of mind; failing; fault; defect: **weak-hearted**, a. timorous; cowardly: **weak side** or **point**, that part of a person's natural disposition by which he is most easily biassed or won; a foible: **weaken**, v. *wēk'n*, to impair the strength of; to enfeeble: **weakening**, imp. *wēk'ning*: **weakened**, pp. *wēk'nd*: **weak'ener**, n. *-nér*, one who or that which weakens.

weal, n. *wēl* (AS. *wel*, well; *wela*, abundance: old H. Ger. *welida*, wealth), a sound or prosperous state; happiness; prosperity; welfare: **weal** or **woe**, prosperity or adversity: **wealth**, n. *wēlth*, state or quality of being well; riches; large possessions; an extraordinary abundance of this world's goods; affluence: **wealth'y**, a. *-i*, rich; having possessions greater than the generality of men; opulent: **wealth'ily**, ad. *-li*: **wealth'iness**, n. *-nés*, state of being wealthy: **the wealthy**, persons in opulent circumstances.

weal, n. *wēl*—see **wale**.

weald, n. *wēld*, also **wold**, n. *wōld* (AS. *weald*; Ger. *wald*, wood, forest), a wood or forest; the low country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex: **wealden**, a. *wēl'din*, pert. to the weald of Sussex and Kent: **wealden group**, in *geol.*, that series of strata which occurs between the uppermost beds of the oolite and the lower ones of the chalk formation—so called from the *weald* of Kent and Sussex, being the chief area in Britain of the strata of that formation.

wealth—see under **weal**.

wean, v. *wēn* (Ger. *gewöhnen*; Dan. *vænne*, to accustom: Dut. *wennen*, to accustom, to wean), to accustom to want or be without, as a child the breast; to alienate, as the affections; to reconcile to the want or loss of: **wean'ing**, imp. reconciling to the want of: n. the act of accustoming a child to want its mother's milk: **weaned**, pp. *wēnd*: **wean'ling**, n. *-ling*, a child or animal newly weaned.

weapon, n. *wep'ōn* (Goth. *vepna*, arms: Ger. *waffe*; Icel. *vapn*; AS. *wæpn*, a weapon: Dut. *wapen*, arms, tools), an instr. of offence or defence; an instr. of war: plu. arms; thorns, stings, &c.: **weap'oned**, a. *-ōnd*, furnished with weapons or arms: **weap'onless**, a. *-lés*, unarmed; having no weapons.

wear, v. *wār* (Ger. *wahren*, to last, to wear: *wahr*, true: Icel. *vera*; Sw. *vara*, to last, to wear: old H. Ger. *weren*, to remain, to endure), to last; to endure or hold out; to waste or diminish by use or time; to be wasted or impaired, as by use; to pass or be consumed by slow degrees: n. injury or decay by use; the act of lasting long: **wear'ing**, imp.: **wore**, pt. *wōr*: **worn**, pp. *wōrn*: **to wear away**, to consume; to impair or diminish by gradual decay: **to wear out**, to endure to the end of its existence; to come or bring to an end; to harass: **to wear off**, to pass away by degrees; to go off gradually: **wear and tear**, loss or waste by use.

wear, v. *wār* (Icel. *verja*; AS. *werjan*, to defend, to cover: old H. Ger. *werjan*, to defend, to clothe), to carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, arms, or any ornament; to have or exhibit an appearance of; to bear: **wore**, pt. *wōr*, did wear: **worn**, pp. *wōrn*: **wearable**, a. *wār'a-bl*, that can be carried as an appendage to the body: **wear'er**, n. *-ér*, one who wears: **wearing apparel**, garments for the person; articles of dress: **to wear the breeches**, in *familiar language*, said of a wife who assumes the authority of her husband, or domineers over him.

wear, v. *wār* (a probable corruption of *veer*), used in the phrase, "to *wear* a ship,"—that is, to turn the ship before the wind: **wear'ing**, imp.: **wored**, pp. *wārd*.

wear, n. *wēr*, also **weir**, n. *wēr* (Ger. *wehren*; Dut. *weren*, to ward off, to prevent: Ger. *wehr*, a dam, a dike: AS. *wear*, a dam for fish), a dam across a river to raise the water in order to conduct it to a water-wheel, or to irrigate land, &c.; a fence in a stream for catching and keeping fish.

weary, a. *wēr'i* (AS. *werig*, **weary**: Ger. *wahren*; Dan. *vare*, to endure: from **wear** 1, which see), having the strength exhausted by toil or long-continued exertion; exhausted by mental efforts; feeling desirous to discontinue: v. to reduce or exhaust by physical or mental exertion; to fatigue; to harass; to render impatient of continuance: **wear'ying**, imp.: **wear'ied**, pp. *-id*, exhausted by exertion; overcome by fatigue: **wear'ily**, ad. *-i-li*, in a weary or tiresome manner: **wear'iness**, n. *-nés*, exhaustion by labour too protracted; lassitude: **wear'isome**, a. *-sům*, tedious; fatiguing: **wear'isomely**, ad. *-li*: **wear'isomeness**, n. *-nés*, the quality or state of being exhausted by exertion.

weasand, n. *wēz'ănd* (AS. *wæsend*; Fris. *wasende*, the windpipe—from Icel. *ræsa*, to make a sound in breathing), the windpipe.

weasel, n. *wēz'zl* (Ger. *wiesel*; Dut. *wezel*, a weasel), a small carnivorous animal having short legs and a long slender body.

weather, n. *wēth'ér* (Dut. *weder*; Ger. *wetter*; Icel. *vedr*, weather, wind: Pol. *wiatr*, wind: Ger. *wehen*, to blow), the state of the atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, wetness, dryness, &c.: v. among *seamen*, to sail against the wind past something, as a ship doubling a cape or promontory; to bear up against; to endure and resist; to gain against opposition: **weath'ering**, imp. passing with difficulty: **weath'ered**, pp. *-ērd*, passed with difficulty; in *geol.*, wasted, worn away, discoloured, or covered with lichens by exposure to the influences of the atmosphere, as rock-surfaces: **weather** is used as the first part of many compounds in the language of seamen, signifying "toward the wind," as in **weather-bow**, **weather-quarter**, **weather-side**, &c.: **weath'erly**, a. *-li*, working well to the windward: **weath'ermost**, a. *-mōst*, being furthest to the windward: **weather-beaten**, a. having been seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather: **weather-board**, the side of a ship lying towards the wind; a board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath: v. to nail boards on so as to overlap one another in order to exclude rain, snow, &c.: **weather-boarding**, n. the act of nailing up boards which overlap one another; the boards so nailed: **weather-bound**, a. delayed by bad weather: **weather-cock**, a figure on the top of a spire which turns by the wind and shows its direction—so called because often made in the form of a cock; a vane; anything fickle or changeable: **weather-gage**, the position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of advantage or superiority: **weather-glass**, an instr. which indicates the state of the atmosphere or changes of weather; a popular name applied to the barometer: **weather-moulding**, a cornice over a door or window to throw off the rain: **weather-tide**, the tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, driving her to the windward: **weather-wise**, a. skilful in foreseeing the changes of the weather: **weather-worn**, a. in *geol.*, applied to rocks and cliffs whose faces are more or less wasted away by the action of the weather: **stress of weather**, violent and unfavourable winds: **to weather a point**, to gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition: **to weather** or **weather out**, to pass through unscathed or without serious damage, as a ship through a storm; to encounter and pass through successfully though not without difficulty.

weave, v. *wēv* (Sans. *vap*, to weave: Icel. *vefa*; Dan. *væve*; Dut. *weven*, to weave: Ger. *weben*, to move to and fro, to weave), to form in a loom, as cloth; to unite by intermixture; to entwine; to work at the loom: **weaving**, imp.: n. the act or art of forming cloth in a loom: **wove**, pt. *wōv*, did weave: **woven**, pp. *wōv'en*: **weaver**, n. *wēv'ér*, one who or that which weaves: **weaver-bird**, a tropical bird which weaves or plaits its nest of twigs, grass, and other fibres.

weazen, a. *wēzn* (a probable corruption of *weasel*), thin; sharp—as in *weazen-faced*.

web, n. *wēb* (from Eng. *weave*: Ger. *gewebe*; Dut. *webbe*; Icel. *vefr*, what is woven, a web), the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; a tissue or texture formed of threads intertwined; a very fine texture spun by a spider for catching flies, as spider's web; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-

variously [illegible]
and cut and distributed after it has taken place:
wedding-cards, the name and address cards of a newly-
married couple sent to friends: **wedding-dress**, supe-
rior garments worn by a bride or bridegroom at the
marriage ceremony: **wedding-favour**, a bunch of
white ribbons, a rosette, or suchlike, worn at a wed-
ding: **wedding-ring**, a plain gold ring given by the
bridegroom to the bride at the marriage ceremony:
wedlock, n. *wed'lŏk* (AS. *wedlac*, a pledge, a promise
—from *wed*, a pledge, and *lac*, a gift), marriage.

wedge, n. *wĕj* (Dut. *weggbe*; Ger. *weck*, a wedge), a
four-sided piece of metal or wood, thick at one end
and tapering to a thin flat edge at the other, used for
rending asunder, for compressing, or for raising; one
of the mechanical powers; a small bar, as a *wedge* of
gold: **v.** to drive, as a wedge; to compress closely; to
force, as a wedge forces its way; to fasten with
wedges: **wedg'ing**, imp.: **wedged**, pp. *wĕjd*, fastened
with wedges; closely compressed.

Wedgewood, a. *wĕj'wŏod*, pert. to or invented by
Wedgewood, the potter, as Wedgewood ware.

Wednesday, n. *wĕnz'dā* (AS. *Wodnes-dæg*, Woden's
day—from *Odin* or *Woden*, a Scandinavian deity, and
AS. *dæg*, a day), the day consecrated to Woden; the
fourth day of the week.

wee, a. *wē* (Scot. and prov. Eng.), little; diminutive.

weed, n. *wēd* (Dut. *wieden*, to cleanse, as from nox-
ious herbs; AS. *wood*, herb, grass; F. *vuider*, to purge,
to cleanse), any noxious plant pulled up and cast out
from among cultivated crops; a slang term for tobacco;
a cigar: **v.** to free from noxious plants; to free from
anything hurtful: **weed'ing**, imp.: **n.** the operation of
freeing from noxious plants: **weed'ed**, pp.: **weed'er**,
n. *-ĕr*, one who weeds: **weed'less**, a. *-les*, free from
weeds: **weed'y**, a. *-i*, abounding with weeds.

weeds, n. pl. *wēdz* (AS. *wæd*, clothing, garments;
old H. Ger. *wat*, clothing; Fin. *waatet*, clothes), the
mourning-clothes of a widow.

week, n. *wēk* (AS. *wecc*; Icel. *vika*; Ger. *woche*,
week), the space of seven days; the period beginnin
with Sunday and ending with Saturday: **week'ly**, a
-li, happening or done once a-week: **ad.** once a-week
week-day, any day of the week except Sunday.

ween, v. *wēn* (Goth. *wens*; Icel. *ven*, expectation
hope; Dut. *waen*, opinion; Ger. *wähnen*, to suppos
to think), to imagine; to think; to fancy: **ween'in**,
imp.: **weened**, pp. *wēnd*.

weep, v. *wēp* (Goth. *wopjan*, to call, to cry; mid.
Ger. *wafen*, to make an outcry; AS. *wepan*, to lamen
to shed tears—from *wop*, an outcry), to shed tears;
lament with tears; to express grief or anguish
tears: **weep'ing**, imp.: **adj.** lamenting; shedd
tears: **n.** act of one who weeps; lamentation: **wep**
pt. pp. *wept*, did weep: **weep'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who weep
a white linen or muslin cuff on a black coat, worn
a sign of mourning: **weep'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **weepir**
birch, a tree of the birch kind with drooping branche

earth for the purpose of retaining spring or other water; an enclosure around the bottom of a ship's pumps; an enclosed space in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive; in *arch.*, the space in which winding stairs are placed; a deep excavation for military purposes: **v.** to pour forth, as from a spring; to issue forth, as water: **wel'ling,** imp.: **welled,** pp. *wéld:* **well-sinker,** one who digs wells: **well-spring,** a fountain; a source of continual supply: **well-water,** water drawn from a well: **well-drain,** a deep pit to drain wet land: **artesian well,** a perpetual spring of water obtained by boring—see **artesian.**

Welsh, a. *welsh,* pert. to Wales or to its people: **n.** the people or their language: **Welsh-rabbit** (a corruption of *Welsh rare-bit*), slices of bread overspread with melted cheese, and often highly seasoned.

welt, n. *wélt* (W. *gwald,* a hem: Gael. *balt,* a border, welt of a shoe), cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards secured; a selvage or edging: **v.** to sew, as a welt on a border or a shoe: **welt'ing,** imp.: **n.** the act of sewing on a welt; the materials used.

welter, v. *wél'tér* (AS. *weltan;* Low Ger. *weltern;* Sw. *waltra,* to roll, to wallow), to roll or wallow in something foul or liquid: **n.** a mess; a state of confusion: **wel'tering,** imp.: **wel'tered,** pp. *-térd.*

wen, n. *wén* (AS. *wenn,* a swelling, a wart: a probable corruption of old Eng. *wem,* a spot or scar), a tumour fleshy and movable, affecting the face, head, or neck: **wen'ny,** a. *-ni,* having the nature of a wen; resembling a wen.

wench, n. *wénsh* (Ger. *mensch,* a wench: Swab. *mensch,* a girl, a mistress), a depreciatory or familiar term for a young woman; a woman of ill fame: **v.** to frequent the society of loose women: **wench'ing,** imp.: **wenched,** pp. *wénsht.*

wend, v. *wénd* (AS. *wendan,* to turn, to go: Icel. *venda;* Ger. *wenden,* to turn), to go; to pass to or fro: **wend'ing,** imp.: **wend'ed,** pp., also **went,** pp. *wént.*

went, v. *wént* (from **wend,** which see), arranged in grammars as the pt. of the verb *go,* though in origin *went* has no connection with it.

wept, v. *wépt,* pp. of **weep,** which see.

were, v. *wér* (Icel. *vera;* Sw. *vara,* to remain, to be: see **was**), pt. plu. of the verb *be:* **wert,** *wért,* second pers. sing. of *were.*

Wesleyan, a. *wés'lé-an,* pert. to the sect established by John Wesley: **n.** one of the sect called Methodists, established by John Wesley about A.D. 1738: **Wes'leyanism,** n. *-izm,* the doctrines and church government of the Wesleyan Methodists.

west, n. *wést* (Eathon. *wessi,* water; *wessi-kaar,* the wet quarter, the west: AS. and Ger. *west,* west), the quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; one of the four chief points of the compass; a country or district lying in the direction of the setting sun with respect to another: **adj.** situated towards the part where the sun sets: **ad.** to the western regions; more westward: **west'erly,** a. *-ér-li,* lying or being towards the setting sun; coming from the west, or a point near it: **ad.** tending towards the west: **west'ern,** a. *-érn,* of or pert. to the west; lying or looking towards the west; dwelling in the direction towards the west; coming from the west: **west'ing,** n. the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a west direction; departure westward: **west'most,** a. *-most,* farthest to the west: **west'ward,** ad. *-wérd,* towards the west; in a direction towards the west; also **west'wardly,** ad. *-li.*

wet, a. *wét* (Goth. *vato,* water: Icel. *vatr;* Sw. *vat,* wet), humid; moist; having the pores saturated with water; rainy: **n.** moisture; humidity: **v.** to moisten; to sprinkle with water; to saturate with water: **wet'ting,** imp.: **n.** a being saturated or moistened with water: **wet** or **wetted,** pt. and pp. *wét* or *wét'téd:* **wet'ness,** n. *-nés,* moisture; humidity; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere: **wet'tish,** a. *-tish,* somewhat wet; moist: **wet-dock,** a dock or large basin of water capable of receiving and floating vessels at all states of the tide: **wet-shod,** a. wet over the shoes: **wet-nurse,** a nurse who suckles a child instead of its mother.

wether, n. *wéth'ér,* also **wedder,** n. *wéd'dér* (AS. *weder,* a wether), a male sheep that was castrated when a lamb.

wetherellia, n. *wéth'ér-él'li-á* (after *Mr Wetherell*), one of the genera of fossil fruits from the London Clay, popularly known as "petrified coffee-berries."

wey, n. *wá* (from **weigh**), a measure of weight, varying with different articles.

whack, n. *hwak* (a corruption of *thwack*), a blow: **v.** to strike: **whack'ing,** imp.: **whacked,** pp. *hwakt.*

whale, n. *hwál* (AS. *hwal;* Ger. *wallfisch,* a whale), the largest of sea-animals, frequenting high latitudes, and sought for its oil and other commercial products: **whaling,** n. *hwál'ing,* the business of catching whales: **adj.** pert. to the catching of whales: **whal'er,** n. *-ér,* a ship or person employed in the whale-fishery; a long narrow boat used when pursuing and harpooning the whale: **whalebone,** an elastic horny substance obtained from the upper jaw of the whale.

whame, n. *hwám* (Ger. *breme,* the ox-fly), the burrel-fly or horse-fly.

whang, n. *hwang* (AS. *thwang,* a leather string: Scot. *whang,* a thick slice), a strap or strip of leather; a large separate piece.

wharf, n. *hwórf* (Low Ger. *warf,* a mound of earth on which houses are built for protection against inundation—from *werfen,* to cast: Dut. *werf,* a raised place on which a house is built), a bank or other erection formed on the shore of a harbour, river, or canal, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships; a quay: plu. **wharfs,** *hwórfs,* or **wharves,** *hwórvz:* **wharf'age,** n. *-áj,* the dues paid for the use of a wharf: **wharf'ing,** n. wharfs in general: **wharf'inger,** n. *-in-jér,* one who has the charge of a wharf; the proprietor of a wharf.

what, rel. and int., *hwót* (AS. *hwæt,* which, what, neut. of *hwa,* who: Icel. and Dan. *hvad,* what; akin to L. *quid,* what), that which; the thing that; the sort or kind; which of several; used as an exclamatory word by way of surprise or question, meaning, how great, how remarkable, and suchlike; used for *partly* or *in part,*—as, "what with war, what with poverty": **what not,** n. anything you please; suchlike things; a variety,—as, "some dead puppy, or log, or *what not*"; a piece of furniture with shelves for receiving miscellaneous articles of use or ornament: **what if,** conj. what will it matter if: **what though,** conj. even granting that; allowing that: **whatev'er,** comp. rel. *-ev'ér,* or **what'soev'er,** *-só-ev'ér,* anything soever which; the whole that: **what day,** on the day when: **what time,** at the time when.

wheal, n. *hwél* (corrupted from anc. Cornish *huel,* a mine), in *Cornwall,* a mine.

wheat, n. *hwét* (AS. *hwete;* Goth. *hveitei,* wheat—from Goth. *hveits,* white), the grain from which the flour is manufactured of which bread is chiefly made: also the plant: **wheaten,** a. *hwét'n,* made of wheat: **wheat-fly,** n. applied to several insects injurious to wheat.

wheat-ear, n. *hwét'ér* (a corruption of *whittail*), a small bird with a white rump.

wheedle, v. *hwé'dl* (Ger. *wedeln,* to wag the tail), to persuade by coaxing or flattery; to entice by soft words: **whee'dling,** imp. *-dling:* **adj.** enticing, as by soft and flattering words: **n.** the act of flattering or enticing by soft words: **wheedled,** pp. *hwé'dld,* flattered; coaxed: **whee'dler,** n. *-dlér,* one who wheedles.

wheel, n. *hwél* (AS. *hwæol;* Icel. *hvel,* anything circular, a wheel: W. *chwyl,* a turn, a course: Dut. *wiel,* a wheel), a frame of wood or iron in the form of a circle, being arranged to turn on an axis; a turning about; an instr. on which criminals were tortured in some countries—see **break:** **v.** to move on wheels; to convey on wheels; to turn on an axis; to have a rotatory motion; to whirl; to move round; to cause to turn round: **wheel'ing,** imp.: adj. conveying on wheels; turning: **n.** the act of conveying materials, as on a wheel-barrow; a turning or circular movement of a body of troops: **wheeled,** pp. *hwéld:* **adj.** provided with wheels: **wheel'er,** n. *-ér,* one who wheels; the horse or horses next the wheel: **wheel-barrow,** a vehicle with a wheel at one end, held up with the hands at the other, and so driven forwards or pulled: **wheel-plough,** a plough having one or two wheels attached for rendering the instr. more steady to hold, and for regulating the depth of the furrow: **wheel-swarf,** *swórf,* (prov. Eng. *swarf,* the dust and grit from grindstones used in grinding cutlery), a clayey cement made in Sheffield from the dust resulting from the wearing of grindstones, used in the steel-converting furnaces for covering the layers of iron and charcoal: **wheel-window,** a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel: **wheel-**

work, in *machinery*, a combination of wheels imparting motion to one another: **wheel-wright**, one whose trade is to construct wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts: **wheel and axle**, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel having a cylindrical axis passing through its centre, and made capable of revolving by resting on pivots at its extremities.

wheeze, v. *hwēz* (AS. *hweosan*, to breathe with difficulty: Icel. *hvæsa*; Dan. *hvæse*, to wheeze, to hiss), to breathe with difficulty and with an audible sound: **wheez'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of breathing hard with noise, produced by obstruction of the air-passages: **wheezed**, pp. *hwēzd*.

whelk, n. *hwelk* (AS. *weolc*, a whelk, a shell-fish), a shell-fish; a small univalve, spiral-shaped; a wilk.

whelm, v. *hwelm* (Dut. *wemelen*, to whirl, to twine round: Scot. *whummil*; prov. Eng. *whemmle*, to turn upside), to cover with water or other fluid; to immerse deeply; to overburden: **whelm'ing**, imp.: **whelmed**, pp. *hwēlmd*.

whelp, n. *hwēlp* (Icel. *hvelpr*; old H. Ger. *hwelf*; mid. H. Ger. *welf*, the young of dogs, lions, bears, &c.: Ger. *werfen*, to cast, as young), the young of a dog, a lion, a fox, a bear, &c.; a puppy; a young man or youth, in contempt: **v.** to bring forth young, as a she-dog, a lion, &c.: **whelp'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of bringing forth young: **whelped**, pp. *hwēlpt*: **whelps**, n. plu. short upright pieces around the barrel of a capstan to give resting-points for the messenger or hawser.

when, ad. or conj. *hwēn* (AS. *hwenne*; Goth. *hwan*, when), at what time; at the time that; though at the same time; which time: **whenev'er**, ad. or conj. *-ĕv'ĕr*, at whatever time; also **when'soev'er**, ad. or conj. *-sō-ĕv'ĕr*, at what time soever.

whence, ad. *hwĕns* (AS. *hwanon*; old Eng. *whennes*, whence), from what place; from what or which source or origin; how: **whence'soev'er**, ad. *-sō-ĕv'ĕr*, from what place, cause, or source soever.

where, ad. *hwār* (AS. *hwar*; Icel. and Goth. *hvar*; Dut. *waar*, where), at what place; in what situation; at the place in which; to what or which place: **anywhere**, at any place: **where'about**, ad. near what or which place: **whereas'**, ad. and conj. when in fact or truth; the thing being so that; while on the contrary: **whereat'**, ad. at which; at what: **whereby'**, ad. by means of which; by what: **wherefore**, ad. and conj. for which reason; why: **wherein'**, ad. conj. in which; in what: **where'into'**, ad. into which: **whereof'**, ad. of which; of what: **whereon'**, ad. on

whiffs, as in smoking; to puff: **whif'fing**, imp.: **whiffed**, pp. *hwift*.

whiffle, v. *hwif'fl* (from Eng. **whiff**, which see: Dut. *weyfelen*, to waver, to be inconstant), to be fickle and unsteady; to veer about; to blow away; to trouble unsteadily; to trifle: **whif'fling**, imp. *-fling*: **adj.** moving inconstantly; shifting: **whiffled**, pp. *hwiffld*: **whif'fler**, n. *-fler*, one who frequently changes his opinions or course; a trifler: **whiffle-tree**, the swing-tree or cross-bar to which traces are fastened.

Whig, n. *hwig* (AS. *hwæg*, whey: Scot. *whig*, a sour drink prepared from fermented whey—originally applied to the western Covenanters, from their sourness of aspect and demeanour: W. *chwig*, fermented, sour, one of the great political parties of England; a moderate liberal: **adj.** pert. to or composed of Whigs: **whig'gish**, a. *-ish*, pert. to the Whigs; partaking of their principles: **whig'gery**, n. *-er-i*, also **whig'gism**, n. *-izm*, the principles of Whigs, or their conduct: **whig'gishly**, ad. *-ishli*: see **Tory**.

while, conj. *hwīl* (Goth. *hwila*, hour, time; *hwilan*, to rest, to cease: Icel. *hvila*, to rest: Pol. *chwila*, a moment, time), during the time that; as long as; at the same time that: **n.** space of time; continued duration; pains or time, as in "worth while": **v.** to cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter: **whil'ing**, imp.: **whiled**, pp. *hwīld*: **whiles**, conj. or ad. *hwīlz*, meantime: **whilst**, conj. *hwīlst*, same as *while*.

whim, n. *hwim* (Ger. *wimmen*, to stir: old Sw. *hwimla*, to wriggle, to stir: Dan. *vimse*, to skip to and fro: Icel. *hvim*, a light movement), a capricious fancy or conceit; a freakish humour: **whim'sey**, n. *-zi*, a whim; a freak: **whim'sical**, a. *-zikl*, full of whims or odd fancies; capricious; freakish: **whim'sically**, ad. *-li*: **whim'sicalness**, n. *-nĕs*, also **whim'sicality**, n. *-kăl'i-ti*, the state or quality of being whimsical.

whim, n. *hwim* (Ger. *wimmern*, to stir: Dut. *wemelen*, to vibrate, to drive round), a drum or engine worked by horses for winding ore or coals out of a mine.

whimper, v. *hwim'pĕr* (Ger. *wimmern*, to cry in a subdued way: Bav. *quemern*, to whimper), to cry with a low broken voice, as a child; to express grief in a whining tone: **n.** a low broken cry: **whim'pering**, imp.: **n.** a low mattering cry: **whim'pered**, pp. *-pĕrd*: **whim'perer**, n. *-pĕr-ĕr*, one who whimpers.

whimsey, whimsical, whimsicality, &c.—see **whim**.

whin, n. *hwin* (W. *chwyn*, weeds), a wild prickly bush producing in early spring abundance of yellow

in riding or driving: **whip-lash**, the lash or striking part of a whip: **whip-saw**, a large saw set in a frame for dividing large timber lengthwise: **whip-staff**, in a *ship*, a bar by which the rudder is turned: **whipping-post**, a post to which offenders were tied when punished by whipping: **to whip about** or **round**, to wrap: **to whip out**, to draw out nimbly; to snatch: **to whip from**, to take away suddenly: **to whip up**, to seize or take up with quick motion: **with whip and spur**, with the utmost haste: **to have the whip-hand**, to possess the advantage over.

whir, v. *hwér* (imitative of a humming noise: Sw. *hurra*, to whirl: Dan. *hurre*, to buzz, to hum: W. *chwyrnu*, to whizz), to whirl round or move rapidly, as a wheel, with a humming noise; to make a noise, as partridges or pheasants when they rise from the ground: **whir'ring**, imp.: **n.** the noise of partridges' or pheasants' wings: **whirred**, pp. *hwérd*.

whirl, v. *hwérl* (from Eng. *whir*: Sw. *hwirfwel*, a whirlpool: Pol. *wirowiec*, to whirl), to move round with a whir; to turn round rapidly: **n.** rapid rotation; anything that moves or is turned with velocity on an axis or centre: **a whirl** or **whorl**, in *conch.*, a wreath or single turn of the spire of a univalve shell, such as that of the garden snail: **whir'ling**, imp. *-ling*: **whirled**, pp. *hwérld*: **whirlabout**, n. *hwérl-á-bówt*, small carriages or wooden horses placed on a circular revolving frame, found at fairs, &c., for the amusement of young people: **whirl-bat**, anything moved with a whirl, preparatory to a blow: **whirl-blast**, a whirling blast of wind: **whirl-bone**, the round cap of the knee; the knee-pan: **whir'ligig**, n. *-ti-gig*, a toy which children spin or whirl round: **whirl'pool**, n. *-pól*, a body of water moving with a circular motion, forming a cavity or vortex in the centre, into which all bodies coming within its influence are drawn and engulfed; any rotatory or circular motion of water caused by opposing winds and tides: **whirl'wind**, n. *-wind*, aerial currents that assume a rotatory, whirling, or spiral motion, often of great and destructive violence, but of short duration,—their occurrence at sea produces *waterspouts*—on the loose sands of the desert, *sand-pillars*.

whisk, n. *hwisk* (representing the sound of a light or fine body moving rapidly through the air: Ger. and Dut. *wisch*, a mop, a wisp of straw: Ger. *wischen*, to wipe, to sweep: Sw. *wiska*, to wipe, to dust), a small bunch of grass, straw, or hair, and the like, used as a brush; a quick sweeping motion; a bundle of peeled twigs used for rapidly agitating or whisking such articles as cream, eggs, &c.: **v.** to sweep, brush, or agitate with a light rapid motion; to move nimbly and rapidly: **whisk'ing**, imp.: **whisked**, pp. *hwisktʹ*: **whiskers**, n. *hwisktʹkérz*, bushy tufts of hair on the cheeks of a man: **whis'kered**, a. *-kérd*, formed into or furnished with whiskers: **whis'kerless**, a. *-les*, without whiskers: **a whisp** or **wisp**, n. *hwisp* or *wisp*, a handful of straw used for whisking or wiping: **whis'kery**, a. *-kér-i*, having whiskers, or with a tendency to have them.

whiskey or **whisky**, n. *hwisʹki* (Celt. *uisge-beatha*, whisky—from *uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life; equivalent to L. *aqua vitæ*, water of life—said to have been so called because by its introduction and use in Ireland, the leper-houses, formerly found everywhere, rapidly disappeared), an intoxicating spirit generally distilled from barley malted, but frequently from wheat, rye, maize, &c.

whisp—see under **whisk**.

whisper, v. *hwisʹpér* (imitative of the sound made by a light movement of the air: Ger. *wispern*, to whisper: Rav. *wispern*, to whistle, to hiss: Icel. *hvískra*: Sw. *hwiska*, to whisper), to speak softly or under the breath; to utter in a low and not vocal tone; to prompt or plot secretly: **n.** a low soft tone of voice only audible to the person or persons spoken to; words uttered in a soft low voice: **whis'pering**, imp. speaking to in low soft tones: **n.** the act of speaking in a low and scarcely audible tone; the telling of tales to excite suspicions: **whis'pered**, pp. *-pérd*, uttered with suspicion or caution: **whis'perer**, n. *-pér-ér*, one who tells secrets; a backbiter; one who slanders secretly: **whis'peringly**, ad. *-li*: **whispering-gallery**, a place so constructed that the faintest sounds are conveyed to a great distance and with great distinctness.

wisp—see under **whisk**.

whist, int. *hwist* (the int. commanding silence was written *st!* by the Romans: It. *zitto*: Ger. *st!* hist! Scot. *whish*, representing the slight sound or stirring of some one approaching), listen; be still: **adj.** not making a noise; mute; still: **n.** a certain game at cards—so called from the close silent attention which it requires.

whistle, v. *hwisʹsl* (imitative of the sound made by the rushing of air: AS. *hwesan*; Icel. *hvæsa*, to breathe audibly, to hiss: Sw. *hwissla*, to hiss, to whistle), to utter musical sounds and perform musical compositions in the manner of a wind instrument by expelling or drawing in the breath through an orifice formed by contracting the lips; to utter musical sounds with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill; to call by a whistle: **n.** the sound made by one who whistles; a small wind instrument; the sound made by it; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs; the shrill sound produced by the wind among trees, &c.: **whis'tling**, imp. *-sling*, uttering musical sounds by contracting the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind: **n.** the shrill sounds of a whistle, or made by the wind: **whistled**, pp. *hwisʹsld*: **whis'tler**, n. *-sler*, one who whistles: **whis'tlingly**, ad. *-li*.

whit, n. *hwit* (AS. *wiht*, a creature, a thing: Goth. *waht*, a thing: old H. Ger. *wiowiht*, nought—from *iowiht*, ought), a small part; an atom or least bit; a point; a jot.

white, a. *hwit* (Goth. *hwits*; Icel. *hvítr*; Sans. *çvita*, white), having the hue or colour of pure snow, or approaching to it; destitute of colour; pure; innocent; unclouded; purified from sin: **n.** one of the natural colours of bodies like pure snow; opposite of black; a colour resulting from a certain combination of all the prismatic colours; a white man, as opposed to a black man: **v.** to make white in colour: **whi'ting**, imp.: **n.** a well-known sea-fish; pulverised chalk cleared from stony matter, often made up into cakes: **whited**, pp. and a. *hwiʹtéd*, made white; beautifully clean and polished externally: **white'ness**, n. *-nés*, state of being white; purity; freedom from stain or blemish: **whi'tish**, a. *-tish*, white in a moderate degree: **whiten**, v. *hwiʹtn*, to make white; to blanch; to turn or become white: **whitening**, imp. *whiʹning*, becoming or making white: **n.** pulverised chalk freed from stony matter, used for polishing and whitewashing: **whitened**, pp. *hwiʹtnd*, made white; blanched: **white'ner**, n. *-nér*, one who or that which makes white: **whites**, n. plu. *hwits*, a disease of females; fine wheat flour; a mixture of flour and alum: **white-brown**, a colour between brown and white: **whitebait**, a small delicate fish much prized: **white-clover**, a small species of clover bearing white flowers: **white-copper**, an alloyed metal of a white colour, used by the Chinese, composed of copper, zinc, and nickel, with a small proportion of iron; German-silver, which is but a modification of the same alloy: **white crops**, crops of grain which ripen—opposed to *green* crops, as turnips, hay, &c.: **white-friars**, a common name of several religious orders—so called from the colour of their clothes: **white-heat**, that degree of heat given to iron in which it appears as white: **white-lead**, a carbonate of lead in the form of a white powder, much used in giving a body to paints: **white-light**, the light which comes directly from the sun: **white-livered**, a. pale; feeble; sickly—so called from the appearance being popularly ascribed to a white liver; envious; malicious; cowardly: **white-stone**, a name given by lapidaries to limpid and colourless rock-crystal when cut for jewellery: **white-vitriol**, sulphate of zinc in the form of a fine white powder, used in the arts: **white-swelling**, a disease of the joints—so called from the altered colour of the skin: **white'wash**, n. (*whitʹ*, and *wash*), a liquid composition of slaked lime or whitening for making a large surface white, such as the walls of a house; a wash for making the skin fair: **v.** to cover with a liquid composition of slaked lime or of whitening; to give a fair external appearance to; *familiarly*, to clear a bankrupt of the debts he owes by a judicial process; to acquit a person of any dishonourable charge: **white'washing**, imp. overspreading with a white liquid composition: **n.** the act of freeing a bankrupt from his debts by legal process: **white'washed**, pp.: **white'washer**, n. one who whitewashes: **white-water**, a disease peculiar to sheep, of a dangerous kind: **white-wine**, any wine of a clear transparent colour.

whither, ad. and interrog. *hwithʹér* (AS. *hwæder*; old Eng. *whider*, whither), to what or which place: **whith'ersoever**, ad. *-só-évʹér*, to whatever place.

whitlow, n. *hwit'lō* (prov. Eng. *whickflaw*—from prov. Eng. *whick*, quick, alive, and Eng. *flaw*; Lith. *veykis*, life), a flaw or sore about the quick of the nail.

Whitsunday, n. *hwit'sŭn-dā*, also **Whit'suntide,** n. *-tīd* (supposed to be so called because the catechumens in the primitive Church who received the rite of baptism on the eve of this festival were clothed in *white* robes), the seventh Sunday after Easter—a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost: **Whitsun,** a. *hwit'sŭn*, observed at *Whitsuntide*: **Whit-Monday** or **Whitsun-Monday,** n. the Monday following Whitsunday—observed in England as a holiday.

whittle, n. *hwit'l* (AS. *hwytel*, a whittle, a knife—from *hwæt*, sharp, keen: Scot. *whitter*, to lessen by taking away small portions), a small pocket-knife: v. to cut or pare sticks for amusement: **whit'tling,** imp.: **whittled,** pp. *hwit'ld*, cut away or pared.

whizz, v. *hwiz* (imitative of the sound it is intended to represent, as *fizz* or *hiss*), to make a sharp hissing or humming sound, as an arrow or ball during flight, or as compressed air escaping; to fizz: n. a hissing sound: **whiz'zing,** imp.: **whizzed,** pp. *hwizd*: **whiz'zingly,** ad. *-li*.

who, rel. *hō* (Goth. *hwo*; Sanx. *kas*; L. *quis*; W. *pwy*, who), a word which refers to a person; which of many, as, "*who* is the person who has a right to exercise it?" used interrogatively: **whom,** *hōm*, obj. case of who: **whose,** *hōz*, poss. case of who; used also instead of "of which," as, the question *whose* solution is desired: **whoev'er,** comp. rel. *-ev'ér*, every one who; whatever person: **whoso,** comp. rel. *hō'sō*, also **who'soev'er,** comp. rel. every one who—**whom'soev'er,** being the obj. case, and **whose'soev'er,** the poss. case.

whole, a. *hōl* (Goth. *gahails*, entire: Gr. *holos*, entire, whole: W. *holl*, all; *hollol*, whole: allied to *hale*), entire; unbroken; sound; in good health; containing the total amount; not defective: n. the total; the entire thing: **whole'ness,** n. *-nĕs*, entireness; totality: **whol'ly,** ad. *-li*, entirely; completely; in all the parts or kinds: **whole'sale,** n. *-sāl* (*whole*, and *sale*), the sale of goods in large quantity to retailers only; the whole mass: **adj.** buying and selling in large quantity only: **by wholesale,** in the mass; without distinction or discrimination: **whole'some,** a. *-sŭm* (*whole*, and *some*), favouring health; salubrious; useful; salutary; that utters sound words: **whole'somely,** ad. *-li*: **whole'someness,** n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being wholesome: **whole'length,** n. a portrait or statue representing the whole figure.

why, interrog. or conj. *hwī* (AS. *hwī*, the instrumental case of *hwæt*, what), for which or for what reason or cause; wherefore; used emphatically, as, "why, no—the day had broke before we parted"; used as a substantive, as, "we examine the *why* of things."

wick, n. *wik* (Icel. *kveikr*, *wick*—from *kveikja*, to kindle, to set light to: Dut. *wiekje*, a wick: Ger. *weiche*, lint), soft threads of cotton or other substance loosely twisted or plaited into a string for a candle or lamp.

wicked, a. *wik'ĕd* (Esthon. *wikko*, spot, fault: Fin. *wika*, a bodily defect, a moral fault: Lap. *wikko*, fault), addicted to vice; immoral; sinful; evil in principle or practice: **the wicked,** n. plu. persons who live in open violation of the divine laws: **wick'edly,** ad. *-li*: **wick'edness,** n. *-nĕs*, corrupt or sinful manners; crime; sin.

wicker, a. *wik'ér* (Dan. *vegger*, a pliant rod—from *veg* or *vag*, pliant: Sw. *vika*, to fold), made of twigs or osiers: n. a small quick-grown pliable twig: **wicker-work,** work composed of osiers or wicker; basket-work.

wicket, n. *wik'ĕt* (Dut. *wiket*; F. *guichet*, a little door within a gate for the convenience of easier opening: old Eng. *wykett*, a little window), a small gate or door; part of a massive or large door for the admission of persons on foot only; the narrow frame of rods stuck in the ground at the game of cricket, which is constantly being bowled over and set up again.

Wicliffite, n. *wik'lif-īt*, a follower of Wicliffe, the Reformer, born 1324.

wide, a. *wīd* (AS. *wīd*; Ger. *weit*; Icel. *víðr*, broad, ample; F. *vuide*, empty), having a great distance or extent between the sides; opposite of narrow; broad; remote; distant; in *compound* words, far; with great extent: **ad.** at a distance; with great extent, as, "the gates *wide* open stood": **wide'ly,** ad. *-li*: **wide'ness,** n. *-nĕs*, quality of being wide: **widen,** v. *wī'dn*, to extend between the sides; to enlarge: **widening,** imp. *wīd'ning*: **widened,** pp. *wīd'nd*: **width,** n. *with*, breadth; extent from side to side: **wide-awake,** n. a low-crowned felt hat: **adj.** thoroughly alive to, or on the watch for: **wide gauge,** on a railroad, any distance between the rails greater than 4 feet 8½ inches.

widgeon, n. *wij'ŭn* (F. *vingeon*), a migratory fowl of the duck kind.

widow, n. *wid'ō* (AS. *wuduwa*, a widower; *wudwe*, a widow; Goth. *widuwō*, widow; Sanx. *vidhavā*, widow; Gr. *ēitheos*, widow; L. *vidua*, widow; Ger. *witwe*, widow; Dut. *weduwe*, widow; Icel. *ekkja*, widow; Dan. *enke*, widow; Sw. *änka*, widow; Russ. *vdova*, widow; Pol. *wdowa*, widow; Bohem. *wdowa*, widow; Ir. *fedhbhadh*, widow; Gaelic *fedhbhadh*, widow; W. *gweddw*, widow; Corn. *gwedhwes*, widow; Bret. *gwezvez*, widow; Lith. *widuwa*, widow; Lat

tamed look; performed without plan or order; imaginary: n. an uncultivated tract of land; a desert: **wild'ly**, ad. *-li*, with disorder; capriciously; heedlessly: **wild'ness**, n. *-nes*, rough uncultivated state; state of being untamed; irregularity of manners: **wild boar**, a wild animal of the hog kind, from which the swine of the farmyard are descended: **wild cat**, a ferocious animal of the cat kind: **wildfire**, inflammable materials difficult to quench after being fired; a disease in sheep; a sort of lightning unaccompanied by thunder: **wild-fowl**, birds of the forest or wilds: **wild-goose chase**, the pursuit of something as likely to be caught as the wild *goose*: **wild honey**, honey found in the forest in hollow trees or rocks: **wild oats**, an oat-like kind of wild grass: **to sow one's wild oats**, to pass through a period of wild and reckless dissipation: **wild ing**, a wild crab-apple; a tree that grows without cultivation: **wilderness**, n. *wil'der-nes*, an uncultivated or desert region.

wile, n. *wil* (old Eng. *wyle* or *withe*, a trick: AS. *wiglian*, to juggle, to divine: Lith. *wylus*, deceit), a stratagem; a sly artifice; something intended to deceive or ensnare: **wily**, a. *wi-li*, full of wiles or tricks: artful; sly: **wi'lily**, ad. *-li*: **wi'liness**, n. *-nes*, cunning; guile.

wilful, wilfulness—*see* under **will**.

wilk, n. *wilk* (see **whelk** and **periwinkle**), a shellfish much eaten by the lower classes in large towns; a periwinkle.

will, n. *wil* (Goth. *willjan*; old H. Ger. *willan*; Ger. *wollen*; Icel. *vilja*; L. *velle*, to have will, to be desirous of: Russ. *v-lja*, will, wish), the power of determining or choosing; discretion; power; pleasure; inclination; intention; that which is wished or desired; a formal declaration in writing of what a person desires to be done with his real or personal estate after death; the written document containing such instructions; v. to determine; to direct; to choose; to enjoin; to dispose of by *will* or testament: **wil'ling**, imp.; adj. inclined to anything; not disposed to refuse; ready; voluntary; consenting: **willed**, pp. *wild*: **wil'lingly**, ad. *-li*, with free will; without reluctance: **wil'lingness**, n. *-nes*, free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to do or to refrain from doing: **wil'ful**, a. *wil'fool*, governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; obstinate; inflexible: **wil'fully**, ad. *-li*: **wil'fulness**, n. *-nes*, obstinacy; stubbornness: **at will**, at pleasure: **goodwill**, favour; kindness: **goodwill of a business**, business connections and other advantages, so far as they can be disposed of, assigned by a disposer to his successor, viewed apart from furniture, stock-in-trade, tools, or suchlike: **freedom of the will**, the doctrine of the freedom of the human *will*, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity: **ill-will**, enmity: **to have one's will**, to obtain what is desired.

will, v. *wil* (see above), a defective verb used along with another verb to express future time; in the first person, *will* promises or expresses fixed purpose or determination, as "I *will* eat"; in the second and third, *will* simply foretells, as, "thou *will* eat," "he *will* eat: **would**, pt. of will, *would*: as a defective verb the present tense is the following—I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; we, you, or they *will*: pt. I *would*, thou *wouldst*, he *would*; we, you, or they *would*: as a regular verb the present tense is the following—I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills* or *willeth*; we, you, or they *will*: *will* is used as an interrogative, as, "*will* he do it?"

Will-o'-the-wisp or **Will-with-the-wisp**—*see* **ignis-fatuus**.

willow, n. *wil'lō* (AS. *welig*; Low Ger. *willow*, a willow), a plant growing freely in a moist soil, whose twigs or branches are very flexible, and are extensively employed in the manufacture of all kinds of basket-work; a tree having slender, pliant branches, often of large size: **wil'lowed**, a. *-lōd*, abounding with willows: **wil'lowy**, a. *-lō-i*, abounding in willows; resembling the willow.

willy, wiliness, *&c.*—see under **wile**.

wimble, n. *wim'bl* (Dut. *wemelen*, to turn round, to bore: Bav. *wimmeln*, to stir: Lang. *ghimbla*, to twist), a boring tool turned by a handle: an auger: v. to bore: **wim'bling**, imp. *-bling*: **wimbled**, pp. *wim'bld*.

wimple, n. *wim'pl* (F. *guimple*, a wrapper for the chin and neck of nuns: Dut. *wimpel*, a streamer, a pennant; *wimpelen*, to wrap), in *old times*, a plaited covering of silk or linen for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn as an outdoor covering, now only retained in the dress of nuns.

win, v. *win* (Dut. *winnen*, to gain, to conquer: Icel. *vinna*, to perform work, to do something for an end: AS. *winnan*, to struggle, to get by labour), to gain in competition or contest; to gain by kindness or solicitation; to obtain by effort; to earn; to gain ground, favour, or influence: **win'ning**, imp.; adj. attractive; adapted to please or gain favour: n. in *mining*, the whole series of operations of boring, sinking, excavating, &c., by which any mineral, particularly coal, is procured or won from the crust of the earth: **won**, pt. pp. *wun*, gained: **winner**, n. *win'ner*, one who wins or gains: **win'ningly**, ad. *-li*, in an attractive or winning manner: **win'nings**, n. plu. *-ninqz*, earnings; the sums gained by success in competition or contests.

wince, v. *wins* (Dut. *wick-n*, to shake: W. *gwing*, a sudden motion, as a wince or wink of the eye: F. *guenchir*, to start, to shrink: Swiss, *winsen*, to sprawl with hands and feet), to shrink or start back; to flinch; to be affected acutely; to kick or flounce when uneasy, as a horse: **wincing**, imp. *winsing*: **winced**, pp. *winst*.

wincey, n. *winsi*, a stout woollen fabric much used in making dresses for women and children; another name for **linsey-woolsey**, which see.

winch, n. *winsh* (AS. *wince*, a reel to wind thread upon; see **wince**), the bent handle or crank by which a wheel or axle is turned; in *mining*, a wheel or axle frequently used to draw water, *&c.*, in a bucket by a rope; a twist or turn: v. to shrink; to wince: **winching**, imp.: **winched**, pp. *winsht*.

wind, n. *wind* (Goth. *vinds*; Icel. *vindr*; W. *gwynt*; L. *ventus*, wind: old H. Ger. *wentelen*, to sway to and fro), air in perceptible motion; a current of air having a greater or less degree of velocity; one of the cardinal points, as from the *four winds*; flatulence: v. to deprive of wind by over-driving, as a horse; to rest a horse in order that he may recover his breath; (pronounced *wind*) to sound by blowing, as a horn, so that the sound may be prolonged and varied: **winding**, imp. *winding*—pronounced *wind-ing* when applied to the prolonged blast of a wind instr., as a hunting-horn: **winded**, pp. *winded*: **wind'y**, a. *-i*, pert. to or consisting of wind; abounding with wind; airy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty: **wind'iness**, n. *-nes*, tendency to generate wind; flatulence: **wind'age**, n. *-ej*, in a *gun*, the space between the ball and the bore, being the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the shot,—the less the windage the longer the range and the more accurate the aim: **wind'less**, a. *-les*, wanting wind; out of breath: **wind-bag**, an incessant frivolous talker: **wind-bound**, a. prevented from sailing by a contrary wind: **wind-broken**, a. affected by disease in the breathing or wind, as a horse: **windfall**, fruit blown off a tree by wind; any unexpected gain or advantage: **wind-flower**, the anemone: **wind-gauge**, an instr. for ascertaining the velocity and force of the wind: **wind-gall**, a soft tumour on the fetlock-joints of a horse: **wind-instrument**, a musical instr. on which a person cannot perform without more or less forcible breathing into it, as a flute: **windmill**, a mill driven by the force of the wind: **windpipe**, the passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea: **wind-rose**, the thirty-two points of the mariner's compass, having the appearance of a rose; an account of the mean pressure of the air from the various points of the compass: **wind-sail**, a wind-tube or funnel of canvas for conveying a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship: **wind'ward**, n. *-werd*, the direction from which the wind blows: **adj.** being on the side toward the direction from which the wind blows: **ad.** toward the wind: **in the wind's eye**, in the direct point from which the wind blows: **between wind and water**, in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the ship or by the fluctuating of the water: **down the wind**, in the direction of and moving with the wind: **three sheets in the wind**, unsteady from hard drinking: **to be in the wind**, to be in secret preparation; to be within the reach of suspicion though not announced or acknowledged; to be moving about, as news, though not publicly announced: **to carry the wind**, to toss the nose as high as the ears as a horse: **to raise the wind**, to procure money: **to take** or **get wind**, to be divulged; to become public: **to take** or **have the wind**, to gain or have the advantage: **to take the wind out of one's sails**, to circumvent, coming, as it were, between the wind and another; to bring down.

wind, v. *wind* (Goth. *vindan*: Icel. *vinda*, to wrap

may, to turn it completely so that the wind may str
it on the opposite side.

windlass, n. *windlas* (Dut. *windas*, a windlass
from *winden*, to wind, and *as*, an axis: F. *guindas*
windlass: AS. *windel*, what is twined), a machine f
raising heavy weights, being a modification of t
wheel and *axle*.

window, n. *win'dō* (Icel. *vindauga*; Dan. *vindue*
window: literally *wind-eye*, an opening to admit t
air: Icel. *auga*, an eye), an opening in a building fitt
with a movable frame filled with glass for the adm
sion of light and air; an aperture or opening; a l
tice or casement: v. to furnish with windows: wi
dowing, imp.: **win'dowed**, pp. *-dōd*: **adj.** havi
many openings or rents: **window-blind**, a coveri
of cloth to intercept or modify the sun's rays: **wi
dow-frame**, the frame which receives the sashe
window-glass, the glass used for glazing window
window-sash, the light frame in which panes of gl
are set for windows.

wine, n. *win* (L. *vinum*; Gr. *oinos*; Goth. *wein*; Ic
vín, wine), the fermented juice of grapes; intoxi
tion; the juice of other fruits prepared in imitation
wine: **winy**, a. *wī'ni*, resembling wine in flavour
quality: **wine'less**, a. *-lis*, without wine: **wine-b
ber**, a hard drinker of wine: **wine-bibbing**, the act
practice of drinking much wine: **wine-coloured**,
approaching the colour of red wine: **wine-biscuit
sweet fancy biscuit served with wine: wine-cellar
vault or cool place for keeping wine in: wine-cool
a wetted wrapper for a bottle to promote evaporati
and so to cool the wine; a stand for wine-bottles
cool them in: **wine-decanter**, a clear glass bottle f
holding wine at table: **wine-glass**, a glass from whi
wine is drunk: **wine-merchant**, one who sells win
wine-press, a machine or place where the juice
pressed out of grapes.

wing, n. *wing* (Icel. *vængr*; Sw. *winge*; Fris. *win*
a wing—imitative of the vibratory action character
tic of its use: W. *gwingo*, to kick, to spring: Ic
vingsa, to swing), that limb of a bird by which it fli
and under which it protects its young; care or prot
tion, particularly in the *pls.*; passage by the win
means of flying; anything compared to a wing in fo
or position; a side erection attached to the main e
fice; in *bot.*, a membraneous border by which ma
seeds are supported in the air and transported fr
place to place; the extreme right or left division
an army; the ships on each extremity of a fleet
ranged in line of battle: v. to furnish with wings;
enable to fly or move with speed; to supply with s
parts; to transport by flight; among *sportsmen*,
wound in the wing, as a bird: **wing'ing**, imp. tra
porting by flying: **winged**, pp. *wingd*, furnished w
wings; disabled in the wing: **adj.** having wing
swift; rapid: **wing'less**, a. *-lis*, having no wings; u
able to fly: **wing'let**, n. *-lit*, a little wing: **wing-c
or wing-shell**, the hard outer case of the winge

unlike and foolish pretensions to great wisdom; a wouldlike-wise person; a fool; a simpleton.

wish, n. *wish* (Icel. *osk*, desire: AS. *wiscan*, to wish: Ger. *wunsch*, wish, desire; eager desire; the thing desired: **v.** to desire; to be disposed or inclined; to long for; to call down upon; **wish'ing**, imp. desiring; longing for: **wished**, pp. *wi-sht*: **wish'er**, n. *-er*, one who wishes: **wish'ful**, a. *-fool*, having or showing a desire; eager; earnest: **wish'fully**, ad. *-li*: **wish'fulness**, n. *-ne's*, the state or quality of being wishful.

wish-wash, n. *wish-wosh* (imitative of the sound of the dashing of a thin watery liquid), any weak thin drink, in the sense of not being of the proper quality or strength: **wishy-washy**, a. *wishi-wo-shi*, thin and pale, said of liquid; not of the proper strength or quality, as a liquid; without force or solidity: **n.** a liquor weak and watery.

wisp, n. *wisp* (Ger. *wisch*, a bunch of something for wiping: Sw. *wiska*, to wipe, to dust—*see* **whisk**), a small bundle of straw or hay, or suchlike substance.

wist, v. *wist* (AS. *wissde*, knew, was conscious: Ger. *wissen*, to know—akin to *wit*), pt. and pp. of the obsolete verb *wis*, to know; know; was conscious; imagined: **wistful**, a. *wist'fool*, full of thought; attentive; pensive; earnest: **wist'fully**, ad. *-li*, attentively; earnestly: **wist'fulness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being wistful.

wit, v. *wit* (Goth. *witan*; AS. *witan*; Icel. *vita*, to know: AS. *wita*, wise man; *witt*, understanding), to be informed; to be known; used now only in the phrase *to wit*, signifying "namely," "that is to say"; also in a few compounds, as *outwit*: **wit'tingly**, ad. *-ingli*, with knowledge; by design: **wit**, n. the power or faculty of knowing; understanding; intellect; the power of associating ideas in a manner new and unexpected, and so connected as to produce pleasant surprise; a man who excels in giving expression to unusual and striking ideas in such a manner as to create amusement or pleasant surprise; sound mind; ingenuity: **wit'ted**, a. having wit or understanding—usually the latter part of a compound, as *sharp-witted*: **wit'ty**, a. *-ti*, possessed of wit; full of wit; facetious: **wit'less**, a. *-les*, destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; inconsiderate: **wit'lessly**, ad. *-li*: **wit'lessness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being witless: **wit'tily**, ad. *-ili*, with an ingenious association of ideas; with artful pleasantness: **wit'tiness**, n. *-nes*, the quality of being witty: **wit'ticism**, n. *-sizm*, an expression or phrase in which ideas are so unexpectedly associated as to create amusement or pleasant surprise; a witty remark or saying; a phrase or sentence affectedly witty: **wit'ling**, n. *-ling*, a pretender to wit: **wits**, senses; understanding: **to be at one's wits' end**, to have exhausted the last known contrivance or plan; to be at a loss what further step or measure to take: **to live by one's wits**, to live by shifts and expedients, as one without any regular employment or occupation.

witch, n. *wich* (AS. *wicce*; Frs. *wikke*, a witch: Dut. *wikken*, to soothsay, to divine), a woman presumed to have supernatural power and knowledge by supposed compact with evil spirits; a sorceress: **v.** to fascinate; to enchant; to bewitch: **witch'ing**, imp. fascinating: **adj.** favourable to enchantment or witchcraft, as the *witching* hour of night: **witched**, pp. *wicht*: **witch'craft**, n. *-kraft* (*witch*, and *craft*), the practices or powers of a witch; supernatural power; enchantment: **witch'ery**, n. *-er-i*, fascination; a powerful and mysterious influence over: **witch-elm** and **witch-hazel**, varieties of elm: **witch-meal**, the pollen or powder of the lycopodium or club-moss, which, from its inflammable nature, is used in the arts to produce a sudden flash or blaze, in order to imitate lightning.

witenagemot, n. *wit'e-na-got* (AS.—from *witan*, a wise man, and *gemot*, an assembly, a council, in *AS. times before the Conquest*, the supreme council of the nation, consisting of noblemen and clergy.

with, prep. *with* (AS. *with*; Icel. *vid*; Dan. *ved*, against, opposite, near: Ger. *wider*, against: W. *gwydd*, presence), in the company of; in the society of; in partnership; denoting connection, by denoting cause, instrument, or means; on the side of; in opposition to; immediately after.

with, pref. *with* (*see* above), *with* as a prefix, except in the word *without*, signifies opposition, privation, departure; from or against.

withal, ad. *with-awl'* (*with*, together, and *all*, together with; at the same time; likewise.

withdraw, v. *with-draw'* (*with*, opposition, and *draw*), to draw away in opposition to; to take back or away; to call back or away; to retire; to cause to retire: **withdrawing**, imp.: **withdrawn'**, pp. *-drawn'*, recalled; taken back: **withdraw'al**, n. *-draw'awl*, the act of taking back; a recalling: **withdraw'ment**, n. *-ment*, the act of withdrawing: **withdrawing-room**, a room for retirement behind another room—now called *drawing-room*.

withe, n. *with* (Icel. *vidir*; Dan. *vidie*; AS. *withig*; Ger. *weide*, an osier, a willow; Bav. *widen*, a band of twisted twigs; Lap. *widde*, a tough twig for making baskets, a willow twig; a band consisting of twigs twisted together: **withed**, a. *with'ed*, bound with a withe or withes: **withy**, a. *with'i*, like a withe; flexible and tough: **n.** a large species of willow.

wither, v. *with'er* (Frs. *wedderen*; Ger. *welken*, to dry by exposure to sun and air: W. *gwedd*, what is dried or withered), to fade; to lose its native freshness; to make to fade; to become sapless; to shrink; to pine away: **withering**, imp. becoming dry; fading: **with'ered**, pp. *-erd*: **adj.** become dry; faded: **witheringly**, ad. *-li*.

witherite, n. *with'er-it* (after *Dr Withering*), carbonate of barytes, a mineral of a whitish or yellowish grey colour, occurring massive of a somewhat fibrous structure, or in distinct crystals—employed extensively in chemical works, in the manufacture of plate-glass, porcelain, &c., and used in France in the manufacture of beet-root sugar.

withers, n. plu. *with'erz* (Ger. *widerrist*—from *wider*, against, and *rist*, an instep, an elevation), the ridge, between the shoulder-bones of a horse at the bottom of the neck and mane: **wither-band**, the piece of iron which unites and strengthens the bow of a saddle, over the withers.

withhold, v. *with-hold'* (*with*, against, and *hold*), to restrain; to keep from action; to keep back; not to grant; to refuse: **withhold'ing**, imp. restraining; not granting: **withheld'**, pt. pp. *-held'*, restrained; restained: **withhold'en**, old pp. of *withhold*, *-hold'en*: **withhold'er**, n. *-er*, one who withholds.

within, prep. *with-in'* (*with*, and *in*), *in*, as opposed to *out*; in the limits or compass of; not beyond; in the inner parts of; indoors; not longer ago than; not exceeding: **ad.** inwardly; internally.

without, prep. *with-out'* (*with*, and *out*), not within; on the outside of; beyond; in a state of destitution or absence from; independent of; not in possession of: **ad.** not on the inside; out of doors; externally: **conj.** unless; except.

withstand, v. *with-stand'* (*with*, against, and *stand*), to oppose; to resist: **withstanding**, imp. opposing; making resistance to: **withstood**, pt. pp. *-stood'*, opposed; resisted.

withy—*see* under **withe**.

witless, **witlessly**, &c.—*see* under **wit**.

witness, n. *witness* (AS. *gewitnes*, a witness—from *witan*, to perceive, to know: old H. Ger. *gewizzenes*, experience: Icel. *vitnesbjr*, intelligence, notice, testimony; knowledge of matter adduced in proof; a person who sees or knows anything; one present; one who gives evidence; one who sees the execution of a will, a deed, or suchlike, and subscribes his name to it to confirm its authenticity: **v.** to see or know by personal presence; to attest; to give testimony to; to give evidence: **imperat.** *see*, in evidence or proof—as, *witness* my hand: **wit'nesser**, n. *-er*, one who gives testimony: **wit'nessing**, imp. seeing in person; bearing testimony: **wit'nessed**, pp. *-nest*, seen in person: **with a witness**, effectually; to so great a degree as to leave a lasting mark.

witticism, **wittiness**, **witty**, **wittingly**, &c.—*see* under **wit**.

wittol, n. *wit'tol* (a corruption of *cuckwoll*, one of the birds into the nests of which the cuckoo drops its eggs: best probable AS. *wittel*, knowledge, a tame cuckoo): one who winks at his wife's infidelity.

wives, n. *wivz*, plu. of **wife**, which *see*: **wive**, v. *wiv*, to provide with a wife.

wizard, n. *wiz'erd* (from *wise*, signifying, in the language of the vulgar, "the cunning man," "a conjuror": AS. *wisa*, a sage, a philosopher, and *ward*, an office, or an enough of office), a sorcerer; a conjuror: **adj.** enchanting; charming.

wizen, a. *wizzn* (Icel. *visinn*: Dan. *wissen*: Sw. *wisten*, dried up, withered: Sw. *wistna*, to fade), shrivelled; dried up: **v.** to wither; to dry up: **wizening**, imp. *wiz'ning*: **wizened**, pp. *wiz'nd*: **adj.** dried

up; shrivelled: **wizen-faced**, a. having a shrivelled, thin face.

wo or **woh**, int. *wō* (Fin. *woh*, used to represent the sound of panting), an exclamation or cry to horses to make them stop: **n.** stop; check.

wo or **woe**, int. *wō* (imitative of the deep-drawn breath of severe pain: Gr. *ouai*; L. *ve*; W. *gwae*; It. *guai*; Ger. *weh*; AS. *wā*, woe), a word used in exclamations and in denunciation: **n.** grief; misery; a heavy calamity; distress; a curse: **wo'ful**, a. *-fŭl*, distressed with grief or calamity; bringing distress or affliction; wretched; paltry: **wo'fully**, ad. *-li*: **wo'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being woful; misery: **woe-begone**, a. lost in woe; very sad; overwhelmed with grief or sorrow.

woad, n. *wōd* (old H. Ger. *weit*; Ger. *waido*; It. *guado*; F. *guesde*, woad), a plant formerly extensively cultivated in Britain for the sake of the blue dye extracted from its leaves, now superseded by indigo; the colour extracted from it: **woad'ed**, a. coloured or stained with woad.

Woden, n. *wō'dĕn*, an Anglo-Saxon deity, whence Wednesday, the fourth day of the week, derives its name: see **Odin**.

woe, **woful**, **wofulness**—see **wo**.

wold, n. *wōld* (Icel. *vollr*, ground, earth: old Dan. *vold*, a field, a mound or rampart: Sw. *vall*, a rampart, grassy surface of the ground), a down hilly and void of wood; a plain or open country; same as **weald**, which see.

wolf, n. *wŏŏlf* (Goth. *vulfs*; Icel. *ulfr*; Slav. *vuk*, a wolf), a fierce beast of prey of the dog kind; anything ravenous and destructive; a small white worm infesting granaries; plu. **wolves**, *wŏŏlvz*: **wolf-dog**, a large kind of dog kept to guard sheep, &c., and to destroy wolves where these abound: **wolfish**, a. *wŏŏlf'ish*, having the qualities or form of a wolf; rapacious: **wolf'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **wolf'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being wolfish: **wolf-fish**—see **sea-wolf**, under **sea**: **to keep the wolf from the door**, to keep away poverty.

wolfram, n. *wŏŏlf'răm* (Ger. *wolf*, a wolf, and *rahm*, froth, cream), the tungstate of iron and manganese, a mineral occurring in short prismatic crystals, or in granular froth-like pieces, of a blackish-brown colour, associated for the most part with ores of tin; tungsten: **wolframine**, n. *-răm-in*, a mineral of a yellow or yellowish-green colour.

wolf's-bane, n. *wŏŏlfs'bān* (*wolf*, and *bane*), the popular name of the aconite or monk's-hood, a poi-

wonder, n. *wŭn'dĕr* (Icel. *undra*; AS. *wundrian*; old H. Ger. *wuntaren*; Ger. *wundern*, a wonder, surprise caused by something new, strange, or unexpected, which at the moment appears inexplicable; a word which expresses less emotion than *astonishment*, and greatly less than *amazement*; a thing which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; a miracle; in *phren.*, a certain organ; **v.** to be struck with surprise or slight astonishment; to feel doubt and curiosity, as, "I *wonder* whether he will be in time": **won'dering**, imp.: **adj.** indulging or feeling wonder: **won'dered**, pp. *-dĕrd*: **won'derer**, n. *-dĕr-ĕr*, one who wonders: **won'derful**, a. *-fŭl*, adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; astonishing: **won'derfully**, ad. *-li*, in a manner to excite wonder or surprise: **won'derfulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being wonderful: **won'deringly**, ad. *-li*: **won'derment**, n. *-mĕnt*, surprise; astonishment: **won'drous**, a. *-drŭs*, such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange; marvellous: **won'drously**, ad. *-li*, in a strange manner: **wonder-struck**, a. struck with wonder or surprise: **wonder-working**, a. doing wonders or surprising things.

won't, *wōnt*, contr. for *will not*.

wont, n. *wŭnt* (AS. *wunian*; Dut. *wonen*; Ger. *wohnen*, to persist, to continue; Icel. *vana*; Lat. *vana*, custom, use), custom; use; habit: **adj.** used or accustomed; **v.** to be accustomed: **wont'ed**, a. accustomed; usual.

woo, v. *wō* (AS. *wopan*, to woo, to marry; Fris. *wouwen*, to cohabit with a woman—from *wif*, wife, to make love to; to court; to seek, as a wife; to invite with importunity: **woo'ing**, imp. courting; soliciting to wife: **woo'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **wooed**, pp. *wōd*: **wooer**, n. *wō'ĕr*, a man who solicits a woman to become his wife; a man who courts; a suitor.

wood, n. *wŭd* (Icel. *vidr*; Sw. *ved*; AS. *wuda*, wood; W. *gwydd*, trees, shrubs), a large collection of growing trees; the solid part of a tree lying below the bark; trees cut into proper pieces for various uses: **adj.** of or pert. to a wood or woods; made of wood: **v.** to supply or be supplied with growing trees or wood: **wood'ing**, imp.: **wood'ed**, pp. supplied or covered with wood or growing trees: **wooden**, a. *wŭd'n*, made of wood; consisting of or resembling wood; clumsy; senseless: **wood'y**, a. *-i*, abounding with wood or trees; resembling wood; of the nature of wood; lignéous: **wood'iness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being woody: **wood'ing**

(*scood*, and Scot. or prov. Eng. *sare*, sore), matter like saliva or froth found on herbs, being a mere investment or covering for the larvæ of the frog-hoppers: **wood-sorrel**, a plant of the genus oxalis, having an acid taste: **woodstone**, a common term for silicified wood: **wood-tin**, a variety of tin ore—so called from its fibrous texture resembling that of wood—usually of a brown or yellowish-grey colour: **woodward**, a forester; a warden of woods: **wood-work**, that part of a structure which is made of wood: **woody fibre** or **woody tissue**, that which constitutes the principal portion of the wood of trees; the very slender, transparent, membranous tubes lying in bundles in the tissue of plants, forming wood, and such substances as hemp and flax: **wooden leg**, a stump or support made for a person as a substitute for a lost leg: **wooden shoe**, a shoe shaped out of wood; a sabot: **wooden spoon**, a spoon made of wood: **wooden-ware**, a general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use made of wood: **in the wood**, applied to wine in casks.

wooer, wooing, &c.—see **woo**.

woody, woodiness—see **wood**.

woof, n. *wōf* (old H. Ger. *weban*, to weave: Icel. *vefa*, to weave, to twine), the weft or cross-threads in weaving: **woofy**, a. *-i*, resembling the woof; having a close texture.

wool, n. *wool* (Goth. *wulla*; Icel. *ull*; Fris. *wille*; Fin. *villa*; W. *gwlan*; L. *villus*, a lock, a tuft of hair: Gr. *oulos*, woolly), the soft fine hair which covers the sheep; any fine fibres resembling those of wool: **woolled**, a. *wōld*, having wool, as fine-*woolled*: **woollen**, a. *wōl'en*, made of wool; consisting of wool; pert. to wool: **wool'ly**, a. *-li*, resembling wool; clothed with wool, or with a down resembling it: **wool'liness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of being woolly: **wool-comber**, one whose business is to dress and comb wool: **wool-dyed**, a. dyed in the form of yarn or wool before being made into cloth: **wool-fell**, a skin which still retains its wool: **wool-gathering**, n. idle indulgence of the imagination: **adj.** indulging in idle dreamy fancies; listless: **wool-growing**, a. producing sheep chiefly for the sake of their wool: **wool-grower**, a person who raises sheep chiefly for the production of wool: **wool-pack**, a bag of wool weighing 240 lbs.; a thing bulky but of little weight: **woolsack**, in the *House of Lords*, the seat of the Lord Chancellor, said to have originally consisted of a large square bag of wool covered with red cloth: **wool-staple**, a city or town to which wool was brought for sale at the king's staple: **wool-stapler**, a dealer in wool; one who sorts wools for the different kinds of manufacture: **woollen-draper**, a dealer in woollen cloth: **woollens**, n. plu. fabrics made of wool, or of a mixture of wool and cotton.

woold, v. *wōld* (prov. Eng. *woulders*, bandages: Dut. *woelen*, to move to and fro, to wind: Swiss, *willen*, to wrap round), among *seamen*, to wind a rope round a mast or spar on a place where it has been fished or scarfed; to wrap a yard round in order to prevent it chafing: **wold'ing**, imp.: n. the act of winding, as a rope round a mast; the ropes used for binding or winding around a mast or spar: **wold'ed**, pp.

woorali—see **wourali**.

wootz, n. *wōtz*, a superior quality of steel imported from India, and of which it is said the celebrated Damascus sword-blades were made.

word, n. *wērd* (Goth. *waurd*; Ger. *wort*, word: Lith. *wardas*, name), a single part of speech; an articulate sound, or combination of sounds, expressing an idea; a term; talk; discourse; promise; an order; signal; tidings; a message; a dispute; a declaration; a motto; a proverb; v. to express in words: **word'ing**, imp.: n. the act or manner of expressing in words: **word'ed**, pp. expressed in words: **word'y**, a. *-i*, using many and needless words; full of words: **word'ily**, ad. *-li*: **word'iness**, n. *-nes*, the state or quality of abounding in words: **word'less**, a. *-les*, silent: **word-book**, a vocabulary or collection of words arranged in particular order: **a good word**, commendation; an expression to edify or instruct: **good words**, words spoken or written for improvement; wise instruction: **in word**, in declaration or resolution only: **in a word**, briefly; to sum up: **by word of mouth**, orally; by actual speech, and not by a written message: **compound word**, a word made up of two or more words, often united by a hyphen, as **workman**, **bookcase**, **forget-me-not**: **The Word**, one of the titles of Christ Jesus; the Scriptures preeminently: **word for word**, in the exact order of words; literally: **to eat one's words**, to retract what has been said.

wore, v. *wōr*—see **wear 2**.

work, n. *wērk* (Goth. *waurkjan*, to work, to do: AS. *weorc*, work, labour: old H. Ger. *wurcho*, a labourer), physical or mental labour; something produced by toil, whether mental or bodily; an engineering structure; a production of art; operation; employment; labour; the operation of sewing; figures wrought with the needle; action; treatment or management; a literary production; feat; achievement: v. to produce by mental or bodily toil; to shape; to manufacture; to effect; to perform; to be in action so as to produce something; to labour; to carry on operations; to act or operate on; to bring into any state by action; to influence by acting upon; to lead; to manage or direct when in motion; to direct the movements of; to embroider with a needle; to sew; to ferment or cause to ferment; to act internally, as a medicine: **work'ing**, imp.: **adj.** acting; operating; devoted to bodily toil; fermenting: n. motion; operation; fermentation: **worked**, pp. *wērkt*, laboured; managed; fermented: **wrought**, v. *rawt*, another pt. and pp. of the verb *work*; formed by work or labour: **works**, n. plu. *wērks*, in *mil.*, a general name for walls, parapets, trenches, &c., thrown up for attack or defence; structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, &c.; the buildings and grounds of a manufacturing establishment; the different parts of a piece of mechanism; in *theol.*, moral duties without faith: **work'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that can be worked; that is worth working: **work'er**, n. *-er*, one who works: **work'man**, n. a man employed in manual labour; a mechanic: **work-woman**, a woman engaged in skilled labour: **work'manlike**, a. *-lik*, becoming a skilful workman; well performed; skilful: **work'manly**, ad. *-li*: **adj.** skilful; well performed: **work'manship**, n. *-ship*, the style of art or execution shown in any work; that which is effected or produced by manual labour; the skill of a workman: **work-fellow**, one engaged in the same work with another: **work-folk**, persons that labour in certain occupations: **work-house**, a manufactory; a house for the poor and destitute: **working-classes**, those who earn their bread by manual labour; labourers, mechanics, and others receiving weekly wages: **working-day**, a day on which ordinary labour or business is carried on as distinguished from the *Sunday*: **working-drawing**, a drawing of the whole, or of a part, of any designed structure, machine, &c., made to a scale, intended to be the guide in its construction: **workshop**, a place where workmen carry on their employment: **field-works**, in *mil.*, works created for a temporary purpose in front of any fortification: **to set to work**, to employ; to engage in any business or labour: **to work out**, to effect by toil: **to work up**, to employ materials in the manufacturing of articles; to make way: **to go to work**, to begin labour; to commence operations.

world, n. *wērld* (AS. *weorld*; Dut. *werld*; Fris. *werd*, the world: Icel. *verold*, the universe, the age or life of man—from *old*, age, lifetime, and *er*, a man: Goth. *vair*; AS. *wer*; L. *vir*, a man), the globe or planet on which we live; the universe; the earth; the present state of existence; the enjoyments and cares of the present life; course of life; customs and practices of men; people in general; in *Scrip.* sometimes, the Roman empire; a large and definite tract of country; the whole human race; the ungodly; very much or a great deal, as, a "*world* of good"; time, as, "*world* without end": **world'ly**, a. *-li*, relating to this life; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; secular; temporal; bent on gain; human: **world'liness**, n. *-li-nes*, the quality of being addicted to gain and temporal enjoyments: **world'ling**, n. one devoted to the world and its pleasures: **worldly-minded**, a. devoted to gain and the pleasures of this life, and regardless of the future: **worldly-mindedness**, n. the state or quality of being engrossed with the gains and pleasures of this life: **for all the world**, for any consideration whatever; exactly: **in the world**, in possibility: **New World**, the continent of America, as distinguished from Europe, Asia, and Africa, which are called the *Old World*.

worm, n. *wērm* (AS. *werm*; Ger. *wurm*; L. *vermis*, a worm: Dut. *wermelen*, to creep: Dan. *vrimle*, to swarm: old Eng. *wrim*, a worm), any long, small, creep-

ing animal entirely without feet, or with very short ones; the well-known, long, string-like creature that lives in the earth; a grub; a maggot; *figuratively*, anything that gnaws or torments internally or one's conscience; a thing debased and despised; anything spiral or thread-like, as the thread of a screw; in a *still*, the coil of pipe lodged among cold water through which the vapour or spirit runs and is condensed; a small worm-like ligament under the tongue of a dog: **v.** to work gradually and secretly; to undermine or expel by slow and secret means: **worm'ing**, imp. entering by insinuation: **wormed**, pp. *wérmd*: **wormy**, a. *wérm'i*, relating to or abounding with worms: **worm'like**, a. *-ik*, resembling a worm: **worm-eaten**, a. gnawed or pierced by worms; old; worthless: **worm-powder**, a medicine for expelling worms from the intestines: **worm-shaped**, a. in *bot.*, more or less cylindrical and contorted: **worm-wheel**, a wheel having teeth formed to fit into the spiral spaces of a screw, so that the wheel may be turned by the screw: **to worm one's self into**, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations: **blind-** or **slow-worm**, a sluggish snail-like lizard common in Europe, living in holes in rocks, under stones, and in suchlike places.

wormwood, n. *wérm'wood* (AS. *wormwyrt*, wormwort—from being good against *worms*), a plant possessing intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities—so called because it destroys worms.

worn, v. *wórn*, pp. of **wear**, which see.

wornil, n. *wér'nil* (a dim. from *worm*), the larva or maggot of an insect found on the backs of cattle.

worry, v. *wér'ri* (imitative of the gurgling sound made in the throat by a choking person: Dut. *woryhen*, to strangle, to choke: Ger. *würgen*, to choke: Fris. *wrigia*, to rattle in the throat), to suffocate; to mangle with the teeth; to harass with care or anxiety, or with importunity; to tease; to fatigue; to persecute brutally: **wor'rying**, imp. teasing; troubling; harassing: **wor'ried**, pp. *-rid*, fatigued; harassed: **wor'rier**, n. *-ri-ér*, one who.

worse, a. *wérs* (Goth. *vairs*; Icel. *verri*; old H. Ger. *wirs*, worse), used as the comparative of the adjective *bad*; bad or ill in a greater degree; more depraved and corrupt: **ad.** in a manner more evil or bad: **n.** not the advantage; loss, as, "Judah was put to the *worse*"; something less good, as, "he does not think the *worse* of him for it": **worst**, a. *wérst*, superl. degree of *bad*; bad or ill in the highest degree: **n.** the most evil or calamitous state; the height, in an ill [illegible]

n. *-nés*, the quality of being worthless; want of value, excellence, and the like: **worthy**, a. *wér'thi*, having worth or excellence; deserving, in a good or bad sense; meritorious; estimable; having qualities suited to: **n.** a man distinguished for estimable qualities; a man of valour: **wor'thies**, n. pln. *-thiz*, men of eminent and estimable qualities: **wor'thily**, ad. *-thi-li*, in a manner suited to; according to merit; justly; deservedly: **wor'thiness**, n. *-nés*, desert; merit; excellence.

wot, v. *wót* (see **wit**), the pt. of *wát*, to know; to be aware.

would, v. *wód* (see **will**), the pt. of *wall*; I wish or wished to; *familiarly*, wish to do, or to have; should wish; I wish or I pray, as, "*would* to God," "I would there might be a law to restrain fools": **a would be**, vainly professing to be.

wound, n. *wönd* (AS. *wund*; Icel. *und*, a wound; Goth. *vunds*, wounded), a cut or suchlike injury to the skin or flesh of an animal; any hurt or injury given by violence; **v.** to cut or rend the skin or flesh of an animal; to hurt or injure by violence: **wound'ing**, imp. hurting or injuring the skin or flesh: **n.** hurt; injury: **wound'ed**, pp.: **wound'er**, n. *-ér*, one who wounds.

wound, v. *wównd* (see **wind** 2), pt. of the verb wind.

wourali or **wooralí**, n. *wówa-li*, a deadly poison made in Guiana from several plants, and used to poison arrows.

wove, pt. *wóv*, **woven**, pp. *wóv'n*, of **weave**, which see: **wove-paper**, a writing-paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed like *laid-paper*.

wrack, n. *rák* (Icel. *reka*, to cast, to drive; *rekstr*, driftwood; F. *vrac* or *varech*, what is driven up by the sea, sea-weed cast on the shore; connected with *wreck*), a sea-plant, the stalks of which are terminated by watery bladders—used for making kelp, and as a manure; a sea-plant having long grass-like leaves—collected for packing, and for stuffing mattresses.

wraith, n. *ráth*, in *Scot.*, the supposed apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen immediately before death or a little after; an apparition; an unreal image.

wrangle, v. *ráng'gl* (Dan. *vrangle*, to rattle; Icel. *hrong*, noise, disturbance: Norm. *rangle*, to wrangle, to dispute), to dispute angrily; to quarrel with much noise; to bicker; to squabble: **n.** an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel: **wran'gling**, imp. *-gling*, disputing angrily: **n.** the act of disputing or contending angrily; [illegible]

wreck, n. *rĕk* (Icel. *reka*, to cast, to drive: *F. wrac*, what is driven up by the sea: Dut. *wracke*, shipwreck: Low Ger. *wrak*, a poor contemptible creature: connected with *wrack*), the ruins of a ship, caused by being driven on rocks, or on shore, by the violence of a tempest, or suchlike causes; the goods cast ashore from a ship that has broken up at sea; ruin; destruction; the remains of anything broken up or ruined: **v.** to ruin or destroy by dashing on rocks or shoals; to ruin; to suffer ruin: **wreck'ing**, imp.: **wrecked**, pp. *rĕkt*, broken by being dashed on rocks or on shore: **wreck'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who plunders the goods cast on shore from a wrecked vessel; one who allures ships to destruction by exhibiting false lights and other means for the sake of plunder.

wren, n. *rĕn* (AS. *wrenna*; Gaël. *dreadhan*, a wren), a small well-known bird.

wrench, n. *rĕnsh* (old Eng. *wrench*, a trick, a sharp turn: Dut. *rancken*, to bend, to turn aside: Low Ger. *wrikken*, to move to and fro), a sudden or violent twist; a sprain; a tool for forcibly turning iron screws: **v.** to force by twisting; to sprain; to distort: **wrench'ing**, imp. wresting or twisting violently: **wrenched**, pp. *rĕnsht*, pulled with a twist.

wrest, v. *rĕst* (Fris. *wrisse*, to writhe, to twist: Dan. *vriste*, to wrest, to wrench: prov. Ger. *riest*, the wrist), to twist or extort by violence; to force from by violent twisting; to distort; to turn from its natural meaning: **n.** distortion; violent pulling and twisting: **wrest'ing**, imp.: **wrest'ed**, pp. distorted; perverted: **wrest'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who wrests.

wrestle, v. *rĕs'sl* (AS. *wræstlian*, to wrestle—from *wræsten*, to twist: Dut. *wrastelen*, to wrestle: connected with *wrest*), to contend by tugging and twisting each other about; to struggle; to contend with: **wrest'ling**, imp. *-ling*, striving to throw down by tugging and twisting: **n.** the act of one who contests in a trial of strength; an athletic exercise, in which two persons strive by tugging and twisting to throw each other down; struggle; contention: **wrest'ler**, n. *-lĕr*, one who contests with another in a trial of strength, endeavouring to throw an adversary by swinging and twisting him, or by tripping him up.

wretch, n. *rĕch* (AS. *wræcca*, an exile, a miserable man), a worthless degraded creature; one sunk in the deepest distress; an outcast; a person sunk in vice: **wretch'ed**, a. very miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep distress; very poor, mean, or worthless; contemptible: **wretch'edly**, ad. *-li*, meanly; poorly: **wretch'edness**, n. *-nĕs*, extreme misery or unhappiness.

wriggle, v. *rig'gl* (Low Ger. *wraggeln*, to work a thing loose by shaking to and fro: Bav. *roglich*, loose, shaking: Norm. *ruggs*; Dan. *rokke*, to rock or vacillate), to move the body to and fro with short turns; to put the body into a quick shifting motion: **wrig'gling**, imp. *-gling*, moving the body to and fro with quick turns: **n.** the act of one who wriggles: **wriggled**, pp. *rig'gld*: **wrig'gler**, n. *-glĕr*, one who wriggles.

wright, n. *rīt* (AS. *wyrceau*, to work; *wyrhta*, a maker: connected with *work*), a workman; one engaged in some mechanical occupation; in *Scot.*, a carpenter; used chiefly in compounds, as *shipwright*, *millwright*.

wring, v. *rĭng* (AS. *wringan*, to wring, to press: Low Ger. *wringen*, to twist: Dan. *vringle*; Ger. *ringen*, to twist, to wrest), to turn and strain forcibly; to force by twisting; to squeeze; to harass; to press with extreme pain; to distort; to persecute with extortion; to bend or strain out of its usual position: **n.** a forcible twist: **wring'ing**, imp.: **n.** a twisting or writhing; the act of pressing and twisting the hands in anguish: **wringed**, pp. *ringd*, also **wrung**, pp. *rŭng*, twisted; pressed; extorted: **wring'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one who wrings: **to wring from**, to obtain from by violence or other unfair means; to extort: **to wring off**, to force off or separate by pressing and twisting: **to wring out**, to force or squeeze out by twisting: **wring-bolt**, in *shipbuilding*, a bolt used to bend the planks against the timbers till they are permanently fastened: **wring-stave**, one of the bars of wood employed in applying the wring-bolts.

wrinkle, n. *rĭng'kl* (Dut. *wrinckelen*, to twist, to curl: Dan. *rangle*, to rattle: prov. Dan. *vringle*, to go unevenly), a small ridge or furrow formed on a smooth surface by shrinking or contraction, chiefly applied to the skin of the face; a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth: **v.** to contract into small ridges or furrows; to make rough or uneven: **wrin'kling**, imp. *-kling*, contracting into furrows or ridges: **wrinkled**, pp. *ringkld*: **adj.** having wrinkles: **wrin'kly**, a. *-kli*, having a tendency to be wrinkled.

wrist, n. *rĭst* (Fris. *wrinst*; prov. Ger. *riest*, the wrist: AS. *wræstan*, to twist; connected with **wrest**, which see), the joint on which the hand turns, and by which it is united to the arm: **wrist-band**, the band or lower part of the sleeve of a garment which covers the wrist: **wrist'let**, n. *-lĕt*, an elastic band on the upper part of a glove which confines the wrist.

writ, n. *rĭt*—see **write**.

write, v. *rīt* (Icel. *writa*, to write: Dan. *riste*, to score, to scratch: Sw. *rita*, to draw, to trace: Low Ger. *riten*, to draw, to tear), to form characters with a pen or suchlike on paper or other material; to express by means of forming letters and words; to impress durably; to compose or produce, as an author; to tell or communicate by a letter; to perform the act of tracing or marking letters or figures in order to represent sounds or ideas; to send a letter or letters; to combine ideas and express them on paper for the information of others; to style or call one's self: **writ'ing**, imp. forming letters or figures with a pen: **adj.** used or intended for writing: **n.** the act of forming characters or letters on paper, &c., in order to record ideas for the information of others; anything expressed in letters and words; any written composition; a manuscript; a book or pamphlet: **writ'ings**, n. plu. legal instrs.; official papers, deeds, &c.: **wrote**, pt. *rōt*, did write: **written**, pp. *rĭt'n*: **adj.** expressed in letters or words; reduced to writing: **writer**, n. *rī'tĕr*, an author; a clerk or amanuensis; in *Scot.*, a legal practitioner, holding nearly the same position as an attorney in England; a solicitor: **wri'tership**, n. the office or position of a writer: **writ**, n. *rĭt*, that which is written—applied particularly to the Sacred Scriptures, as *Holy Writ*; a legal instr. to enforce obedience to an order or sentence of a court of justice; a legal instr. served as the first step to an action against a debtor; a judicial process to summon an offender: **writing-book**, a copy-book at school: **writing-case**, a portable case for holding writing materials: **writing-desk**, a sloping table for writing on; a portable folding case with a sloping top when spread open for writing on: **writing-ink**, a fluid, generally black, but of other colours, for writing with: **writing-master**, one who gives instruction in writing: **writing-paper**, highly sized and glazed paper for writing on, as distinguished from *printing-paper*: **writing-school**, a place where writing is taught: **writing-table**, a table of convenient height for writing at, for a library, study, or chambers, and suchlike: **writer to the signet**, in *Scot.*, one of a society of lawyers equal to the highest class of attorneys in England—usually contracted into **W.S.**

writhe, v. *rīth* (Dan. *vride*; Sw. *wrida*, to wring or twist: Dan. *vridig*, pliable), to twist with violence; to distort; to be distorted as from agony: **writhing**, imp. *rī'thing*, twisting; distorting: **n.** the act of one who or that which writhes: **writhed**, pp. *rīthd*.

written, v. *rĭt'n*—see **write**.

wrong, n. *rŏng* (Dan. *vrænge*, to twist: Icel. *rangr*, crooked, unjust), what is *wrung* or turned aside from the right or straight way to the desired end; error; injury; injustice: **adj.** turned aside from a straight line; not right; unfit; unsuitable; not according to truth: **ad.** not rightly; amiss: **v.** to injure; to treat with injustice; to impute evil unjustly: **wrong'ing**, imp. treating with injustice: **wronged**, pp. *rŏngd*: **wrong'ful**, a. *-fool*, injurious; unjust: **wrong'fully**, ad. *-li*: **wrong'fulness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being wrongful: **wrong'ly**, ad. *-li*, in a wrong manner; unjustly: **wrongous**, a. *rŏng'gŭs*, in *Scots law*, illegal; not right: **wrong-doer**, one who does wrong: **wrong-doing**, n. evil or wicked actions: **wrong-headed**, a. obstinately wrong in opinion; perverse: **wrong-headedness**, n. the state or quality of being obstinately wrong in opinions.

wrote, v. *rōt*, pt. of **write**, which see.

wroth, a. *rawth* (from **wrath**, which see), very angry; much exasperated.

wrought, v. *rawt* (AS. *wroht*, worked: see **work**), pt. or pp. of *work*; effected; performed; produced; actuated; influenced; agitated; disturbed; manufactured; in *arch.*, brought to a fair surface; decorated by hand-labour: **wrought on** or **upon**, prevailed on; influenced: **wrought to** or **up to**, excited; inflamed: **wrought-iron**, cast-iron rendered tough and malleable.

xanthidium, n. *zăn-thĭd'i-ŭm*, plu. **xanthidia**, -ia (new L.—from Gr. *xanthos*, yellow), a microscopic plant, having a globular, flattened shape, and bristled with spines, found fossil in flint and hornstone; recent species possess a colouring matter of a deep yellowish green.

xanthine, n. *zăn'thin* (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow: F. *xanthine*), the yellow insoluble colouring matter in certain plants and flowers: **xan'thite**, n. *-thīt*, a mineral of the garnet family, occurring in small greenish-yellow grains.

xanthophyllite, n. *zăn-thŏf'il-lĭt* (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *phullon*, a leaf), the yellow colouring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn: **xanthoph'yllite**, n. *-lĭt* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a yellowish colour and foliated texture.

xanthous, a. *zăn'thŭs* (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow), applied to a variety of mankind, including individuals having brown, yellow, or red hair; in *composition*, **xan'tho**, *-thō*, as a prefix.

xebec, n. *zē'bĕk* (Sp. *xabeque*; F. *chebec*), a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean Sea.

xerasia, n. *zē-rā'zĭ-ā* (Gr. *xerasia*, dryness—from *xeros*, dry), in *med.*, a disease of the scalp characterised by dryness.

xeroderma, n. *zē'rō-dĕr'mā* (Gr. *xeros*, dry, and *derma*, skin), in *med.*, a dry and parched state of the skin which in its severest form is known by the name of *ichthyosis*, or fish-skin disease.

xerophagy, n. *zē-rŏf'ā-jĭ* (Gr. *xeros*, dry, and *phagein*, to eat), the limitation of food to dry aliments.

Y

y was used as a prefix by many old writers, without, however, increasing or modifying the meaning of the word; it has the sound of *ē*, as in **y-clad**, *ē-klăd'*, clad: **y-clept**, *ē-klĕpt'*, called: **y-drad**, *ē-drăd'*, dreaded: *y* in such words representing the AS. *ge*, the general prefix with participles.

y, *wī*, one of the forked pieces which support the pivots of the telescope of a theodolite, and the like—so called from their form.

yacht, n. *yŏt* (Dut. *jaghte*, a light ship fit to give chase with—from *jaghten*, to chase, to hurry), a light and fast-sailing vessel, used for pleasure-trips, racing, and the like: **yacht'er**, n. *-ĕr*, one sailing a yacht: **yacht'ing**, n. sailing on pleasure-excursions in a yacht: adj. relating to yachts and their use.

yager, n. *yā'gĕr* (Ger. *jager*, a hunter), in *Prussia*, a rifleman; in *Austria*, a mountaineer belonging to a body of light infantry.

yahoo, n. *yā-hō'* (a name used by Swift in Gulliver's travels), a savage, or one like a savage.

yak, n. *yăk*, the grunting-ox of Tartary.

[illegible] *iguame*; Sn. *ignama*; W.I. *ihame*),

yataghan, n. *yät'ä-gän*, a long Turkish dagger, usually curved.

yaw, v. *yaw*, to rise in blisters which break into white froth, as in cane-juice.

yaw, v. *yaw* (prov. Ger. *gagen*, to rock, to shake), to steer wild or out of the line of her course, as a ship: **n.** the temporary deviation of a ship from a direct course: **yaw'ing**, imp.: **yawed**, pp. *yawed*.

yaw, n. *yaw* (African), the African name of a raspberry: **yaws**, n. plu. *yawz*, a certain contagious disease common in Africa and elsewhere, consisting of eruptions somewhat resembling raspberries.

yawl, n. *yawl* (Gael. *geola*, a ship's boat: Sw. *julle*; Dan. *jolle*, a yawl), a light and rather narrow boat belonging to a ship, usually carrying four or six oars.

yawl, v. *yawl* (prov. Ger. *jaueln*; Swiss, *jauien*, to lament, to wail: Icel. *gola*, to howl), to cry; to howl like a dog; to yell: **yaw'ling**, imp.: **yawled**, pp. *yawld*.

yawn, v. *yawn* (AS. *geonian*; old H. Ger. *ginon*; Icel. *gina*; Gr. *chainein*, to gape, to yawn), to open wide the mouth through drowsiness or weariness; to gape; to open wide: **n.** a gaping; an opening wide: **yawn'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act of gaping or opening the jaws wide: **yawned**, pp. *yawnd*: **yawn'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

yclept or **yclept**, *é-klépt'* (AS. *ge*, a mere augment, and *clypian*, to call), an old and quaint term, signifying "named," "called"—see remarks under **y**.

ye, pron. *yé* (AS. *ge*; Dan. *i*; Goth. *jus*; Ger. *ihr*, ye), the pron. of the second person—being the plu. of *thou*—is now only used in solemn formal discourses, *you* being the plu. form usually employed.

yea, ad. *yä* (AS. *gea*, yea, yes: Goth., Ger., and Dut. *ja*, yes), yes; it is so; indeed.

yean, v. *yén* (AS. *eanian*, to bring forth young, as a sheep: Gael. *uan*, a lamb), to lamb: **yean'ing**, imp.: **yeaned**, pp. *yénd*, brought forth, as a lamb: **yean'ling**, n. the young of sheep.

year, n. *yér* (Goth. *jer*; Ger. *jahr*; Icel. *ar*), the period of time determined by one revolution of the earth round the sun, which it accomplishes in about 365¼ days; the period commencing on 1st January, and ending 31st December: **years**, n. plu. age, or old age: **year'ling**, n. *-ling*, a beast in the second year of its age: **adj.** being a year old: **year'ly**, a. *-li*, happening or coming every year; annual; lasting a year: **ad.** once a-year; annually: **leap-year**, every fourth year, which is made to consist of 366 days, February having in a *leap-year* 29 days: **civil year**, the year adopted by a nation for the computation of time: **lunar year**, the period of 12 lunar months, or 354 days: **common year**, a year of 365 days: **Julian year**, the year established by Julius Cæsar, consisting of 365 days for three years, and 366 days for every fourth year: **Gregorian year**, the corrected Julian year, now adopted by most civilised nations: **Sabbatic year**, among the *anc. Jews*, every seventh year, during which the land was suffered to lie untilled: **sidereal year**, the time in which the sun, departing from the place of any fixed star, returns to the same position: **year of grace**, any year of the Christian era, called *Anno Domini*, usually contr. into A.D.: **year-book**, a book published every year.

yearn, v. *yérn* (Icel. *gíarn*, desirous; *girna*, to desire: Scot. to *girn*, said of a child becoming peevish from earnest desire of any object), to shiver or quiver with desire or other emotion; to have a great desire stretching towards an object or end; to feel great internal uneasiness from a longing desire towards, or pity for; to long: **yearn'ing**, imp.: **adj.** having longing desire: **n.** strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity; state of being moved with a longing desire: **yearned**, pp. *yérnd*: **yearn'ingly**, ad. *-li*.

yeast, n. *yést* (Swiss, *jast*; Ger. *gascht*, froth of beer: Icel. *jastr*, the rustling of leaves, the scum on sour milk: AS. *gist*, a blast of wind, yeast), the froth in the working of new beer; the matter that separates from liquids during the vinous fermentation, the froth being called *top-yeast*, and the deposit *bottom-yeast*; the preparation used for raising dough for bread; barm: **yeast'y**, a. *-i*, also **yesty**, a. *yést'i*, abounding with yeast; frothy; foamy: **yeast'iness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being yeasty or frothy: **yeast-bitten**, a. in *brewing*, a term used when the top barm happens to re-enter the body of the beer: **yeast-plant**, a particular form of the vegetable structure of a fungus which is composed of simple cells, and which will go on increasing by budding for an indefinite time if placed in a saccharine liquid.

yelk, n. *yélk* (AS. *geolca*, the yellow of an egg: Bohem. *zluty*, yellow: Pol. *zolty*, yellow), the yellow part of an egg—more commonly written *yolk*.

yell, v. *yél* (AS. *gyllan*; Icel. *gella*, to yell, to shriek: Dut. *ghillen*, to creak, to scream: Ger. *gellen*, to tingle), to cry with a loud, sharp, disagreeable noise; to scream with agony or horror; to shriek hideously: **n.** a sharp, loud, hideous outcry, as of agony or horror; a hideous scream: **yel'ling**, imp.: **adj.** uttering hideous outcries: **n.** the act of uttering hideous screams; the noise made: **yelled**, pp. *yéld*.

yellow, n. *yel'ö* (AS. *gelew*; Ger. *gelb*; Icel. *gulr*; L. *galbus*, yellow—apparently connected with *gold*, *gall*, and *yelk* or *yolk*), one of the primitive or prismatic colours; a bright-golden colour; united with blue it yields green, with red it produces orange: **adj.** being of a pure bright-golden colour: **yel'lows**, n. plu. *-löz*, a species of jaundice in horses; a disease of trees: **yel'lowish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat yellow: **yel'lowishness**, n. *-nés*, quality of being somewhat yellow: **yel'lowness**, n. *-nés*, the quality of being yellow: **yellow-haired**, a. having hair somewhat yellow: **yellow earth** or **ochre**, a massive earthy mineral of the clay family of an ochre-yellow colour, and of somewhat greasy feel; when burnt and prepared it is sold as English-red: **yellow fever**, a fever of a very malignant kind, usually attended with yellowness of the skin: **yellow flag**, a flag hoisted on the mast-head of a ship to denote sick on board, or that she is under quarantine regulations: **yellow-hammer** (Eng. *yellow*, and AS. *hama*, the skin, covering), a small bird of a yellowish colour; also called **yellow-bunting** (Ger. *bunt*, party-coloured): **yellow-metal**, an alloy of copper and zinc for sheathing ships' bottoms: **yellow-throat**, a small bird of N. America: **yellow-quartz**, limpid and transparent rock-crystal of a lemon, golden, or wine-yellow colour.

yelp, v. *yélp* (Icel. *gjalfr*, yelping of dogs, dashing of waves: F. *glapir*, to yelp: AS. *gealp*, a loud sound, a clang), to utter a sharp or shrill bark, as a dog: **n.** a sharp shrill bark: **yelp'ing**, imp.: **n.** the continuous shrill barking of a dog: **yelped**, pp. *yélpt*.

yenite, n. *yé'nit* (in commemoration of the battle of *Jena* in 1806), a mineral of a black or brownish-black colour and sub-metallic lustre, consisting of a double silicate of lime and iron, first obtained at Elba.

yeoman, n. *yō'mán* (Goth. *gavi*; old H. Ger. *gewi*; Ger. *gau*; Fris. *gao*, a district, a village, and *man*, a man: Fris. *gaeman*, a villager), a countryman; a man of small estate in land; a farmer; an inferior officer in the Queen's household; a seaman in a ship of war appointed to attend to the store-rooms: **yeo'manly**, ad. *-li*: **yeo'manry**, n. *-ri*, the collective body of yeomen or farmers; a name applied to embodied troops of horse who acted as volunteers for home service during the French war, chiefly at their own expense, and which consisted largely of farmers and country gentlemen—many yeomanry regiments still exist and meet at stated times for drill; **yeoman of the guard**, a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed and dressed as in the 16th century.

yerk, v. *yérk* (another spelling of **jerk**, which see), to throw out or move with a spring; to lash; to strike: **n.** a sudden or quick thrust or motion: **yerk'ing**, imp.: **yerked**, pp. *yérkt*.

yes, ad. *yés* (AS. *gese*, yes: Ger. *ja*, yes: connected with **yea**, which see), a word expressing affirmation or consent; even so.

yester, a. *yés'tér* (AS. *gestran*; Dut. *gister*; Ger. *gestern*, yesterday: L. *hesternus*, of yesterday), being next before the present day; last: **yes'terday**, n. *-dä* (AS. *gestran-dæg*, yesterday), the day last past; the day immediately before the present one: **ad.** on the day before to-day: **yes'tereve**, n. *-ev*, the evening last past: **yes'ternight**, n. *-nit*, the night last past: **ad.** on the last night.

yet, ad. *yét* (AS. *gyt*; W. *etto*, yet, still: Gr. *eti*, yet), beside; still; once again; at this time; even; after all; hitherto; with a *negative*, not up to the present time; put before words denoting an extension of time or continuance: **conj.** nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

yew, n. *yö* (AS. *iw*; Ger. *eibe*; F. *if*; W. *gw*; Sw. *id*, the yew), a large evergreen tree belonging to the conifers: **adj.** relating to the yew; made of yew.

yield, v. *yéld* (AS. *gyldan*, to restore, to repay: Sw. *gälda*, to pay, to satisfy: Icel. *gjalda*, to pay: Goth. *gildan*, to requite), to give or render back, as claimed by right; to produce; to give in return; to exhibit; to concede; to admit to be true; to submit; to give

way; to surrender: **n.** the amount produced; the return for labour, or as profit: **yield'ing,** imp. producing; conceding; surrendering: **adj.** inclining to give way or comply; flexible: **n.** act of producing or paying back; act of surrendering: **yield'ed,** pp.: **yield'ingly,** ad. *-li*: **to yield up the ghost,** to expire.

yoke, n. *yōk* (Goth. *juk*; Icel. *ok*; Ger. *joch*; F. *joug*, a yoke; Sans. *yuj*, to join; Gr. *zugon*, a yoke), a curved wooden collar by which a pair of oxen are joined together for the purpose of drawing a plough or waggon; a light bar of wood with straps and hooks at the ends, placed over the shoulders for carrying water-buckets or milk-pails; a piece of wood with two arms placed over the head of a boat's rudder instead of a tiller, and having two lines, by pulling on which the boat is steered; a mark or state of servitude; bondage; any bond or connection; a couple or pair, as of oxen; in *Scrip.*, service: **v.** to put a yoke on; to couple; to restrain; to enslave: **yo'king,** imp. coupling; joining: **n.** the act of coupling or joining; the harnessing of animals, as horses: **yoked,** pp. *yōkt*: **yoke-fellow** or **-mate,** a companion in servitude or labour.

yolk, n. *yōk* (see **yelk**), the yellow part of an egg; the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

yon, a. *yŏn*, also **yonder,** a. *yŏn'dĕr* (AS. *geond*, thither, beyond: Goth. *jainar*, there: Icel. *hinn*, that one; But. *ginds*, yonder), being at a distance but within view; **ad.** at a distance but within view.

yore, ad. *yōr* (AS. *gearu*, formerly—from *gear*, a year), heretofore; anciently; long: **of yore,** of olden time; long ago.

you, pron. *yū* (AS. *eow*), the nominative and objective plu. of *thou*: *you* is now commonly used in ordinary language for *thou* and *thee*, being thus sing. or plu.

you-stone, n. *yōō'stōn*, a familiar term for Chinese *jade*, *nephrite*, or *figure-stone*.

young, a. *yŭng* (Goth. *yunda*, youth: AS. *geong*; Ger. *jung*, young: Sans. *yuvan*; L. *juvenis*: W. *ieuanc*, young), being in the early part of life or of growth; not long born; having little experience; ignorant: **n.** the offspring of animals: **youn'ger,** a. *-gĕr*, young in a greater degree: **youn'gest,** a. superl. *-gĕst*, young in the greatest degree: **youn'gish,** a. *-gĭsh*, somewhat young: **youn'gling,** n. *-gling*, an animal in the first part of life: **young'ster,** n. *-stĕr*, a young person.

your, pron. plu. *yōr*, also **yours,** *yōrs* (AS. *eower*, of you, your—used as the gen. plu. of *thou*, thou), the possessive plu. of *thou*; belonging to you: **your** is used when prefixed to a noun or adjective, as, "this is *your* book"; and **yours** when the noun goes before, or is understood, as, "this book is *yours*": **yourself,** pron. *-self*, plu. **yourselves',** *-selvz'* (*your*, and *self*), a word added to *you* for the purpose of expressing distinction emphatically; a reciprocal pronoun.

youth, n. *yōth* (from **young,** which see), the part of life before manhood, usually reckoned from 14 years of age; the whole early part of life; a young person: **youth'ful,** a. *-fŭl*, pert. to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; fresh; vigorous as in youth: **youth'fully,** ad. *-li*: **youth'fulness,** n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being youthful.

ytria, n. *ĭt'ri-a* (from *Ytterby*, in Sweden, where first found), one of the primitive earths: **yt'trium,** n. *-ŭm*, the metallic basis of the earth *yttria*, when pure, appearing as a fine white powder: **yttro,** *ĭt'rō*, a prefix signifying that the compound contains *yttria* as a constituent: **yt'trious,** a. *-ŭs*, pert. to or containing *yttria*.

Yule, n. *yūl* (Icel. *jol*; Fin. *joula*, the Christmas festival, a feast: AS. *geola*, yule: said to be connected with AS. *hwiol*; Icel. *hjul*, a wheel—that is, the turn of the year), the Christmas festival; Christmas: **Yule-log** or **-block,** a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth at Christmas eve, and brought in with much ceremony.

Z

zaffre, n. *zăf'fĕr* (F. *zafre*; Sp. *zafra*; Ger. *zaffer*, zaffre: connected with *sapphirs*), the impure oxide of cobalt, which, melted with silica and potash, and reduced to powder, becomes the *powder-blue* of commerce.

zamba, n. *zăm'bä*, the offspring of a negro and a

Zend, n. *zĕnd*, the anc. Persian tongue—the language in which the *Avesta* is written: **Zend-Avesta,** *zĕnd-ä-vĕs'tä*, the sacred book or scriptures of the anc. Persian religion; properly the *Avesta* or sacred text, and the *Zend* or translation into a more intelligible language.

zenith, n. *zĕ'nĭth* (a probable corruption of the

white colour, harder than lead, and much used as a substitute for it in the arts, in architecture, &c., in the form of plates, rolled sheets, and leaves; alloyed with copper it forms the well-known compound *brass*; spelter: **v.** to coat or cover with zinc: **zinc'king**, imp. *-king*: **n.** process by which iron is coated with zinc: **zincked**, pp. *zingkt*: **adj.** coated with zinc: **zinc-worker**, one who manufactures articles out of sheet and plate zinc, such as rain-pipes, water-runs, and roof-ridges: **zincode**, n. *zing'kōd* (*zinc*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), the positive pole of a galvanic battery: **zin'coid**, a. *-kōjd* (Gr. *eidos*), like zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole: **zin'cous**, a. *-kūs*, of or pert. to zinc; pert. to the positive pole of a galvanic battery: **zin'cky**, a. *-ki*, pert. to or resembling zinc: **zinckiferous**, a. *zing-kif'ēr-ūs* (L. *fero*, I bear), containing or yielding zinc: **zinckite**, n. *zingkīt*, a native oxide of zinc: **zincography**, n. *zing-kōg'rā-fi* (*zinc*, and Gr. *grapho*, I write), the art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc: **zincog'rapher**, n. *-fēr*, an engraver on zinc-plates: **zincous element**, the basic or positive element of a binary compound: **zinco-polar**, a. *zink'ō-*, in *voltaism*, a term applied to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid, which has zincous affinity: **zinc-white**, a white powder from zinc, used as a pigment in the place of white-lead.

Zion, n. *zī'ŏn*, a hill in Jerusalem which was the royal residence of King David and his successors; the Church of God.

zircon, n. *zēr'kŏn* (Cingalese word: Ar. *zarkon*, a precious stone: F. *zircon*), one of the gems; a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral, more or less transparent, found colourless and of various colours—when colourless they are often sold as diamonds, when red they are called hyacintha: **zirconia**, n. *zēr-kō'ni-ā*, a white tasteless earth obtained from zircon: **zirco'nium**, n. *-ni-ŭm*, the metallic basis of zirconia obtained in the form of a black powder: **zirconite**, n. *zēr'kō-nīt*, a name applied to the greyish or reddish-brown and nearly opaque varieties of zircon.

zodiac, n. *zō'dī-ăk* (Gr. *zodiakos*, the zodiac—from *zodion*, a little animal, because the signs of the zodiac are represented principally by the figures of animals: F. *zodiaque*), a broad belt in the heavens, within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and the most conspicuous of the planets, being those known to the ancients, are confined—divided into twelve parts, called signs of the zodiac: **zodiacal**, a. *zō-dī'ā-kăl*, relating to the zodiac: **zodiacal light**, a luminous track of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen only in the evening after twilight, and in the morning before dawn.

Zohar, n. *zō'hăr* (Heb. *zohar*, splendour), a Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture.

zoisite, n. *zōy'sīt* (named after *Baron von Zois*), a certain variety of augite spar of a yellowish or light-grey colour.

Zollverein, n. *zŏl'fēr-īn* (Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union, coalition), an agreement or union among the German states for commercial purposes.

zone, n. *zōn* (L. *zona*; Gr. *zone*, a belt or girdle: It. *zona*: F. *zone*), a circular belt or girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth with respect to latitude and temperature, marked out by the two tropics and the polar circles, and respectively named the torrid zone, north temperate zone, south temperate zone, north frigid zone, and south frigid zone; in *math.*, the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; a band or stripe running round any object; a band or area encircling anything; circumference: **zoned**, a. *zōnd*, having zones or concentric bands: **zone'less**, a. *-lĕs*, destitute of a zone: **zonnar**, n. *zŏn'nĕr*, or **zonar**, n. *zō'nĕr*, a girdle which Christians and Jews are obliged to wear in certain Eastern countries to distinguish them from Mohammedans: **zon'ule**, n. *zōn'ūl*, a small zone or girdle.

zoography, n. *zō-ŏg'rā-fi* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *grapho*, I write), a description of animals, with their forms and habits.

zooid, n. *zō'oyd* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *eidos*, resemblance), a term used to denote organic bodies, sometimes free and locomotive, which may resemble but are not animals.

zoolatry, n. *zō-ŏl'ā-tri* (Gr *zoon*, an animal, and *latreia*, worship), animal-worship.

zoology, n. *zō-ŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse), that branch of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of all animals; the natural history of quadrupeds: **zoological**, a. *zō'ō-lŏj'i-kăl*, of or relating to zoology: **zo'logically**, ad. *-li*: **zool'ogist**, n. *-jĭst*, one versed in the natural history of animals.

zoonomy, n. *zō-ŏn'ō-mi* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *nomos*, a law), the science which treats of the laws of organic life in animals.

zoophagous, a. *zō-ŏf'ā-gŭs* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *phago*, I eat), feeding or preying on other animals: **zooph'agan**, a. *-găn*, applied to animals that feed on animal food.

zoophyte, n. *zō'ō-fīt* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *phuton*, a plant), a body resembling an animal and a vegetable, and formerly supposed to partake of the nature of both: **zo'ophytic**, a. *-fĭt'ĭk*, pert. to or composed of zoophytes: **zoophytology**, n. *zō'ō-fi-tŏl'ō-ji* (*zoophyte*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse), the department of natural history which treats of the structure, mode of growth, habits, &c., of plant-like substances, as sponges, corals, &c.

zoospores, n. *zō'ō-spōrz* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *spora*, seed), a name given to the active spores of certain algæ or sea-weeds, which are apparently endowed with voluntary motion.

zootomy, n. *zō-ŏt'ō-mi* (Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *temno*, I cut), the branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of animals in general: **zootomical**, a. *zō'ō-tŏm'i-kăl*, pert. to zootomy: **zootomist**, n. *zō-ŏt'ō-mĭst*, one who dissects the bodies of the lower animals.

Zoroaster, n. *zŏr'ō-ăs'tĕr*, the great legislator and prophet of the anc. Bactrians, whose system of religion was the national faith of Persia, and is embodied in the Zend-Avesta: **Zor'oas'trian**, a. *-trī-ăn*, pert. to Zoroaster or his religious system.

zostera, n. *zŏs'tĕr-ā* (L. *zoster*, a kind of sea-weed), a genus of water or sea plants: **zos'terites**, n. plu. *-īz*, in *geol.*, a genus of plants found in the Wealden or Lower Greensand formations—so called from their resemblance to the *zostera marina* or sea-wrack.

zouave, n. *zwăv* (F.), one of a celebrated body of French infantry, chiefly raised in Africa: *zō'ăv*, a kind of jacket.

zounds, int. *zŏŭnds* (contr. of *God's wounds*), an old form of oath, expressive of anger or wonder.

zumbooruk, n. *zŭm-bō'rŭk*, in the *East*, a small swivel-gun carried on the back of a camel, from which it is fired.

zumology—see **symology**.

zundevers, n. *zŭn'dĕr-ĕrz* (Ger.), tinder-ore; an ore of antimony occurring in soft, flexible, tinder-like masses, of a blackish-red colour.

zygomatic, a. *zīg'ō-măt'ĭk* (Gr. *zugoun*, to yoke together; *zugon*, a yoke), pert. to the **zygoma**, *zī-gō'mā*, a bony arch at the upper part of the side of the face; pert. to the cheek-bone.

zymology, n. *zī-mŏl'ō-ji* (Gr. *zume*, leaven, ferment, and *logos*, discourse), the doctrine of fermentation: **zymom'eter**, n. *-ĕ-tĕr*, also **zymosimeter**, n. *zī'mō-sĭm'ĕ-tĕr* (Gr. *zumosis*, fermentation, and *metron*, a measure), an instr. for ascertaining the degree of fermentation that has taken place in different fermenting liquids.

zymosis, n. *zī-mō'sĭs* (Gr. *zumosis*, fermentation; *zumotos*, fermented—from *zumoō*, I cause to ferment), in *med.*, a morbid action, as of the blood, supposed to be caused by fermentation: **zymotic**, a. *zī-mŏt'ĭk*, pert. to or caused by fermentation: **zymotic diseases**, that large class of contagious diseases supposed to be caused by the reception into the system of a virus or poisonous principle, which acts like a ferment when diffused through the body; a term now used to designate the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.

&, *ănd* (a ligature combining *e* and *t* of the L. *et*, and; originally thus, &), a character sometimes found as the last letter in some printed English alphabets, but very improperly, being a mere arbitrary sign; frequently used as a contraction for *and*, but generally in the phrases *&c.*, *& Co.*: **&c.**, a contr. of the L. phrase **et cætera**, *ĕt sĕt'ĕr-ā*, and so pronounced, meaning "and the rest," "and all others": *&c.* means two or more things additional; its repetition, though commonly used to indicate that one or more additional could be mentioned, is therefore scarcely proper: **& Co.**, a contr. for "and company," and so pronounced.

—see **abyss**.

actinism, n. *ak′ti-n-izm* (Gr. *aktin*, a ray), chemical power of light, as the sun's rays in phi raphy: **actin′ic**, a. *-ik*, pert. to.

actinozoa, n. plu. *ak-tin-ō zō′-a*, **ac′tinozo′o** sing. (Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *zōon*, an animal), that div of ca lenterata of which the sea-anemones and c may be taken as the type.

adscititious, a. *ad-si-ti-ti′-shus* (L. *adscisitun* receive as true—from *ad*, and *scio*, I know), n assumed; taken as supplemental: **ad scitiť o** ad. *-li*.

adven′ture, n. (old F. *advenir*, to happen, and *ture*, a chance, an accident, which passed int Eng. in the form of *aunter*)—see Dict.

Afghan, n. *af′gan*, a native or inhabita Afghanistan: **adj.** pert. to.

agamic, a. *a-gam′ik* (Gr. *a*, without; *gamos*, riage), applied to all forms of reproduction in the sexes are not directly concerned.

alborak, n. *al-bō′rak* (Ar. *al*, and *boraka*, to to flash), the white mule on which Mohammed to have rode in his journey from Jerusalem to h

Aldebaran, n. *al-deb′a-ran* (Ar. *al-dabara* following—from *dabara*, to follow), a star of th magnitude in the eye of Taurus—so called b it follows upon the Pleiads.

allophylian, a. *al′lō-fil′i-an* (Gr. *allos*, an *phulē*, a race, a tribe), a term employed to des a primitive race or language existing among races of the same stock, as the Basque (ra language) in the Spanish and French Pyrenees

altazimuth, n. *al′taz′i-muth* (L. *altus*, hig *azimuth*), an instr. for taking azimuths and al simultaneously—the form most generally use that called the *theodolite*—see **azimuth**.

alve′oli, n. plu. *-li*, any sockets or channe sockets of the teeth—see **alveary**.

amœba, n. *am-ē′-ba* (Gr. *amoibē*, a change, tion), an animalcule—so called from the nu changes of form into which it can throw

amœ′bas, n. plu. *-bē*: **amœ′biform**, a. *-bi* resembling an amœba in form.

amphicœlous, a. *am′fi-sē′lus*, also **am′phic** a. *-sē′li-an* (Gr. *amphikoilos*, hollowed all from *amphi*, both; *koilos*, hollow), applied t brae which are concave at both ends.

anarthropoda, n. *an′ar-thrōp′ō-da* (Gr. out; *arthron*, a joint; *podes*, feet), that div annulose animals in which there are no joi pendages or limbs, as worms, leeches, &c.

anbury, n. *an′bur-i* (AS. *ampre*, a crooked vein), a soft tumour; a warty sore on the turnips discharging ichor: also **am′bury**.

aniline, n. *an′i-lin* (Ar. *annil* or *al-nil*, th plant), a substance obtained from indigo, an other organic substances—used in the prepa

avvisare, to pay attention, to look at: L. *ad*, and *visum*, to see), in *Scots law*, consideration, as in the phrase "to take to *avisandum*," that is, "to take into consideration."

awanting, imp. or a. *ă-wŏnt'ing* (AS. *a*, intensive; and *wanting*), denoting absence; missing.

ayah, n. *ā'yā* (Sp. *aya*, a governess), the name given in India to a native female nurse or waiting-maid.

Aztec, a. n. *ăz'tĕk*, one of the Aztecs, an early race of Mexico, inhabiting its great plateaux at the time of the Spanish invasion, and far advanced in the arts and civilisation.

bacterium, n. *băk-tē'rĭ-ŭm* (Gr. *bakterion*, a staff), a staff-shaped filament which appears in organic infusions after they have been exposed to the air.

badian, n. *bā'dĭ-ăn* (an Indian name), aromatic capsules or seeds much used in the East for flavouring food.

baleen, n. *bĕ-lēn'* (L. *balæna*, a whale), the horny plates which occupy the palate of the true or whale-bone whales.

Basque, n. *băsk* (F.), the language spoken in the departments of the Pyrenees, in France; also in Navarre, Biscaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, in Spain.

battery, n. *băt'ĕr-ĭ*, in *law*, the violent beating of a man—see better.

befoul, v. *bē-fōl'* (*be*, and *foul*), to make foul; to soil; to entangle; to run against or amongst: **befoul'ing**, imp.: **befouled**, pp. *-fōld'*.

beka, n. *bē'kā* (Heb. *beka'*, half-part) in *Bible*, a half-shekel.

belemnitida, n. plu. *bĕl'ĕm-nĭt'ĭ-dē*, an extinct group of dibranchiate or shell-less cephalopoda, comprising the belemnites and their allies—see **belemnite**.

Berber, n. a. *bĕr'bĕr*, a name used to designate the Semitic language formerly spoken in Northern Africa or Barbary—now pushed back, with its various dialects, towards the interior.

bernoose, n. *bĕr'nōs*, another spelling of **burnoose**—see Dict.

bezants, n. plu. *bē-zănts'* or *bĕz'ănts* (from *Byzantine*, which see), gold coins; circles in gold representing these coins.

bezique, n. *bā-zēk'* (F.), a French card-game.

bicycle, n. *bī-sĭk'l* (*L. bis*, twice: F. *cycle*; Gr. *kuklos*, a circle), a sort of carriage consisting of two wheels, one before the other, and connected by a beam, which a single person, when seated astride on it, can propel with great rapidity with his feet: **tricycle**, n. *trī-sĭk'l* (L. *tris*, three, and *cycle*), a similar carriage having two wheels behind, and one in front, propelled in the same way.

biogenesis, n. *bī'ō-jĕn'ē-sĭs* (Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, origin, source), a term employed to express the mode by which new species of animal life have been produced.

bioplasm, n. *bī'ō-plăzm* (Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, what has been formed, a model), the physical bases of life; the material through which every form of life manifests itself; also **protoplasm**, which see.

Bise, n. *bēz* (F.), a cold north wind which prevails on the northern coasts of the Mediterranean—see **mistral**; the cold mountain wind of the Alps.

bismillah! *bĭs-mĭl'lā* (Ar. In the name of God), an exclamation common among the Mohammedans.

black and blue, the dark colour of a bruise in the flesh: a **black sheep**, in a family, one guilty of loose conduct and unlike the rest: **black and white**, in writing—that is, in black ink on white paper: see **black**.

block-system, any railway, divided into sections of 3 or 4 miles, generally between stations, having at the end of each a signal and a connection with the electric telegraph, so worked that no train is allowed to pass into any one section till it is wholly clear; thus between two successive trains there is not merely an interval of time, but an absolute interval of space.

boer, n. *bōōr* (Dut.), a countryman or farmer; a Dutch landed proprietor of South Africa.

bogus, a. n. *bō'gŭs* (Amer. slang), anything counterfeit; spurious.

Bosjesman, n. *bŏs'jĕs-măn*, the Dutch equivalent of Bushman, or wild man of the woods—a name applied to one of the tribes of South Africa, low in the scale of civilisation.

bradypodida, n. plu. *brăd'ĭ-pŏd'ĭ-dē* (Gr. *bradus*, slow; *podes*, feet), the family of edentata comprising the sloths: **brad'ypus**, n. *-pŭs*, the sloth.

branchiate, a. *brăng'kĭ-āt*, possessing gills or branchiæ: **branchifera**, n. plu. *brăng-kĭf'ĕr-ā* (Gr. *phero*, I carry), a division of gasteropodous molluscs in which the respiration is aquatic, and the respiratory organs are mostly in the form of distinct gills—see **branchia**.

breaker, n. a small cask for water—used in boats as ballast, and to meet emergencies—see Dict.

bressummer, n. *brĕs'sŭm-mĕr* (*breast*, and *summer*: see summer 2), a beam of wood or iron introduced in the external walls of a building to carry the weight of an upper structure—used principally over shop-windows.

Breton, n. *brĭt'ŭn*, pert. to Brittany or Bretagne, in France.

brown study (Gael. *bruad*, to dream), perhaps only a corruption of *brooding study*.

bursiform, a. *bĕrs'ĭ-fŏrm* (L. *bursa*, a purse; *forma*, shape), shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

byssiferous, a. *bĭs-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs* (*byssus*, and L. *fero*, I bear or carry), producing a byssus—see **byssus**.

cacaine, n. *kā-kā'ĭn* (see cacao and cocoa), the essential principle of cacao.

cadre, n. *kā'dr* (F. *cadre*, a frame), a skeleton; a body wanting bone and sinew to make it effective; in *mil.*, the frame or skeleton of a regiment, as after the Indian mutiny when the Sepoys of certain regiments mutinied, the officers remaining were styled the *cadres* of them.

caducibranchiate, a. *kā-dū'sĭ-brăng'kĭ-āt* (L. *caducus*, falling off, and *branchiate*), applied to those amphibians in which the gills fall off before maturity is reached.

callus, n. *kăl'lŭs*, (see **callous**), hardened skin; the hard deposit on the fracture of a bone; in *hort.*, the new formation over the end of a cutting before it puts out rootlets.

campanile, n. *kăm'pă-nēl* or *kăm'pă-nē'lā* (It. *campanile*—from mid. L. *campana*, a bell), a bell-tower, usually separated from the church; the upper part of a cupola.

cantalever, n. *kăn'tă-lĕv'ĕr*, also **can'tilev'er** (*cant*, an angle, and *lever*, the supporter of a roof-timber), in *arch.*, a projecting block or bracket for supporting, as under a balcony, or the eave of a house.

carafe, n. *kă-răf'* (F. *carafe*; It. *caraffa*, a decanter), a glass water-bottle or decanter for the table or toilet.

carinate, n. plu. *kăr'ĭ-nāt'ēz*, applied to those birds in which the sternum is furnished with a median ridge or keel—see **carinate**.

carney, n. *kăr'nĭ* (L. *carnosus*, fleshy,—from *caro*, flesh—gen. *carnis*), a disease among horses, in which the mouth is so furred they cannot eat; (slang) soft hypocritical talk: v. to wheedle; to insinuate one's self: **car'neying**, imp.: adj. wheedling; fawning: **car'neyed**, pp. *-nĭd*.

carpus, n. *kăr'pŭs* (Gr. *karpos*, the wrist), the small bones forming the wrist, consisting of eight small bones arranged in two rows.

cartography—see **chartography** in Supp.

catafalque, n. *kăt'ă-fălk* (F. *catafalque*; It. *catafalco*, a funeral decoration), in funeral solemnities, a temporary wooden structure decorated with paintings, &c., to represent a tomb, and show the coffin.

Catalan, n. *kăt'ă-lăn*, the language spoken in Catalonia and Valencia, in Spain: adj. of or from Catalonia.

catchment, n. *kăch'mĕnt*, in *engin.*, a space of ground where water may be caught and retained for use: **catching-drains**, drains across a declivity to intercept surface water.

cavicornia, n. plu. *kăv'ĭ-kŏr'nĭ-ă*, also **cav'icorns**, *-kŏrns* (L. *cavus*, hollow; *cornu*, a horn), the hollow-horned ruminants, in which the horn consists of a central bony horn-core, surrounded by a horny sheath, as in the ox.

celebre, a. *sĕ-lēb'r* (F.), celebrated; famous.

cephalaspida, n. plu. *sĕf'ă-lăs'pĭ-dē*—see **cephalaspis**.

cere, n. *sēr* (L. *cera*; old F. *cere*, wax), the naked space found at the base of the bill of some birds.

chalet, n. *shă-lā'* or *shăl'ā* (F.), a summer hut on a mountain.

charge and discharge, in a financial statement, as by the cashier of a corporation, charge is a brief

name; see **Odin**.

woe, woful, wofulness—see **wo**.

wold, n. *wōld* (Icel. *vollr*, ground, earth; old Dan. *vold*, a field, a mound or rampart; Sw. *wall*, a rampart, grassy surface of the ground), a down hilly and void of wood; a plain or open country; same as **weald**, which see.

wolf, n. *wŏŏlf* (Goth. *wulfs*; Icel. *ulfr*; Slav. *wulk*, a wolf), a fierce beast of prey of the dog kind; anything ravenous and destructive; a small white worm infesting granaries; plu. **wolves**, *wŏŏlvz*: **wolf-dog**, a large kind of dog kept to guard sheep, &c., and to destroy wolves where these abound: **wolfish**, a. *wŏŏlf'ish*, having the qualities or form of a wolf; rapacious: **wolf'ishly**, ad. *-li*: **wolf'ishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state of being wolfish: **wolf-fish**—see **sea-wolf**, under **sea**: **to keep the wolf from the door**, to keep away poverty.

wolfram, n. *wŏŏlf'răm* (Ger. *wolf*, a wolf, and *rahm*, froth, cream), the tungstate of iron and manganese, a mineral occurring in short prismatic crystals, or in granular froth-like pieces, of a blackish-brown colour, associated for the most part with ores of tin; tungsten: **wolf'ramine**, n. *-răm-in*, a mineral of a yellow or yellowish-green colour.

wolf's-bane, n. *wŏŏlfs'bān* (*wolf*, and *bane*), the popular name of the aconite or monk's-hood, a poisonous plant.

wolf's-foot, n. *wŏŏlfs'fŏŏt* (*wolf*, and *foot*), club-moss; **lycopodium**, which see.

wollastonite, n. *wŏl'lăs-tōn-īt* (after *Wollaston*, the chemist), a mineral occurring in broad prismatic or tabular masses, of a greyish-yellow or red-brown colour, found chiefly in granular limestone.

wolverene, also **wolverine**, n. *wŏŏl'vĕr-ēn* (from *wolf*, with a dim. termination), a carnivorous quadruped of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; the glutton.

woman, n. *wŏŏm'ăn* (AS. *wifman*; old Eng. *wimmon*, a woman: Flu. *waimo*, a woman, a wife: Sans. *wama*, an udder, a woman—probably connected with *womb*), the female of the human race; a grown-up female; a female attendant; plu. **women**, *wĭm'ĕn*: **wom'anhood**, n. *-hŏŏd*, the state or collective qualities of a woman: **wom'anish**, a. *-ish*, having the qualities of a woman; effeminate: **wom'anishly**, ad. *-li*: **wom'anishness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being womanish: **wom'ankind**, n. *-kīnd*, the race of females of the human kind; the female sex: **wom'anlike**, a. *-līk*, like a woman: **wom'anly**, a. *-li*, feminine; not masculine; suiting or becoming a woman; not childish: ad. in the manner of a woman: **wom'anliness**, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being womanly.

womb, n. *wōm* (Goth. *wamba*; AS. *wamb*; Icel. *womb*, belly, womb: Ger. *wampe*, dewlap, paunch: Sans. *wama*, an udder), that part of an animal in which the young is conceived and nourished till birth; the place where anything is produced; an

(*wood*, and Scot. or prov. Eng. *sare*, sore), matter like saliva or froth found on herbs, being a mere investment or covering for the larvæ of the frog-hoppers: **wood-sorrel**, a plant of the genus oxalis, having an acid taste: **woodstone**, a common term for silicified wood: **wood-tin**, a variety of tin ore—so called from its fibrous texture resembling that of wood—usually of a brown or yellowish-grey colour: **woodward**, a forester; a warden of woods: **wood-work**, that part of a structure which is made of wood: **woody fibre** or **woody tissue**, that which constitutes the principal portion of the wood of trees; the very slender, transparent, membranous tubes lying in bundles in the tissue of plants, forming wood, and such substances as hemp and flax: **wooden leg**, a stump or support made for a person as a substitute for a lost leg: **wooden shoe**, a shoe shaped out of wood; a sabot: **wooden spoon**, a spoon made of wood: **wooden-ware**, a general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use made of wood: **in the wood**, applied to wine in casks.

wooer, wooing, *&c.*—*see* **woo.**

woody, woodiness—*see* **wood.**

woof, n. *wōf* (old H. Ger. *webem*, to weave; Icel. *vefa*, to weave, to twine), the weft or cross-threads in weaving: **woof'y**, a. *-i*, resembling the woof; having a close texture.

wool, n. *wōōl* (Goth. *wulla*; Icel. *ull*; Fris. *wille*; Fin. *villa*; W. *gwlan*; L. *villus*, a lock, a tuft of hair; Gr. *oulos*, woolly), the soft fine hair which covers the sheep; any fine fibres resembling those of wool: **woolled**, a. *wōōld*, having wool, as fine-*woolled*: **woollen**, a. *wōōl'n*, made of wool; consisting of wool; pert. to wool: **wool'ly**, a. *-li*, resembling wool; clothed with wool, or with a down resembling it: **wool'liness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being woolly: **wool-comber**, one whose business is to dress and comb wool: **wool-dyed**, a. dyed in the form of yarn or wool before being made into cloth: **wool-fell**, a skin which still retains its wool: **wool-gathering**, n. idle indulgence of the imagination: **adj.** indulging in idle dreamy fancies; listless: **wool-growing**, a. producing sheep chiefly for the sake of their wool: **wool-grower**, a person who raises sheep chiefly for the production of wool: **wool-pack**, a bag of wool weighing 240 lbs.; a thing bulky but of little weight: **woolsack**, in the *House of Lords*, the seat of the Lord Chancellor, said to have originally consisted of a large square bag of wool covered with red cloth: **wool-staple**, a city or town to which wool was brought for sale at the king's staple: **wool-stapler**, a dealer in wool; one who sorts wools for the different kinds of manufacture: **woollen-draper**, a dealer in woollen cloth: **woollens**, n. plu. fabrics made of wool, or of a mixture of wool and cotton.

woold, v. *wōld* (prov. Eng. *woulders*, bandages; Dut. *woelen*, to move to and fro, to wind; Swiss, *willen*, to wrap round), among *seamen*, to wind a rope round a mast or spar on a place where it has been fished or scarfed; to wrap a yard round in order to prevent it chafing: **wood'ing**, imp.; n. the act of winding, as a rope round a mast; the ropes used for binding or winding around a mast or spar: **wood'ed**, pp.

woorali—*see* **wourali.**

wootz, n. *wōōz*, a superior quality of steel imported from India, and of which it is said the celebrated Damascus sword-blades were made.

word, n. *wērd* (Goth. *vaurd*; Ger. *wort*, word; Lith. *wardas*, name), a single part of speech; an articulate sound, or combination of sounds, expressing an idea; a term; talk; discourse; promise; an order; signal; tidings; a message; a dispute; a declaration; a motto; a proverb: **v.** to express in words: **word'ing**, imp.: **n.** the act or manner of expressing in words: **word'ed**, pp. expressed in words: **word'y**, a. *-i*, using many and needless words; full of words: **word'ily**, ad. *-li*: **word'iness**, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of abounding in words: **word'less**, a. *-lēs*, silent: **word-book**, a vocabulary or collection of words arranged in particular order: **a good word**, commendation; an expression to edify or instruct: **good words**, words spoken or written for improvement; wise instruction: **in word**, in declaration or resolution only: **in a word**, briefly; to sum up: **by word of mouth**, orally; by actual speech, and not by a written message: **compound word**, a word made up of two or more words, often united by a hyphen, as workman, bookcase, forget-me-not: **The Word**, one of the titles of Christ Jesus; the Scriptures pre-eminently: **word for word**, in the exact order of words; literally: **to eat one's words**, to retract what has been said.

wore, v. *wōr*—*see* **wear 2.**

work, n. *wērk* (Goth. *vaurkjan*, to work, to do; AS. *weorc*, work, labour; old H. Ger. *wurcho*, a labourer), physical or mental labour; something produced by toil, whether mental or bodily; an engineering structure; a production of art; operation; employment; labour; the operation of sewing; figures wrought with the needle; action; treatment or management; a literary production; feat; achievement; **v.** to produce by mental or bodily toil; to shape; to manufacture; to effect; to perform; to be in action so as to produce something; to labour; to carry on operations; to act or operate on; to bring into any state by action; to influence by acting upon; to lead; to manage or direct when in motion; to direct the movements of; to embroider with a needle; to sew; to ferment or cause to ferment; to act internally, as a medicine: **work'ing**, imp.: **adj.** acting; operating; devoted to bodily toil; fermenting: **n.** motion; operation; fermentation: **worked**, pp. *wērkt*, laboured; managed; fermented: **wrought**, v. *rawt*, another pt. and pp. of the verb *work*; formed by work or labour: **works**, n. plu. *wērks*, in *mil.*, a general name for walls, parapets, trenches, *&c.*, thrown up for attack or defence; structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, *&c.*; the buildings and grounds of a manufacturing establishment; the different parts of a piece of mechanism; in *theol.*, moral duties without faith: **work'able**, a. *-a-bl*, that can be worked; that is worth working: **work'er**, n. *-er*, one who works: **work'man**, n. a man employed in manual labour; a mechanic: **work-woman**, a woman engaged in skilled labour: **work'manlike**, a. *-lik*, becoming a skilful workman; well performed; skilful: **work'manly**, ad. *-li*: **adj.** skilful; well performed: **work'manship**, n. *ship*, the style of art or execution shown in any work; that which is effected or produced by manual labour; the skill of a workman: **work-fellow**, one engaged in the same work with another: **work-folk**, persons that labour in certain occupations: **workhouse**, a manufactory; a house for the poor and destitute: **working-classes**, those who earn their bread by manual labour; labourers, mechanics, and others receiving weekly wages: **working-day**, a day on which ordinary labour or business is carried on as distinguished from the *Sunday*: **working-drawing**, a drawing of the whole, or of a part, of any designed structure, machine, *&c.*, made to a scale, intended to be the guide in its construction: **workshop**, a place where workmen carry on their employment: **field-works**, in *mil.*, works created for a temporary purpose in front of any fortification: **to set to work**, to employ; to engage in any business or labour: **to work out**, to effect by toil: **to work up**, to employ materials in the manufacturing of articles; to make way: **to go to work**, to begin labour; to commence operations.

world, n. *wērld* (AS. *weorld*; Dut. *weerld*; Fris. *werl*, the world; Icel. *veold*, the universe, the age or life of man—from *öld*, age, lifetime, and *ver*, a man; Goth. *vair*; AS. *wer*; L. *vir*, a man), the globe or planet on which we live; the universe; the earth; the present state of existence; the enjoyments and cares of the present life; course of life; customs and practices of men; people in general; in *Scrip.* sometimes, the Roman empire; a large and definite tract of country; the whole human race; the ungodly; very much or a great deal, as, a "*world* of good"; time, as, "*world* without end": **world'ly**, a. *-li*, relating to this life; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; secular; temporal; bent on gain; human: **world'liness**, n. *-li-nēs*, the quality of being addicted to gain and temporal enjoyments: **world'ling**, n. one devoted to the world and its pleasures: **worldly-minded**, a. devoted to gain and the pleasures of this life, and regardless of the future: **worldly-mindedness**, n. the state or quality of being engrossed with the gains and pleasures of this life: **for all the world**, for any consideration whatever; exactly: **in the world**, in possibility: **New World**, the continent of America, as distinguished from Europe, Asia, and Africa, which are called the *Old World*.

worm, n. *wērm* (AS. *wurm*; Ger. *wurm*; L. *vermis*, a worm: Dut. *wermelen*, to creep: Dan. *vrimle*, to swarm: old Eng. *wrim*, a worm), any long, small, creep-

[illegible]

skald, skaldic, see **scald**: **skalda,** n. [illegible] that part of the second Edda which treats of the art of poetry.

slay or **slaie,** n. *slā*, a weaver's reed—see **sley** and **sleid.**

Somaj, n. *sō-mäj* (Hind. a church or assembly), a sect recently sprung up among the natives of Hindostan, who profess a pure theism, and exercise a system of eclecticism in regard to Christianity and other religious faiths: **Brahmo,** *brä-mō'*, is prefixed to indicate its monotheistic character.

somite, n. *sō'mīt* (Gr. *soma*, a body), a single segment in the body of an articulate animal.

sphenocephalus, n. *sfē'nō-sef'ä-lüs* (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge; *kephale*, the head), in *anat.*, a malformation of the head by which the upper part of the cranium has a wedge-like appearance.

spiegel-eisen, n. *spē'gel-īzēn* (Ger. *spiegel*, very bright; *eisen*, iron), a peculiar make of cast-iron so called from its shining or specular crystalline fracture.

spongida, n. plu. *spŏn'jī-dä*, the division of protozoa called sponges: see **sponge.**

spue, v. *spū*, a common spelling of **spew,** which see: **spu'ing,** imp.: **spued,** pp. *spūd.*

squamata, n. plu. *skwō-mä'tä* (L. *squama*, a scale), the division of reptiles in which the integument develops horny scales.

stridulate, v. *strid'ū-lāt* (see **stridulous**), to make a small, harsh, or creaking noise: **strid'ulating,** imp.: **strid'ulated,** pp.: **strid'ula'tion,** n. *-shŭn*, the act of making a small, harsh, creaking noise.

sub-calcareous, a. (*sub*, a less or inferior degree), an imperfect stated, somewhat calcareous: **sub-central,** a. nearly central; not quite central: **sub-pedun'culate,** a. supported upon a very short stem: **sub-sessile,** a. nearly sessile, or nearly without a stalk.

sucrose, n. *shū'krōs* (F. *sucre*, sugar), cane-sugar and also that obtained from beet, turnip, maple, &c., as distinguished from *glucose.*

sulphur-ore, the commercial term for iron-pyrites because sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

survival, n. *sēr-vī'vāl* (F. *sur*, L. *super*, over, above; L. *vivo*, I live), in *archæol.*, any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times whose origin is of unknown, or imperfectly known.

swimmerets, n. plu. *swim-mer-ets'* (*swim*, and dim. *et*), the limbs of crustacea which are adapted for swimming.

symphenomena, n. plu. *sim'fē-nŏm'ē-nä* (*sym*, *phenomena*), natural sounds or appearances of a like or character similar to others expressed or exhibited by the same object: **sym'phenom'enal,** a. *-nal*, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena.

APPENDIX I.

PREFIXES.

A Prefix is a significant particle placed before a word, or a root, in order to modify its meaning. As the constituent part of a word, a prefix can be readily separated and defined. The prefixes, fully explained, will be found in the body of the work in regular alphabetical order.

POSTFIXES.

A Postfix is a significant particle placed after a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. *Note.*—There are many postfixes or terminations which are not significant, but simply paragogical—that is, they are letters or syllables without meaning, and merely serve to lengthen the words. The postfixes are placed in groups according to their signification, but are, at the same time, for the convenience of reference, arranged in strict alphabetical order, cross-references being made to the heading under which they will be found. The language from which they are derived, with the particular form in which they occur in that language, as far as can be ascertained, is placed after each, or after the heading of a group when such differs in its origin from the others. In the examples given, the root-parts of the words are printed in black type, and the postfixes in italics. The meanings given are so literal as to include fully the meanings of the postfixes.

able, also **ible** and **ile** (L. termination *bilis*, able), which form adjectives, and signify "able to be"; fit to be; capacity or worthiness, in a passive sense: examples—cur*able*, able to be cured; blam*able*, fit to be blamed: aud*ible*, able to be heard; vis*ible*, able to be seen: duct*ile*, capable of being drawn out; frag*ile*, easily broken.

ac (Gr. *akos*), also **al**, **an**, **ane**, **ar**, **ary**, **ic**, **ical**, **id**, **ile**, **ine**, **ory**, **ch**, **ese**, **ish**, which form adjectives, and signify "of"; like; pert. to: examples—card*iac*, pert. to the heart: celest*ial*, pert. to the heavens; vern*al*, pert. to spring: hum*an* and hum*ane*, like man; republ*ican*, pert. to a republic; Russ*ian*, pert. to Prussia: cons*ular*, pert. to a consul; glob*ular*, like a round body: liter*ary*, pert. to learning; pecun*iary*, pert. to money: angel*ic*, pert. to angels; gigant*ic*, like a giant: astronom*ical*, pert. to astronomy; botan*ical*, pert. to botany: hum*id*, pert. to moisture or wetness; splend*id*, pert. to splendour: febr*ile*, pert. to a fever; mercant*ile*, pert. to merchandise: can*ine*, pert. to a dog; mar*ine*, pert. to the sea: consolat*ory*, tending to comfort; piscat*ory*, pert. to fish: Fren*ch*, pert. to France; Scot*ch*, pert. to Scotland; Chin*ese*, pert. to China; Siam*ese*, pert. to Siam: Engl*ish*, pert. to England; Ir*ish*, pert. to Ireland.

acy (L. *cia*, *sia*, *tia*), also **age**, **ance**, **ancy**, **dom**, **ence**, **ency**, **hood**, **ism** or **asm**, **ment**, **mony**, **ness**, **ry**, **ship**, **th**, **tude**, **ty** or **ity**, **ure**, **y**, which form nouns, and signify "state, condition, or quality of being": examples—celib*acy*, state of being unmarried; obd*uracy*, state of being stubborn: bond*age*, state of being bound; vassal*age*, condition of a vassal: continu*ance*, state of being carried on; repent*ance*, state of repenting: mendic*ancy*, state of begging: free*dom*, state of being free; martyr*dom*, state of being a martyr: dilig*ence*, quality of being diligent: ascend*ency*, state of having climbed up: false*hood*, state of being false; widow*hood*, state of being a widow: barbar*ism*, condition of a savage; sch*ism*, state of being divided: enthusi*asm*, state of being inspired, as by a god; phant*asm*, the condition of being airy and unsubstantial: agree*ment*, state of being agreed; enjoy*ment*, state of being happy: acrimon*y*, quality of being sharp; matrim*ony*, state of being married: deaf*ness*, state of being deaf; gentle*ness*, quality of being gentle: rival*ry*, state or condition of a rival; brav*ery*, quality of being brave: partner*ship*, state of being a partner; friend*ship*, state of being friendly: mir*th*, state of being merry; bread*th*, quality of being broad: grati*tude*, quality of being thankful; alti*tude* state of being high: pover*ty*, state of being poor; activ*ity*, state of being active: tort*ure*, state of being tormented; fract*ure*, state of being broken: big*amy*, state of having two wives; mod*esty*, quality of being modest.

acy (Gr. *akos*), also **ate**, **dom**, **ric**, **ship**, which form nouns, and signify "rank"; office; jurisdiction; dominion: examples—cur*acy*, the office of a curate; pap*acy*, the office of the Pope: protector*ate*, the jurisdiction of a protector; pontific*ate*, the jurisdiction of the Pope: duk*edom*, the rank of a duke; king*dom*, the dominions of a king: bishop*ric*, the office of a bishop: clerk*ship*, the office of a clerk; professor*ship*, the office of a professor.

which form nouns, and signify
or who is"; one who: examples—**equestri***an*,
who rides on horseback; **antediluvi***an*, one
lived before the flood: **vagr***ant*, one who wand
litig*ant*, one who carries on a lawsuit: **schol***ar*,
who attends school; **begg***ar*, one who begs: **slugg**
one who is idle or lazy; **drunk***ard*, one who drink
toxicants to excess: **contempor***ary*, one who liv
the same time; **lapid***ary*, one who cuts pre
stones: **poet***aster*, one who writes petty verses:
gat*e*, one who is sent by others; **advoc***ate*, one
pleads in behalf of others: **refug***ee*, one who s
shelter, or to whom it is given; **patent***ee*, one
holds a patent: **mutin***eer*, one who rebels ag
constituted authority; **pion***eer*, one who prepare
way for others: **stud***ent*, one who studies; **pat**
one who suffers: **biograph***er*, one who writes li
drap*er*, one who sells linen: **mechan***ic*, one who
duces work by aid of tools or machinery; **rust***ic*,
who is a native of the country: **oculi***st*, one w
skilled in the cure of diseases of the eyes; **botani***st*
who is skilled in a knowledge of plants: **favourit***e*
who is favoured; **Israelit***e*, one who is descended
Israel; **neophyt***e*, one newly admitted, as into
ligious order: **captiv***e*, one who is taken pris
relativ*e*, one who is related by blood; **plaintiff**
who commences a suit in law against another:
factor, one who confers benefits on another;
petitor, one who is a candidate with others f
office: **malt***ster*, one who makes malt; **barrist***er*
who pleads for others at the bar.

ana (L. *anus*), signifying a collection of m
able sayings or loose thoughts,—as **Johnsonia**
collection of the sayings, anecdotes, &c., relat
Johnson—see Dictionary.

ance and **ancy** (L. *ans*—gen. *antis*), state of
—see under **acy** 1.

ant (F. *ant*: L. *ans*), one who—see under **an**.

ant, also **ent** (L. *ens*, being—gen. *entis*), whic
adjectives, and signify "being," or having the f
"ing"; belonging to: examples—**dorm***ant*, bel
to one that sleeps; **pleas***ant*, being in a stat
brings pleasure; **verd***ant*, being green; **elegan***t*
pleasing to good taste: **belligeren***t*, being in
that carries on war; **pend***ent*, being in a sta
hangs down.

ar (L. *aris*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ar (AS.), one who—see under **an**.

ard (AS.), one who—see under **an**.

art (another form of *ari*—see **an**), one w
brag*gart*, one who is vain and boasting.

ary (L. *arius*), pert. to—see under **ac**: **ary**, o
—see under **an**.

ary (L. *arium*), also **ery**, **ory**, **ry**, whic
nouns, and signify the "place where" or
which": examples—**aviary**, a place where bi
kept; **libr***ary*, a place where books are kept: d
a place where linen goods are sold; **nurs***ery*,

ery (AS.), place where—see under **ary** 2.

es and **s** (AS. and L.), terminations of the plu. of nouns, as **foxes**, **birds**: added to form the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as **goes**, **bids**.

escent forming adjectives, and **escence** forming nouns (L. *escens*), growing; becoming: examples—**convalescent**, growing in health; **convalescence**, the state of growing in health; **putrescent**, becoming putrid; **putrescence**, the state of becoming putrid.

ese (L. *ēs*—gen. *ētis*), like; pert. to—see under **ac**.

esque (F. *esque*; It. *esco*; L. *iscus*, like), forming adjectives, and signifying "belonging to"; like: examples—**picturesque**, vividly like a picture; **grotesque**, like the extravagant style of a grotto—see Dictionary.

ess (F.), a termination indicating a noun fem.—as **tiger**, mas.; **tigress**, fem.

est (AS.), a termination indicating the superl. degree of adjectives, as **smallest**: the termination of the second pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in **eatest**, **walkest**: often contracted into **st**, as in **bidst**, **canst**.

et (AS. *et*: It. *etta*: F. *ette*), dim. termination—see under **ele**.

eth (AS.), a termination of the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in **cometh**, **goeth**—not now in use.

ful (AS.), abundance—see under **ate** 2.

fy (L. *facere*, to make; *fieri*, to be made), to make—see under **ate** 3.

head, of which **hood** is another spelling (AS. *had*; Ger. *heit*, state), forming nouns, and signifying "state"; nature: examples—**Godhead**, the nature of God; **maidenhead**, the state of a maiden.

hood (AS.), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

is (L. *ius*), in botanical terms, a postfix which forms the titles of classes and orders: **ions**, the terminations of the adjectives formed from them—as **monogynia**, **monogynious**.

ible (L.), able—see under **able**.

ic, also **ical** (L. *icus*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ic (L. *icus*: Gr. *ikos*), in certain chemical terms, a postfix denoting the acid containing most oxygen, when more than one is formed—as **nitric**, **sulphuric**; in *path.* and *phys.*, a termination expressing the condition of *being excited*—see **ode**.

ic (L. *icus*), one who—see under **an**.

ics (L. *icus*), thing which—see under **ary** 3.

ics (Gr. *iks*), also **ism**, **ry**, **ure**, which form nouns, and signify "things relating to," as to an art or science; the practice, system, doctrines, or peculiarities of: examples—**optics**, things relating to the science of seeing; **mathematics**, things relating to the science of magnitudes: **Calvinism**, the doctrines of Calvin; **patriotism**, the conduct of a patriot: **sorcery**, things relating to the art of a sorcerer; **cookery**, things relating to the art of a cook: **agriculture**, things relating to the art of tilling the ground; **sculpture**, things relating to the art of chiselling or carving on stone.

id (L. *idus*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ida—see under **ide**.

ide, also **ads** and **ides** (Gr. *ides*), a postfix signifying "descent"; a postfix in many scientific terms, denoting "a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness"—as **canidæ**, the dog family, including dogs, foxes, and wolves: **ida** is only a corruption of **ide**.

ide (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *chem.*, a postfix of the terms *oxygen*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and *iodine*, used to indicate combinations with each other, or with simple combustibles or metals, in proportions not forming an acid—as **oxide** of **chlorine**, **chloride** of **sulphur**, **iodide** of **iron**, &c.

idean (L. *ideus*—from Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), relation to that which bears resemblance—as **arytenoidean**, *ăr·ĭ·tĕn·ōy·dē·ăn*, pert. to that which is **arytenoid** or funnel-shaped.

ides, as if *eides* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance or likeness), in scientific terms, a postfix preceded by *o*, denoting "resemblance or likeness to an object" indicated by the word to which it is joined—as **alkaloides**, *ăl·kă·lō·ī·dēz*, substances having a likeness or resemblance to alkaloids.

ides—see under **ids**.

ie (AS.), little—see under **ele**.

iff (F.), a form of **ive**, one who—see under **an**.

ile (L. *ilis*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ile (L. *ilis*, a contr. of *ibilis*), able—see under **able**.

im, a termination of Heb. nouns plu., as **cherubim**.

ima (It., &c.), a fem. termination, as in **Osarina**.

ine (L. *inus*), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ine (L.), a fem. termination, as in **heroine**.

ing (AS.), the termination of the imp. of verbs.

ion (L. *io*—gen. *ionis*), act of—see under **age** 2.

ior (L.), more—as **superior**, more above.

ique (F. *ique*: L. *iquus*), belonging to—as **antique**, belonging to what is ancient.

ise, also **ize** (Gr. *izo*), to make—see under **ate** 3.

ish (AS.), also **like**, **ly**, which form adjectives, and signify "like"; becoming: examples—**boyish**, like a boy; **foolish**, like a fool: **gentlemanlike**, like a gentleman; **warlike**, becoming a warrior: **brotherly**, becoming a brother; **friendly**, becoming a friend.

ish (AS.), little; somewhat: examples—**brownish**, a little brown; **brackish**, somewhat salt; **feverish**, somewhat affected with fever.

ish (AS.), pert. to—see under **ac**.

ish (L. *ilis*), to make—see under **ate** 3.

isk (Gr. *iskos*), little, as in **asterisk**, a little star.

ism, also **asm** (Gr. *ismos*), things relating to—see under **ics**.

ist (Gr. *istes*), one who—see under **an**.

ite (L. *itus*), in *chem.*, a postfix which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ous*, expresses combination of that acid with a salifiable base—as **sulphite of potash**, that is, a combination of sulphur*ous* acid with the base potash.

ite (L. *ites*: Gr. *ites*), one who—see under **an**: that which, as in **appetite**, that which creates the desire for food.

ite (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a contraction of *lite*, meaning "stone" or "resembling stone"—as in **quartzite**, granular quartz; **ammonite**, a certain fossil shell.

itis (Gr. *itis*, I discharge, I urge against), in *med.*, a postfix in Gr. names of organs, signifying inflammation of the organ indicated, as in **carditis**, inflammation of the heart.

ity (L. *itas*—gen. *itatis*), state, condition, or quality of being—see under **acy** 1.

ive (L. *ivus*), able to do, or doing; capacity in an active sense: examples—**cohesive**, able to stick together; **expansive**, able to spread out.

ive (L. *ivus*), one who—see under **an**.

ix (L. *ix*—gen. *icis*), a fem. termination, as in **testatrix**, a woman who leaves a will.

ize, another form of **ise** (Gr. *izo*), to make—see under **ate** 3.

kin (AS. *cyn*, race: Ger. *kind*, a child), little; a son of,—as **lambkin**, a little lamb—that is, the son of a lamb,—see under **ele**; and also **kin** in Dictionary.

kind (see above, and **kin** in Dictionary), kind or race—as **mankind**, the race of man.

le (AS.), that which—see under **el** 1.

le (AS.), often; little—as **sparkle**, n. a little **spark**; **sparkle**, v. to throw out sparks often.

lent (L. *lentus*), full of—see under **ate** 2.

less (AS. *lēas*), privation; without: examples—**guiltless**, without guilt; **breathless**, without breath—see **less** in Dictionary.

let (AS. *lytel*), little—see under **ele**.

like (AS. *gelic*, like), like—see under **ish** 1. See **like** in Dictionary.

ling (AS.), little—see under **ele**.

lite (see **ite** 3), in *geol.*, "stone," as in **melilite**, honeystone.

ly (from *like*), like—see under **ish** 1.

ly (AS.), manner—see under **ways**.

ment (L. *mentum*: F. *ment*), state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ment (L. *mentum*), the thing which—see under **ary** 3.

mony (L. *monium*), state of being—see under **acy** 1: the thing which—see under **ary** 3.

most (AS.), a termination indicating the superl. degree—as **hindmost**, furthest behind; **inmost**, furthest within.

ness (AS. *nes*: Ger. *niss*), state, condition, or quality of being—see under **acy** 1.

ock (AS.), little—see under **ele**.

ode (Gr. *odes*, excess or fulness), a postfix in medical terms signifying an "unexcited condition"—as **tetanode**, tetanus without excitability, as distinguished from **tetanic**, denoting the excited state of tetanus.

odes (Gr. *odes*, excess or fulness), a postfix in scientific terms denoting "plenty or fulness."

œcious (Gr. *oikos*, a house or family), in *bot.*, a postfix denoting the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers—as **monœcious**, possessing two kinds of unisexual flowers on the same individual.

kind*red*, those who are kin, or [illegible]
ric (AS. *ric*, power), rank, jurisdiction, or offic
see under **acy** 2.
ry (AS.), things relating to—see under **ics**.
ry (AS.), place where—see under **ary** 2: persons
things collectively—see under **age** 3.
ry (L. *ia*, and AS), state of being—see under **acy**
s—see under **es**.
se (AS.), to make: contr. from **ise**, as in **cleans**
make clean.
ship (AS. *scipe*, form, state), rank, jurisdictior
office—see **acy** 2: state of being—see under **acy** 1.
some (AS. *sum*; Ger. *sam*, some), full of—see u
ate 2.

APPE

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A LIST OF COMMON ABE
WRITIN(

Note.—The Abbreviations used i
given at the beginning of the Diction

A 1, first class—see Dictionary.
a or **aa** (Gr. *ana*—see **ana** in Dictionary), in w
each the same quantity.
A.B., Bachelor of Arts—see Dictionary.
A.D., (L. *anno Domini*), in the year of our L
ad lib. or **ad libit.** (L. *ad libitum*), at pleasu
Æ., **Æt.** (L. *ætatis*), of age; aged.
A.M. (L. *artium magister*), Master of Arts.
A.M. (L. *ante meridiem*), before noon.
A.M. (L. *anno mundi*), in the year of the wo
anon., anonymous.
A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottisl

curt., current—that is, in this period of time, as month, year, or century.
cwt. (*c.* for L. *centum*, a hundred; *wt.* for Eng. weight), a hundredweight.

D.C. (It. *da capo*), in *music*, again; from the beginning.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil or Canon Law.
D.D. (L. *divinitatis doctor*), Doctor of Divinity.
D.G. (L. *Dei gratiâ*), by the grace of God: (L. *Deo gratias*), thanks to God.
do. or **Do.**, the same—see ditto in Dictionary.
doz., dozen.
Dr., doctor; debtor.
D.S. (It. *dal segno*), from the sign.
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
Dunelm., Durham.
D.V. (L. *Deo volente*), God willing.
dwt. (L. *denarius*, a silver coin, a penny; and first and last letters of Eng. *weight*), pennyweight.

Ebor. (L. *Ebordcum*), York.
E.C., Established Church: **F.C.**, Free Church.
Ed., editor.
E.E., errors excepted.
e.g. (L. *exempli gratiâ*, for the sake of example), for example; for instance.
E.I., East Indies; East India.
E.I.C., East India Company: **E.I.C.S.**, East India Company's Service.
E. long., east longitude.
E.N.E., east-north-east.
E.S.E., east-south-east.
Esq. or **Esqr.**, Esquire.
etc. (L. *et cætera*), &c.; and others; and so forth.
et seq. (L. *et sequentia*), and the following.
ex., example; exception: **ex**, "out of," as a cargo *ex* Maris—see ex in Dictionary.
exch., exchequer; exchange.
Exon. (L. *Exonia*), Exeter.

f. feminine; farthing or farthings; foot or feet.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
far., farriery; farthing.
F.A.S., Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.A.S.E., Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E., Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.—see **E.C.**
fcp., foolscap.
F.D. (L. *fidei defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S., Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H.S., Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
Fl., Flemish; Florida; florin.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M., field-marshal.
fo., **fol.**, folio.
F.P., fire-plug.
F.P.S., Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr., France; French.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors, or of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries: **F.S.A., Scot.**, an **F.S.A.** of Scotland.
ft., foot or feet.
F.T.C.D, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
F.Z.A., Fellow of the Zoological Academy.

G.A., General Assembly.
G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.P.O., General Post Office.
gtt. (L. *guttæ* or *guttæ*), a drop or drops.

H.B.C., Hudson Bay Company.
H.E.I.C., Honourable East India Company.
H.G., Horse Guards.
hhd., hogshead; hogsheads.
H.I.H., His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H.M.S., Her (or His) Majesty's steamer, ship, or service.
H.R.H., His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.S.S. (L. *historiæ societatis socius*), Fellow of the Historical Society.

ib., **ibid.** (L. *ibidem*), in the same place.
id. (L. *idem*), the same.
i.e. (L. *id est*), that is.
I.H.S. (L. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Men.
incog. (L. *incognito*), unknown.
in lim. (L. *in limine*), at the outset.
in loc. (L. *in loco*), in its place.
inst., instant—that is, the present month—see under **curt.** in Dictionary.
in trans. (L. *in transitu*), on the passage.
I.O.U., three letters being identical in sound with the three words "I owe you,"—written as a simple acknowledgment for money lent, followed by sum and signature.
Ir., Ireland; Irish.
i.q. (L. *idem quod*), the same as.

J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath (Great Britain).
K.G., Knight of the Garter (Great Britain).
K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross (Great Britain).
K.G.C.B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (Great Britain).
Knt., knight.
K.P., Knight of St Patrick (Ireland).
Kt. or **Knt.**, knight.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle (Scotland).
K.S.E., Knight of the Star of the East.

L. or **lb.** (L. *libra*), a pound in weight.
L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
lat., latitude, N. or S.
lb.—see **L.**
leg. (It. *legato*), smoothly.
L.G., Life Guards.
lib. (L. *liber*), a book.
Linn., Linnæus; Linnæan.
LL.B. (L. *legum*, of laws, and *baccalaureus*, bachelor), Bachelor of Laws, an academic title.
LL.D. (L. *legum*, of laws, and *doctor*, doctor), Doctor of Laws, an academic title, higher than **LL.B.**
long., longitude, E. or W.
L.S.D., or £ s. d. (said to be from L. *libra*, a balance, a pound in weight; *solidus*, a coin of the value of 25 denarii, subsequently only a half of that value; and *denarius*, a silver coin worth about 8d. Eng.), pounds, shillings, pence—that is, in any written statement of money, L. is put over pounds, S. over shillings, and D. over pence; in *printing*, £ for L. is put before the sum, as £15, s. and d. in single letter, after, as 4s. 6d.

M. (L. *mille*), a thousand.
M.A. (L. *magister artium*), Master of Arts, an academic title.
M.C.S., Madras Civil Service.
M.D. (L. *medicinæ*, of medicine, *doctor*, doctor), Doctor of Medicine.
M.E., Mining Engineer.
Mdlle. (F. *Mademoiselle*), Miss.
Mme. (F. *Madame*), Madam.
Mons. (F. *Monsieur*), Mr; Sir.
M.P., Member of Parliament.
M.P.S., Member of the Philological Society; Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Preceptors, or of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal Geographical Society.

N.P., notary public.
N.S., new style; Nova Scotia.
N.T., New Testament.
N.W., north-west.

ob. (L. *obiit*), he died.
obs., obsolete.
O.M., old measurement.
O.S., old style.
Oxon. (L. *Oxonia*), Oxford.
oz., ounce.

p., page: pp., pages.
P.C., Privy Council or Councillor.
P.D. or Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
per an. (L. *per annum*), by the year.
per cent (L. *per*, by; *centum*, a hundred), by the hundred.
Ph.D.—see P.D.
phil. trans., philosophical transactions.
pinx., pxt. (L. *pinxit*), he or she painted it.
P.L.C., Poor-Law Commissioners.
P.M., postmaster: (L. *post meridiem*), afternoon.
P.M.G., postmaster-general.
P.O., post-office: P.O.O., Post-Office Order.
pp., pages.
P.P., parish-priest.
P.P.C. (F. *pour prendre congé*, to take leave), put on calling cards to intimate leave-taking.
pr. or ℘ (L. *per*, by), by the.
P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.
pres., also preses, *prides*, president.
prof., professor.
pro tem. (L. *pro tempore*), for the time being.
prox. (L. *proximo*), next; of the next month—see Dictionary.
P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.
P.S. (L. *post scriptum*), postscript.
p.t., post-town.
pxt. (L. *pinxit*), he or she painted it.

Q. or Qu., question; query.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel; Queen's College.
q.e. (L. *quod est*), which is.
Q.E.D. (L. *quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (L. *quod erat faciendum*), which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (L. *quod erat inveniendum*), which was to be found out.
q.l. (L. *quantum libet*), as much as you please.
Q.M.G., quartermaster-general.
qr., quarter; quire: qrs., quarters.
qt., quart: qts., quarts.
q.v. (L. *quod vide*), which see.

R., L. *rex*, king; *regina*, queen.
R., L. *recipe*, take.

APPENDIX III.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PHRASES, WORDS, AND QUOTATIONS, FROM THE LATIN, FRENCH, AND OTHER LANGUAGES, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

a bas (F.), down; down with.
ab extra (L.), from without.
ab initio (L.), from the beginning.
ab intra (L.), from within.
ab origine (L.), from the beginning.
ab ovo (L.), from the egg; from the beginning.
absente reo (L.), the person accused being absent.
ab urbe condita (L.), from the founding of the city—*i.e.*, Rome.
a compte (F.), on account; in part payment.
ad aperturam (L.), at the opening; as the book opens.
ad captandum vulgus (L.), to catch the rabble.
ad eundem (L.), to the same degree—**gradum** being understood.
ad extremum (L.), to the extreme.
ad finem (L.), to the end.
ad Græcas Calendas (L.), at the Greek Calends; never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
ad infinitum (L.), to infinity.
ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile.
a discretion (F.), at discretion; without restriction.
ad libitum (L.), at pleasure.
ad literam (L.), to the letter; letter for letter.
ad modum (L.), after the manner of.
ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
ad referendum (L.), to be further considered.
ad rem (L.), to the point; to the purpose.
ad unum omnes (L.), all to one; all to a man.
ad valorem (L.), according to the value.
ad vitam aut culpam (L.), for life or for fault; in *Scot.*, a phrase used to indicate the legal permanency of an appointment, and that the holder can only be dismissed for misconduct.
æquo animo (L.), with an equable mind.
ætatis suæ (L.), of his or her age.
affaire d'amour (F.), a love affair.
affaire d'honneur (F.), an affair of honour.
affaire du cœur, (F.), an affair of the heart.
a fortiori (L.), with stronger reason.
a la campagne (F.), in the country.
a la Francaise (F.), after the French mode.
a l'Anglaise (F.), after the English mode.
a la mode (F.), according to the custom; in fashion.
alere flammam (L.), to feed the flame.
al fresco (It.), in the open air; cool.
allez vous en (F.), away with you.
allons (F.), let us go; come on.
alma mater (L.)—see Dictionary.
alter ego (L.), another self.
alter idem (L.), another precisely similar.
amende honorable (F.), satisfactory apology; reparation.
a mensa et thoro (L.), from board and bed.
amor patriæ (L.), love of country.
amour propre (F.), self-love; vanity.
ancien regime (F.), ancient order of things.
anglice (L.), in English.
anno ætatis suæ (L.), in the year of his or her age.
anno Christi (L.), in the year of Christ.
anno Domini (L.), in the year of our Lord.
anno mundi, (L.), in the year of the world.
annus mirabilis (L.), the wonderful year.
ante meridiem (L.), before noon.
a outrance (F.), to the utmost; to the death.
apercu (F.), survey; sketch.
aplomb (F.), in a perpendicular line; firmly.
a posteriori (L.)—see Dictionary.
a priori (L.)—see Dictionary.
a propos (F.), to the point; seasonably.
aqua vitæ (L.), water of life; brandy; alcohol.
argumentum ad hominem (L.)—see Dictionary.
argumentum ad ignorantia (L.), an argument founded on an opponent's ignorance of facts: ar'gumen'tum baculinum (L.), the argument of the cudgel; an appeal to force.
arriere pensee (F.), after-thought; mental reservation.
ars est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.
ars longa, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life is short.
audi alteram (L.), hear the other side.
au fait (F.), well instructed; expert.
au fond (F.), at the bottom.
au pis aller (F.), at the worst.
aura popularis (L.), the gale of popular favour.
aurea mediocritas (L.), the golden mean.
au reste (F.), as for the rest.
au revoir (F.), adieu till we meet again.
aut amat aut odit mulier (L.), a woman either loves or hates.
aut Cæsar aut nullus (L.), either Cæsar or nobody.
auto da fe (Port.), an act of faith, a name in Sp. and Port. given to the burning of Jews and heretics on account of their religious tenets.
au troisieme (F.), on the third floor.
aut vincere aut mori (L.), either to conquer or die.
aux armes (F.), to arms.
avant coureur (F.), a forerunner: the usual Eng. form is **avant courier**—see Dictionary.
avant propos (F.), preliminary matter; preface.
avec permission (F.), by consent.
a verbis ad verbera (L.), from words to blows.
a vinculo matrimonii (L.), from the tie of marriage.
a volonte (F.), at pleasure.
a votre sante (F.), to your health.

bas bleu, (F.), a blue-stocking; a literary woman.
beau ideal (F.): **beau monde** (F.)—see **beau** in Dictionary.
beaux esprits (F.), gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux (F.), handsome eyes; attractive looks.
bel esprit (F.), a brilliant mind; a person of wit or genius.
bella! horrida bella! (L.) wars! horrid wars!
ben trovata (It.), well found; a happy invention.
bete noire (F.), a black beast; a bugbear.
bienseance (F.), civility; decorum.
billet doux (F.)—see Dictionary.
bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he gives twice who gives quickly.
blase (F.), surfeited; rendered incapable by excess of further enjoyment.
bon ami (F.), good friend.
bon bon (F.), a sweetmeat.
bon gre mal gre (F.), willing or unwilling.
bonhomie, (F.), good-nature; simplicity.
bon jour (F.), good day; good morning.
bonne (F.), a nurse or governess.
bonne et belle (F.), good and handsome.
bonne foi (F.), good faith.
bon soir (F.), good evening.
brevi manu (L.), with a short hand; without delay; summarily.
brutum fulmen (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.

cacoethes loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
cacoethes scribendi, (L.), an itch for scribbling.
cætera desunt (L.), the remainder is wanting.
cæteris paribus (L.), other things being equal.
candida pax (L.), white-robed peace.
caput (L.), head; chapter: **caput mortuum** (L.), the dead body; the worthless remains.
carpe diem (L.), enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.
casus belli (L.), a cause of war; that which justifies war.
catalogue raisonne (F.), a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

cogito ergo sum (L.), I think, [illegible]
colubrem in sinu fovere (L.), to cherish a serpent i
one's bosom.
comme il faut (F.), as it should be.
compagnon de voyage (F.), a travelling companio
compos mentis (L.), of sound mind.
compte rendu (F.), account rendered; report.
comte (F.), count; **comtesse**, countess.
con amore (It.), with love or great pleasure; earnestl
con commodo (It.), at a convenient rate.
conditio sine qua non (L.), a necessary condition.
confrere (F.), a brother of the same monastery;
associate.
conge d'elire (F.), leave to elect.
conquiescat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace.
conseil de famille (F.), a family consultation.
conseil d'etat (F.), a council of state; a privy coun
constantia et virtute (L.), by constancy and virt
consuetudo pro lege servatur (L.), custom is
served as law.
contra bonos mores (L.), against good manners.
coram nobis (L.), before us.
coram non judice (L.), before one not the pro
judge.
corps de garde (F.), the company of men who w
in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corps diplomatique (F.), a diplomatic body.
corpus Christi (L.), Christ s body.
corpus delicti (L.), the body, substance, or fou
tion of the offence.
corrigenda—see Dictionary.
couleur de rose (F.), rose-colour; an aspect of be
and attractiveness.
coup d'etat, coup de grace, coup de main,
d'œil, **coup de soleil**—see Dictionary.
coute qu'il coute (F.), let it cost what it may.
credula res amor est (L.), love is a credulous
crimen læsæ majestatis (L.), the crime of inj
majesty; high treason.
cui bono? (L.), for whose benefit is it? what
will it do?
cul de sac—see Dictionary.
cum grano salis (L.), with a grain of salt; witl
allowance.
cum privilegio (L.), with privilege.
currente calamo (L.), with a running or rapi
custos rotulorum (L.), the keeper of the rolls

da capo (It.), from the beginning.
de bonne grace (F.), with good grace; willin
de die in diem (L.), from day to day.
de facto (L.), from the fact; really.
degage (F.), easy and unconstrained.
Dei gratia (L.), by the grace of God.
dejeuner a la fourchette (F.), a meat breakf
de jure (L.), from the law; by right.
delenda est Carthago (L.), Carthage must be
[illegible] thing!

excerpta (L.), extracts.
ex concesso (L.), from what is conceded.
ex curia (L.), out of court.
ex dono (L.), by the gift.
exempli gratia—see Dictionary under **exemplar.**
exeunt and exeunt omnes—see under **exit** in Dictionary.
exit—see Dictionary.
ex necessitate rei (L.), from the necessity of the case.
ex nihilo nihil fit (L.), out of nothing, nothing comes.
ex officio, ex parte—see Dictionary under **ex.**
ex pede Herculem (L.), we see a Hercules from the foot; we judge of the whole from the specimen.
experimentum crucis (L.), the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a most searching test.
experto crede (L.), trust one who has had experience.
ex post facto (L.), after the deed is done.
ex tempore—see Dictionary under **extemporaneous.**
extra muros (L.), beyond the walls.
ex uno, disce omnes (L.), from one, learn all; from one you can judge of the whole.
ex usu (L.), from or by use.

facetiæ—see Dictionary under **facetious.**
facile princeps (L.), evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
facilis est descensus Averni (L.), the descent to hell is easy; the road to evil is an easy one.
fac simile—see Dictionary.
fait accompli (F.), a thing already accomplished.
Fata Morgana—see Dictionary.
fata obstant (L.), the Fates oppose it.
fauteuil (F.), an easy-chair.
faux pas (F.), a false step; a mistake.
fecit (L.), he made it—on a *painting*, &c., put after an artist's name.
feliciter (L.), happily; successfully.
felo de se—see Dictionary under **felon.**
femme couverte (F.), a woman covered or sheltered; a married woman.
femme de chambre (F.), a woman of the chamber; a chamber-maid.
femme sole—see Dictionary under **female.**
feræ naturæ (L.), of a wild nature—said of wild beasts.
festina lente (L.), hasten slowly.
fete champetre (F.), a rural festival.
fete Dieu (F.), the Corpus Christi festival of the R. Cath. Ch.
feu de joie—see Dictionary.
fiat justitia, ruat cœlum (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
fidei defensor (L.), defender of the faith.
fides Punica (L.), Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates; a true friend.
fille de chambre (F.), a girl of the chamber; a chamber-maid.
finem respice (L.), look to the end.
flagrante delicto (L.), in the commission of the crime.
fortiter in re (L.), with firmness in acting.
fortuna favet fortibus (L.), fortune favours the brave.
fronti nulla fides (L.), no faith in the appearance; there is no trusting to appearances.
fuit Ilium (L.), Troy has been.
fulmen brutum (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
furor loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
furor poeticus (L.), poetic fire.
furor scribendi (L.), a rage for writing.

garde du corps (F.), a body-guard.
garde mobile (F.), a guard liable for general service.
genius loci (L.), the genius of the place.
gens d'armes (F.), armed police.
gens de lettres (F.), literary people.
gentilhomme (F.), a gentleman.
gloria in excelsis (L.), glory to God in the highest.
gloria Patri (L.), glory to the Father.
gradus ad Parnassum (L.), a step to Parnassus, a mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses; a book containing aids in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
grande parure (F.), full-dress.
guerre a outrance (F.), war to the uttermost.
guerre a mort (F.), war to the death.

haud passibus æquis (L.), not with equal steps.
haut gout—see Dictionary.
hic et ubique (L.), here and everywhere.
hic jacet (L.), here lies—used on epitaphs.
hic labor, hoc opus est (L.), this is labour, this is work.
hic sepultus (L.), here buried.
hinc illæ lacrimæ (L.), hence proceed these tears.
historiette (F.), a little or short history; a tale or brief narrative.
hoi polloi (Gr.), the many; the rabble.
hombre de un libro (Sp.), a man of one book.
homme d'esprit (F.), a man of talent; a witty man.
honi soit qui mal y pense (F.), evil be to him who evil thinks.
horribile dictu (L.), terrible to be said.
hors de combat (F.), out of condition to fight.
hortus siccus—see Dictionary.
hotel de ville (F.), a town-hall.
Hotel des Invalides (F.), the military hospital in Paris.
humanum est errare (L.), to err is human.

ich dien (prov. Ger.), I serve.
id est, usually contracted into **i.e.** (L.), that is.
imitatores servum pecus (L.), imitators, a servile herd.
imperium in imperio (L.), a government within a government.
in æternum (L.), for ever.
in armis (L.), under arms.
in articulo mortis (L.), at the point of death; in the last struggle.
index expurgatorius—see Dictionary under **index.**
in esse (L.), in being.
in extenso (L.), at full length.
in extremis (L.), at the point of death.
in flagrante delicto (L.), taken in the fact.
in forma pauperis (L.), in the form of a poor person; as a poor person; in *law*, to sue "in forma pauperis" relieves from costs.
in foro conscientiæ (L.), before the tribunal of conscience.
infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity—often abbreviated into **infra dig.**
in hoc signo vinces (L.), under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.
in hoc statu (L.), in this state or condition.
in limine (L.), at the threshold.
in loco (L.), in the place.
in loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent.
in medias res (L.), into the midst of things.
in memoriam (L.), to the memory of; in memory.
in nomine (L.), in the name of.
in nubibus (L.), in the clouds.
in pace (L.), in peace.
in perpetuum (L.) for ever.
in petto (It.), within the breast; in reserve.
in pleno (L.), in full.
in posse (L.), in possible existence; that may be possible.
in præsenti (L.), at the present time.
in propria persona (L.), in one's own person.
in puris naturalibus (L.), in naked nature; quite naked.
in re (L.), in the matter of.
in rem (L.), against the thing or property.
in rerum natura (L.), in the nature of things.
in situ—see Dictionary.
insouciance (F.), indifference; carelessness.
in statu quo (L.), in the state in which it was; in its former state.
inter alia (L.), among other things.
inter nos (L.), between ourselves.
inter pocula, at one's cups.
in terrorem (L.), as a warning.
inter se (L.), among ourselves.
in totidem verbis (L.), in so many words.
in toto (L.), in the whole; entirely.
intra muros (L.), within the walls.
in transitu (L.), on the passage; during the conveyance.
in vacuo (L.), in empty space; free, or nearly free, from air.
in vino veritas (L.), there is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of liquor.
invita Minerva (L.), against the will of Minerva; against the grain, or one's inclination.
ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it; a piece of dogmatism.
ipsissima verba (L.), the very words: ipsis'simis ver'bis, in the very words.

labor ipse voluptas (L.), labour itself is a pleasure.
labor omnia vincit (L.), labour conquers everything.
laissez faire (F.), let alone; suffer to have its own way.
lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen: **lap'sus lingua**, a slip of the tongue: **lap sus memoriæ**, a slip of the memory.
lares et penates (L.), the domestic and household gods of the anc. Romans.
latet anguis in herba (L.), a snake lies hid in the grass.
laudari a viro laudato (L.), to be praised by a man who is himself praised.
l'avenir (F.), the future.
laus Deo (L.), praise to God.
le beau monde (F.), the fashionable world.
le bon temps viendra (F.), the good time will come.
le grand monarque (F.), the great monarch—applied to Louis XIV. of France.
le pas (F.), precedence in place or rank.
le roi le veut (F.), the king wills it.
lese majeste (F.), high treason.
le tout ensemble (F.), all together.
lettre de cachet (F.), a sealed letter; a royal warrant.
lettre de marque (F.), a letter of marque or reprisal.
lex non scripta (L.), the unwritten law.
lex scripta (L.), the written law; the statute law.
lex talionis (L.), the law of retaliation.
liberum arbitrium (L.), free-will.
limæ labor (L.), the labour of the file; the all polishing of a literary composition.
lingua Franca (It.), the Frank tongue; the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.
lis sub judice (L.), a lawsuit before a judge; a case not yet decided.
lite pendente (L.), the lawsuit hanging; during trial.
litera scripta manet (L.), the written letter remains.
loci communes (L.), common places.
locum tenens (L.), one holding the place; a deputy or substitute.
locus standi (L.), a place for standing; a right to interfere.
locus pœnitentiæ (L.), place for repentance.
lusus naturæ (L.), a sport or freak of nature.

ma chere (F.), my dear—fem.
ma fois (F.), upon my faith.
magna est veritas et prævalebit (L.), truth is great and it will prevail.
magnum bonum—see Dictionary under **magnus**.
magnum opus (L.), a great work.
maintien (F.), deportment; carriage.
maison de sante (F.), a private hospital.
maitre d'hotel (F.), a house-steward.
malade du pays (F.), home-sickness.
mala fide, with bad faith; treacherously.

nous verrons (F.), we shall see.
novus homo (L.), a new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
nudum pactum (L.), a mere agreement, unconfined by writing.
nulli secundus (L.), second to none.
nunc aut nunquam (L.), now or never.
nunquam non paratus (L.), never unprepared.

obiter dictum (L.), a thing said by the way, or in passing.
obsta principiis (L.), resist the first beginnings.
odi profanum (L.), I loathe the common.
odium theologicum (L.), the hatred of theologians.
officina gentium (L.), the workshop of the world.
omne ignotum pro magnifico (L.), everything unknown is thought to be magnificent.
omne solum forti patria (L.), every soil to a brave man is his country.
omnia bona bonis (L.), all things with the good are good.
omnia vincit amor (L.), love conquers all things.
on connaît l'ami au besoin (F.), a friend is known in time of need.
on dit (F.), they say; a flying rumour.
onus probandi (L.), the burden of proving.
operæ pretium est (L.), it is worth while.
optimates (L.), of the first rank.
ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.
ore rotundo (L.), with round full voice.
O! si sic omnia (L.), O, if all things so! **O tempora! O mores!** (L.) O the times! O the manners!
otium cum dignitate (L.), ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
otium sine dignitate (L.), ease without dignity.
ouvriers (F.), operatives; workmen.

pace tua (L.), with your consent.
pallida mors (L.), pale death.
palmam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has won it bear the palm.
par excellence (F.), by way of eminence.
pari passu (L.), with equal pace; together.
pas (F.), action; step; precedence.
passim (L.), everywhere; all through.
pater noster (L.), Our Father—a term applied to the Lord's Prayer: **pater patriæ**, the father of his country.
patres conscripti (L.), conscript fathers; the anc. Roman senators.
pax in bello (L.), peace in war.
peccavi (L.), I have sinned.
penetralia (L.), secret recesses.
per annum (L.), by the year.
per centum, (L.), usually contracted **per cent**, by the hundred; each hundred.
per conto (It.), upon account.
per contra (L.), by the opposite; contrariwise.
per diem (L.), by the day; daily.
per fas et nefas (L.), through right and wrong.
per gradus (L.), through steps; step by step.
periculum in mora (L.), danger in delay.
per saltum (L.), by a leap or jump.
per se (L.), by itself.
personnel (F.), the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the *matériel*—see Dictionary.
petit (F.), small.
petitio principii (L.), a begging of the question.
petit maître (F.), a small master; a fop; a beau.
pinxit (L.), he painted it.
pis aller (F.), the last or worst shift.
plebs (L.), the common people.
pleno jure (L.), with full authority.
poeta nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is born, not made.
point d'appui (F.), point of support; prop.
pons asinorum (L.), the bridge of the asses—a name given to the 5th proposition of the 1st book of Euclid.
populus vult decipi (L.), people wish to be deceived.
posse comitatus (L.), the power of the county.
poste restante (F.), to remain till called for—applied to letters in a post-office.
post mortem (L.), after death.
post obitum (L.), after death.
pour passer le temps (F.), to pass away the time.
pour prendre congé (F.), to take leave.
præmonitus præmunitus (L.), forewarned, forearmed.

prescriptum (L.), a thing prescribed.
preux chevalier (F.), a brave knight.
prima facie (L.), on the first view.
primum mobile (L.), the mainspring.
principia, non homines (L.), principles, not men.
principiis obsta (L.), resist the first beginnings.
pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and firesides.
probatum est (L.), it is proved.
pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.
proces verbal (F.), a written statement.
pro et con (L.), for and against.
profanum vulgus (L.), the profane vulgar.
pro forma (L.), for the sake of form.
pro hac vice (L.), for this time or occasion.
proh pudor! (L.), O, for shame!
projet de loi (F.), a legislative bill.
pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.
pro patria (L.), for our country.
propaganda fide (L.), for extending the faith.
pro rata (L.), in proportion.
pro rege, grege, et lege (L.), for the king, the people, and the law.
pro re nata (L.), for a special emergency; special.
pro tanto (L.), for so much.
pro tempore (L.), for the time being.
Punica fides (L.), Punic faith; treachery.

quære (L.), query; a word denoting inquiry.
quam diu se bene gesserit (L.), during good behaviour.
quantum meruit (L.), as much as he deserved.
quantum sufficit (L.), as much as is sufficient; a sufficient quantity.
quasi (L.), as if; in a manner.
quelque chose (F. something), a trifle; a kickshaw.
quid nunc? (L.) what now? a newsmonger.
quid pro quo (L.) one thing for another.
quid rides? (L.) why do you laugh?
qui vive? (F.) who goes there? on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be proved or demonstrated.
quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done.
quod vide (L.), which see.
quondam (L.), that was formerly; former.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat (L.), those whom God wishes to destroy, He first makes mad.
quot homines, tot sententiæ (L.), so many men, so many minds.

rara avis (L.), a rare bird; a prodigy.
rechauffé (F.), heated again, as food; stale; old.
reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing to an absurdity.
re infecta (L.), the business being unfinished.
religio loci (L.), the religious spirit of the place.
rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the thing with a needle; exactly.
renaissance (F.), revival, as of letters or art.
rentes (F.), funds bearing interest; stocks.
requiescat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace.
res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
res est sacra miser (L.), a suffering person is sacred.
res gestæ (L.), exploits.
respice finem (L.), look to the end.
resurgam (L.), I shall rise again.
revenons a nos moutons (F.), let us return to our subject.
re vera (L.), in the true matter; in truth.
robe de chambre (F.), a dressing-gown, or morning gown.
ruat cœlum (L.), let the heavens fall.
ruse de guerre (F.), a stratagem of war.
rus in urbe (L.), the country in town.

sal Atticum (L.), Attic salt—that is, wit.
salvo jure (L.), saving the right.
sanctum sanctorum (L.), the holy of holies.
sang froid (F.), cold blood; coolness.
sans ceremonie (F.), without ceremony.
sans facon (F.), without form or trouble.
sans peur et sans reproche (F.), without fear and without reproach.
sartor resartus (L.), the tailor mended.
satis verborum (L.), enough of words.
sauve qui peut (F.), save himself who can.
secundum artem (L.), according to art or rule; scientifically.

secundum naturam (L.), according to nature.
secundum ordinem (L.), according to order; in order.
semel et simul (L.), once and together.
semel pro semper (L.), once for all.
semper idem (L.), always the same.
semper paratus (L.), always ready.
se non e vero, e ben trovato (It.), if it is not true, it is well feigned.
sic itur ad astra (It.), such is the way to immortality.
sic passim (L.), so everywhere.
sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so earthly glory passes away.
sic volo, sic jubeo (L.), thus I will, thus I command.
similia similibus curantur (L.), like things are cured by like things.
similis simili gaudet (L.), like is pleased with like.
si monumentum quæris circumspice (L.), if you seek his monument, look around.
sine die (L.), without a day appointed.
sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.
siste, viator! (L.) stop, traveller!
si vis pacem, para bellum (L.), if you wish peace, prepare for war.
soi-disant (F.), self-styled.
spero meliora (L.), I hope for better things.
spirituel (F.), intellectual; witty.
spolia opima (L.), in *anc. Rome*, the spoils of a vanquished general taken by the victorious general; a rich booty.
sponte sua (L.), of one's own accord.
statu quo ante bellum (L.), in the state which was before the war.
status quo (L.), the state in which.
stet (L.), let it stand.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L.), gentle in manners, brave in deed.
sub judice (L.), under consideration.
sub pœna (L.), under a penalty.
sub rosa (L.), privately.
sub silentio (L.), in silence or stillness.
sui generis (L.), of its own kind.
summum bonum (L.), the chief good.
summum jus, summa injuria (L.), the rigour of the law is the height of oppression.
surgit amari aliquid (L.), something bitter rises.
suum cuique (L.), let each have his own.

tableau vivant—see Dictionary.

toujours pret (F.), always ready.
tour de force (F.), a feat of strength or skill.
tout-a-fait (F.), entirely; wholly.
tout ensemble (F.), the whole taken together.
Troja fuit (L.), Troy was.
tu quoque, Brute! (L.) and thou, too, Brutus!
trottoir (F.), a side-walk.

ubi mel, ibi apes (L.), where honey is, there are bees.
ultima ratio regum (L.), the last argument of kings; war.
Ultima Thule (L.), the utmost boundary or limit—see **Thule** in Dictionary.
un bienfait n'est jamais perdu (F.), a kindness is never lost.
un fait accompli (F.), an accomplished fact.
usque ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
usus loquendi (L.), usage in speaking.
utile dulci (L.), the useful with the pleasant.
ut infra (L.), as below.
uti possidetis (L.), as you possess; state of present possession.
ut supra (L.), as above stated.

vade mecum—see Dictionary.
vale (L.), farewell.
valet de chambre (F.), an attendant; a footman.
variæ lectiones (L.), various readings.
variorum notæ (L.), the notes of various authors.
veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim (mld. L.), word for word, and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti (L.), a word is enough for a wise man.
vestigia (L.), tracks; vestiges.
vestigia nulla retrorsum (L.), no footsteps backward.
vexata quæstio (L.), a disputed question.
vice, vice versa—see Dictionary.
videlicet—see **vide** in Dictionary.
vide ut supra (L.), see what is stated above.
vi et armis (L.), by force and by arms; by main force.
vincit, qui se vincit (L.), he conquers, who overcomes himself.
vinculum matrimonii (L.), the bond of marriage.
virtus laudatur, et alget (L.), virtue is praised, and is not cherished (is starved).
virtus semper viridis (L.), virtue is ever green and

APPENDIX IV.

A COMPLETE LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, WITH THE WHOLE PROPER NAMES FOUND IN THE APOCRYPHA; ALSO, A SELECTION OF COMMON, HISTORICAL, AND CLASSICAL NAMES, PHONETICALLY RESPELT FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—The Scripture Names have been taken afresh from the Common English Version. In placing the accents, and dividing the words into syllables, the authority of Smart and Dr Smith has been chiefly followed. A few names not found must be sought for in the Dictionary. Where there are two or more accents placed on a word or its respelling, the strong accent is marked thus (ˈ), and the weak accents thus (ˌ). The marks (¯), (˘), (^) over the vowels do not refer to quantity as in Greek or Latin, but merely indicate the quality of the sounds to be given to the vowels: see note above scheme of phonotypes.

Aalar, *ā′ā-lär.*
Aaron, *ā′rŏn*: **Aa′ronites**, *-its.*
Abacuc, *ăb′ā-kŭk.*
Abaddon, *ā-băd′ŏn.*
Abadias, *ăb′ā-dī′ăs.*
Abagtha, *ā-bāg′thā.*
Abana, *ăb′ā-nā.*
Abarim, *ăb′ā-rim.*
Abba, *ăb′bā.*
Abda, *ăb′dā.*
Abdeel, *ăb′dē-ēl.*
Abdi, *ăb′dī.*
Abdiel, *ăb′dĭ-ēl.*
Abdon, *ăb′dŏn.*
Abednego, *ā-bĕd′nē-gō.*
Abel, *ā′bĕl*: **Abel-Beth-Maachah**, *-bēth-mā′ā-kā*: **Abel-ceramim**, *-sĕ′rā-mim*: **Abel-Maim**, *-mā′im*: **Abel-Meholah**, *-mē′hō-lā*: **Abel-Mizraim**, *-miz′rā-im* or *miz′*: **Abel-Shittim**, *-shĭt′im.*
Abelard, *ăb′ē-lärd.*
Abercromby, *ăb′ĕr-krŭm′bī.*
Abernethy, *ăb′ĕr-nĕth′ĭ.*
Abez, *ā′bĕz.*
Abgarus, *ăb′gär-ŭs.*
Abi, *ā′bī.*
Abia or **Abiah**, *ā-bī′ā*
Abialbon, *ā′bī-ăl′bŏn.*
Abiasaph, *ā-bī′ā-săf.*
Abiathar, *ā-bī′ā-thär.*
Abib, *ā′bĭb.*
Abida, and **Abidah**, *ā-bī′dā* or *ăb′*: also **Abidan**, *ăb′ĭ-dăn.*
Abiel, *ā′bī-ēl.*
Abiezer, *ā-bī-ē′zĕr*: **Abiezrite**, *ā-bī-ĕz′rīt*: **Abiez′rites**, *-rīts.*
Abigail, *ăb′ĭ-gāl.*
Abihail, *ăb′ĭ-hāl.*
Abihu, *ā-bī′hū.*
Abihud, *ā-bī′hŭd.*
Abijah, *ā-bī′jā*, or **Abi′jam**, *-jăm.*
Abila, *ăb′ĭ-lā*, or **Abilene**, *ăb-ĭ-lē′nē.*
Abimael, *ā-bim′ā-ēl.*
Abimelech, *ā-bim′ē-lĕk.*
Abinadab, *ā-bin′ā-dăb.*
Abinoam, *ā-bin′ō-ăm.*
Abiram, *ā-bī′rām.*
Abiron, *ā-bī′rŏn.*
Abisei, *ăb′ĭ-sē′ī.*
Abishag, *ăb′ĭ-shăg.*
Abishai, *ăb′ĭ-shā′ī.*
Abishalom, *ā-bish′ā-lŏm.*
Abishua, *ăb-ĭ-shō′ā.*
Abishur, *ăb′ĭ-shĕr.*
Abisum, *ăb′ĭ-sŭm.*
Abital, *ăb′ĭ-tăl.*
Abitub, *ăb′ĭ-tŭb.*
Abiud, *ā-bī′ŭd.*
Abner, *ăb′nĕr.*
Abraham, *ā′brā-hăm*, or **Abram**, *ā′brăm.*
Abruzzi, *ā-brōt′sē.*
Absalom, *ăb′sā-lŏm.*
Absalon, *ăb′sā-lŏn.*
Abubus, *ā-bū′bŭs.*
Abydos, *ā-bī′dŏs.*
Acatan, *ā′kā-tăn.*
Accad, *ăk′kăd.*
Accaron, *ăk′kā-rŏn.*
Accho, *ăk′kō.*
Aceldama, *ā-sĕl′dā-mā.*
Achaia, *ā-kī′ā* or *-kā′ī-ā.*
Achaicus, *ā-kā′ī-kŭs.*
Achan, *ā′kăn*, or **Achar**, *ā′kär.*
Achaz, *ā′kăz.*
Achbor, *ăk′bŏr.*
Acheron, *ăk′ĕr-ŏn.*
Achiacharus, *ā′kī-ăk′ā-rŭs.*
Achias, *ā-kī′ăs.*
Achilles, *ā-kĭl′lēz.*
Achim, *ā′kim.*
Achior, *ā′kī-ŏr.*
Achish, *ā′kĭsh.*
Achitob, *ā-kī′tŏb.*
Achmet, *ăk′mĕt.*
Achmetha, *ăk′mē-thā.*
Achor, *ā′kŏr.*
Achsa, also **Achsah**, *ăk′sā.*
Achshaph, *ăk′shăf.*
Achzib, *ăk′zĭb.*
Acipha, *ăs′ĭ-fā.*
Acitho, *ăs′ĭ-thō.*
Acropolis, *ā-krŏp′ō-lĭs.*
Actæon, *ăk-tē′ŏn.*
Acus, *ăk′ā-ā.*
Acub, *ā′kŭb.*
Adadah, *ăd′ā-dā.*
Adah, *ā′dā.*
Adaiah, *ăd-ī′ā.*
Adalia, *ăd′ā-lī′ā* or *ā-dăl′ī-ā.*
Adam, *ăd′ăm.*
Adamah, *ăd′ā-mā.*
Adami, *ăd′ā-mī.*
Adar, *ā′där.*
Adasa, *ăd′ā-sā.*
Adbeel, *ăd′bē-ēl.*
Addan, *ăd′dăn.*
Addar, *ăd′där.*
Addi, *ăd′dī.*
Addo, *ăd′dō.*
Addon, *ăd′dŏn.*
Addus, *ăd′dŭs.*
Adelaide, *ăd′ē-lād.*
Ader, *ā′dĕr.*
Adiel, *ā′dī-ēl.*
Adin, *ā′dĭn.*
Adina, *ăd′ī-nā.*
Adino, *ăd′ī-nō.*
Adinus, *ăd′ī-nŭs.*
Adithaim, *ăd′ĭ-thā′ĭm.*
Adial, *ăd′lā′ī.*
Admah, *ăd′mā.*
Admatha, *ăd′mā-thā.*
Adna, also **Adnah**, *ăd′nā.*
Adonibezek, *ā-dō′nī-bē′zĕk.*
Adonijah, *ăd′ō-nī′jā.*
Adonikam, *ăd′ō-nī′kăm.*
Adoniram, *ăd′ō-nī′rām.*
Adonis, *ā-dō′nĭs.*
Adonizedec, *ā-dŏ′nĭ-zĕ′dĕk.*
Adora, *ā-dō′rā.*
Adoraim, *ăd′ō-rā′ĭm.*
Adoram, *ā-dō′rām.*
Adrammelech, *ā-drăm′mĕ-lĕk.*
Adramyttium, *ăd′rā-mĭt′tĭ-ŭm.*
Adria, *ā′drĭ-ā.*
Adriel, *ā′drĭ-ēl.*
Aduel, *ā′dū-ēl.*
Adullam, *ā-dŭl′lăm*: **Adul′lamite**, *-īt.*
Adummim, *ā-dŭm′mĭm.*
Aedias, *ā′ē-dī′ăs.*
Ægina, *ē-jī′nā.*
Æneas, *ē-nē′ăs.*
Ænon, *ē′nŏn.*
Æschylus, *ĕs′kĭ-lŭs.*
Æsopus, *ē-sō′pŭs.*
Agaba, *ăg′ā-bā.*
Agabus, *ăg′ā-bŭs.*
Agag, *ā′găg*: **A′gagite**, *-īt.*
Agamemnon, *ăg′ā-mĕm′nŏn.*
Agar, *ā′gär.*
Agarenes, *ăg′ā-rēnz.*
Agathocles, *ā-găth′ō-klēz.*
Agassiz, *ā-găs′sĭz* or *ăg′ā-sē.*
Age, *ā′jē-ē.*
Aggeus, *ăg-gē′ŭs.*
Agricola, *ā-grĭk′ō-lā.*
Agrippa, *ā-grĭp′pā.*
Agur, *ā′gĕr.*
Ahab, *ā′hăb.*
Aharah, *ā′här-ā* or *här′.*
Aharel, *ā-hăr′ĕl.*
Ahasai, *ā′hăs-ā′ī* or *ā-hăs′ā-ī.*
Ahasbai, *ā′hăs-bā′ī.*
Ahasuerus, *ā-hăz′ū-ē′rŭs.*
Ahava, *ā′hā-vā* or *ā-hā′vā.*

māte, măt, fär, lăw; mēte, mĕt, hĕr; pīne, pĭn; nōte, nŏt, mōve.

Ahaz, *ā'hăz.*
Ahazai, *ā-hăz'ā-ī.*
Ahaziah, *ā-hăz-ī'ā.*
Ahban, *ăh'băn.*
Aher, *ā'hĕr.*
Ahi, *ā'hī.*
Ahiah, *ā-hī'ā.*
Ahiam, *ā-hī'ăm.*
Ahian, *ā'hī-ăn.*
Ahiezer, *ā-hī-ē'zĕr.*
Ahiham, *ā-hī'hăm.*
Ahihud, *ā-hī'hŭd.*
Ahijah, *ā-hī'jā.*
Ahikam, *ā-hī'kăm.*
Ahilud, *ā-hī'lŭd.*
Ahimahaz, *ā-hĭm'ā-hăz.*
Ahiman, *ā-hī'măn.*
Ahimelech, *ā-hĭm'ĕ-lĕk.*
Ahimoth, *ā-hī'mŏth.*
Ahinadab, *ā-hĭn'ā-dăb.*
Ahinoam, *ā-hĭn'ō-ăm.*
Ahio, *ā-hī'ō.*
Ahira, *ā-hī'rā.*
Ahiram, *ā-hī'răm:* **Ahi'ramites**, *-īz.*
Ahisamach, *ā-hĭs'ā-măk.*
Ahishahar, *ā-hĭsh'ā-hăr.*
Ahishar, *ā-hĭ'shăr.*
Ahithophel, *ā-hĭth'ō-fĕl.*
Ahitub, *ā-hī'tŭb.*
Ahlab, *ăh'lăb.*
Ahlai, *ăh'lā-ī* or *ăl'lī.*
Ahoah, *ā-hō'ā:* **Aho'hite**, *-hīt.*
Aholah, *ā-hō'lā.*
Aholiab, *ā-hō'lĭ-ăb.*
Aholibah, *ā-hō'lĭ-bā.*
Aholibamah, *ā-hō'lĭ-bā'mā.*
Ahumai, *ā'hā-mā'ī* or *-hū-.*
Ahuzam, *ā-hū'zăm.*
Ahuzzath, *ā-hŭz'ăth.*
Ai, *ā'ī.*
Aiah, *ā-ī'ā*, also **Ajah**, *ā'jā.*
Aiath, *ā-ī'ăth.*
Aija, *ā-ī'jā.*
Alleluia, *ăl'ĕ-lū'yā.*
Allobroges, *ăl-lŏb'rō-jēz.*
Allom, *ăl'lŭm.*
Allon, *ăl'lŏn.*
Allon-bachuth, *ăl'lŏn-bĭk'ăth.*
Almodad, *ăl'mō-dăd.*
Almon, *ăl'mŏn.*
Almon-diblathaim, *ăl'mŏn-dĭb'lā-thā'ĭm.*
Alnathan, *ăl-nā'thăn.*
Aloth, *ā'lŏth.*
Alpha, *ăl'fā.*
Alphæus or **Alpheus**, *ăl-fē'ŭs.*
Alphonso, *ăl-fŏn'zō.*
Altaneus, *ăl'tā-nē'ŭs.*
Al-Taschith, *ăl-tăs'kĭth.*
Alush, *ā'lŭsh.*
Alvah, *ăl'vā.*
Alvan, *ăl'văn.*
Amad, *ā'măd.*
Amadatha, *ā-măd'ā-thā*, also **Amad athus**, *-thŭs.*
Amal, *ā'măl.*
Amalek, *ăm'ā-lĕk:* **Amalekite**, *ā-măl'ĕ-kīt:* **Amal ekites**, *-kīts.*
Amam, *ā'măm.*
Aman, *ā'măn.*
Amana, *ăm-ā'nā.*
Amariah, *ăm'ā-rī'ā.*
Amarias, *ăm'ā-rī'ăs.*
Amasa, *ăm'ā-sā*, or *ā-măs'ā.*
Amasai, *ăm'ā-sā'ī*, or *ā-măs'ā-ī.*
Amashai, *ăm'ā-shā'ī.*
Amasiah, *ăm'ā-sī'ā.*
Amasis, *ā-mā'sĭs.*
Amatheis, *ā-mā'thē-ĭs.*
Amathis, *ăm'ā-thĭs.*
Amaziah, *ăm'ā-zī'ā.*
Amazones, *ā-măz'ō-nēz.*
Ambrosius, *ăm-brō'zĭ-ŭs:* **Ambrose**, *ăm'brōz.*
Amelia, *ā-mē'lĭ-ā.*
Ami, *ā'mī.*
Anacreon, *ăn-ăk'rē-ŏn.*
Anael, *ăn'ā-ĕl.*
Anah, *ā'nā.*
Anaharath, *ăn'ā-hăr'ăth.*
Anaiah, *ăn-ī'ā.*
Anak, *ā'năk:* **Anakims**, *ăn'ā-kĭmz.*
Anamim, *ăn'ā-mĭm.*
Anammelech, *ā-năm'mĕ-lĕk.*
Anan, *ā'năn.*
Anani, *ā-nā'nĭ.*
Ananiah, *ăn'ā-nī'ā.*
Ananias, *ăn'ā-nī'ăs.*
Ananiel, *ā-năn'ĭ-ĕl.*
Anath, *ā'năth.*
Anathoth, *ăn'ā-thŏth.*
Anaxagoras, *ăn'ăks-ăg'ō-răs.*
Anaximander, *ăn-ăks'ĭ-măn'dĕr.*
Anaximines, *ăn'ăks-ĭm'ĭ-nēz.*
Anchises, *ăn-kī'sēz.*
Andrea, *ăn-drā'ā.*
Andrew, *ăn'drō.*
Androclus, *ăn-drō'klŭs.*
Andromache, *ăn-drŏm'ā-kē.*
Andromeda, *ăn-drŏm'ē-dā.*
Andronicus, *ăn'drō-nī'kŭs.*
Anem, *ā'nĕm.*
Anen, *ā'nĕn.*
Aner, *ā'nĕr.*
Anethothite, *ā-nĕth'ō-thīt*, also **Anetothite**, *ăn-ĕt'ō-thīt*, and **Antothite**, *ăn'tō-thīt.*
Angelina, *ăn'jĕ-lī'nā.*
Angli, *ăng'glī.*
Aniam, *ăn'ĭ-ăm.*
Anim, *ā'nĭm.*
Anna, *ăn'nā.*
Annaas, *ăn'nā-ăs.*
Annas, *ăn'năs.*
Aphrah, *ăf'rā.*
Aphrodite, *ăf-rō-dī'tē.*
Aphses, *ăf'sēz.*
Apis, *ā'pĭs.*
Apollo, *ā-pŏl'lō.*
Apollodorus, *ā-pŏl'lō-dō'rŭs.*
Apollonia, *ăp'ŏl-lō'nĭ-ā.*
Apollonius, *ăp'ŏl-lō'nĭ-ŭs.*
Apollophanes, *ăp'ŏl-lŏf'ā-nēz.*
Apollos, *ā-pŏl'lōs:* also **Apollon**, *ā-pŏl'lŏn.*
Apollyon, *ā-pŏl'lĭ-ŏn.*
Appaim, *ăp-pā'ĭm*, or *ăp-pā'ĭm.*
Apphia, *ăf'fĭ-ā.*
Appius, *ăp'ĭ-ŭs.*
Appii Forum, *ăp'pĭ-ī fō'rŭm.*
Aquila, *ăk'wĭ-lā.*
Aquitania, *ăk'wĭ-tā'nĭ-ā.*
Ar, *ār.*
Ara, *ā'rā.*
Arab, *ā'răb.*
Arabah, *ăr'ā-bā.*
Arabattine, *ăr'ā-băt'ĭ-nē.*
Arabia, *ā-rā'bĭ-ā:* **Ara'bian**, *-ăn:* **Ara'bians**, *-ănz.*
Arad, *ā'răd:* **A'radite**, *-īt.*
Aradus, *ăr'ā-dŭs.*
Arah, *ā'rā.*
Aram, *ā'răm:* **A'ramit'ess**, *-ĭt'ĕs.*
Aram-naharaim, *ā'răm-nā'hā-rā'ĭm.*
Aram-zobah, *ā'răm-zō'bā.*
Aran, *ā'răn.*
Ararat, *ăr'ā-răt.*
Araratb, *ăr'ā-răth.*
Araunah, *ā-rŏn'ā.*

Ariel, *ā′ri-ĕl.*
Arimathæa or **Arimathea**, *ăr′i-mə-thē′ə.*
Arioch, *ā′ri-ŏk.*
Arisai, *ə-rē′sā-ī.*
Aristarchus, *ăr′is-tär′kŭs.*
Aristides, *ăr′is-tī′dēz.*
Aristippus, *ăr′is-tĭp′pŭs.*
Aristobulus, *ăr′is-tŏb′ū-lŭs.*
Aristophanes, *ăr′is-tŏf′ə-nēz.*
Aristotales, *ăr′is-tŏt′ə-lēz:* **Aristotle**, *ăr′is-tŏt-i.*
Arkite, *ärk′īt.*
Armageddon, *är′mə-gĕd′ə-dŏn.*
Armenia, *är-mē′nĭ-ə.*
Arminius, *är-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs.*
Armoni, *är-mō′nī.*
Arna, *är′nə.*
Arnan, *är′nən.*
Arnauld, *är-nō′.*
Arnon, *är′nŏn.*
Arod, *ā′rŏd:* **A′rodi**, *-rŏd-ī:* **A′rodites**, *-īts.*
Aroer, *ăr′ō-ēr:* **Aroerite**, *ā-rō′ēr-īt.*
Arom, *ā′rŏm.*
Arpad, *är′pəd*, or **Ar′phad**, *-fəd.*
Arphaxad, *är-făks′ăd.*
Arsaces, *är-sā′sēz* or *är′sə-sēz.*
Arsacide, *är-sās′ĭ-dē.*
Arsareth, *är′sə-rĕth.*
Artabanus, *är′tə-bā′nŭs.*
Artabazus, *är′tə-bā′zŭs.*
Artaphernes, *är′tə-fûr′nēz.*
Artaxerxes, *är′tăk-sĕrk′sēz.*
Artemas, *är′tē-măs.*
Artemis, *är′tē-mĭs.*
Artemisia, *är′tē-mĭsh′ĭ-ə.*
Aruboth, *ăr′ū-bŏth.*
Arumah, *ə-rū′mə.*
Arvad, *är′vəd:* **Ar′vadite**, *-īt.*
Arza, *är′zə.*
Asa, *ā′sə.*
Asael, *ăs′ə-ĕl.*
Asahel, *ăs′ə-hĕl.*
Asahiah, *ăs′ə-hī′ə.*
Asaiah, *ăs-ā′ə.*
Asana, *ăs′ə-nə.*
Asaph, *ā′sĭf.*
Asarael, *ə-săr′rə-ĕl.*
Asareel, *ə-săr′rē-ĕl.*
Asarelah, *ăs′ə-rē′lə.*
Ascalon, *ăs′kə-lŏn.*
Ascanius, *ăs-kān′ĭ-ŭs.*
Asclepiodorus, *ăs-klē′pĭ-ō-dō′rŭs.*
Asdrubal, *ăs′drō-bəl.*
Aseas, *ā-sē′ăs.*
Asebebia, *ā-sĕb′ĭ-bē′ə.*
Asenath, *ăs′ē-năth.*
Aser, *ā′sĕr.*
Aserer, *ā′sĕr-ĕr.*
Ashan, *ā′shən.*
Ashbea, *ăsh′bē-ə*, or *-bē′ə.*
Ashbel, *ăsh′bĕl:* **Ash′belites**, *-īts.*
Ashchenaz, *ăsh′kē-năz.*
Ashdod, *ăsh′dŏd:* **Ash′dodites**, *-īts:* **Ash′dothites**, *-dŏth-īts.*
Ashdoth-pisgah, *ăsh′dŏth-pĭz′gə.*
Asher, *ā′shĕr*, or *ăsh′ĕr:* **Ash′erites**, *-īts.*
Ashera, *ăsh′ĕr-ə.*
Ashima, *ăsh′ĭ-mə.*
Ashkelon, *ăsh′kĕ-lŏn*, also **As′kelon** and **As′calon.**
Ashkenaz, *ăsh′kē-năz.*
Ashnah, *ăsh′nə.*
Ashpenaz, *ăsh′pē-năz.*
Ashriel, *ăsh′rĭ-ĕl*, also **As′riel.**
Ashtaroth, *ăsh′tə-rŏth*, also **As′taroth.**
Ashterathite, *ăsh-tĕ′rəth-īt.*
Ashteroth - Karnaim, *ăsh′tē-rŏth-kär′nə-ĭm.*
Ashtoreth, *ăsh-tō′rĕth.*
Ashur, *ăsh′ər:* **Ash′urites**, *-īts.*
Ashvath, *ăsh′vəth.*
Asia, *ā′zhĭ-ə.*
Asibias, *ăs′ĭ-bī′ăs.*
Asiel, *ā′sĭ-ĕl.*
Asipha, *ăs′ĭ-fə.*
Askelon, *ăs′kĕ-lŏn.*
Asmodeus, *ăs′mō-dē′ŭs.*
Asnah, *ăs′nə.*
Asnapper, *ăs-năp′pər.*
Asom, *ā′sŏm.*
Aspalathus, *ăs-păl′ə-thŭs.*
Aspasia, *ăs-pā′zhĭ-ə.*
Aspatha, *ăs′pə-thə* or *ăs-pā′thə.*
Asphaltites, *ăs′făl-tī′tēz.*
Asphar, *ăs′fär.*
Asriel, *ăs′rĭ-ĕl:* **As′rielites**, *-īts.*
Assabias, *ăs′sə-bī′ăs.*
Assabimoth, *ăs-săb′ĭ-mŏth.*
Assanias, *ăs′sə-nī′ăs.*
Asshur, *ăsh′shĕr.*
Asshurim, *ăs-shō′rĭm* or *ăsh′.*
Assideans, *ăs′ĭ-dē′ənz.*
Assir, *ăs′sĕr.*
Assos, *ăs′sŏs.*
Assuerus, *ăs′sū-ē′rŭs.*
Assur, *ăs′sĕr.*
Assyria, *ăs-sĭr′ĭ-ə:* **Assyr′ian**, *-ən:* **Assyr′ians**, *-ənz.*
Astaroth, *ăs′tə-rŏth.*
Astarte, *ăs-tär′tē.*
Astath, *ăs′tăth.*
Astyages, *ăs-tī′ə-jēz.*
Asuppim, *ə-sŭp′pĭm.*
Asyncritus, *ā-sĭn′krĭ-tŭs.*
Atad, *ā′tăd.*
Atalanta, *ăt′ə-lăn′tə.*
Atarah, *ăt′ə-rə.*
Atargatis, *ā-tär′gə-tĭs.*
Ataroth, *ăt′ə-rŏth.*
Ataroth-adar, *ăt′ə-rŏth-ā′dər:* **At′aroth-ad′dar**, *-ăd′dər.*
Ater, *ā′tĕr.*
Athach, *ā′thăk.*
Athaiah, *ăth′ə-ī′ə.*
Athaliah, *ăth-ə-lī′ə.*
Athanasius, *ăth′ə-nā′shĭ-ŭs.*
Atharias, *ăth′ə-rī′ăs.*
Athenagoras, *ăth′ē-năg′ō-rəs.*
Athenians, *ə-thē′nĭ-ənz;* **Athens**, *ăth′ĕnz:* **Athena**, *ə-thē′nə:* **Athe′nes**, *-nē.*
Athenobius, *ăth′ē-nō′bĭ-ŭs.*
Athial, *ăth′ĭ-ə-ĭ.*
Athos, *ăth′ŏs.*
Atipha, *ăt′ĭ-fə.*
Atlantis, *ăt-lăn′tĭs.*
Atreus, *ā′trē-ŭs*, also *ā′trōs.*
Atrides, *ā-trī′dēz.*
Atroth, *ăt′rŏth.*
Attai, *ăt′tā-ī.*
Attalia, *ăt′tā-lĭ′ə.*
Attalus, *ăt′tə-lŭs.*
Attharates, *ăt-thăr′ə-tēz* or *-ā′tēz.*
Attica, *ăt′ĭ-kə.*
Attila, *ăt′ĭ-lə.*
Audubon, *ô′dŭ-bŏng′.*
Augia, *ăw′jĭ-ə.*
Augustinus, *ăw′gŭs-tī′nŭs:* **Augus′tine**, *-tĭn.*
Augustus, *ăw-gŭs′tŭs.*
Auranus, *ăw-rā′nŭs.*
Aurelia, *ăw-rē′lĭ-ə:* **Aure′lius**, *-ŭs.*
Auteas, *ăw-tē′ăs.*
Ava, *ā′və.*
Avaran, *āv′ə-rən.*
Aven, *ā′vĕn.*
Avim, *ā′vĭm:* **A′vims**, *-vĭmz:* **A′vites**, *-vīts.*
Avith, *ā′vĭth.*
Azael, *ăz′ə-ĕl.*
Azaelus, *ăz′ə-ē′lŭs.*
Azal, *ā′zəl.*
Azaliah, *ăz′ə-lī′ə.*
Azaniah, *ăz′ə-nī′ə.*
Azaphion, *ə-zăf′ĭ-ŏn.*
Azara, *ăz′ər-ə.*
Azarael, *ăz-ə-rā′ĕl.*
Azareel, *ăz-ə-rē′ĕl.*
Azariah, *ăz′ə-rī′ə.*
Azarias, *ăz′ə-rī′ăs.*
Azaz, *ā′zăz.*
Azaziah, *ăz′ə-zī′ə.*
Azbazareth, *ăz-băz′ə-rĕth.*
Azbuk, *ăz′bŭk.*
Azekah, *ə-zē′kə* or *ăz′.*
Azel, *ā′zĕl.*
Azem, *ā′zĕm.*
Azephurith, *ăz′ē-fū′rĭth.*
Azetas, *ā-zē′tăs.*
Azgad, *ăz′găd.*
Azia, *ā-zī′ə.*
Aziel, *ā-zī′ĕl.*
Aziel, *ā′zĭ-ĕl.*
Aziza, *ā-zī′zə* or *az′.*
Azmaveth, *ăz′mə-vĕth* or *ăz-mā′vĕth.*
Azmon, *ăz′mŏn.*
Azmoth-tabor, *ăz′nŏth-tā′bər.*
Azor, *ā′zôr.*
Azotus, *ə-zō′tŭs.*
Azriel, *ăz′rĭ-ĕl.*
Azrikam, *ăz′rĭ-kăm.*
Azubah, *ăz′ū-bə.*
Azur, *ā′zŭr.*
Azuran, *ăz′ū-rən* or *ăz-ū′rən.*
Azzah, *ăz′zə.*
Azzan, *ăz′zən.*
Azzur, *ăz′zĕr.*

Baal, *bā′əl.*
Baalah, *bā′əl-ə.*
Baalath, *bā′əl-ăth.*
Baalath-beer, *bā′əl-ăth-bē′ĕr.*
Baal-berith, *bā′əl-bē′rĭth.*
Baale, *bā′ə-lē.*
Baal-gad, *bā′əl-găd.*
Baal-hamon, *bā′əl-hā′mŏn.*
Baal-hanan, *bā′əl-hā′nən.*
Baal-hazor, *bā′əl-hā′zôr.*
Baal-hermon, *bā′əl-hĕr′mŏn.*
Baali, *bā′əl-ī.*
Baalim, *bā′əl-ĭm.*
Baalis, *bā′ə-lĭs.*
Baal-meon, *bā′əl-mē′ŏn.*
Baal-peor, *bā′əl-pē′ôr.*
Baal-perazim, *bā′əl-pĕr′ə-zĭm.*
Baal - shalisha, *bā′əl - shăl′ĭ-shə* or *-shəl-ī′shə.*
Baal - tamar, *bā′əl-tā′mär.*
Baal-zebub, *bā′əl-zē′bŭb.*
Baal - zephon, *bā′əl-zē′fŏn.*
Baana, also **Baanah**, *bā′ə-nə.*
Baara, *bā′ə-rə.*
Baaseiah, *bā′ə-sē′ə.*
Baasha, also **Baashah**, *bā′ə-shə.*
Babel, *bā′bĕl.*
Babi, *bā′bī.*
Babylon, *băb′ĭ-lŏn:* **Bab′ylonians**, *-lō′nĭ-ənz:* **Bab′ylo′nish**, *-nĭsh.*
Baca, *bā′kə.*
Bacchides, *băk′kĭ-dēz.*
Bacchurus, *băk-kū′rŭs.*
Bacchus, *băk′kŭs.*
Bacenor, *bə-sē′nôr.*
Backrites, *băk′rīts.*
Bactria, *băk′trĭ-ə.*
Bago, *bā′gō.*
Bagoas, *bə-gō′əs.*
Bagoi, *bāg′ə-ī.*
Baharumite, *bə-hăr′rŭm-īt* or *bā′hə-rō′mīt.*
Bahurim, *bə-hū′rĭm.*
Bajazet, *bāj′ə-zĕt.*
Bajith, *bā′jĭth.*
Bakbakkar, *băk-băk′kär.*
Bakbuk, *băk′bŭk.*
Bakbukiah, *băk′bŭk-ī′ə.*
Balaam, *bā′lăm*, or *bā′lə-ăm.*
Balac, *bā′lăk.*
Baladan, *băl′ə-dăn.*
Balah, *bā′lə.*
Balak, *bā′lăk.*
Baleares, *băl′ē-ā′rēz.*
Balamo, *băl′ə-mō.*
Balasamus, *bə-lăs′ə-mŭs.*
Baliol, *bā′lĭ-ŏl.*
Balnuus, *băl-nū′ŭs.*
Balthasar, *băl-thə′zär* or *băl′.*
Bamah, *bā′mə.*
Bamoth, *bā′mŏth.*
Bamoth - baal, *bā′mŏth-bā′əl.*
Ban, *băn.*
Banaias, *bən′ə-ī′əs.*
Bani, *bā′nī.*
Banid, *bā′nĭd.*
Bannaia, *bən′nə-ī′ə.*
Bannus, *bən′nŭs.*
Banuas, *bən′ū-əs.*
Baptist, *băp′tĭst.*
Barabbas, *bə-răb′bəs.*
Barachel, *bär′ə-kĕl.*
Barachiah, *bär′ə-kī′ə.*
Barachias, *bär′ə-kī′əs.*
Barak, *bā′răk.*
Barbari, *bär′bär-ī.*
Barbarossa, *bär′bə-rŏs′ə.*
Barbauld, *bär′bôld.*
Barhumite, *bär-hū′mīt.*
Bariah, *bā-rī′ə.*
Barjesus, *bär-jē′zŭs.*
Barjona, *bär-jō′nə.*
Barkos, *bär′kŏs.*
Barnabas, *bär′nə-bəs.*
Barodis, *bə-rō′dĭs.*
Barsabas, *bär′sə-bəs.*
Bartacus, *bär′tə-kŭs.*
Bartholomew, *bär-thŏl′ō-mū.*
Bartimæus or **Bartimeus**, *bär′tĭ-mē′ŭs.*
Baruch, *bə′rŭk.*

Bean, *bē'ăn.*
Beatrice, *bē'ā-trĭs.*
Beauclerc, *bō-klĕrk.*
Beauharnais, *bō-är-nā'.*
Bebai, *bē'bā-ī* or *bĕ-bī'ī.*
Becher, *bē'kĕr*: Be'cherites, *-īts.*
Bechorath, *bē-kō'rĕth.*
Bectileth, *bĕk'tĭ-lĕth.*
Bedad, *bē'dăd.*
Bedaiah, *bē-dā'ĭ.*
Bedan, *bē'dăn.*
Bedeiah, *bē-dē'ā.*
Beeliada, *bē'ĕl-ī'ā-dă.*
Beelsarus, *bē-ĕl'sā-rŭs.*
Beeltethmus, *bē'ĕl-tĕth'mŭs.*
Beelzebub, *bē-ĕl'zē-bub.*
Beer, *bē'ĕr.*
Beera, *bē'ē-rā.*
Beerah, *bē'ē-rā.*
Beer-elim, *bē'ĕr-ē'lĭm.*
Beeri, *bē'ĕr-ī.*
Beer-lahai-roi, *bē'ĕr-lā-hī'-roi.*
Beeroth, *bē'ēr-ŏth*: **Beeroth'ite**, *bē-ēr-ŏth-ī.*
Beersheba, *bē-ĕr'shē-bā* or *bē'ĕr-shē'bā.*
Beeshterah, *bē-ĕsh'tē-rā.*
Beethoven, *bā'tō-vĕn.*
Behemoth, *bē'hē-mŏth.*
Bel, *bĕl.*
Bela or **Belah**, *bē'lā*: **Belaites**, *bē'lā-īts.*
Belemus, *bĕl'ē-mŭs.*
Belga, *bĕl'jā.*
Belial, *bē'lĭ-ăl.*
Belisarius, *bĕl'ĭ-sā'rĭ-ŭs.*
Bellerophon, *bĕl'lĕr-ō-fŏn.*
Bellini, *bĕl-lē'nē.*
Belmaim, *bĕl'mā-ĭm.*
Belmen, *bĕl'mĕn.*
Belshazzar, *bĕl-shăz'zĕr.*
Beltesheazzar, *bĕl'tē-shăz'zĕr.*
Ben, *bĕn.*
Benaiah, *bē-nī'ā.*
Ben-ammi, *bĕn-ăm'mī.*
Beneberak, *bĕn-ĕb'ē-răk.*
Benedict, *bĕn'ē-dĭkt.*
Benejaakan, *bĕn'ē-jā'ā-kăn.*
Benhadad, *bĕn-hā'dăd.*
Benhail, *bĕn-hā'ĭl.*
Benhanan, *bĕn-hā'năn.*

Benjamin, *bĕn'jā-mĭn.*
Benjamite, *-īt.*
Benjamitish, *-ĭsh.*
Benjamitism, *-ĭzm

Capricornus, *kăp'rĭ-kôr'nŭs.*
Carabasion, *kăr'ă-bā'sĭ-ŏn.*
Caracalla, *kăr'ă-kăl'lă.*
Caractacus, *kă-răk'tă-kŭs.*
Caresa, *kâr'ĕ-sa.*
Carchamis, *kär'kĭ-mĭs.*
Carchemish, *kär'kĕ-mĭsh.*
Careah, *kā-rē'ă.*
Caria, *kā'rĭ-ă.*
Carlyle, *kär'lĭl.*
Carme, *kär'mē.*
Carmel, *kär'mĕl; Car'melite, -it; Car'melitess, -it'ĕs.*
Carmi, *kär'mī; Car'mites, -mīts.*
Carnaim, *kär'nā-ĭm* or *-nā'.*
Carnion, *kär'nĭ-ŏn* or *-nĭ'.*
Caroline, *kăr'ō-lĭn.*
Carpus, *kär'pŭs.*
Carshena, *kär-shē'nā* or *kär'.*
Carthago, *kär-thā'gō; Carthage, kär'thăj.*
Casiphia, *kā-sĭf'ĭ-ā.*
Caslen, *kăs'lĕ.*
Casluhim, *kăs'lō-hĭm.*
Casphon, *kăs'fŏn.*
Casphor, *kăs'fôr.*
Caspis, *kăs'pĭs.*
Cassander, *kăs-săn'dĕr; Cassan'dra, -drā.*
Cassius, *kăs'shĭ-ŭs.*
Cassivelaunus, *kăs'sĭ-vĕ-lăw'nŭs.*
Castor, *kăs'tôr.*
Catharine, *kăth'ā-rĭn.*
Cathus, *kā-thŭ'ā.*
Catilina, *kăt'ĭ-lī'nā; Catiline, kăt'ĭ-lĭn.*
Cato, *kăt'ō* or *kā'tō.*
Catullus, *kă-tŭl'lŭs.*
Caucasus, *kaw'kă-sŭs.*
Cecil, *sĕ'sĭl* or *sĭs'ĭl.*
Cedron, *sē'drŏn* or *kē'.*
Ceilan, *sĭ'lăn.*
Celo-Syria, *sē'lō-sĭr'ĭ-ā.*
Celsus, *sĕl'sŭs.*
Celtæ, *sĕl'tē.*
Cenchrea, *sĕn'krē-ā.*
Cephas, *sē'făs.*
Cephirah, *sē-fī'rā.*
Ceras, *sē'răs.*
Cesar, *sē'zär; Ce'sar-Augustus, -aw-gŭs'tŭs; Cesarea, sĕs'ā-rē'ā; Ces'are'a Philippi, -fĭl-ĭp'pī.*
Cetab, *sē'tăb.*
Chabris, *kā'brĭs.*
Chadias, *kā'dĭ-ăs.*
Chalcedon, *kăl'sē-dŏn.*
Chalcol, *kăl'kŏl.*
Chaldea, *kăl-dē'ā; Chalde'an, -ăn; Chalde'ans, -ănz; Chaldees, kăl'dēz.*
Chanaan, *kā'nān.*
Channuneus, *kăn'nū-nē'ŭs.*
Charasthalar, *kăr'ăth'ā-lär.*
Characa, *kăr'ā-kā.*
Charashim, *kăr'ā-shĭm.*
Charchemis, *kär'kĕ-mĭs,* also **Char'chamis.**
Charcus, *kär'kŭs.*
Charea, *kā'rē-ā.*
Charlemagne, *shär'lĕ-măn'* or *shär'lĭ-măn.*
Charmis, *kär'mĭs.*
Charon, *kā'rŏn.*
Charran, *kär'răn.*
Charybdis, *kă-rĭb'dĭs.*
Chasaba, *kăs'ā-bā.*
Chateaubriand, *shă'tō-brē-ŏng'.*
Chaucer, *chaw'sĕr.*
Chebar, *kē'bär.*
Chederlaomer, *kĕd'ŏr-lā'ō-mĕr* or *kĕ-dŏr'lā-ō'mĕr.*
Cheial, *kē'ĭ-ăl.*
Chelcias, *kĕl'sĭ-ăs* or *kĕl-sī'.*
Chellians, *kĕl'lĭ-ănz.*
Chelluh, *kĕl'lŭ.*
Chellus, *kĕl'lŭs.*
Chelod, *kē'lŏd.*
Chelub, *kē'lŭb.*
Chelubai, *kĕ-lō'bā-ī.*
Chemarims, *kĕm'ā-rĭmz.*
Chemosh, *kē'mŏsh.*
Chenaanah, *kē-nā'ā-nā.*
Chenani, *kĕn'ā-nī.*
Chenaniah, *kĕn'ā-nī'ā.*
Cheops, *kē'ŏps.*
Chephar-haammonai, *kē'fär-hā-ăm'mō-nā'ī.*
Chephirah, *kē-fī'rā.*
Cheran, *kē'rŏn.*
Cereas, *kē'rē-ăs.*
Cherethims, *kĕr'ĕth-ĭmz; Cher'ethites, -īts.*
Cherith, *kē'rĭth.*
Chersonesus, *chĕr'sō-nē'sŭs* or *kĕr'sō.*
Cherub, *kĕr'ŭb,* a city; *chĕr'ŭb,* an angel.
Chesalon, *kē-sā-lŏn.*
Chesed, *kē'sĕd.*
Chesil, *kē'sĭl.*
Chesulloth, *kĕ-sŭl'lŏth.*
Cheth, *kĕth.*
Chettiim, *kĕt'ĭ-ĭm.*
Chezib, *kē'zĭb.*
Chidon, *kĭ'dŏn.*
Chileab, *kĭl'ē-ăb.*
Chilion, *kĭl'ĭ-ŏn.*
Chilmad, *kĭl'măd.*
Chimæra, *kĭ-mē'rā.*
Chimham, *kĭm'hăm,* also **Chim'han.**
Chinnereth, *kĭn'nē-rĕth; Chin'neroth, -rŏth.*
Chios, *kī'ŏs.*
Chiron, *kī'rŏn.*
Chislen, *kĭs'lĕn.*
Chislon, *kĭs'lŏn.*
Chisloth-tabor, *kĭs'lŏth-tā'bôr.*
Chittim, *kĭt'tĭm.*
Chiun, *kī'ŭn.*
Chloe, *klō'ē.*
Choba, *kō'bā.*
Chobai, *kō'bā-ī.*
Chorashan, *kō-rā'shăn.*
Chorazin, *kō-rā'zĭn.*
Chozeba, *kō-zē'bā* or *kō'.*
Christ, *krīst; Christian, krĭs'tyăn.*
Christiana, *krĭs'tĭ-ā'nā* and **Christina,** *krĭs-tī'nā.*
Christopher, *krĭs'tō-fĕr.*
Chronicles, *krŏn'ĭ-klz.*
Chrysels, *krĭ-sē'ĭs.*
Chrysolyte, *krĭs'ō-lĭt.*
Chrysoprasus, *krĭs-ŏp'rā-sŭs.*
Chrysostomus, *krĭ-sŏs'tŏm-ŭs.*
Chub, *kŭb.*
Chun, *kŭn.*
Chushan-rishathaim, *kō'shăn-rĭsh'ā-thā'ĭm.*
Chusi, *kū'sī.*
Chuza, *kū'zā.*
Cicero, *sĭs'ĕr-ō* or *kĭk'.*
Cilicia, *sĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ā.*
Cimon, *sī'mŏn.*
Cincinnatus, *sĭn'sĭn-nā'tŭs.*
Cingetorix, *sĭn-jĕt'ō-rĭks.*
Cinna, *sĭn'nā.*
Cinneroth, *sĭn'nē-rŏth.*
Cirama, *sĭr'ā-mā* or *-ā'.*
Circe, *sĕr'sē.*
Cis, *sĭs.*
Citims, *sĭt'ĭmz.*
Clarence, *klăr'ĕns.*
Claudia, *klaw'dĭ-ā; Clau'dia, -dĭ-ā; Clau'dius, -dĭ-ŭs; Clau'dius-Ce'sar, -sē'zär; Clau'dius-Lys'ias, -lĭsh'ĭ-ăs.*
Cleander, *klē-ăn'dĕr.*
Clearchus, *klē-ăr'kŭs.*
Clemens, *klē'mĕnz.*
Clement, *klĕm'ĕnt.*
Cleomenes, *klē-ŏm'ē-nēz.*
Cleopas, *klē'ō-păs,* also **Cle'ophas,** *-făs.*
Cleopatra, *klē'ō-pā'trā.*
Clytemnestra, *klĭt'ĕm-nĕs'trā.*
Cnidus, *nī'dŭs.*
Cœlo-Syria, *sē'lō-sĭr'ĭ-ā.*
Cœur-de-Lion, *kœr'dē-lē'ŏng'.*
Colchis, *kŏl'chĭs.*
Colhozeh, *kŏl-hō'zĕ.*
Coligny, *kŏl'ĕn-yē'.*
Colius, *kō-lī'ŭs* or *kō'.*
Colosse, *kō-lŏs'sē; Colos'sians, -sĭ-ănz* or *-lŏsh'.*
Commodus, *kŏm'mō-dŭs.*
Conaniah, *kŏn'ā-nī'ā.*
Concordia, *kŏn-kôr'dĭ-ā.*
Confucius, *kŏn-fū'shĭ-ŭs.*
Coniah, *kō-nī'ā.*
Conon, *kō'nŏn.*
Cononiah, *kō'nō-nī'ā.*
Constans, *kŏn'stănz.*
Constantinopolis, *kŏn'stăn-tĭ-nŏp'ō-lĭs; Con'stantino'ple, -nō'pl.*
Constantius, *kŏn'stăn-tĭ'nŭs; Con'stantine, -tĭn.*
Constantius, *kŏn-stăn'shĭ-ŭs.*
Coos, *kō'ŏs.*
Copernicus, *kō-pĕr'nĭ-kŭs.*
Corbe, *kôr'bē.*
Core, *kō'rē.*
Corinna, *kō-rĭn'ā.*
Corinth, *kôr'ĭnth; Corinthian, kō-rĭnth'ĭ-ăn; Corinth'us, -ŭs.*
Coriolanus, *kō-rĭ'ō-lā'nŭs* or *kôr'.*
Cornelius, *kôr-nē'lĭ-ŭs.*
Corybantes, *kôr'ĭ-băn'tēz.*
Cos, *kŏs,* also **Co'os.**
Cosam, *kō'zăm.*
Cosroes, *kŏs'rō-ēz.*
Cotta, *kŏt'tā.*
Coutha, *kō'ŭ-thā.*
Coz, *kōz; Coz'bi, -bī.*
Crates, *krā'tēz.*
Cratippus, *krā-tĭp'pŭs.*
Crescens, *krĕs'sĕnz.*
Crete, *krēt; Cretes, krēts; Cretians, krē'shĭ-ănz.*
Crispus, *krĭs'pŭs.*
Cœsus, *krē'sŭs.*
Ctesias, *tē'shĭ-ăs.*
Cumæ, *kū'mē.*
Curio, *kū'rĭ-ō.*
Curtius, *kûr'shĭ-ŭs.*
Cush, *kŭsh* or *kōsh.*
Cushan, *kū'shăn; Cushan-rishathaim, -rĭsh'ā-thā'ĭm; Cu'shi, -shī.*
Cuth, *kŭth; Cuth'ah, -ā.*
Cyamon, *sī'ā-mŏn.*
Cyaxares, *sī-ăks'ā-rēz.*
Cybele, *sĭb'ē-lē.*
Cyclades, *sĭk'lā-dēz.*
Cyclops, *sī'klŏps; Cyclopes, sĭ'klō-pēz.*
Cydnus, *sĭd'nŭs.*
Cynthia, *sĭn'thĭ-ā.*
Cyprians, *sĭp'rĭ-ănz; Cypria'nus, -ā'nŭs; Cyprus, sī'prŭs.*
Cyrene, *sī-rē'nē; Cyrenian, -nĭ-ăn; Cyre'naica, -nĭ-ăn; Cyre'naics, -nĭ-ăz.*
Cyrillus, *sĭ-rĭl'lŭs.*
Cyrus, *sī'rŭs.*

Dabareh, *dăb'ā-rē.*
Dabbasheth, *dăb'ā-shĕth* or *dăb-băsh'.*
Daberath, *dăb'ē-răth.*
Dabria, *dăb'rĭ-ā.*
Dacia, *dā'shĭ-ā.*
Dacobi, *dā-kō'bī.*
Daddeus, *dăd-dē'ŭs.*
Dædalus, *dĕ'dā-lŭs.*
Dagon, *dā'gŏn.*
Daisan, *dī'săn.*
Dalaiah, *dăl-ī'ā.*
Daleth, *dăl'ĕth.*
Dalmanutha, *dăl'mă-nū'thā.*
Dalmatia, *dăl-mā'shĭ-ā.*
Dalphon, *dăl'fŏn.*
Damaris, *dăm'ā-rĭs.*
Damascenes, *dăm'ă-sēnz.*
Damascus, *dā-măs'kŭs.*
Damocles, *dăm'ō-klēz.*
Damon, *dā'mŏn.*
Dan, *dăn; Dan'ites, -īts.*
Daniel, *dăn'ĭ-ĕl* or *dăn'yĕl.*
Danjaan, *dăn-jā'ăn.*
Dannah, *dăn'nā.*
Daphne, *dăf'nē.*
Daphnis, *dăf'nĭs.*
Dara, *dā'rā.*
Darda, *där'dă.*
Dardanus, *där'dă-nŭs.*
Daric, *dă'rĭk.*
Darius, *dā-rī'ŭs.*
Darkon, *där'kŏn.*
Dathan, *dā'thăn.*
Dathema, *dăth'ĭ-ē-mā.*
David, *dā'vĭd.*
Debir, *dē'bĭr.*
Debora or **Deborah,** *dĕb'ō-rā* or *dē-bō'rā.*
Decapolis, *dē-kăp'ō-lĭs.*
Decius, *dē'shĭ-ŭs.*
Dedan, *dē'dăn.*
Dedanim, *dĕd'ā-nĭm.*
Dehavites, *dē-hăv'ĭts.*
Deiphobus, *dē-ĭf'ō-bŭs.*
Dekar, *dē'kär.*
Delaiah, *dĕl-ā'ā.*
Delilah, *dĕl'ĭ-lā.*
Delos, *dē'lŏs,* also **Delus,** *dē'lŭs.*
Delphi, *dĕl'fī; Delphinium, dĕl-fĭn'ĭ-ŭm; Delphin'ius, -ŭs.*
Demas, *dē'măs.*
Demetas, *dēm-ē'tăs.*
Demetrius, *dē-mē'trĭ-ŭs.*
Democritus, *dē-mŏk'rĭ-tŭs.*
Demophon, *dē'mō-fŏn.*
Demosthenes, *dē-mŏs'thĕn-ēz.*
Derbe, *dĕr'bē.*
Descartes, *dā-kärt'.*
Dessau, *dĕs'sā-ū.*
Deucalion, *dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn.*
Deual, *dē-ū'ăl.*
Deuteronomy, *dū'tĕr-ŏn'ō-mĭ.*

Diana, *dī-ăn'ā.*
Diblaim, *dĭb'lā-ĭm* or *-lā'*
Diblath, *dĭb'lăth.*
Dibon, *dī'bŏn:* **Di'bon-Gad**, *-găd.*
Dibri, *dĭb'rī.*
Dido, *dī'dō.*
Didymus, *dĭd'ĭ-mŭs.*
Diklah, *dĭk'lā.*
Dilean, *dĭl'ē-ăn.*
Dimnah, *dĭm'nā.*
Dimon, *dī'mŏn.*
Dimonah, *dĭ-mō'nā* or *dĭ'-*
Dinah, *dī'nā.*
Dinaites, *dī'nā-īts.*
Dinhabah, *dĭn-hā'bā.*
Diocletianus, *dī'ō-klē-shĭ-ā'nŭs:* **Diocletian**, *dī'ō-klē'shĭ-ăn.*
Diodorus, *dī'ō-dō'rŭs.*
Diogenes, *dī-ŏj'ē-nēz.*
Dion, *dī'ŏn.*
Dionysia, *dī'ō-nĭsh'ĭ-ā:* **Di'onys'ius**, *-ĭ-ŭs.*
Dionysus, *dī'ō-nĭ'sŭs.*
Diotrephes, *dī-ŏt'rē-fēz.*
Dishan, *dī'shăn.*
Dishon, *dĭ'shŏn.*
Divitiacus, *dĭv'ĭ-tĭ'ā-kŭs.*
Dizahab, *dĭz'ā-băb.*
Docus, *dō'kŭs.*
Dodai, *dŏd'ā ĭ.*
Dodanim, *dŏd'ā-nĭm.*
Dodavah, *dŏd'ā-vā.*
Dodo, *dō'dō.*
Doeg, *dō'ĕg.*
Domitianus, *dō-mĭsh'ĭ-ā'nŭs:* **Domit'ia**, *-ĭ-ā.*
Dophkah, *dŏf'kā.*
Dor, *dôr*, also **Dora**, *dō'rā.*
Dorcas, *dôr'kăs.*
Dorymenes, *dôr-ĭm'ĭ-nēz'*
Dositheus, *dŏs-ĭth'ē-ŭs.*
Dothan, *dō'thăn*, also **Dothaim**, *dō'thā-ĭm.*
Dracon, *drā'kŏn.*
Eker, *ē'kĕr.*
Ekrebel, *ĕk'rē-bĕl.*
Ekron, *ĕk'rŏn:* **Ek'ronites**, *-īts.*
Ela, *ē'lā.*
Eladah, *ĕl'ā-dā.*
Elah, *ē'lā.*
Elam, *ē'lăm:* **E'lamites**, *-īts.*
Elasah, *ĕl'ā-sā.*
Elath, *ē'lăth*, and **E'loth**, *-lŏth.*
Elbethel, *ĕl-bĕth'ĕl.*
Elcia, *ĕl'shĭ-ā.*
Eldaah, *ĕl-dā'ā.*
Eldad, *ĕl'dăd.*
Elead, *ĕl'ĭ-ăd.*
Elealeh, *ĕl-ē'ā-lā.*
Eleasa, *ĕl-ē'ā-sā.*
Eleasah, *ĕl-ē'ā-sā.*
Eleazar, *ĕl'ē-ā'zär.*
Eleazurus, *ĕl'ē-ā-zū'rŭs.*
El-elohe-Israel, *ĕl-ĕl'ō-hē-ĭz'rā-ĕl.*
Eleph, *ĕl'ĕf.*
Elephantine, *ĕl'ē-făn-tī'nē* or *-făn'tĭn*, also **El'ephan'tis**, *-tĭs.*
Eleusis, *ĕl-ū'sĭs.*
Eleutherus, *ĕl-ū'thĕr-ŭs.*
Elhanan, *ĕl-hā'năn.*
Eli, *ē'lī.*
Eliab, *ē-lī'ăb.*
Eliada or **Eliadah**, *ē-lī'ā-dā* or *ē'-*
Eliadun, *ē-lī'ā-dŭn.*
Eliah, *ē-lī'ā*, or *ē'lī-*
Eliahba, *ē-lī'ā-bā.*
Eliakim, *ē-lī'ā-kĭm.*
Eliali, *ē-lī'ā-lī.*
Eliam, *ē-lī'ăm* or *ē'-*
Eliaonias, *ē'lī-ā-ō'nī-ăs.*
Elias, *ē-lī'ăs.*
Eliasaph, *ē-lī'ā-săf.*
Eliashib, *ē-lī'ā-shĭb.*
Eliasis, *ē-lī'ā-sĭs.*
Eliathah, *ē-lī'ā-thā.*
Elidad, *ē-lī'dăd* or *ĕl'-*
Eliasar, *ē'lī-ā-zär.*
Elioenai, *ē-lī-ō'ē-nī.*
Elioenai Lama Sabachthani, *ē-lī'ō-ē-nī' lä'mä sä'bäk-thä'nī.*
Elon, *ē'lŏn:* **E'lonites**, *-īts.*
Elon-Beth-hanan, *ē'lŏn-bĕth-hā'năn* or *-bĕth'ĭ-hā-năn.*
Eloth, *ē'lŏth.*
Elpaal, *ĕl'pā-ăl* or *ĕl-pā'ăl.*
Elpalet, *ĕl'pā-lĕt* or *ĕl-pā'lĕt.*
Elparan, *ĕl-pā'răn.*
Elteken, *ĕl'tē-kĕn.*
Eltolad, *ĕl'tō-lăd.*
Elul, *ē'lŭl* or *ē-lōō'.*
Eluzai, *ĕl'ū-zā'ĭ.*
Elymaeans, *ĕl'ĭ-mē'ănz.*
Elymas, *ĕl'ĭ-măs.*
Elysium, *ē-lĭzh'ĭ-ŭm.*
Elzabad, *ĕl'zā-băd.*
Elzaphan, *ĕl'zā-făn.*
Emims, *ē'mĭmz.*
Emmanuel, *ĕm-măn'ū-ĕl.*
Emmaus, *ĕm'mā-ŭs* or *ĕm-mā'ŭs.*
Emmer, *ĕm'mĕr.*
Emmor, *ĕm'môr.*
Empedocles, *ĕm-pĕd'ō-klēz.*
Enam, *ē'năm.*
Enan, *ē'năn.*
Enasibus, *ē-nā'sĭ-bŭs.*
Endor, *ĕn'dôr.*
Endymion, *ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn.*
Eneas, *ē'nē-ăs.*
Eneglaim, *ĕn'ĕg-lā'ĭm.*
Enemessar, *ĕn'ē-mĕs'är.*
Enenius, *ē-nē'nĭ-ŭs.*
Enganim, *ĕn-gā'nĭm.*
Engaddi, *ĕn-găd'ī.*
Epicureans, *ĕp'ĭ-kū-rē'ănz:* **Epicurus**, *ĕp'ĭ-kū'rŭs.*
Epiphanes, *ē-pĭf'ā-nēz.*
Epiphi, *ĕp'ĭ-fī.*
Epirus, *ē-pī'rŭs.*
Er, *ĕr.*
Eran, *ē'răn:* **E'ranites**, *-īts.*
Erasmus, *ē-răz'mŭs.*
Erastus, *ē-răs'tŭs.*
Erebus, *ĕr'ē-bŭs.*
Ereth, *ē'rĕth.*
Eri, *ē'rī:* **E'rites**, *-rīts.*
Eros, *ē'rŏs.*
Esaias, *ē-zā'ăs.*
Esar - Haddon, *ē'sär-hăd'ŏn.*
Esau, *ē'sôr.*
Esay, *ē'sā.*
Eschol, *ĕs'kŏl.*
Esdraelon, *ĕz'drā-ē'lŏn.*
Esdras, *ĕz'drăs.*
Esebon, *ĕz'ē-bŏn.*
Esebrias, *ĕz'ē-brī'ăs.*
Esek, *ē'sĕk.*
Eshbaal, *ĕsh'bā-ăl.*
Eshban, *ĕsh'băn.*
Eshcol, *ĕsh'kŏl.*
Eshean, *ĕsh'ē-ăn.*
Eshek, *ē'shĕk.*
Eshkalonites, *ĕsh'kā-lŏn-īts.*
Eshtaol, *ĕsh'tā-ŏl.*
Eshtaulites, *ĕsh'tā-ŭl-īts.*
Eshtemoa, *ĕsh-tē'mō-ā* or *-tĕ-mō'ā*, also **Eshtemoh**, *ĕsh'tē-mō.*
Eshton, *ĕsh'tŏn.*
Esli, *ĕs'lī.*
Esora, *ĕ-sō'rā.*
Esril, *ĕs'rĭl.*
Esrom, *ĕs'rŏm.*
Essenes, *ĕs-sēnz'* or *ĕs'ēnz.*
Esther, *ĕs'tĕr.*
Etam, *ē'tăm.*
Etham, *ē'thăm.*

nem, ē'nĕm.
ner, ē'nĕr.
neria, ĕ-nē-rī'ē-ă.
nias, ē-nī'ăs.
nion-gaber, ē'nĭ-ŏn-gē'bĕr, or Enion-geber, ē'nĭ-ŏn-gē'bĕr.
nsite, ĕn'sīt.
ra, ĕn'rȧ: En'rahite, -hīt.
ri, ĕn'rī.

hrenheit, făr'ĕn-hīt.
nnus, fănĭ'nŭs.
nelon, fē'nĕ-lŏng".
rdinand, fĕr'dĭ-nănd.
licia, fĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-ă.
lix, fē'lĭks.
stus, fĕs'tŭs.
lavius, flā'vĭ-ŭs.
lorence, flŏr'ĕns.
rtunatus, fôr'tū-nā'tŭs.
ouche, fōō-shē'.
ranci, frăn'sĭ.
ranklin, frăngk'lĭn.
rederick or Frederic, frĕd'ĕr-ĭk.
risi, frĭz'ĭ-ī.
roissart, frŏĭ'sȧrt.

al, gă'ăl.
alah, gă'lȧh.
aba, gă'bȧ.
abael, găb'ā-ĕl.
abatha, găb'ȧ-thȧ.
abbai, găb'bȧ-ī.
abbatha, găb'bȧ-thȧ.
abdes, găb'dēz.
abrias, gă'brĭ-ăs.
abriel, gă'brĭ-ĕl.
ad, găd: Gad'ite, -it: Gad'ites, -its.
dara, găd'ȧr-ȧ.
deraus, găd'ȧ-rēnz.
di, găd'dĭ.
diel, găd'dĭ-ĕl.
ites, gă'dīts.
i, gă'dĭ.
aim, gă'hăm.
ar, gă'hȧr.
a, gă'ăs or gī'ăs.
ed, gă'ĭ-ĕd.
el, gă'ĭ-ĕl.
ha, gă-lē'shĭ-ȧ or
sha: Gala'tians, -ănz
shănz.
găl'bȧ.
gă'ĭ-ĕd.
a, gă-lē'nŭs.
a, găl'pȧ-lȧ.
, găl'ĭ-lē: Gal'ile"-
ē'ăn: Gal'ile"ans,

găl'ĭ-lē'ō
ăl'ĭ-ȧ.
a, găl'ĭ-ē'nŭs.
ăl'ĭm.
lĭ'ĭ-ō.
găl-vĭ'nĭ.
ăm'ă-ĕl.
gă-mă'lĭ-ĕl.
as, găm'ȧ-
mĕl.
a'ĭts.
, găn'ĭ-mĕ'

b.
'ĭ-ĕm.
'mĭt.
'mĕl.
n.

găth-hĕ'fĕr.
găth-rĭm'

Gaza, gā'zȧ: Ga'mathites, -ămĭth-īts.
Gazara, găz'ȧr-ȧ.
Gazer, gā'zĕr.
Gazera, gă-zē'rȧ.
Gazez, gā'zĕz.
Gazites, gā'zīts.
Gazzam, găz'zăm.
Geba, gē'bȧ.
Gebal, gē'băl.
Geber, gē'bĕr.
Gebim, gē'bĭm.
Gedaliah, gĕd'ȧ-lī'ȧ.
Geddur, gĕd'dŭr.
Gedeon, gĕd'ē-ŏn.
Geder, gē'dĕr.
Gederah, gē-dē'rȧ or gĕd'ĕ-
Gederathite, gĕd'ĕ-rȧth-īt.
Gederite, gĕd'ĕr-īt.
Gederoth, gĕd'ĕr-ŏth.
Gederothaim, gĕd'ĕ-rŏth-ā'ĭm.
Gedor, gē'dŏr or gĕ-dōr'.
Gehazi, gē-hā'zī.
Gehenna, gē-hĕn'nȧ.
Gehlath, gē'ĭ-lăth.
Gemalli, gĕ-măl'ĭ.
Gemariah, gĕm'ȧ-rī'ȧ.
Genesis, jĕn'ĕ-sĭs.
Genesar, gĕn-nē'sȧr.
Genesaret, gĕn-nĕs'ȧ-rĕt: Genes'areth and Genes'aret are not now in authorised version.
Genneus, gĕn-nē'ŭs.
Gentile, jĕn'tīl: Gen'tiles, -tīlz.
Gentheth, gĕn'ȧ-thăth.
Geoffrey, jĕf'frĭ.
Geon, gē'ŏn.
Georgina, jôr-jē'nȧ or jī', and Geor'gian"a, -ăn"ȧ.
Gera, gē'rȧ.
Gerar, gē'rȧr.
Gerasa, gĕr'ȧ-sȧ.
Gergesenes, gĕr'gē-sēnz.
Gergesites, gĕr'gĕs-īts.
Gerizim, gĕr'ĭ-zĭm.
Gerizites, gĕr'ĭz-īts.
Germania, jĕr-mā'nĭ-ȧ: Germa'nicus, -nĭ-kŭs.
Gershom, gĕr'shŏm.
Gershon, gĕr'shŏn: Ger'shonite, -it: Ger'shonites, -its.
Gerson, gĕr'sŏn.
Gertrude, gĕr'trōōd.
Gerzites, gĕr'zīts.
Gesenius, gē-sē'nĭ-ŭs.
Gesem, gē'sĕm.
Gesham, gē'shăm.
Geshem, gē'shĕm.
Geshur, gē'shŭr: Gesh'uri, gĕsh'ŭr-ī: Gesh'urites, -its.
Gether, gē'thĕr.
Gethsemane, gĕth-sĕm'ȧ-nē.
Geuel, gē'ū-ĕl.
Gezer, gē'zĕr: Gez'erites, -its.
Gezrites, gĕz'rīts.
Giah, gī'ȧ.
Gibbar, gĭb'bȧr.
Gibbethon, gĭb'bē-thŏn.
Gibea and Gibeah, gĭb'ē-ȧ.
Gibeath, gĭb'ē-ăth: Gib'eathite, -it.
Gibeon, gĭb'ē-ŏn: Gib'onite, -it: Gib'onites, -its.
Giblites, gĭb'līts.
Giddalti, gĭd-dăl'tĭ.
Giddal, gĭd'dăl.

Gideon, gĭd'ē-ŏn.
Gideoni, gĭd'ē-ō-nī.
Gidom, gī'dŏm.
Giganteis, jī-găn'tēs.
Gihon, gī'hŏn.
Gilalai, gĭl'ȧ-lā'ĭ.
Gilboa, gĭl-bō'ȧ.
Gilead, gĭl'ē-ăd: Gil'eadite, -it: Gil'eadites, -its.
Gilgal, gĭl'găl.
Giloh, gī'lō: Gilonite, gĭl'ō-nīt.
Gimel, gĭm'ĕl.
Gimzo, gĭm'zō.
Ginath, gī'năth.
Ginnetho, gĭn'nĕ-thō.
Ginnethon, gĭn'nĕ-thŏn.
Girgashite, gĕr'gȧsh-īt: Ger'gashites, -its.
Girgasite, gĕr'gās-īt.
Gispa, gĭs'pȧ.
Gittah-hepher, gĭt'ȧ-hē'fĕr.
Gittaim, gĭt'ȧ-ĭm or -ăī'.
Gittite, gĭt'īt: Git'tites, -its.
Gittith, gĭt'ĭth.
Gizonite, gĭ-zŏn-īt.
Goath, gō'ăth.
Gob, gŏb.
Godfrey, gŏd'frĭ.
Goethe, gŭ'tȧ.
Gog, gŏg.
Golan, gō'lăn.
Golgotha, gŏl'gō-thȧ.
Goliath, gō-lī'ăth.
Gomer, gō'mĕr.
Gomorrah or Gomorrha, gō-mŏr'rȧ.
Gordianus, gôr'dĭ-ă'nŭs.
Gordium, gôr'dĭ-ŭm: Gor'dius, -ŭs.
Gorgias, gôr'jĭ-ăs.
Gortyna, gôr-tĭ'nȧ.
Goshen, gō'shĕn.
Gothi, gŏth'ĭ, also Goth'ones, -ō-nēz.
Gotholiah, gŏth'ō-lī'ȧs.
Gothoniel, gŏth-ō-nī'ĕl.
Gozan, gō'zăn.
Graba, grȧ'bȧ.
Gracchus, grăk'kŭs.
Granicus, grȧ-nĭ'kŭs.
Gratianus, grȧ'shĭ-ă'nŭs.
Grecia, grē'shĭ-ȧ: Gre'cians, -ănz, also grē'shănz: Greece, grēs.
Greek, grēk: Greeks, grēks.
Gregorius, grē-gō'rĭ-ŭs: Gregory, grĕg'ō-rĭ.
Griselda, grĭ-sĕl'dȧ.
Gudgodah, gŭd'gō-dȧ.
Guelph, gwĕlf.
Guizot, gwē'zō.
Guni, gū'nī: Gu'nites, -nīts.
Gur, gĕr.
Gur-baal, gĕr-bā'ăl.
Gustavus, gŭs-tā'vŭs.

Haahashtari, hā'ȧ-hăsh'tĭ-rī.
Habaiah, hă-bā'ȧ.
Habakkuk, hăb'ăk-kŭk.
Habasiniah, hăb'ȧ-sĭ-nī'ȧ.
Habbacuc, hăb'bȧ-kŭk.
Habor, hā'bŏr.
Hachaliah, hăk'ȧ-lī'ȧ.
Hachilah, hăk'ĭ-lȧ.
Hachmoni, hăk'mō-nī: Hach'monite, -it.
Hadad, hā'dăd.
Hadadezer, hăd'ȧd-ē'zĕr.

Hadad-Rimmon, hăd'ăd-rĭm'mŏn.
Hadar, hā'dȧr.
Hadarezer, hăd'ȧr-ē'zĕr.
Hadashah, hăd'ȧ-shȧ.
Hadassah, hȧ-dăs'sȧ.
Hadattah, hȧ-dăt'tȧ.
Hades, hā'dēz.
Hadid, hā'dĭd.
Hadlai, hăd'lȧ-ī.
Hadoram, hȧ-dō'răm or hăd'
Hadrach, hā'drăk.
Hadrianus, hā'drĭ-ă'nŭs: Ha'drian.
Hagab, hā'găb.
Hagaba, also Hagabah, hăg'ā-bȧ.
Hagar, hā'gȧr: Ha'garenes, -ănz: Ha'garites, -its: Ha'gerite, -gĕr-īt.
Haggai, hăg'gā-ī.
Haggeri, hăg-gē'rĭ.
Haggi, hăg'gī.
Haggiah, hăg-gī'ȧ.
Haggites, hăg'gīts.
Haggith, hăg'gĭth.
Hagia, hă-gī'ȧ.
Hahnemann, hä'nȧ-mȧn.
Hai, hā'ī.
Hakkatan, hăk'kȧ-tăn.
Hakkoz, hăk'kŏz.
Hakupha, hȧ-kū'fȧ.
Halah, hā'lȧ.
Halak, hā'lăk.
Halhul, hăl'hŭl.
Hali, hā'lĭ.
Halicarnassus, hăl'ĭ-kär-năs'sŭs.
Halloheš, hăl-lō'hĕsh.
Haloheš, hȧ-lō'hĕsh.
Ham, hăm.
Haman, hā'mȧn.
Hamath, hā'măth: Ha'mathite, -it.
Hamath-Zobah, hā'măth-zō'bȧ.
Hamilcar, hăm'ĭl-kär.
Hammath, hăm'măth.
Hammedatha, hăm-mĕd'ȧ-thȧ or hăm'mĕ-dā'thȧ.
Hammoleketh, hăm-mō'lĕ-kĕth or -lĕk'ĕth.
Hammon, hăm'mŏn.
Hammothdor, hăm'mŏth-dôr.
Hamonah, hȧ-mō'nȧ or hăm'ō-nȧ.
Hamongog, hă'mŏn-gŏg.
Hamor, hā'mŏr.
Hamul, hȧ-mū'ĭl or hā'
Hamul, hā'mŭl: Ha'mulites, -its.
Hamutal, hȧ-mū'tăl or hăm'
Hanameel, hȧ-năm'ĕ-ĕl or hăn'.
Hanan, hā'nȧn.
Hananeel, hȧ-năn'ĕ-ĕl or hăn'.
Hanani, hȧ-nā'nĭ.
Hananiah, hăn'ȧ-nī'ȧ.
Hanes, hā'nēs.
Haniel, hă'nĭ-ĕl.
Hannah, hăn'nȧ.
Hannathon, hăn'nȧ-thŏn.
Hannibal, hăn'nĭ-băl.
Hanniel, hăn'nĭ-ĕl.
Hanno, hăn'nō.
Hanoch, hā'nŏk: Ha'nochites, -its.
Hanun, hā'nŭn.
Haphraim, hăf-rā'ĭm.
Hara, hā'rȧ.

cŏŏ, bŏŏ, fōōd; pŭre, bŭd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, seal.

or *hā'rō'*.

Haroun-al-Raschid, *hā·rōōn'-ăl-răsh'ĭd.*

Harsha, *här'shā.*

Harum, *hā'rŭm.*

Harumaph, *hăr'ū·măf* or *hā'rō'*.

Haruphite, *hăr'ū·fīt.*

Harus, *hā'rŭs.*

Hasadiah, *hăs'ā·dī'ā.*

Hasdrubal, *hăs'drō·băl.*

Hasenuah, *hăs'ē·nū'ā* or *hā·s·nū'ā.*

Hashabiah, *hăsh'ā·bī'ā.*

Hashabnah, *hăsh·ăb'nā.*

Hashabniah, *hăsh'ăb·nī'ā.*

Hashbedana, *hăsh·bĕd'ā·nā.*

Hashem, *hā'shĕm.*

Hashmonah, *hăsh'mō·nā.*

Hashub, *hā'shŭb.*

Hashubah, *hăsh·ū'bā.*

Hashum, *hā'shŭm.*

Hashupha, *hăsh'ū·fā.*

Hasrah, *hăs'rā.*

Hassenaah, *hăs'ē·nā'ā.*

Hasshub, *hăs'shŭb.*

Hasupha, *hăs'ū·fā.*

Hatach, *hā'tăk.*

Hathath, *hā'thăth.*

Hatipha, *hăt'ĭ·fā.*

Hatita, *hăt'ĭ·tā.*

Hattil, *hăt'tĭl.*

Hattush, *hăt'tŭsh.*

Hauran, *hou'răn.*

Havilah, *hăv'ĭ·lā.*

Havoth-jair, *hā'vŏth-jā'ēr.*

Haydn, *hī'dn.*

Hazael, *hăz'ā·ĕl* or *hā'*

Hazaiah, *hā·zī'ā.*

Hazar-addar, *hā'zär-ăd'dăr.*

Hazar-enan, *hā'zär·ē'năn.*

Hazar-gaddah, *hā'zär-găd'dā.*

Hazar-hatticon, *hā'zär-hăt'tĭ-kŏn.*

Hazarmaveth, *hā'zär-mā'vĕth*

Hazaroth, *hā'zā·rŏth.*

Hazar-shual, *hā'zär-shō'ăl.*

Hazar-susah, *hā'zär-*

Helah, *hē'lā.*

Helam, *hē'lăm.*

Helbah, *hĕl'bā.*

Helbon, *hĕl'bŏn.*

Helchiah, *hĕl·kī'ā,* **Helchi'as,** *-ăs.*

Heldai, *hĕl·dā'ī.*

Heleb, *hē'lĕb.*

Heled, *hē'lĕd.*

Helek, *hē'lĕk:* **He'lek-ites.**

Helem, *hē'lĕm.*

Helena, *hĕl'ē·nā:* **Helenus,** *-nŭs.*

Heleph, *hē'lĕf.*

Helez, *hē'lĕz.*

Heli, *hē'lī.*

Helias, *hē·lī'ăs.*

Heliodorus, *hē'lĭ-ō-rŭs.*

Heliopolis, *hē'lĭ-ŏ-lĭs.*

Helkai, *hĕl·kā'ī.*

Helkath, *hĕl'kăth.*

Helkath-hazzurim, *hĕl'th-hăz'zū·rĭm.*

Helkias, *hĕl·kī'ăs.*

Hellen, *hĕl'lĕn.*

Helon, *hē'lŏn.*

Helvetii, *hĕl·vē'shĭ·ī.*

Heman, *hē'măn.*

Hemath, *hē'măth.*

Hemdan, *hĕm'dăn.*

Hen, *hĕn.*

Hena, *hē'nā.*

Henadad, *hĕn'ā·dăd.*

Hengist, *hĕng'gĭst.*

Hengstenberg, *hĕn'stĕn·bĕrg.*

Henoch, *hē'nŏk.*

Henrietta, *hĕn'rĭ·ĕt'tā.*

Hepher, *hē'fĕr:* **He'pherites,** *-ĭts.*

Hephzibah, *hĕf'zĭ·bā.*

Heraclida, *hĕ·răk'lĭ·dē.*

Herakles, *hĕ'rā·klēz.*

Herculaneum, *hĕr'kū·nē'ŭm.*

Hercules, *hĕr'kū·lēz.*

Heres, *hĕ'rēz.*

Heresh, *hĕ'rĕsh.*

Hermaphroditus, *mĕf·rō·dī'tŭs.*

Hermas, *hĕr'măs.*

Hermes, *hĕr'mēz.*

Hermione, *hĕr·mī'ō·*

Ionia, *ī-ō′nĭ-ȧ.*
Iphedeiah, *ĭf′ē-dē′ȧ.*
Iphigenia, *ĭf′ĭ-jē-nī′ȧ.*
Ir, *ĕr.*
Ira, *ī′rȧ.*
Irad, *ĭ′rȧd.*
Iram, *ī′rȧm.*
Irenæus, *ī′rē-nē′ŭs.*
Iri, *ī′rī.*
Irijah, *ī-rī′jȧ.*
Iris, *ī′rĭs.*
Irnahash, *ĭr′nȧ-hăsh.*
Iron, *ī′rŏn.*
Irpeel, *ĭr′pē-ĕl.*
Irshemeth, *ĭr-shĕm′ĕth.*
Iru, *ī′rū.*
Isaac, *ī′zȧk.*
Isabella, *ĭz′ȧ-bĕl′lȧ.*
Isaiah, *ī-zī′ȧ* or *ī-zā′yȧ.*
Iscah, *ĭs′kȧ.*
Iscariot, *ĭs-kăr′ĭ-ŏt.*
Ishael, *ĭsh′ȧ-ĕl.*
Ishbah, *ĭsh′bȧ.*
Ishbak, *ĭsh′bȧk.*
Ishbi-benob, *ĭsh′bī-bē′nŏb.*
Ishbosheth, *ĭsh-bō′shĕth.*
Ishi, *ĭsh′ī.*
Ishiah, *ĭsh′ī-ȧ.*
Ishijah, *ĭsh-ī′jȧ.*
Ishma, *ĭsh′mȧ.*
Ishmael, *ĭsh′mȧ-ĕl:* **Ish′maelite,** *-ĭt:* **Ish′maelites,** *-īts.*
Ishmaiah, *ĭsh-mī′ȧ.*
Ishmeelite, *ĭsh′mē-ĕl-īt:* **Ish′meelites,** *-īts.*
Ishmeral, *ĭsh′mē-rȧl′.*
Ishod, *ĭsh′ŏd.*
Ishpan, *ĭsh′pȧn.*
Ishtob, *ĭsh′tŏb.*
Ishuah, *ĭsh′ū-ȧ.*
Ishuai, *ĭsh′ū-ā′ī.*
Ishui, *ĭsh′ū-ī.*
Isis, *ī′sĭs.*
Ismachiah, *ĭs′mȧ-kī′ȧ.*
Ismael, *ĭs′mȧ-ĕl.*
Ismaiah, *ĭs-mī′ȧ.*
Isocrates, *ī-sŏk′rȧ-tēz.*
Ispah, *ĭs′pȧ.*
Israel, *ĭz′rā-ĕl:* **Is′raelite,** *-īt:* **Is′raelites,** *-īts.*
Issachar, *ĭs′sȧ-kär.*
Isshiah, *ĭs-shī′ȧ.*
Issus, *ĭs′sŭs.*
Istalcurus, *ĭs′tăl-kū′rŭs.*
Isuah, *ĭs′ū-ȧ.*
Isui, *ĭs′ū-ī.*
Italian, *ĭ-tăl′yȧn:* **Italy,** *ĭt′ȧ-lĭ:* **Italia,** *ĭ-tăl′ĭ-ȧ.*
Ithaca, *ĭth′ȧ-kȧ.*
Ithai, *ĭth′ȧ-ī* or *ĭth-ā′ī.*
Ithamar, *ĭth′ȧ-mär.*
Ithiel, *ĭth′ĭ-ĕl.*
Ithmah, *ĭth′mȧ.*
Ithnan, *ĭth′nȧn.*
Ithra, *ĭth′rȧ.*
Ithran, *ĭth′rȧn.*
Ithream, *ĭth′rē-ȧm.*
Ithrite, *ĭth′rīt:* **Ith′rites,** *-rīts.*
Ittah-Kazin, *ĭt′tȧ-kā′zĭn.*
Ittai, *ĭt′tĭ-ī.*
Iturea, *ĭt-ū-rē′ȧ.*
Iulus, *ī-ū′lŭs.*
Ivah, *ī′vȧ.*
Ixion, *ĭks-ī′ŏn.*
Izehar, *ĭz′ē-här:* **Iz′eharites,** *-īts.*
Izhar, *ĭz′här:* **Iz′harites,** *-īts.*
Izrahiah, *ĭz′rȧ-hī′ȧ.*
Izrahite, *ĭz′rȧ-hīt.*
Izri, *ĭz′rī.*

Jaakan, *jā′ȧ-kăn.*
Jaakobah, *jā-ăk′ō-bȧ* or *-bō′bȧ.*
Jaala or **Jaalah,** *jā′ȧ-lȧ.*
Jaalam, *jā′ȧ-lăm.*
Jaanai, *jā′ȧ-nā′ī.*
Jaare-oregim, *jā′ȧr-ē-ōr′ē-jĭm.*
Jaasau, *jā′ȧ-sā′ŭ.*
Jaasiel, *jā′ȧ-sĭ-ĕl.*
Jaazaniah, *jā-ăz′ȧ-nī′ȧ.*
Jaazer, *jā′ȧ-zĕr.*
Jaaziah, *jā′ȧ-zī′ȧ.*
Jaaziel, *jā′ȧ-zĭ-ĕl.*
Jabal, *jăb′ȧl.*
Jabbok, *jăb′ŏk.*
Jabesh, *jā′bĕsh.*
Jabesh-gilead, *jā′bĕsh-gĭl′ē-ȧd.*
Jabez, *jā′bĕz.*
Jabin, *jā′bĭn.*
Jabneel, *jăb′nē-ĕl.*
Jabneh, *jăb′nȧ.*
Jachan, *jā′kăn.*
Jachin, *jā′kĭn:* **Ja′chinites,** *-īts.*
Jacob, *jā′kŏb.*
Jacobus, *jā-kō′bŭs.*
Jacquard, *ȧh-kȧ-kär′.*
Jada, *jā′dȧ.*
Jadau, *jā-dā′ŭ.*
Jaddua, *jăd-dū′ȧ.*
Jadon, *jā′dŏn.*
Jael, *jā′ĕl.*
Jagur, *jā′gĕr.*
Jah, *jȧ.*
Jahath, *jā′hăth.*
Jahaz, *jā′hăz.*
Jahaza or **Jahazah,** *jā-hā′zȧ.*
Jahazeel, *jā-hā′zē-ĕl.*
Jahaziah, *jā′hȧ-zī′ȧ.*
Jahaziel, *jā-hā′zĭ-ĕl.*
Jahdai, *jȧ-dā′ī.*
Jahdiel, *jā′dĭ-ĕl.*
Jahdo, *jā′dō.*
Jahleel, *jā′lē-ĕl:* **Jah′leelites,** *-īts.*
Jahmai, *jȧ-mā′ī.*
Jahzah, *jā′zȧ.*
Jahzeel, *jā′zē-ĕl:* **Jah′zeelites,** *-īts.*
Jahzerah, *jā-zē′rȧ.*
Jahziel, *jā′zĭ-ĕl.*
Jair, *jā′ĭr:* **Ja′irite,** *-īt.*
Jairus, *jā′ĭr-ŭs.*
Jakan, *jā′kăn.*
Jakeh, *jā′kĕ.*
Jakim, *jā′kĭm.*
Jakkim, *jăk′kĭm.*
Jalon, *jā′lŏn.*
Jambres, *jăm′brēz.*
Jambri, *jăm′brī.*
James, *jāmz.*
Jamin, *jā′mĭn:* **Ja′minites,** *-īts.*
Jamlech, *jăm′lĕk.*
Jamnia, *jăm′nī-ȧ.*
Jamnites, *jăm′nīts.*
Janna, *jăn′nȧ.*
Jannes, *jăn′nēz.*
Janoah, *jȧ-nō′ȧ.*
Janohah, *jȧ-nō′hȧ.*
Janum, *jā′nŭm.*
Janus, *jā′nŭs.*
Japheth, *jā′fĕth.*
Japhia or **Japhiah,** *jȧ-fī′ȧ.*
Japhlet, *jăf′lĕt.*
Japhletí, *jăf′lĕ-tī.*
Japho, *jā′fō.*
Jarah, *jā′rȧ.*
Jareb, *jā′rĕb.*
Jared, *jā′rĕd.*
Jaresiah, *jăr′ē-sī′ȧ.*
Jarha, *jär′hȧ.*
Jarib, *jā′rĭb.*
Jarimoth, *jăr′ĭ-mŏth.*
Jarmuth, *jär′mŭth.*
Jaroah, *jȧ-rō′ȧ.*
Jasael, *jăs′ȧ-ĕl.*
Jashen, *jā′shĕn.*
Jasher, *jā′shĕr.*
Jashobeam, *jā-shō′bē-ăm.*
Jashub, *jăsh′ŭb.*
Jashubi-lehem, *jăsh′ŭ-bī-lē′hĕm.*
Jashubites, *jăsh′ŭb-īts.*
Jasiel, *jā′sĭ-ĕl.*
Jason, *jā′sŏn.*
Jasubus, *jăs-ū′bŭs.*
Jatal, *jā′tăl.*
Jathniel, *jăth′nĭ-ĕl.*
Jattir, *jăt′tĕr.*
Javan, *jā′vȧn.*
Jaxartes, *jăks-är′tēz.*
Jazar, *jā′zär.*
Jazer, *jā′zĕr.*
Jaziz, *jā′zĭz.*
Jearim, *jē′ȧ-rĭm.*
Jeaterai, *jē-ăt′ē-rā′ī.*
Jeberechiah, *jē-bĕr′ē-kī′ȧ.*
Jebus, *jē′bŭs.*
Jebusi, *jĕb′ū-sī.*
Jebusite, *jĕb′ū-sīt:* **Jeb′usites,** *-īts.*
Jecamias, *jĕk′ȧ-mī′ȧ.*
Jechonias, also **Jeconias,** *jĕk′ō-nī′ȧs.*
Jecoliah, *jĕk′ō-lī′ȧ.*
Jeconiah, *jĕk′ō-nī′ȧ.*
Jedaiah, *jĕd′ȧ-ī.*
Jeddu, *jĕd′dū.*
Jedeus, *jē-dē′ŭs.*
Jediael, *jĕ-dī′ȧ-ĕl* or *jĕd′ĭ-ĕl.*
Jedidah, *jĕd′ĭ-dȧ.*
Jedidiah, *jĕd′ĭ-dī′ȧ.*
Jeduthun, *jĕd′ū-thŭn.*
Jeeli, *jē′lĭ-ī.*
Jeelus, *jē′ĕl-ŭs.*
Jeezer, *jē-ē′zĕr:* **Jee′zerites,** *-īts.*
Jeffrey, *jĕf′rĭ.*
Jegar-Sahadutha, *jē′gär-sȧ′hȧ-dū′thȧ.*
Jehaleleel, *jē-hăl′ē-lē-ĕl.*
Jehalelel, *jē-hăl′ē-lĕl.*
Jehaziel, *jē-hā′zĭ-ĕl.*
Jehdeiah, *jĕ-dī′ȧ.*
Jehezekel, *jē-hĕz′ē-kĕl.*
Jehiah, *jē-hī′ȧ.*
Jehiel, *jē-hī′ĕl.*
Jehieli, *jē-hī′ĕ-lī.*
Jehizkiah, *jē-hĭz-kī′ȧ.*
Jehoadah, *jē-hō′ȧ-dȧ.*
Jehoaddan, *jē-hō-ăd′dăn.*
Jehoahaz, *jē-hō′ȧ-hăz.*
Jehoash, *jē-hō′ăsh.*
Jehohanan, *jē-hō′hȧ-nȧn.*
Jehoiachin, *jē-hŏy′ȧ-kĭn.*
Jehoiada, *jē-hoy′ȧ-dȧ.*
Jehoiakim, *jē-hoy′ȧ-kĭm.*
Jehoiarib, *jē-hoy′ȧ-rĭb.*
Jehonadab, *jē-hŏn′ȧ-dăb.*
Jehonathan, *jē-hŏn′ȧ-thăn.*
Jehoram, *jē-hō′rĭm.*
Jehoshabeath, *jē-hŏsh′ȧ-bē′ăth.*
Jehoshaphat, *jē-hŏsh′ȧ-făt.*
Jehosheba, *jē-hŏsh′ē-bȧ.*
Jehoshua, also **Jehoshuah,** *jē-hŏsh′ū-ȧ.*
Jehovah, *jē-hō′vȧ:* **Jehovah-jireh,** *-jī′rȧ:* **Jehovah-nissi,** *-nĭs′sī:* **Jehovah-shalom,** *-shȧ′lŏm.*
Jehozabad, *jē-hŏz′ȧ-bȧd.*
Jehozadak, *jē-hŏz′ȧ-dăk.*
Jehu, *jē′hū.*
Jehubbah, *jē-hŭb′bȧ.*
Jehucal, *jē-hū′kăl.*
Jehud, *jē′hŭd.*
Jehudi, *jē-hū′dī.*
Jehudijah, *jē′hū-dī′jȧ.*
Jehush, *jē′hŭsh.*
Jeiel, *jē′ĭ-ĕl.*
Jekabzeel, *jē-kăb′zē-ĕl.*
Jekameam, *jĕk′ȧ-mē′ăm.*
Jekamiah, *jĕk′ȧ-mī′ȧ.*
Jekuthiel, *jē-kū′thĭ-ĕl.*
Jemima, *jē-mī′mȧ.*
Jemnaan, *jĕm′nȧ-ăn.*
Jemuel, *jē-mū′ĕl.*
Jephthah, *jĕf′thȧ.*
Jephthah, *jĕf′thȧ.*
Jephunneh, also **Jephun′ne,** *jē-fŭn′nĭ.*
Jerah, *jē′rȧ.*
Jerahmeel, *jē-răh′mē-ĕl:* **Jerah′meelites,** *-īts.*
Jerechus, *jĕr′ē-kŭs.*
Jered, *jē′rĕd.*
Jeremai, *jĕr′ē-mā′ī.*
Jeremiah, *jĕr′ē-mī′ȧ,* also **Jer′emi′as,** *-ȧs,* and **Jer′emy,** *-mĭ.*
Jeremoth, *jĕr′ē-mŏth.*
Jeriah, *jē-rī′ȧ.*
Jeribai, *jĕr′ĭ-bā′ī.*
Jericho, *jĕr′ĭ-kō.*
Jeriel, *jĕr′ĭ-ĕl.*
Jerijah, *jē-rī′jȧ.*
Jerimoth, *jĕr′ĭ-mŏth.*
Jerioth, *jĕr′ĭ-ŏth.*
Jeroboam, *jĕr′ō-bō′ăm.*
Jeroham, *jĕr′ō-hăm.*
Jerome, *jē-rōm.*
Jerubbaal, *jĕ-rŭb′bā-ăl* or *-bȧl.*
Jerubbesheth, *jĕr′ŭb-bĕsh′ĕth.*
Jeruel, *jĕr′ū-ĕl.*
Jerusalem, *jē-rōō′sȧ-lĕm.*
Jerusha or **Jerushah,** *jĕr′ū-shȧ.*
Jesaiah, *jē-zī′ȧ.*
Jeshaiah, *jĕsh′ȧ-ī′ȧ.*
Jeshanah, *jĕsh′ȧ-nȧ.*
Jesharelah, *jĕsh′ȧ-rē′lȧ.*
Jeshebeab, *jĕsh-ĕb′ē-ăb.*
Jesher, *jē′shĕr.*
Jeshimon, *jĕsh′ĭ-mŏn.*
Jeshishai, *jĕsh′ĭ-shā′ī.*
Jeshohaiah, *jĕsh′ō-hī′ȧ.*
Jeshua or **Jeshuah,** *jĕsh′ū-ȧ.*
Jeshurun, *jĕsh′ū-rŭn.*
Jesiah, *jē-sī′ȧ.*
Jesimiel, *jē-sĭm′ĭ-ĕl.*
Jesse, *jĕs′ē.*
Jessue, *jĕs′sū-ē.*
Jesu, *jē′zū.*
Jesui, *jē′zū-ī:* **Jes′uites,** *-īts.*
Jesurun, *jĕs′ū-rŭn.*
Jesus, *jē′zŭz.*
Jether, *jē′thĕr.*
Jetheth, *jē′thĕth.*
Jethlah, *jĕth′lȧ.*
Jethro, *jĕth′rō.*
Jetur, *jē′tĕr.*
Jeuel, *jē-ū′ĕl.*
Jeush, *jē′ŭsh.*
Jeuz, *jē′ŭz.*
Jew, *jō:* **Jews,** *jōz:* **Jew′ess,** *jōĕs:* **Jew′ish,** *-ĭsh:* **Jew′ry,** *-rĭ.*
Jezaniah, *jĕz′ȧ-nī′ȧ.*
Jezebel, *jĕz′ē-bĕl.*
Jezelus, *jē-zē′lŭs.*
Jezer, *jē′zĕr:* **Je′zerites,** *-īts.*
Jeziah, *jĕz′ĭ-ȧ.*
Jeziel, *jĕz′ĭ-ĕl.*
Jezliah, *jĕz′lī-ȧ.*
Jezoar, *jĕz′ō-ăr* or *jĕz-ō′.*
Jezrahiah, *jĕz′rȧ-hī′ȧ.*
Jezreel, *jĕz′rē-ĕl:* **Jez′reelite,** *-ĭt:* **Jez′reelites,** *-īts.*

Jochebed, *jŏk′ē-bĕd* or *jō′k-ĕb′ĕd.*
Jod, *jŏd.*
Joda, *jō′dȧ.*
Joed, *jō′ĕd.*
Joel, *jō′ĕl.*
Joelah, *jō-ē′lȧ* or *jō′*
Joezer, *jō-ē′zẽr.*
Jogbehah, *jŏg′bē-hȧ.*
Jogli, *jŏg′lī.*
Joha, *jō′hȧ.*
Johanan, *jō-hā′nȧn* or *jō′*
Johannes, *jō-hăn′nēz.*
John, *jŏn.*
Joiada, *jō-ī′ȧ-dȧ.*
Joiakim, *jō-ī′ȧ-kĭm.*
Joiarib, *jō-ī′ȧ-rĭb.*
Jokdeam, *jŏk′dē-ăm.*
Jokim, *jō′kĭm.*
Jokmeam, *jŏk′mē-ăm.*
Jokneam, *jŏk′nē-ăm.*
Jokshan, *jŏk′shăn.*
Joktan, *jŏk′tăn.*
Joktheel, *jŏk′thē-ĕl.*
Jonadab, *jŏn′ȧ-dăb.*
Jona or **Jonah,** *jō′nȧ.*
Jonan, *jō′nȧn.*
Jonas, *jō′nȧs.*
Jonathan, *jŏn′ȧ-thăn.*
Jonathas, *jŏn′ȧ-thȧs.*
Jonath-elem-rechokim, *jō′nȧth-ĕl′ĕm-rē′kō-kĭm.*
Joppa, *jŏp′pȧ.*
Joppe, *jŏp′pē.*
Jorah, *jō′rȧ.*
Jorai, *jō-rā′ī.*
Joram, *jō′rȧm.*
Jordan, *jŏr′dȧn.*
Joribas, *jō′rĭ-bȧs.*
Joribus, *jō′rĭ-bŭs.*
Jorim, *jō′rĭm.*
Jorkoam, *jŏr′kō-ăm.*
Josabad, *jŏs′ȧ-bȧd.*
Josaphat, *jŏs′ȧ-făt.*
Josaphias, *jō-sȧf′ī-ȧs.*
Jose, *jō′zē.*
Josedec, *jŏs′ē-dĕk.*
Josedech, *jŏs′ē-dĕk.*
Joseph, *jō′zĕf.*
Josephine, *jō′zĕf-ĭn.*
Josephus, *jō-sē′fŭs.*
Joses, *jō′zēz.*
Joshah, *jŏ′shȧ.*
Joshaphat, *jŏsh′ȧ-făt.*
Joshaviah, *jŏsh′ȧ-vī′ȧ* or *jō-shȧ′vī-ȧ.*

jō-ĭt′ĭ-ȧs.
Julius, *jū′lĭ-ŭs.*
Junia, *jū′nĭ-ȧ.*
Junot, *zhū-nō′.*
Jupiter, *jū′pĭ-tẽr.*
Juhab-hesed, *jū′shăb hĕ′sĕd.*
Justinianus, *jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ȧ′nŭs.*
Justinus, *jŭs-tī′nŭs.*
Justus, *jŭs′tŭs.*
Juttah, *jŭt′tȧ.*
Juvenalis, *jōō′vĕ-nȧ′lĭs*
Juvenal, *-nȧl.*

Kabseel, *kăb′sē-ĕl.*
Kadesh, *kā′dĕsh.*
Kadesh-Barnea, *kā′dĕsh bär′nē-ȧ.*
Kadmiel, *kăd′mĭ-ĕl.*
Kadmonites, *kăd′mŏn ĭts.*
Kallai, *kăl′lī-ī* or *-lā′*
Kanah, *kā′nȧ.*
Kareah, *kā-rē′ȧ.*
Karkaa, *kär′kā-ȧ* or *kär*
Karkor, *kär′kŏr.*
Karnaim, *kär′nā-ĭm -nā′*
Kartah, *kär′tȧ.*
Kartan, *kär′tăn.*
Kattath, *kăt′tăth.*
Kedar, *kē′där.*
Kedemah, *kĕd′ē-mȧ.*
Kedemoth, *kĕd′ē-mŏth.*
Kedesh, *kē′dĕsh.*
Kehelathah, *kē-hĕl′ȧ-t* or *kĕ′hĕl-ȧ′thȧ.*
Keilah, *kī′lȧ.*
Kelaiah, *kĕ-lī′ȧ.*
Kelita, *kĕl′ĭ-tȧ.*
Kemuel, *kĕ-mū′ĕl kĕm′*
Kenan, *kē′nȧn.*
Kenath, *kē′nȧth.*
Kenaz, *kē′nȧz.*
Kenezite, *kĕn′ĕz-īt.*
Kenite, *kĕn′īt;* **Ken'i** *-its.*
Kenizzites, *kĕn′ĭz-zīts*
Kepler, *kĕp′lẽr.*
Keren-Happuch, *kĕr hăp′pŭk.*
Keriath, *kē′rĭ-ăth.*
Keros, *kē′rŏs.*
Keturah, *kĕ-tū′rȧ.*
Kezia, *kĕ-zī′ȧ.*
kĕ′zĭ-ȧ or *-zē′.*

Maaleh-acrabbim, *mā'ălē-ăk'răb'bĭm.*
Maani, *mā'ănī.*
Maarath, *mā'ă-răth.*
Maaseiah, *mā'ă-sī'ă.*
Maaziai, *mā'ă-zī-ā'ī.*
Maazias, *mā'ă-zī'ăs.*
Maath, *mā'ăth.*
Maaz, *mā'ăz.*
Maaziah, *mā'ă-zī'ă.*
Mabdai, *măb-dā'ī.*
Maaslon, *mā'ăl-ŏn.*
Maccabees, *măk'kă-bēz.*
Macedonia, *măs'ē-dō'nĭ-ă:* **Mac'edo'nian**, *-ăn.*
Machbanai, *măk'bĭ-nā'ī.*
Machbena, *măk'bĕ-nă.*
Machi, *mā'kī.*
Machir, *mā'kēr:* **Ma'chirites**, *-īts.*
Machmas, *măk'măs.*
Machnadebai, *măk'nă-dĕ-bī'ī.*
Machpelah, *măk-pē'lă* or *măk'*
Macron, *mā'krŏn.*
Madai, *mā-dā'ī.*
Madiabun, *măd'ī-ā-bŭn.*
Madian, *mā'dĭ-ăn.*
Madmannah, *măd'mă-nă.*
Madmen, *măd'mĕn.*
Madmenah, *măd'mē-nă.*
Madon, *mā'dŏn.*
Maendar, *mē-ăn'dĕr.*
Maesmas, *mē-ĕs'năs.*
Maeus, *mē'ŭs.*
Magbish, *măg'bĭ-sh.*
Magdalene, *măg'dă-lē'nē.*
Magdiel, *măg'dĭ-ĕl.*
Maged, *mā'gĕd.*
Magi, *mā'jī.*
Magellan, *mă-jĕl'lăn.*
Magiddo, *mă-gĭd'dō.*
Mago, *mā'gō.*
Magor-missabib, *mā'gōr-mĭs'sā-bĭb.*
Magpiash, *măg'pĭ-ăsh.*
Mahalah, *mā'hă-lă.*
Mahalaleel, *mā-hăl'lă-lē-ĕl.*
Mahalath, *mā'hă-lăth:* **Ma'halath - leannoth**, *-lē-ăn'nŏth.*
Mahali, *mā'hă-lī.*
Mahanaim, *mā'hă-nā'ĭm.*
Mahaneh-dan, *mā'hă-nĕ-dăn.*
Maharai, *mā'hă-rā'ī.*
Mahath, *mā'hăth.*
Mahavite, *mā'hă-vīt.*
Mahazioth, *mĭ-hā'zĭ-ŏth.*
Maher - shalal - hashbaz, *mā'hēr - shăl'ăl - hăsh'băz.*
Mahlah, *mā'lă.*
Mahli, *mă'lī:* **Mah'lites**, *-īts.*
Mahlon, *mā'lŏn.*
Mahol, *mā'hŏl.*
Maianeas, *mĭ-ăn'ē-ăs.*
Maintenon, *mănt-nŏng'* or *măn'tē-nŏn.*
Makaz, *mā'kăz.*
Maked, *mā'kĕd.*
Makheloth, *măk-hē'lŏth* or *măk'*
Makkedah, *măk-kē'dă.*
Maktesh, *măk'tĕsh.*
Malachi, *măl'ă-kī.*
Malachy, *măl'ă-kĭ.*
Malcham, *măl'kăm.*
Malchiah, *măl-kī'ă.*
Malchiel, *măl'kĭ-ĕl:* **Mal'chielites**, *-īts.*
Malchijah, *măl-kī'jă.*
Malchiram, *măl-kī'răm.*
Malchishua or **Malchishuah**, *măl'kĭ-shō'ă.*
Malchus, *măl'kŭs.*
Malebranche, *măl'ă-brănsh* or *măl-brŏngsh'.*
Maleleel, *mă'lĕ-lē-ĕl.*
Mallos, *măl'lŏs.*
Mallothi, *măl-lō'thī.*
Malluch, *măl'lŭk.*
Mamaias, *mă-mā'ăs.*
Mamnitanaimus, *măm'nĭ-tăn-ī'mŭs.*
Mamre, *măm'rĕ.*
Mamuchus, *măm-ū'kŭs.*
Manaen, *măn'ă-ĕn.*
Manahath, *măn'ă-hăth* or *-ă'*
Manahethites, *mă-nă'hĕth-īts.*
Manasseas, *măn-ăs'sē-ăs.*
Manasseh, *mă-năs'sĕ.*
Manasses, *mă-năs'sēz:* **Manas'sites**, *-sīts.*
Manes, *mā'nēz.*
Manetho, *mĭn-ē'thō.*
Mani, *mā'nī.*
Manlius, *măn'lĭ-ŭs.*
Manoah, *mă-nō'ă.*
Maoch, *mā'ŏk.*
Maon, *mā'ŏn:* **Ma'onites**, *-īts.*
Mara or **Marah**, *mā'rĕ.*
Maralah, *măr'ă-lă.*
Marathon, *măr'ă-thŏn.*
Marcellus, *măr-sĕ'lŭs.*
Marciana, *măr'shĭ-ă'nă.*
Marcomanni, *măr'kō-mĭn'nī.*
Marcus, *măr'kŭs.*
Mardocheus, *măr'dō-kē'ŭs.*
Mardonius, *măr-dō'nĭ-ŭs.*
Mareshah, *mă-rē'shă* or *măr'*
Margaret, *mär'gĕ-rĕt.*
Mariamne, *măr'ĭ-ăm'nē.*
Marianne, *mā-rĭ-ăn'*
Marie-Antoinette, *mā-rē'-ŏng'tŭē-nĕt'.*
Marimoth, *măr'ĭ-mŏth.*
Marisa, *mā'rĭ-sā.*
Marius, *mā'rĭ-ŭs* or *măr'*
Mark, *märk.*
Marlborough, *mär'lĕ-b'rō.*
Marmoth, *mär'mŏth.*
Maroth, *mā'rŏth.*
Mars, *märz:* **Mars-hill**, *märz'hĭl.*
Marsena, *mär'sĕ-nă.*
Martha, *mär'thă.*
Martin, *mär'tĭn.*
Mary, *mā'rĭ:* **Mary Magdalene**, *-măg'dă-lē'nē.*
Masaloth, *măs'ă-lŏth.*
Maschil, *măs'kĭl.*
Mash, *măsh.*
Mashai, *mā'shăĭ* or *măsh'*
Masias, *mā-sī'ăs.*
Masinissa, *măs'ĭ-nĭs'să.*
Masman, *măs'măn.*
Maspha, *măs'fă.*
Masrekah, *măs'rē-kă.*
Massa and **Massah**, *măs'să.*
Massias, *măs-sī'ăs.*
Mathanias, *măth'ă-nī'ăs.*
Mathusala, *mă-thŏ'să-lă.*
Matilda, *mă-tĭl'dă.*
Matred, *mā'trĕd* or *mā'*
Matri, *mā'trĭ* or *mā'.*
Mattan, *mā'tăn.*
Mattanah, *mā'tăn-ă.*
Mattaniah, *mă'tăn-ī'ă.*
Mattatha and **Mattathah**, *mă'tă-thă.*
Mattathias, *mă'tă-thī'ăs.*
Mattenai, *mă'tĕ-nā'ī.*
Matthan, *mă'thăn.*
Matthanias, *mă'thăn-ī'ăs.*
Matthat, *mă'thăt.*
Matthelas, *măth'ĕ-lăs.*
Matthew, *măth'thū.*
Matthias, *măth-thī'ăs.*
Mattithiah, *mă'tĭ-thī'ă.*
Maurice, *mŏr'ĭs.*
Mausolus, *mŏr-sō'lŭs.*
Maxentius, *măks-ĕn'shĭ-ŭs.*
Maximianus, *măks-ĭm'ĭ-ā'nŭs.*
Maximilian, *măks'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ăn.*
Maximinus, *măks'ĭ-mī'nŭs.*
Maximus, *măks'ĭ-mŭs.*
Mazarin, *măz'ă-rĕn'.*
Mazeppa, *mă-zĕp'pă.*
Mazitias, *măz'ĭ-tī'ăs.*
Mazzaroth, *măz'ăr-rŏth.*
Mesh, *mĕ'ă.*
Meani, *mĕ'ă-nī.*
Mearah, *mē'ă-rä.*
Mebunnai, *mĕ-bŭn-nā'ī.*
Mecherathite, *mĕk'ĕ-răth-īt* or *mĕ-kĕ'*
Medaba, *mĕ'dă-bä.*
Medad, *mĕ'dăd.*
Medan, *mĕ'dăn.*
Mede, *mēd:* **Medes**, *mēdz.*
Medea, *mĕ-dē'ă.*
Medeba, *mĕd'ĕ-bä.*
Media, *mē'dĭ-ă:* **Me'dian**, *-ăn.*
Medici, *mĕd'ĭ-chē.*
Meeda, *mĕ'ĕ-dä.*
Megabazus, *mĕg'ă-bā'zŭs;* also **Meg'aby'zus**, *-bĭ'zŭs.*
Megiddo, *mĕ-gĭd'dō.*
Megiddon, *mĕ-gĭd'dŏn.*
Mehetabeel, *mĕ-hĕt'ă-bĕl.*
Mehetabel, *mĕ-hĕt'ă-bĕl.*
Mehida, *mĕ-hī'dä* or *mĕ'*
Mehir, *mĕ'hēr.*
Meholathite, *mĕ-hō'lăth-īt.*
Mehujael, *mĕ-hū'jă-ĕl.*
Mehuman, *mĕ-hū'măn* or *mĕ'*
Mehunim, *mĕ-hū'nĭm:* **Mehu'nims**, *-nĭmz,* or *mĕ'*
Mejarkon, *mĕ-jär'kŏn.*
Mekonah, *mĕk'ō-nä.*
Melanchthon, *mĕ-lăng'thŏn.*
Melatiah, *mĕl'ă-tī'ă.*
Melchi, *mĕl'kī.*
Melchiah, *mĕl-kī'ă.*
Melchias, *mĕl-kī'ăs.*
Melchisedec, also **Melchizedek**, *mĕl-kĭz'ĕ-dĕk.*
Melchishua, *mĕl'kĭ-shō'ă.*
Melea, *mĕ'lĕ-ä.*
Meleager, *mĕ'lĕ-ā'jĕr.*
Melech, *mĕ'lĕk.*
Melicu, *mĕl'ĭ-kŭ.*
Melita, *mĕl'ĭ-tä.*
Melzar, *mĕl'zär.*
Mem, *mĕm.*
Memmius Quintus, *mĕm'mĭ-ŭs kwĭn'tŭs.*
Memnon, *mĕm'nŏn:* **Memnonium**, *mĕm-nŏn'ĭ-ŭm.*
Memphis, *mĕm'fĭs.*
Memucan, *mĕ-mū'kăn.*
Menahem, *mĕn'ă-hĕm.*
Menan, *mē'năn.*
Menander, *mĕ-năn'dĕr.*
Mendelssohn, *mĕn'dĕl-sŏn.*
Mene, *mē'nē.*
Menelaus, *mĕn'ĕ-lā'ŭs.*
Menestheus, *mĕ-nĕs'thē-ŭs.*
Meni, *mē'nī.*
Mentor, *mĕn'tŏr.*
Meonenim, *mē-ŏn'ĕ-nĭm.*
Meonothai, *mē-ŏn'ō-thā'ī.*
Mephaath, *mĕf'ă-ăth* or *mĕ-fā'ăth.*
Mephibosheth, *mĕ-fĭb'ō-shĕth* or *mĕ'fĭ-bō'shĕth.*
Merab, *mē'răb.*
Meraiah, *mĕ-rī'ă.*
Meraioth, *mĕ-rī'ŏth.*
Meran, *mēr'ăn.*
Merari, *mĕr-ăr'ī:* **Mer'arites**, *-īts.*
Merathaim, *mĕr'ă-thā'ĭm.*
Mercurius, *mĕr-kū'rĭ-ŭs:* **Mercury**, *mĕr'kū-rĭ.*
Mered, *mē'rĕd.*
Meremoth, *mĕr'ĕ-mŏth.*
Meres, *mē'rēz.*
Mereshah, *mĕr'ĕ-shä.*
Meribah, *mĕr'ĭ-bä.*
Meribah-kadesh, *mĕr'ĭ-bä-kā'dĕsh.*
Merib-baal, *mĕr'ĭb-bā'ăl.*
Merodach, *mĕ-rō'dăk* or *mĕr':* **Mero'dach-bal'adan**, *-băl'ă-dăn.*
Merom, *mē'rŏm.*
Meronothite, *mĕ-rŏn'ō-thīt.*
Meroz, *mē'rŏz.*
Meruth, *mē'rŭth.*
Mesech, *mē'sĕk.*
Mesha, *mē'shä.*
Meshach, *mē'shăk.*
Meshech, *mē'shĕk.*
Meshelemiah, *mĕ-shĕl'ĕ-mī'ă.*
Meshezabeel, *mĕ-shĕz'ă-bĕ-ĕl.*
Meshilemith, *mĕ-shĭl'ĕ-mĭth.*
Meshillemoth, *mĕ-shĭl'lĕ-mŏth.*
Meshobab, *mĕ-shō'bĭb.*
Meshullam, *mĕ-shŭl'lăm.*
Meshullemeth, *mĕ-shŭl'lĕ-mĕth* or *-lĕm'ĕth.*
Mesobaite, *mĕs-ō-bā-īt* or *mĕs-ō'bā-ĭt.*
Mesopotamia, *mĕs'ō-pŏ-tā'mĭ-ä.*
Messala, *mĕs-sā'lä.*
Messiah, *mĕs-sī'ä,* also **Messias**, *mĕs-sī'ăs.*
Meterus, *mĕ-tē'rŭs.*
Metheg-Ammah, *mē'thĕg-ăm' mä.*
Methusael, *mĕ-thō'sā-ĕl.*
Methuselah, *mĕ-thō'sĕ-lä.*
Meunim, *mĕ-ū'nĭm* or *mē-*
Meyerbeer, *mī'ĕr-bär.*
Mezahab, *mĕz'ä-hăb.*
Miamin, *mī'ä-mĭn.*
Mibhar, *mĭb'här.*
Mibsam, *mĭb'săm.*
Mibzar, *mĭb'zär.*
Micah, *mī'kä,* the prophet; *mīk'ä,* an Israelite — see Judges, xvii. xviii.
Micaiah, *mĭ-kī'ä.*
Micha, *mī'kä.*
Michael, *mī'kĕl.*
Michah, *mī'kä.*
Michaiah, *mĭ-kī'ä.*
Michal, *mī'kĕl.*

Micheas, *mī-kē'ăs.*
Michmas, *mĭk'măs.*
Michmash, *mĭk'măsh.*
Michmethah, *mĭk'mē-thä.*
Michri, *mĭk'rī.*
Michtam, *mĭk'tăm.*
Micipsa, *mĭ-sĭp'sä.*
Midas, *mī'dăs.*
Middin, *mĭd'dĭn.*
Midian, *mĭd'ĭ-ăn*; **Mid'ianite**, *-īt*; **Mid'ianites**, *-īts*; **Mid'ianit'ish**, *-ĭt'ĭsh.*
Migdalel, *mĭg'dăl-ēl.*
Migdal-gad, *mĭg'dăl-găd.*
Migdol, *mĭg'dŏl.*
Migron, *mĭg'rŏn.*
Mijamin, *mĭ'jä-mĭn.*
Mikloth, *mĭk'lŏth.*
Mikneiah, *mĭk-nī'ä.*
Milalai, *mĭl'ä-lā'ĭ.*
Milcah, *mĭl'kä.*
Milcom, *mĭl'kŏm.*
Miletum, *mĭ-lē'tŭm.*
Miletus, *mĭ-lē'tŭs.*
Millo, *mĭl'lō.*
Milo, *mī'lō.*
Miltiades, *mĭl-tī'ä-dēz.*
Minerva, *mĭ-nĕr'vä.*
Miniamin, *mĭn'ĭ-ä-mĭn.*
Minie, *mē'nē-ē'.*
Minni, *mĭn'nī.*
Minnith, *mĭn'nĭth.*
Minos, *mī'nŏs.*
Minotaurus, *mĭn'ō-tăr'rŭs.*
Miphkad, *mĭf'kăd.*
Mirabeau, *mĭr'ä-bō'.*
Miriam, *mĭr'ĭ-ăm.*
Mirma, *mĕr'mä.*
Misael, *mĭs'ä-ēl.*
Misgah, *mĭs'gäh.*
Mishael, *mĭsh'ä-ēl.*
Mishal, *mĭ'shăl.*
Misham, *mĭ'shăm.*
Misheal, *mĭ'shē-ăl.*
Mishma, *mĭsh'mä.*
Montpensier, *mŏng-pŏng'sē-ā'.*
Moosias, *mō'ō-sī'ăs.*
Morasthite, *mō'răs-thīt.*
Mordecal, *mōr'dē-kăl'ĭ* or *-dĕ'kä.*
Moreh, *mō'rĕ.*
Moresheth-gath, *mōr'ĕsh-ĕth-găth'* or *mō-rĕ'sĕsh.*
Moriah, *mō-rī'ä.*
Morpheus, *mōr'fūs.*
Mosera, *mō'sē-rä.*
Mosheim, *mōs'hĭm.*
Moseroth, *mō'sē-rŏth.*
Moses, *mō'zĭz.*
Mosollam, *mō-sŏl'lăm.*
Mosollamon, *mō-sŏl'lä-mŏn.*
Moza, and **Mozah**, *mō'zä.*
Mozart, *mō-zärt'.*
Muppim, *mŭp'pĭm.*
Murchison, *mŭr'kĭ-sŏn.*
Murillo, *mōō-rēl'yō.*
Musæ, *mū'zē.*
Mushi, *mū'shī*; **Mushites**, *-shīts.*
Muthlabben, *mŭth-läb'bĕn.*
Myndus, *mĭn'dŭs.*
Myra, *mī'rä.*
Myrmidon, *mĕr'mĭ-dŏn*; **Myrmidones**, *mĕr-mĭd'ō-nēz.*
Mysia, *mĭz'ĭ-ä* or *mĭ'zĭ-ä.*

Naam, *nā'ăm.*
Naamah, *nā'ä-mä.*
Naaman, *nā'ä-măn.*
Naamathite, *nā-ăm'ä-thīt*; **Naam'athites**, *-thīts.*
Naamites, *nā'ä-mīts.*
Naarah, *nā'ä-rä.*
Naarai, *nā'ä-rā'ĭ.*
Naaran, *nā'ä-răn.*
Naarath, *nā'ä-răth.*
Naaseron, *nā-ăs'ĕ-rŏn.*
Naphtali, *năf'tä-lī.*
Naphtali, *năf'tha-lĭ.*
Naphthar, *năf'thär.*
Naphtuhim, *năf'tū-hĭm.*
Napoleon, *nä-pō'lē-ŏn.*
Narcissus, *när-sĭs'sŭs.*
Nasbas, *năs'băs.*
Naser, *nā'sĕr.*
Nasith, *nā'sĭth.*
Nathan, *nā'thăn.*
Nathanael, *nä-thăn'ä-ēl.*
Nathanias, *nä-thăn-ī'ăs.*
Nathan-melech, *nā'thăn-mē'lĕk.*
Naum, *nā'ŭm.*
Nazarene, *năz'ä-rēn*; **Naz'arenes**, *-rēnz*; **Naz'areth**, *-rĕth*; **Naz'arite**, *-rīt*; **Naz'arites**, *-rīts.*
Nazianzus, *nă-zĭ-ăn'zŭs.*
Neah, *nē'ä.*
Neapolis, *nē-ăp'ō-lĭs.*
Neariah, *nē'ä-rī'ä.*
Nebai, *nĕb'ä-ĭ* or *nē-bā'ĭ.*
Nebaioth, *nĕ-bā'ŏth.*
Nebajoth, *nĕ-bā'jŏth.*
Neballat, *nĕ-băl'lăt.*
Nebat, *nē'băt.*
Nebo, *nē'bō.*
Nebuchadnezzar, *nĕb'ŭ-kăd-nĕz'zär.*
Nebuchadrezzar, *nĕb'ŭ-kăd-rĕz'zär.*
Nebushasban, *nĕb'ŭ-shăz'băn.*
Nebuzaradan, *nĕb'ŭ-zăr'ä-dăn.*
Necho, *nē'kō.*
Necodan, *nĕk'ō-dăn.*
Nedabiah, *nĕd'ä-bī'ä.*
Neemias, *nē'ĕ-mī'ăs.*
Neginah, *nĕg'ĭ-nä.*
Neginoth, *nĕg'ĭ-nŏth.*
Nehelamite, *nĕ-hĕl'ä-mīt.*
Nehemiah, *nē'hĕ-mī'ä.*
Nestorius, *nĕs-tō'rĭ-ŭs.*
Nethanel, *nĕ-thăn'ĕ-ĕl.*
Nethaniah, *nĕth'ä-nī'ä.*
Nethinims, *nĕth'ĭ-nĭmz.*
Netophah, *nĕ-tō'fä.*
Netophathai, *nĕ-tŏf'ä-thī*; **Netoph'athite**, *-thīt*; **Netoph'athites**, *-thīts.*
Neziah, *nĕ-zī'ä.*
Nezib, *nē'zĭb.*
Nibhaz, *nĭb'hăz.*
Nibshan, *nĭb'shăn.*
Nicanor, *nĭ-kā'nŏr.*
Nice, *nī'sē.*
Nicodemus, *nĭk'ō-dē'mŭs.*
Nicolaitans, *nĭk'ō-lā'ĭ-tănz.*
Nicolas, and **Nicholas**, *nĭk'ō-lăs.*
Nicomedia, *nĭk'ō-mē'dĭ-ä* or *nĭ-kō-mē'dĭ-ä.*
Nicopolis, *nĭ-kŏp'ō-lĭs.*
Niebuhr, *nē'bōōr.*
Niger, *nī'jĕr.*
Nilus, *nī'lŭs*; **Nile**, *nīl.*
Nimrah, *nĭm'rä.*
Nimrim, *nĭm'rĭm.*
Nimrod, *nĭm'rŏd.*
Nimshi, *nĭm'shī.*
Nineveh, *nĭn'ĕ-vĕ*; **Nin'evites**, *-vīts.*
Ninus, *nī'nŭs.*
Nisan, *nī'săn.*
Nison, *nī'sŭn.*
Nisroch, *nĭs'rŏk.*
No, *nō.*
Noadiah, *nō'ä-dī'ä.*
Noah, *nō'ä.*
Nob, *nŏb.*
Nobah, *nō'bä.*
Nod, *nŏd.*
Nodab, *nō'dăb.*
Noe, *nō'ē.*
Noeba, *nō-ē'bä.*
Nogah, *nō'gä.*
Nohah, *nō'hä.*
Non, *nŏn.*

Oliver, *ŏl′i-vĕr.*
Olives, *ŏl′ivz.*
Olivet, *ŏl′i-vĕt.*
Olohannes, *ō-lō′hŏn-zēn.*
Olympas, *ō-lim′pās.*
Olympia, *ō-lim′pĭ-ā:* **Olym′pias,** *-ās.*
Olympus, *ō-lim′pŭs.*
Omarus, *ō-mē′rŭs.*
Omar, *ō′mär.*
Omega, *ō′mē′gā.*
Omri, *ŏm′rī.*
On, *ŏn.*
Onam, *ō′nām.*
Onan, *ō′nān.*
Onesimus, *ŏn-ĕs′i-mŭs.*
Onesiphorus, *ŏn′ē-sĭf′ō-rŭs.*
Oniares, *ŏn′i-ā′rēz.*
Onias, *ō-nī′ăs.*
Ono, *ō′nō.*
Ophel, *ō′fĕl.*
Ophir, *ō′fēr.*
Ophni, *ŏf′nī.*
Ophrah, *ŏf′rā.*
Orcades, *ôr′kā-dēz.*
Oreb, *ō′rĕb.*
Oren, *ō′rĕn.*
Oreites, *ō-rē′ī-tēz.*
Orpetorix, *ôr-pĕt′ō-rĭks.*
Origenes, *ō-rĭj′ē-nēz:* **Origen,** *ōr′i-jĕn.*
Orion, *ō-rī′ŏn.*
Oriando, *ôr-lăn′dō.*
Ornan, *ôr′nān.*
Orontes, *ō-rŏn′tēz.*
Orpah, *ôr′pä.*
Orphous, *ôr′fŭs.*
Orthosias, *ôr-thō′sī-ăs.*
Osaias, *ō-sā′ăs.*
Oscar, *ŏs′kär.*
Osea, *ō-sē′ā.*
Oseas, *ō-sē′ăs.*
Osee, *ō′zē.*
Oshea, *ō′shē-ā.*
Osiris, *ō-sī′rĭs.*
Ossian, *ŏsh′ăn* or *ŏs′shi-ăn.*
Othni, *ŏth′nī.*
Othniel, *ŏth′ni-ĕl.*
Otho, *ōth′ō.*
Othonias, *ŏth′ō-nī′ăs.*
Ovidius, *ō-vĭd′i-ŭs:* **Ovid.**
Oxus, *ŏks′ŭs.*
Ozem, *ō′zĕm.*
Ozias, *ō-zī′ăs.*
Oziel, *ō′zi-ĕl.*
Ozni, *ōz′nī:* **Oz′nites,** *-nīts.*
Ozora, *ōz-ō′rä.*

Paarai, *pā′ä-rī′ī.*
Pacatiana, *pā-kā′shi-ā′nä.*
Padan, *pā′dăn.*
Padan-aram, *pā′dăn-ā′răm.*
Padon, *pā′dŏn.*
Paan, *pā′ăn.*
Pagiel, *pā′gi-ĕl.*
Pagnini, *păn-yē′nē.*
Pahath-moab, *pā′hăth-mō′ăb.*
Pai, *pā′i.*
Palal, *pā′lăl.*
Palestina, *păl′ĕs-tī′nä.*
Palestine, *păl′ĕs-tīn.*
Palladium, *păl-lā′di-ŭm.*
Pallas, *păl′lăs.*
Pallu, *păl′lū:* **Pal′luites,** *-ītes.*
Palmyra, *păl-mī′rä.*
Palti, *păl′ti:* **Pal′tite,** *-tīt.*
Paltiel, *păl′ti-ĕl.*
Pamphylia, *păm-fĭl′i-ä.*
Pan, *păn.*
Pandora, *păn-dō′rä.*
Pannag, *păn′nag.*
Panizzi, *pä-nit′sē.*
Pantheum (L.), *păn-thē′ŭm:* **Panthe′on (Gr.),** *-ŏn:* **Pantheon (Eng.),** *păn′thē-ŏn.*
Paoli, *pä′ō-lē.*
Paphos, *pā′fŏs.*
Parah, *pā′rä.*
Paran, *pā′răn.*
Parbar, *pär′bär.*
Paris, *păr′ĭs.*
Parmashta, *pär-mäsh′tä.*
Parmenas, *pär′mē-nas.*
Parmenion, *pär-mēn′i-ŏn.*
Parnach, *pär′nak.*
Parnassus, *pär-nas′sus* or *nas′.*
Parosh, *pā′rŏsh.*
Parshandatha, *pär-shăn′dā-thä* or *-dăth′ä.*
Parthenon, *pär′thē-nŏn.*
Parthians, *pär′thi-ănz:* **Par′thia,** *-ä.*
Paruah, *pär′ū-ä* or *pär-ū′ä.*
Pasach, *pā′sak.*
Pascal, *păs′kăl.*
Pasdammim, *păs-dăm′mim.*
Paseah, *pā-sē′ä.*
Pashur, *păsh′ĕr.*
Pasiphae, *pā-sĭf′ā-ē.*
Patara, *păt′ä-rä.*
Patheus, *pā-thē′ŭs.*
Pathros, *pāth′rŏs.*
Pathrusim, *pāth′rō-sim.*
Patmos, *păt′mŏs.*
Patrick, *păt′rik.*
Patrobas, *păt′rō-băs.*
Patroclus, *pā-trŏk′lŭs.*
Pau, *pā′ū.*
Paul, *pŏl.*
Paulinus, *pŏw-lī′nŭs.*
Paulus, *pŏw′lŭs.*
Pausanias, *pŏw-sā′ni-ăs.*
Pe, *pē.*
Pedahel, *pĕd′ä-hĕl.*
Pedahzur, *pĕd′ä-zĕr* or *pĕd-ā′zĕr.*
Pedaiah, *pĕd-ī′ä.*
Pegasus, *pĕg′ä-sŭs* — see Dict.
Pekah, *pē′kä.*
Pekahiah, *pē′kä-hī′ä.*
Pekod, *pē′kŏd.*
Pelagius, *pĕ-lā′jĭ-ŭs.*
Pelaiah, *pĕ-lā′ä.*
Pelaliah, *pĕl-ä-lī′ä.*
Pelatiah, *pĕl′ä-tī′ä.*
Peleg, *pē′lĕg.*
Pelet, *pē′lĕt.*
Peleth, *pē′lĕth:* **Pe′lethites,** *-ĭts.*
Peleus, *pē′ŭs.*
Pelias, *pē′lĭ-ăs.*
Pelonite, *pĕl′ō-nīt.*
Peloponnesus, *pĕl′ō-pŏn-nē′sŭs.*
Pelops, *pĕl′ŏps.*
Penates, *pē-nā′tēz.*
Penelope, *pē-nĕl′ō-pē.*
Peniel, *pē′ni-ĕl.*
Peninnah, *pē-nĭn′nä.*
Pentateuch, *pĕn′tä-tūk.*
Pentelicus, *pĕn-tĕl′i-kŭs.*
Penuel, *pē-nū′ĕl* or *pē′nū-ĕl.*
Peor, *pē′ôr.*
Pepin, *pĕp′ĭn.*
Perazim, *pē′rä-zim.*
Peres, *pē′rēz.*
Peresh, *pē′rĕsh.*
Perez, *pē′rēz.*
Perez-Uzzah or **Uzza,** *pē′rēz-ŭz′zä.*
Perga, *pĕr′gä.*
Pergamos, *pĕr′gä-mŏs.*
Periander, *pĕr′i-ăn′dĕr.*
Pericles, *pĕr′i-klēz.*
Perida, *pĕ-rī′dä* or *pĕr′*
Perizzite, *pĕr′iz-zīt:* **Per′izzites,** *-zīts.*
Persephone, *pĕr-sĕf′ō-nē.*
Persepolis, *pĕr-sĕp′ō-lĭs.*
Perseus, *pĕr′sŭs.*
Persia, *pĕr′shi-ä:* **Per′sians,** *-ănz.*
Persis, *pĕr′sĭs,* also **Persia,** *pĕr′shi-ä.*
Peseta, *pĕr′ŭ-dä* or *-ū′dä.*
Pestalozzi, *pĕs′tä-lŏt′sē.*
Peter, *pē′tĕr.*
Pethahiah, *pĕth′ä-hī′ä.*
Pethor, *pē′thôr.*
Pethuel, *pĕ-thū′ĕl* or *pēth′*
Petra, *pĕ′trä* or *pē′.*
Petrarch, *pĕ′trärk.*
Peulthai, *pē′ŭl-thā′ī.*
Phaath-moab, *fā′ăth-mō′ăb.*
Phacareth, *fä-kär′ĕth.*
Phædrus, *fē′drŭs.*
Phaethon, *fā′ē-thŏn.*
Phaisur, *fī′sĕr.*
Phaldaius, *făl-dā′ŭs.*
Phaleas, *fā′lē-ăs.*
Phalec, *fā′lĕk.*
Phallu, *făl′lū.*
Phalti, *făl′tī.*
Phaltiel, *făl′ti-ĕl.*
Phanuel, *fā-nū′ĕl,* or *fān′.*
Pharacim, *fär′ä-sim.*
Pharaoh, *fā′rō:* **Pha′raoh-Hophra,** *-hŏf′rä:* **Pha′raoh-ne′cho,** *-nē′kō:* **Pha′raoh-ne′choh,** *-nē′kō.*
Pharathoni, *fä-rä-thō′ni.*
Pharez, *fā′rēz.*
Pharez, *fā′rēz:* **Pha′rezites,** *-īts:* also **Pharzites,** *fär′zīts.*
Pharira, *fär′i-rä.*
Pharisees, *fär′i-sēz.*
Pharnabazus, *fär′nä-bā′zŭz.*
Pharosh, *fā′rŏsh.*
Pharpar, *fär′pär.*
Phaseah, *fā′sē-ä* or *sē′.*
Phaselis, *fā-sē′lĭs.*
Phaseron, *fas′ē-rŏn.*
Phebe, *fē′bē.*
Phenice, *fē-nī′sē.*
Phenicia, *fē-nish′i-ä.*
Pheresites, *fĕr′ē-sīts.*
Pherezites, *fĕr′ē-zīts.*
Phibeseth, *fĭb′ē-sĕth.*
Phichol, *fī′kŏl.*
Phidias, *fĭd′i-ăs* or *fī′.*
Philadelphia, *fĭl′ä-dĕl′fi-ä.*
Philarches, *fĭl-är′kēz.*
Philemon, *fĭ-lē′mŏn.*
Philetus, *fĭ-lē′tŭs.*
Philip, *fĭl′ip.*
Philippi, *fĭ-lĭp′pī:* **Philip′pus,** *-pŭs:* **Philip′pians,** *-pi-ănz.*
Philistia, *fĭ-lĭs′ti-ä:* **Phil′istine,** *fĭ-lis′tin:* **Phil′istines,** *-tīnz.*
Philo, *fī′lō* or *fĭl′ō.*
Philologus, *fĭ-lŏl′ō-gŭs.*
Philomela, *fĭl′ō-mē′lä.*
Phinees, *fĭn′ē-ēs.*
Phinehas, *fĭn′ē-hăs.*
Phison, *fī′sŏn.*
Phlegon, *flĕg′ŏn.*
Phœbe, *fē′bē:* **Phœ′bus,** *-bŭs.*
Phœnice, &c.—see **Phenice.**
Phœnix, *fē′nĭks.*
Phoros, *fō′rŏs.*
Photius, *fō′shi-ŭs.*
Phrygia, *frĭj′i-ä.*
Phud, *fŭd.*
Phurah, *fū′rä.*
Phurim, *fū′rim.*
Phut, *fŭt.*
Phuvah, *fū′vä.*
Phygellus, *fi-jĕl′lŭs.*
Pibeseth, *pi-bēs′ĕth.*
Pihahiroth, *pē′hä-hē′rŏth.*
Pilate, *pī′lăt.*
Pildash, *pĭl′dăsh.*
Pileha, *pī′lē-hä.*
Piltai, *pĭl′tā-ī.*
Pedarus, *pĭn′dä-rŭs:* **Pin′dar.**
Pinon, *pī′nŏn.*
Pira, *pī′rä.*
Piræus, *pi-rē′ŭs.*
Piram, *pī′răm.*
Pirathon, *pĭr′ä-thŏn:* **Pirath′onite,** *-īt.*
Pisgah, *pĭs′gä.*
Pisidia, *pi-sĭd′i-ä.*
Pisistratus, *pi-sĭs′trä-tŭs.*
Pison, *pī′sŏn.*
Pispah, *pĭs′pä.*
Pithom, *pĭ′thŏm.*
Pithon, *pĭ′thŏn.*
Pizarro, *pē-zär′rō.*
Plantagenet, *plăn-tăj′ē-nĕt.*
Plato, *plā′tō.*
Plautus, *plaw′tŭs.*
Pleiades, *plī′ä-dēz:* **Pleiads,** *plī′ädz.*
Plinius, *plĭn′i-ŭs:* **Pliny,** *plĭn′i.*
Plotinus, *plō-tī′nŭs.*
Plutarchus, *plū-tär′kŭs:* **Plutarch,** *plū′tärk.*
Pluto, *plō′tō.*
Pochereth, *pō-kĕr′ĕth.*
Pollux, *pŏl′lŭks.*
Polybius, *pō-lĭb′i-ŭs.*
Polycarpus, *pŏl′i-kär′pŭs:* **Pol′ycarp,** *-kärp.*
Pompadour, *pŏm′ä-dōr′.*
Pompeii, *pŏm-pē′i* or *pōm-pā′i.*
Pontius Pilate, *pŏn′shi-ŭs pī′lăt.*
Pontus, *pŏn′tŭs.*
Poratha, *pōr′ä-thä.*
Porcius Festus, *pôr′shi-ŭs fĕs′tŭs:* **Portia,** *pôr′shi-ä.*
Poseidon, *pō-sī′dŏn.*
Posidonius, *pŏs′i-dō′ni-ŭs.*
Potiphar, *pŏt′i-fär.*
Potipherah, *pō-tĭf′ĕr-ä* or *pŏt′ĭf-ē′rä.*
Pretorium, or **Prætorium,** *prē-tō′ri-ŭm.*
Priamus, *prī′ä-mŭs:* **Priam,** *prī′ăm.*
Prideaux, *prid′ō.*
Priestley, *prēst′lī.*
Prisca, *pris′kä.*
Priscianus, *pris′shi-ā′nŭs:* **Priscian,** *pris′shi-ăn.*
Priscilla, *pris-sĭl′lä.*
Probus, *prō′bŭs.*
Prochorus, *prŏk′ō-rŭs.*
Procius, *prō′shŭs.*
Procopius, *prō-kō′pi-ŭs.*
Prometheus, *prō-mē′thē-ŭs* or *-mĕth′ŭs.*
Proserpina, *prō-sĕr′pi-nä:* **Proserpine,** *prŏs′ĕr-pīn.*
Proteus, *prō′tē-ŭs.*
Psammitichus, *săm-mĭt′i-kŭs:* also **Psammet′ichus.**

cōle, bōōk, fōōd; pūre, būd; chair, game, joŋ, shun, thing, there, zedl.

Python, *pī'thŏn.*

Quartus, *kwär'tŭs.*
Quintillus, *kwĭn-tĭl'lŭs.*
Quintius, *kwĭn'shĭ-ŭs.*
Quintus Memmius, *kwĭn'tŭs mĕm'mĭ-ŭs.*
Quirinus, *kwī-rī'nus.*

Raamah, *rā'a-mä.*
Raamiah, *rā'a-mī'a.*
Raamses, *rā-ăm'sēz.*
Rabbah, *răb'bä.*
Rabbath, *răb'bäth.*
Rabbith, *răb'bĭth.*
Rabboni, *răb-bō'nī.*
Rab-mag, *răb'măg.*
Rabsaces, *răb'sā-sēz.*
Rabsares, *răb'sa-rēz.*
Rabshakeh, *răb'shā-kē.*
Raca, *rā'kä.*
Rachab, *rā'kăb.*
Rachal, *rā'kăl.*
Rachel, *rā'chĕl*; (F.), *rā-shĕl'*; (Ger.), *rä'kĕl.*
Racine, *rā-sēn'.*
Raddai, *răd-dā'ī.*
Ragau, *rā-gā'ŭ* or *rā-gō.*
Rages, *rā'jēz.*
Raguel, *rāg'ū-ĕl.*
Rahab, *rā'hăb.*
Raham, *rā'hăm.*
Rahel, *rā'hĕl.*
Rahem, *rā'hĕm.*
Rakkath, *răk'kăth.*
Rakkon, *răk'kŏn.*
Ram, *răm.*
Rama, also **Ramah**, *rā'ma.*
Ramath, *rā'măth.*
Ramathaim-sophim, *rā'măth-a-ĭm-so-fĭm.*
Ramathem, *rā'măth-ĕm.*
Ramathite, *rā'măth-īt.*
Ramath-lehi, *rā'măth-lē'hī.*
Ramath-mizpeh or **Ramizpeh**, *rā'măth-mĭz'pē.*
Rameses, *rā-mĕ'sēz* or *răm'ĭ-sēz.*
Ramese, *rā-mĕ'sē.*
Ramiah, *rā-mī'a.*
Ramoth, *rā'măth.*
Ramoth-gilead, *rā'măth-gĭl'ē-ăd.*
Ramses, *răm'sēz.*

Remiah, *rĕ-mī'a.*
Rei, *rē'ī.*
Rekem, *rē'kĕm.*
Remaliah, *rĕ-mā-lī'a.*
Rembrandt, *rĕm'brănt.*
Remeth, *rē'mĕth.*
Remmon-methoar, *mŏn-mĕth'ō-ăr.*
Remphan, *rĕm'fan.*
Renan, *rā'năng.*
Rephael, *rĕf'ā-ĕl.*
Rephah, *rē'fä.*
Rephaiah, *rĕf'ā-ī-a.*
Rephaim, *rĕ-*
Reph'alms, *-ăms.*
Rephidim, *rĕf'ĭ-dĭm.*
Resen, *rē'sĕn.*
Resh, *rĕsh.*
Resheph, *rē'shĕf.*
Reu, *rē'ū.*
Reuben, *rōō'bĕn.*
benite, *-īt.*
ites, *-īts.*
Reuel, *rē-ū'ĕl.*
Reumah, *rē'ū-mä.*
Rev'elation — see under **reveal.**
Reynold, *rĕn'ŭld.*
Rezeph, *rē'zĕf.*
Rezia, *rē-zī'ä.*
Rezin, *rē'zĭn.*
Rezon, *rē'zŏn.*
Rhadamanthus, *răd'ăm-thŭs.*
Rhea, *rē'ä.*
Rhegium, *rē'jĭ-ŭm.*
Rhesa, *rē'sä.*
Rhoda, *rō'dä.*
Rhodes, *rōdz.*
Rhodocus, *rōd'ō-kŭs.*
Rhodus, *rō'dŭs.*
Ribai, *rĭ-bā'ī.*
Riblah, *rĭb'lä.*
Richard, *rĭch'ärd.*
Richelieu, *rēsh'ĕ-lū.*
Rimmon, *rĭm'ŏn.*
mon-perez, *-pē'rĕz.*
Rinnah, *rĭn'nä.*
Riphath, *rī'făth.*
Rissah, *rĭs'sä.*
Rithmah, *rĭth'mä.*
Rizpah, *rĭz'pä.*
Rizzio, *rĭt'sĭ-ō.*
Robespierre, *rōbz'pēr.*
Roboam, *rō-bō'ăm.*
Rochefoucauld, *rō'shĕ-fōō-kō.*

Seleno, *sē-lē′nō.*
Seleucia, *sē-lū′shī-ā* or *sē′ū-sē′ā.*
Seleucus, *sē-lū′kŭs.*
Sem, *sĕm.*
Semachiah, *sĕm′ā-kī′ā.*
Semei, *sĕm′ē-ī.*
Semellius, *sĕm′ĕl-ĭ′ŭs.*
Semiramis, *sĕ-mĭr′ā-mĭs* or *sē-mĭ′*
Semis, *sē′mĭs.*
Semitic, *sĕm-ĭt′ĭk.*
Senaah, *sĕn′ā-ā.*
Seneca, *sĕn′ē-kā.*
Seneh, *sē′nā.*
Senir, *sē′nēr.*
Sennacherib, *sĕn-năk′ē-rĭb.*
Senuah, *sĕn′ū-ā.*
Seorim, *sē′ō-rĭm.*
Sephar, *sē′fär.*
Sepharad, *sĕf′ā-răd.*
Sepharvaim, *sĕf′är-vā′ĭm.*
Sepharvites, *sĕ′fär-vīts.*
Septimius, *sĕp-tĭm′ĭ-ŭs.*
Septuagint, *sĕp′tū-ā-jĭnt.*
Serah, *sē′rā.*
Seraiah, *sĕr-ā′ā.*
Ser'aphims — see **Dict.** under **seraph.**
Sered, *sē′rĕd.*
Sergius Paulus, *sûr′jĭ-ŭs pô′lŭs.*
Seron, *sē′rŏn.*
Serranus, *sĕr-rā′nŭs.*
Serug, *sē′rŭg.*
Sesis, *sē′sĭs.*
Sesostris, *sē-sŏs′trĭs.*
Sethel, *sĕs′thĕl.*
Seth, *sĕth.*
Sethur, *sē′thĕr.*
Severus, *sē-vē′rŭs.*
Sextius, *sĕks′tĭ-ŭs.*
Shaalabbin, *shā-ăl′ăb-bĭn.*
Shaalbim, *shā-ăl′bĭm* or *shā′*
Shaalbonite, *shā-ăl′bō-nīt.*
Shaaph, *shā′ăf.*
Shaaraim, *shā′ā-rā′ĭm.*
Shaashgaz, *shā-ăsh′găz.*
Shabbethai, *shăb′bē-thā′ī.*
Shachia, *shā-kī′ā.*
Shaddai, *shăd′dā′ī.*
Shadrach, *shā′drăk.*
Shage, *shā′gē.*
Shaharaim, *shā′hā-rā′ĭm.*
Shaharimah, *shā-hăr′ĭ-mā.*
Shakespeare, *shāks′pēr.*
Shalem, *shā′lĕm.*
Shalim, *shā′lĭm.*
Shalisha, *shăl′ĭ-shā.*
Shallecheth, *shăl′lē-kĕth* or *-lĕk′ĕth.*
Shallum, *shăl′lŭm.*
Shallun, *shăl′lŭn.*
Shalmai, *shăl-mā′ī.*
Shalman, *shăl′mĕn.*
Shalmaneser, *shăl′mā-nē′sĕr.*
Shama, *shā′mā.*
Shamariah, *shăm′ā-rī′ā.*
Shamed, *shā′mĕd.*
Shamer, *shā′mēr.*
Shamgar, *shăm′gär.*
Shamhuth, *shăm′hŭth.*
Shamir, *shā′mēr.*
Shamma, also **Shammah**, *shăm′mā.*
Shammai, *shăm-mā′ī.*
Shammoth, *shăm′mŏth.*
Shammua, also **Shammuah**, *shăm-mū′ā.*
Shamsherai, *shăm′shĕ-rā′ī.*
Shapham, *shā′făm.*
Shaphan, *shā′făn.*
Shaphat, *shā′făt.*
Shapher, *shā′fĕr.*
Sharai, *shăr-ā′ī.*
Sharaim, *shăr-ā′ĭm.*
Sharar, *shā′rär.*
Sharezer, *shā-rē′zĕr.*
Sharon, *shā′rŏn:* **Sha′ronite**, *-ĭt.*
Sharuhen, *shăr′ū-hĕn.*
Shashai, *shā-shā′ī.*
Shashak, *shā′shăk.*
Shaul, *shā′ŭl:* **Sha′ulites**, *-īts.*
Shaveh, *shā′vĕ.*
Shavsha, *shăv′shā.*
Sheal, *shē′ăl.*
Shealtiel, *shĕ-ăl′tĭ-ĕl.*
Sheariah, *shē′ā-rī′ā.*
Shear-jashub, *shē′ăr-jā′shŭb.*
Sheba, also **Shebah**, *shē′bā.*
Shebam, *shē′băm.*
Shebaniah, *shĕb′ā-nī′ā.*
Shebarim, *shĕb′ā-rĭm.*
Sheber, *shē′bĕr.*
Shebna, *shĕb′nā.*
Shebuel, *shĕb′ū-ĕl.*
Shecaniah, also **Shechaniah**, *shĕk′ā-nī′ā.*
Shechem, *shē′kĕm:* **She′chemites**, *-īts.*
Shedeur, *shĕd′ē-ēr.*
Shehariah, *shĕ′hā-rī′ā.*
Sheki'nah—see **Dict.**
Shelah, *shē′lä.*
Shelanites, *shĕl′ăn-īts.*
Shelemiah, *shĕl′ē-mī′ā.*
Sheleph, *shē′lĕf.*
Shelesh, *shē′lĕsh.*
Shelomi, *shĕl′ō-mī.*
Shelomith, *shĕl′ō-mĭth.*
Shelomoth, *shĕl′ō-mŏth.*
Shelumiel, *shĕ-lū′mĭ-ĕl.*
Shem, *shĕm.*
Shema, *shē′mā.*
Shemaah, *shĕm′ā-ā.*
Shemaiah, *shĕm-ā′ā.*
Shemariah, *shĕm′ā-rī′ā.*
Shemeber, *shĕm′ē-bĕr* or *shē-mē′*
Shemer, *shē′mĕr.*
Shemida, also **Shemidah**, *shĕm′ĭ-dā:* **Shem′idaites**, *-dā′īts.*
Sheminith, *shĕm′ĭ-nĭth.*
Shemiramoth, *shē-mĭr′ā-mŏth.*
Shemitic, *shĕm-ĭt′ĭk.*
Shemuel, *shĕm′ū-ĕl.*
Shen, *shĕn.*
Shenazar, *shĕn′ā-zär.*
Shenir, *shē′nēr.*
Shepham, *shē′făm.*
Shephathiah, *shĕf′ā-thī′ā.*
Shephatiah, *shĕf′ā-tī′ā.*
Shephi, *shē′fī.*
Shepho, *shē′fō.*
Shephuphan, *shĕf′ū-făn.*
Sherah, *shē′rā.*
Sherebiah, *shĕr′ē-bī′ā.*
Shereth, *shē′rĕth.*
Sheresh, *shē′rĕsh.*
Sheseer, *shē-sē′ēr.*
Sheshach, *shē′shăk.*
Sheshai, *shē′shā′ī.*
Sheshan, *shē′shăn.*
Sheshbazzar, *shĕsh′băz′zär.*
Sheth, *shē′th.*
Shethar, *shē′thär.*
Shethar-Bozenai, *shē′thär-bōz′nī′ī.*
Sheva, *shē′vä.*
Shibboleth, *shĭb′bō-lĕth.*
Shibmah, *shĭb′mā.*
Shicron, *shĭ′krŏn.*
Shiggaion, *shĭg-gī′ŏn.*
Shiglonoth, *shĭ-glō′nŏth.*
Shihon, *shĭ′hŏn.*
Shihor, *shĭ′hôr.*
Shihor-libnath, *shĭ′hôr-lĭb′năth.*
Shilhi, *shĭl′hī.*
Shilhim, *shĭl′hĭm.*
Shillem, *shĭl′lĕm:* **Shil′lemites**, *-īts.*
Shiloah, *shĭ-lō′ä.*
Shiloh, *shī′lō.*
Shiloni, *shĭ-lō′nī:* **Shilonite**, *shĭ′lŏn-īt:* **Shi′lonites**, *-īts.*
Shilshah, *shĭl′shä.*
Shimea, also **Shimeah**, *shĭm′ē-ā.*
Shimeam, *shĭm′ē-ăm.*
Shimeath, *shĭm′ē-ăth:* **Shim′eathites**, *-īts.*
Shimei, *shĭm′ē-ī.*
Shimeon, *shĭm′ē-ŏn.*
Shimhi, *shĭm′hī.*
Shimi, *shĭ′mī.*
Shimites, *shĭm′īts.*
Shimma, *shĭm′mā.*
Shimon, *shī′mŏn.*
Shimrath, *shĭm′răth.*
Shimri, *shĭm′rī.*
Shimrith, *shĭm′rĭth.*
Shimron, *shĭm′rŏn:* **Shim′ronites**, *-īts.*
Shimron-meron, *shĭm′rŏn-mē′rŏn.*
Shimshai, *shĭm-shā′ī.*
Shinab, *shī′năb.*
Shinar, *shī′när.*
Shiphi, *shĭf′ī.*
Shiphmite, *shĭf′mīt.*
Shiphrah, *shĭf′rä.*
Shiphtan, *shĭf′tăn.*
Shisha, *shī′shä.*
Shishak, *shī′shăk.*
Shitrai, *shĭ-trā′ī.*
Shittah-tree, *shĭt′tä.*
Shittim, *shĭt′tĭm.*
Shiza, *shī′zä.*
Shoa, *shō′ä.*
Shobab, *shō′băb.*
Shobach, *shō′băk.*
Shobai, *shō-bā′ī.*
Shobal, *shō′băl.*
Shobek, *shō′bĕk.*
Shobi, *shō′bī.*
Shocho, *shō′kō.*
Shochoh, *shō′kō.*
Shoham, *shō′hăm.*
Shomer, *shō′mēr.*
Shophach, *shō′făk.*
Shophan, *shō′făn.*
Shoshannim, *shō-shăn′nĭm:* **Shoshan′nim-e′duth**, *-ē′dŭth.*
Shua, also **Shuah**, *shō′ä.*
Shual, *shō′ăl.*
Shubael, *shō′bā-ĕl.*
Shuham, *shō′hăm:* **Shu′hamites**, *-īts.*
Shuhite, *shō′hīt.*
Shulamite, *shō′lăm-īt.*
Shumathites, *shō′măth-īts.*
Shunammite, *shō′năm-mīt.*
Shuni, *shō′nī:* **Shu′nites**, *-īts.*
Shunem, *shō′nĕm.*
Shuphamites, *shō′făm-īts.*
Shuppim, *shŭp′pĭm.*
Shur, *shĭr.*
Shushan, *shō′shăn:* **Shu′shan-eduth**, *-ē′dŭth.*
Shuthalhites, *shō′thăl-hīts.*
Shuthelah, *shō′thē-lä* or *-thē′*
Sia, *sī′ä.*
Siaha, *sī′ā-hä.*
Sibbecai, also **Sibbechai**, *sĭb′bē-kā′ī.*
Sibboleth, *sĭb′bō-lĕth.*
Sibmah, *sĭb′mä.*
Sibraim, *sĭb-rā′ĭm.*
Sibylla, *sĭ-bĭl′lē:* **Sib′yls.**
Sichem, *sī′kĕm.*
Sicilia, *sĭ-sĭl′ĭ-ä:* **Sicily**, *sĭs′ĭ-lĭ.*
Sicyon, *sĭs′ĭ-ŏn.*
Siddim, *sĭd′dĭm.*
Side, *sī′dē.*
Sidney, *sĭd′nĭ.*
Sidon, *sī′dŏn:* **Sidonians**, *sī-dō′nĭ-ănz.*
Sigismund, *sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd.*
Sigourney, *sĭg′ûr-nĭ.*
Sihon, *sī′hŏn.*
Sihor, *sī′hôr.*
Silas, *sī′lăs.*
Silenus, *sī-lē′nŭs.*
Silla, *sĭl′lä.*
Siloah, *sĭ-lō′ä.*
Siloam, *sĭ-lō′ăm.*
Silures, *sĭl′ū-rēz.*
Silvanus, *sĭl-vā′nŭs.*
Silvius, *sĭl′vĭ-ŭs.*
Simalcue, *sĭm′ăl-kū′ē.*
Simeon, *sĭm′ē-ŏn:* **Sim′eonites**, *-īts.*
Simon, *sī′mŏn:* **Si′mon Chosamæus**, *kō-sā-mē′ŭs:* **Si′mon Bar-jona**, *bär-jō′nä:* **Si′mon Peter**, *pē′tĕr.*
Simri, *sĭm′rī.*
Sin, *sĭn.*
Sina, *sī′nä.*
Sinai, *sī′nī.*
Sinite, *sī′nīt.*
Sinon, *sī′nŏn.*
Sinope, *sĭn-ō′pē.*
Sion, *sī′ŏn.*
Siphmoth, *sĭf′mŏth.*
Sippai, *sĭp′pā′ī.*
Sirach, *sī′răk.*
Sirah, *sī′rä.*
Sirenes, *sī-rē′nēz:* **Si′rens.**
Sirion, *sĭr′ĭ-ŏn.*
Sisamai, *sĭs′ā-mā′ī.*
Sisera, *sĭs′ē-rĭ.*
Sisinnes, *sĭ-sĭn′nēz.*
Sisyphus, *sĭs′ĭ-fŭs* or *sĭ′*
Sitnah, *sĭt′nä.*
Sivan, *sī′văn.*
Smerdis, *smĕr′dĭs.*
Smyrna, *smĕr′nä.*
So, *sō.*
Sobieski, *sō′bĭ-ĕs′kē.*
Socho, *sō′kō.*
Sochoh, *sō′kō.*
Socinus, *sō-sī′nŭs.*
Socoh, *sō′kō.*
Socrates, *sŏk′rā-tēz.*
Sodi, *sō′dī.*
Sodom, *sŏd′ŭm:* **Sod′omite**, *-īt:* **Sod′omites**, *-īts:* **Sodoma**, *sŏd′ō-mä:* **Sodomitish**, *sŏd′ŏm-ĭt′ĭsh.*
Soliman, *sŏl′ĭ-măn.*
Solomon, *sŏl′ō-mŏn.*
Solon, *sō′lŏn.*
Sopater, *sŏ′pā-tĕr.*
Sophereth, *sŏf′ē-rĕth.*
Sophocles, *sŏf′ō-klēz.*
Sophonias, *sŏf-ŏn-ī′ăs.*
Sorek, *sō′rĕk.*
Sosigenes, *sō-sĭj′ē-nēz.*
Sosipater, *sō-sĭp′ā-tĕr.*
Sosthenes, *sŏs′thē-nēz.*

Styx, *stĭk's.*
Suah, *sū'ä.*
Suba, *sū'bä.*
Subal, *sū'bäl.*
Succoth, *-sŭk'kŏth:* **Suc'coth - Be' noth**, *-bē'nŏth.*
Suchathites, *sū'kăth-īts.*
Sud, *sŭd.*
Sudias, *sū'dĭ-ăs.*
Sukkiims, *sŭk'kĭ-ĭmz.*
Sulla, *sŭl'lä.*
Sur, *sŭr.*
Surajah-Dowiah, *sŭr-ä'jä-dō-wī'ä.*
Susanchites, *sŭ'sän-kīts.*
Susanna, *sū-zăn'nä.*
Susi, *sū'sī:* **Su'sia"na**, *-ā'nä.*
Suwarrow, *sōō-ŏr'rō.*
Swedenborg, *swē'dĕn-bŏrg.*
Sychar, *sī'kär.*
Sychem, *sī'kĕm:* **Sy'chem-ite**, *-īt.*
Syclus, *sī-ē'lŭs.*
Syene, *sī-ē'nē.*
Symmachus, *sĭm'mä-kŭs.*
Syntyche, *sĭn'tĭ-kē.*
Syracuse, *sĭr'ä-kūs:* **Syr'acu"se**, *-kū'zē.*
Syria, *sĭr'ĭ-ä:* **Syr'iac**, *-ăk:* **Syr'ian**, *-ăn:* **Syr'ians**, *-ănz:* **Syr'ia-Damas"cus**, *-dä-mäs'kŭs:* **Syr'ia-ma"achah**, *-mā'ä-kä.*
Syrophenician, *sĭ'rō-fē-nĭsh'ĭ-ăn:* **Sy'rophe-nic"ia**, *-ĭ-ä.*
Syrtes, *sĭr'tēz.*

Taanach, *tā'ä-năk.*
Taanath-Shiloh, *tā'ä-năth-shī'lō.*
Tabbaoth, *tăb'bä-ŏth.*
Tabbath, *tăb'băth.*
Tabeal, *tä-bē'äl.*
Tabeel, *tä-bē'ĕl.*
Tabellius, *tä-bĕl'lĭ-ŭs.*
Taberah, *tăb'ē-rä.*
Tabitha, *tăb'ĭ-thä.*
Tabor, *tā'bŏr.*
Tabrimon, *tăb'rĭ-mŏn.*
Tachmonite, *tăk'mŏn-īt.*
Tacitus, *tăs'ĭ-tŭs.*

Tarea, *tä-rē'ä.*
Tarentum, *tä-rĕn'tŭm.*
Tarpeia, *tär-pē'yä:* **Tarpeian**, *tär-pē'yăn.*
Tarpelites, *tär'pĕ-līts.*
Tarquinius, *tär-kwĭn'ĭ-ŭs.*
Tarshish, *tär'shĭsh.*
Tarsus, *tär'sŭs.*
Tartak, *tär'tăk.*
Tartan, *tär'tăn.*
Tatnai, *tăt-nā'ī.*
Tau, *tăw* or *tō'ä.*
Tebah, *tē'bä.*
Tebaliah, *tĕb'ä-lī'ä.*
Tebeth, *tē'bĕth.*
Tehaphneches, *tē-hăf'nē-kēz.*
Tehinnah, *tē-hĭn'nä.*
Tekel, *tē'kĕl.*
Tekoa, also **Tekoah**, *tē-kō'ä:* **Teko'ite, ko'ites**, *-īts.*
Telabib, *tĕl-ä-bĭb.*
Telah, *tē'lä.*
Telaim, *tĕl'ä-ĭm.*
Telassar, *tĕ-lăs'sär.*
Telem, *tē'lĕm.*
Telemachus, *tē-lĕm'ä-kŭs.*
Telharesha, *tĕl-hăr'ē-shä.*
Telharsa, *tĕl-här'sä.*
Telmelah, *tĕl-mē'lä.*
Tema, *tē'mä.*
Teman, *tē'män:* **Te'man-ite**, *-īt:* **Te'man-ites**, *-īts.*
Temani, *tē'mä-nī.*
Temeni, *tē'mĕn-ī.*
Terah, *tē'rä.*
Teresh, *tē'rĕsh.*
Terminus, *tĕr'mĭ-nŭs.*
Tertius, *tĕr'shĭ-ŭs.*
Tertullianus, *tĕr-tŭl'lĭ-ăn'ŭs:* **Tertul'lian**
Tertullus, *tĕr'tŭl-ŭs.*
Teta, *tē'tä.*
Teth, *tĕth.*
Teucer, *tū'sĕr.*
Teutones, *tū'tŏn-ēz:* **Teu'tons**, *-tŏnz.*
Thaddeus, *thăd'dē-ŭs.*
Thabaah, *thăb'ä-ä.*
Thales, *thā'lēz.*
Thamah, *thā'mä.*
Thamar, *thā'mär.*
Thamnatha, *thăm'nä-thä.*
Than, *thăn'ä.*

Valerianus, *vă-lēr-ĭ-ā'nŭs.*
Vandali, *văn'dă-lī: Van'dals.*
Vandyke, *văn-dīk'.*
Vaniah, *vī-nī'ă.*
Varius, *vā'rĭ-ŭs* or *vâr'*
Vashni, *vŏsh'nī.*
Vashti, *vŏsh'tī.*
Vau, *vaw.*
Vaubon, *vō-bŏng'.*
Venus, *vē'nŭs.*
Vespasianus, *vĕs-pā'shĭ-ā'nŭs: Vespa'sian, -shĭ-ăn.*
Vesta, *vĕs'tă.*
Victoria, *vĭk-tō'rĭ-ă.*
Virgilius, *vēr-jĭl'ĭ-ŭs: Virgil, vēr'jĭl.*
Virginia, *vēr-jĭn'ĭ-ă.*
Volsci, *vŏl'sī.*
Voltaire, *vōl-târ'.*
Vophsi, *vŏf'sī.*
Vulcanus, *vŭl-kā'nŭs: Vulcan, vŭl'kăn.*

Wallenstein, *wŏl'lĕn-stīn.*
Walsingham, *wŏl'sing-ăm.*
Wellesley, *wĕlz'lĭ.*
Wilhelmina, *wĭl'hĕl-mē'nă.*
Winifred, *wĭn'ĭ-frĕd.*
Wycliffe, *wĭk'lĭf.*

Xanthippe, *zăn-thĭp'pē.*
Xavier, *zăv'ĭ-ĕr.*
Xenophon, *zĕ'nō-fŏn.*
Xerxes, *zĕrk'sēz.*

Zaanan, *zā'ă-năn.*
Zaanannim, *zā'ă-năn'nĭm.*
Zaavan, *zā'ă-văn.*
Zabad, *zā'băd.*
Zabadaias, *zăb'ă-dā'ĭ-ăs.*
Zabadeans, *zăb'ă-dē'ănz.*
Zabbai, *zăb'bā'ĭ.*
Zabbud, *zăb'bŭd.*
Zabdeus, *zăb-dē'ŭs.*
Zabdi, *zăb'dī.*
Zabdiel, *zăb'dĭ-ĕl.*
Zabud, *zā'bŭd.*
Zabulon, *zăb'ū-lŏn.*
Zaccai, *zăk-kā'ī.*
Zaccheus, *zăk-kē'ŭs.*
Zacchur, *zăk'kĕr.*
Zaccur, *zăk'kĕr.*
Zachariah, *zăk'ă-rī'ă.*
Zacharias, *zăk'ă-rī'ăs.*
Zachary, *zăk'ăr-ĭ.*
Zacher, *zā'kĕr.*
Zadok, *zā'dŏk.*
Zaham, *zā'hăm.*
Zain, *zā'ĭn.*
Zair, *zā'ĕr.*
Zalaph, *zā'lăf.*
Zalmon, *zăl'mŏn.*
Zalmonah, *zăl'mō-nă.*
Zalmunna, *zăl'mŭn-nă.*
Zambia, *zăm'bĭa.*
Zambri, *zăm'brĭ.*
Zamoth, *zā'mŏth.*
Zamzummims, *zăm'zŭm-mĭmz.*
Zanoah, *zā-nō'ă.*
Zaphnath-Paaneah, *zăf'năth-pā'ă-nē'ă.*
Zaphon, *zā'fŏn.*
Zara, also **Zarah**, *zâr'ă.*
Zaraces, *zăr'ă-sēz.*
Zaraias, *zăr-rī'ăs.*
Zareah, *zăr'ē-ă*: **Zareathites**, *zăr'ē-ăth-ĭts.*
Zared, *zā'rĕd.*
Zarephath, *zăr'ē-făth.*
Zaretan, *zăr'ē-tăn.*
Zareth-Shahar, *zā'rĕth-shā'hăr.*
Zarhites, *zăr'hīts.*
Zartanah, *zăr'tā-nă.*
Zarthan, *zăr'thăn.*
Zathoe, *zăth'ō-ē.*
Zathui, *zăth'ū-ī.*
Zatthu, *zăt'thū.*
Zattu, *zăt'tū.*
Zavan, *zā'văn.*
Zaza, *zā'zā.*
Zebadiah, *zĕb'ă-dī'ă.*
Zebah, *zē'bā.*
Zebaim, *zē-bā'ĭm* or *zĕ'*
Zebedee, *zĕb'ē-dē.*
Zebina, *zĕb'ĭ-nā.*
Zeboim, *zē-bō'ĭm.*
Zeboim, *zē'bō-ĭm.*
Zebudah, *zĕb'ū-dā.*
Zebul, *zē'bŭl.*
Zebulon, *zĕb'ū-lŏn*; **Zeb'ulonite**, *-īt*; **Zeb'ulonites**, *-īts.*
Zebulun, *zĕb'ū-lŭn.*
Zechariah, *zĕk'ă-rī'ă.*
Zedad, *zē'dăd* or *-dăd'.*
Zedekiah, *zĕd'ē-kī'ă*, also **Zed'eki'as**, *-kī'ăs.*
Zeeb, *zē'ĕb.*
Zelah, *zē'lă.*
Zelek, *zē'lĕk.*
Zelophehad, *zē-lō'fē-hăd.*
Zelotes, *zē-lō'tēz.*
Zelzah, *zĕl'zā.*
Zemaraim, *zĕm'ă-rā'ĭm.*
Zemarite, *zĕm'ă-rīt.*
Zemira, *zē-mī'rā* or *zĕm'*
Zenan, *zē-năn* or *-năn'.*
Zenas, *zē'năs.*
Zeno, *zē'nō.*
Zenobia, *zē-nō'bĭ-ă.*
Zephaniah, *zĕf'ă-nī'ă.*
Zephath, *zē'făth.*
Zephathah, *zĕf'ă-thă.*
Zephi, *zē'fī.*
Zepho, *zē'fō*: **Zephon**, *zē'fŏn*: **Ze'phonites**, *-īts.*
Zephyrus, *zĕf'ĭ-rŭs.*
Zer, *zĕr.*
Zerah, *zē'rā.*
Zerahiah, *zĕr'ă-hī'ă.*
Zered, *zē'rĕd.*
Zereda, *zĕr'ē-dă.*
Zeredathah, *zĕ-rĕd'ă-thă.*
Zererath, *zĕr'ē-răth.*
Zeresh, *zē'rĕsh.*
Zereth, *zē'rĕth.*
Zeri, *zē'rī.*
Zeror, *zē'rŏr.*
Zeruah, *zĕ-rū'ă* or *zĕr'ū-ă.*
Zerubbabel, *zē-rŭb'bā-bĕl.*
Zeruiah, *zĕr'ū-ī'ă.*
Zetham, *zē'thăm.*
Zethan, *zē'thăn.*
Zethar, *zē'thăr.*
Zeus, *zūs* or *zōs.*
Zia, *zī'ă.*
Ziba, *zī'bă.*
Zibeon, *zĭb'ē-ŏn.*
Zibia, also **Zibiah**, *zĭb'ĭ-ă.*
Zichri, *zĭk'rī.*
Ziddim, *zĭd'dĭm.*
Zidkijah, *zĭd-kī'jă.*
Zidon, *zī'dŏn.*
Zidonians, *zĭ-dō'nĭ-ănz.*
Zif, *zĭf.*
Ziha, *zī'hă.*
Ziklag, *zĭk'lăg.*
Zilpah, *zĭl'pă.*
Zilla, *zĭl'lă.*
Zilthai, *zĭl-thā'ī.*
Zimmah, *zĭm'mă.*
Zimran, *zĭm'răn.*
Zimri, *zĭm'rī.*
Zin, *zĭn.*
Zina, *zī'nă.*
Zion, *zī'ŏn.*
Zior, *zī'ŏr.*
Ziph, *zĭf.*
Ziphah, *zī'fă.*
Ziphima, *zĭf'ĭmz.*
Ziphion, *zĭf'ĭ-ŏn.*
Ziphites, *zĭf'ĭts.*
Ziphron, *zĭf'rŏn.*
Zippor, *zĭp'pŏr.*
Zipporah, *zĭp-pō'rā* or *zĭp'*
Zithri, *zĭth'rī.*
Ziz, *zĭz.*
Ziza, also **Zizah**, *zī'zā.*
Zoan, *zō'ăn.*
Zoar, *zō'ăr.*
Zoba, also **Zobah**, *zō'bā.*
Zobebah, *zō'bē-bā.*
Zohar, *zō'hăr.*
Zoheleth, *zō'hē-lĕth.*
Zoheth, *zō'hĕth.*
Zophah, *zō'fā.*
Zophai, *zō-fā'ī.*
Zophar, *zō'făr.*
Zophim, *zō'fĭm.*
Zorah, *zō'rā*: **Zorathites**, *zō'răth-ĭts.*
Zoreah, *zō'rē-ă.*
Zorites, *zō'rĭts.*
Zoroaster, *zŏr'ō-ăs'tĕr.*
Zorobabel, *zō-rŏb'ă-bĕl.*
Zuar, *zū'ăr.*
Zuinglius, *zwĭng'glĭ-ŭs.*
Zuph, *zŭf.*
Zur, *zĕr.*
Zuriel, *zū'rĭ-ĕl.*
Zuri-Shaddai, *zū'rĭ-shăd-dā'ī.*
Zuzims, *zū'zĭmz.*

cŏw, bŏy, fŏŏt; pūre, bŭd; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, seal.

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SPECIMENS.

magnanimous, a. *mág-nán'i-más* (L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, soul, mind), elevated in soul or sentiment; not selfish: **magnan'imously**, ad.: **magnanim'ity**, n. greatness of mind.

magnate, n. *mág'nát* (F. *magnats*, grandees of Poland or Hungary), a noble or grandee; a man of rank and wealth.

malaria, n. *má-lá'ri-á* (It. *male*, ill, bad; *aria*, air), exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague: **mala'rious**, a.

malcontent, n. *mál'kón-tént* (L. *malus*, evil, and *contentus*), one discontented or dissatisfied, particularly with political affairs.

male, a. *mál* (F. *mâle*), relating to the sex

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brevis (L.), short; brief; **brevio**, I shorten: *ab*brevi*ate*, *-ed*, *-tion*; *a*bridge, *-ment*; brevi*ary*; brevi*ty*; brief, *-ly*; *semi*breve.

buffle (F.), the wild ox: **buff**; **buffs**; **buffalo**; buf*fy*; bugle.

bulla (mid. L.), **bolla** (It.), a seal; **bulla** (L.), a bubble: **bill**; **billet**; **billet**-*doux*; **boll**, *-ing*, *-er*, *-ery*; **bull**; **bull**e*t*; **bulletin**; **bull**ion.

bunki (Icel.), a heap: **bunch**, *-y*, *-iness*; **bunk**, *-er*.

caput (L.), the head—gen. **capitis**, of the head: **cap** becomes **cip** in composition, as in **occiput**, the back part of the head: **capitatus**, having a head; **capitulum**, a small head: *de*cipital; **cap**; **cape**; **capit**al, *-ly*, *-ize*, *-ist*; **capt**a*tion*; **capit**al; **capitul**ary; **capitul**ate, *-tion*; **capt**ain, *-cy*, *-ship*; **chapt**er; *de*capit*ate*, *-tion*; *oc*ciput; *oc*cipital; *pre*cipice; *pre*cipitancy, *-ant*, *-antly*; *pre*cipit*ate*, *-ly*, *-tion*; *pre*cipitous, *-ly*; *re*capitul*ate*, *-tion*, *-ory*.

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